

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2112.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at 8 precisely will be performed Verdi's Opera LA TRAVIATA. Alfredo, Signor Rucio; Germont, Signor del Puente; Il Barone, Signor Ciampi; Marchese, Signor Bieleto; Gastone, Signor Rinaldini; Annina, Mlle. Bauermeister; Flora Bervoise, Mlle. Lablache; and Violetta Valery, Mlle. LILLIAN NORDICA. Prior to the opera the National Anthem will be sung.

TUESDAY, March 15, Verdi's opera, RIGOLETTO.
THURSDAY, March 17, Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA.

Nightly prices of admission: Private boxes on pit and grand tiers, £4 4s.; first tier, £2 2s.; second tier, £1 1s.; orchestra stalls (reserved), 10s. 6d.; grand circle (reserved), 7s. 6d.; pit stalls (reserved), 5s.; balcony stalls (reserved), 3s.; amphitheatre stalls (first three rows reserved), 2s.; amphitheatre stalls (unreserved), 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

SIGNOR LAGO begs to announce that the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON will commence under his management On TUESDAY, MAY 17TH.

LYCEUM.

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

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (43rd time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY.—MONDAY NEXT, March 14, and Every Evening, a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock by a new Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS, by Arthur Elwood. To conclude with a Musical Absurdity, CRAZED, by A. R. Phillips. Messrs. C. H. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hettie Grey, and Fanny Brough, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND.—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES. TO-DAY and following days, at 2.30, until further notice, a Musical Dream-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-office 10 to 5 daily. Prices for children under 15: Stalls, 5s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 4s.; balcony, 3s.; and first circle, 2s.

AVENUE.

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

DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.25; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25, THE FORTY THIEVES. TO-DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25. 115th and 116th Performances.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON

will commence May 2, therefore the PANTOMIME CANNOT BE PLAYED after April 23. It will thus have run longer than any previous Drury Lane Annual; and, perhaps for the first time in the history of the Theatre, after Easter, The Theatre will remain CLOSED DURING PASSION WEEK.

A ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA SEASON WILL FOLLOW the Carl Rosa Season;

Mr. Augustus Harris wishing, in the year of her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee, to revive the past glories of Italian Opera by selecting the first artists from the best Italian Theatres, and uniting them at Drury Lane.

SAVOY.

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

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. LAST NIGHTS of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play, HARD HIT, at 8. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben' Grest, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Cotts, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins, in active preparation.

ST. JAMES'S.

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

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

CRITERION.

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

VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (257th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellich, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE TO-DAY and every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, S. Brough, Cadrey, J. C. Buckstone, Paget, Fawcett, Lawrence, Boyle, and Curtis; Mesdames John Billington, Gwynne, Mayer, Susan Vaughan, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded, at 7.45, by A MERRY MEETING.

PRINCESS'S.

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

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.25, HOME RULE. Last 7 Nights, owing to expiry of lease. MATINEE at 2.30 every SATURDAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

COURT.

COURT THEATRE.—DANDY DICK, by A. W. Pinero, at 8.30. Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lusk, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8 o'clock, THE NETTLE. Miss Cudmore. Mr. Kerr. Box-office open to till 5. No fees.

DANDY DICK.—MATINEE TO-DAY and every Saturday, at 2.30.—COURT THEATRE.

GAIETY.

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

PARIS HIPPODROME at OLYMPIA.

Addison-road Station, Kensington. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8. The Olympian Races, Roman Chariot Races, Triple Tandem of Jumping Horses. The wonderful Family of Lions. The Six Performing Elephants (by Mr. Lockhart), the Obstacle and Foot Races for Money Prizes, and the Manoeuvre Diabolique by 32 Lady Riders. 400 Artists and assistants. 300 Horses, Dogs, Elephants, Deer, &c. 100 Musicians. Such a show has never been seen in London. Admission, from 1s.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE, 26th MARCH, 1887.

BARNES BRIDGE TICKETS.

Tickets of admission to view the race from the Barnes Railway Bridge, price 10s. each, including the fare from Waterloo, or any other Station on the South-Western Railway, within twelve miles, to Barnes and back, can now be obtained at this office on personal application, or by letter. In the latter case a remittance in payment for the tickets required must accompany the application. Tickets can also be obtained on personal application at the Company's West-end Office, 30, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; at their Central Office, 9, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing-cross; at their City Office, Exeter Building, Arthur-street West, London Bridge; and at the Booking Offices, Waterloo Station.

For the accommodation of the holders of these tickets only a Special Train for Barnes Bridge will leave Waterloo Station on Saturday, 26th March, at a time to be announced by advertisement in the daily and other papers, and will return from the Bridge with passengers for London only about ten minutes after the conclusion of the race.

Early applications are desirable, as the number of tickets will be strictly limited.

FRID. J. MACAULAY, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, L. and S. W. Railway,
Waterloo Station, London,
7th March, 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE REGULATIONS respecting the DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS out of the Common Fund to meet Benefactions in the Spring of 1888 have now been ISSUED. Copies may be had on application to the SECRETARY, Ecclesiastical Commission, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.

LA TRINIDAD LIMITED.—Cable-

gram received this morning from Managing Director at Mines:—First Section Started fourth (inst.). Large quantity first-class ore mined. Show large profit. Don't expect much first month. March 11th, 1887. E. HARVEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—DOULTON WARE.—

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

PIANOS.—860 PIANOS, 350 AMERICAN

ORGANS.—Immediate Sale.—In consequence of the retirement of the senior partner of the firm of T. D'Almaine and Co. (established 100 years), the WHOLE of the above STOCK is NOW OFFERED at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION in PRICE to effect a speedy sale. Easy terms arranged, and Ten Years' Warranty given with every instrument. PIANOS: 12 guineas, 15 guineas, 17 guineas, 20 guineas, &c. Organs: 5 guineas, 11 guineas, 15 guineas, 24 guineas, &c. T. D'ALMAINE & Co., 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

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SYSTEM.—No Deposit. Economical and strictly private, 1, 2, or 3 years. 60 genuine wholesale firms to select goods from. Offices, 79, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.; 121, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 9, Liverpool-st., E.C.

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DERRY supplies the following SEABORNE COAL from his Durham Collieries:—Londonderry Wallsend, 24s.; Vane's Wallsend, 22s.; Pittington Wallsend, 22s. per ton; cash on delivery. Wharves: Seaham Coal Wharf, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall; and St. John's Wharf, Millbank-street, Westminster.

All who value their eyesight should read "How to use our Eyes and How to preserve them from Infancy to Old Age, with special Information about Spectacles," by JOHN BROWNING, F.R.S. 15 Illustrations. Price 1s.—Chatto and Windus and all Book-sellers.

OUR EYES.

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, 318, Oxford-street.

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Our celebrated DOGSKIN RIDING and DRIVING GLOVES, of carefully selected leather, 4s. per pair.

Beautifully soft and fine CASHMERE SOCKS, in every size and colour, 1s. 9d. per pair, 20s. per dozen.

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AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave TILBURY as under, PLYMOUTH two days later, Naples nine days later, and Suez fourteen days later, with Her Majesty's Mails for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, taking passengers for the above, and on through Tickets for all other Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

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LIGURIA .. 4,688 .. 4,200 ..	Mar. 31.	
AUSTRAL .. 5,588 .. 7,000 ..	April 14.	
IBERIA .. 4,702 .. 4,200 ..	April 28.	
CHIMBORAZO .. 3,847 .. 3,000 ..	May 12.	
POTOSI .. 4,267 .. 3,500 ..	May 26.	
ORIENT .. 5,386 .. 6,000 ..	June 9.	
GARONNE .. 3,876 .. 3,000 ..	June 23.	

Loading Berth, Tilbury Dock.

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

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ORIENT LINE to AUSTRALIA comprises the largest and fastest steamships in the trade and offers the greatest comfort to passengers.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the LUSITANIA, LIGURIA, and AUSTRAL, now lying in Tilbury Docks, and to compare the accommodation with that offered in steamers advertised at CHEAP fares.

First and second saloon cabins all on main deck. Managers, F. Green and Co., Anderson, Anderson, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, under Contract for H.M. Mails to INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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BOMBAY, EGYPT, Aden, Gibraltar, and Malta Weekly, Thursdays, 12.30 P.M.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO THE EAST. The Company are now issuing CHEAP RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares to India, China, Australia, Egypt.

Offices, 129, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.

AUSTRALIA.—FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, from Southampton, every four weeks. ADELAIDE in 43 days. Large outside first-class state-rooms for two passengers only. Second saloon on same deck. The cuisine on board these steamers is after the model of the very best Continental hotels. Electric lighting everywhere, perfect ventilation.

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Are Adapted for Old and Young.

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Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.

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For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.

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Will restore the Rosebud of Health to every One who Uses Them.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor,
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CARTERS'	Bushl	lb.	CARTERS'	Bushl	lb.
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"Invicta" Lawn Seeds, with Clover	25	0	1	3	
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One Pound of Seed will sow 6 sq. yards. One bushel will sow 1/4 of an acre.

See CARTERS' Pamphlet "How to Manage Lawns." Gratis and Post-free.

Seedsmen by Royal Warrant to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

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For ORPHANS and the WAIFS and STRAYS of our STREETS Receive food, clothing, education, as well as industrial and Christian training.

FRESH CANDIDATES are being ADMITTED WITHOUT VOTING, PATRONAGE, or CONDITIONAL GIFTS, at the rate of MORE THAN SIX PER DAY.

ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION is the alone qualification, but the most rigid examination is instituted to discover and prevent imposition.

NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY or GIRL HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION, irrespective of nationality, age, creed, or physical defects.

622 TRAINED CHILDREN were placed out LAST YEAR in GOOD SITUATIONS in Canada alone (£8 10s. pays for the complete outfit and passage of one Boy or Girl).

OVER 500 other BOYS and GIRLS were placed out in SERVICE last year in England alone, and are doing well.

IN ALL, more than NINE THOUSAND WAIFS and STRAYS have been gathered into these Homes, carefully fitted for an industrial career, and then placed out in service at home or abroad.

NO ENDOWMENT of ANY KIND exists, the whole being DEPENDENT on the FREE WILL OFFERINGS of the benevolent.

£16 Will MAINTAIN a BOY or GIRL in the HOMES for a year,

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

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTIONS,
18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

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For the New 3 Vol. Novel, "Springhaven; a Tale of the Great War."

The New 3 Vol. Novel.

SPRINGHAVEN. By R. D. BLACKMORE.

At all Libraries, in 3 Vols., the New Novel.

SPRINGHAVEN. By the AUTHOR of "LORNA DOONE."

ASK AT THE LIBRARIES for the New Story in 3 Vols., SPRINGHAVEN, by R. D. BLACKMORE, Author of "Lorna Doone."

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, and RIVINGTON.

WESTWARD HO!

A FAREWELL MEETING to dismiss 200 Trained Lads (who leave "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES" for Canada on the 17th inst.) will (D.V.) be held in

THE LARGE HALL, EDINBURGH CASTLE,

On MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at Eight o'clock.

JAMES RANKIN, Esq., M.P., will preside, and will be supported by many public men who take an interest in emigration.

The Attendance of the General Public is desired. Admission to any part of the Hall is FREE; but as a very large audience is expected, SPECIAL TICKETS admitting to RESERVED SEATS, and possessing Facilities for Ingress and Egress, can be had on application at the Office, as below.

The same 200 Lads will also, as usual, attend (by kind permission of the Secretary)

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING at the Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street, on Monday, the 14th, when the prayers of those assembled will be asked on their behalf. Christian Friends who cannot attend the Evening Meeting are invited to be present at Noon.

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

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

£51 will do the same for Six Boys; £102 for Twelve Boys; or £170 for Twenty Boys. Who, by promising one or other of these amounts, will help to give some of these young fellows a start in life?

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

18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

MAPLE & CO.

INDIAN CARPETS.

PERSIAN CARPETS.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887.

SURPLUS, AND WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

"THERE is every prospect of Mr. GOSCHEN being able to signalize his first Budget in the way that most of all commends itself to the country: which is by a remission of taxation." Bitter-sweet will this news be to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; who now learns that he himself might have been the hero of a popular Budget, without any betrayal of that fatal "cantankerous" spirit of his, and without falling under the reproach of being willing to jeopardize the security of our home ports and coaling stations for the sake of vaunting a surplus on Budget night. It appears that there was never any need of thinking of such desperate economies; and since it is now possible for outsiders to show that there was never any such necessity, it is rather surprising that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S advisers did not light him to the same deductions a few weeks ago.

The *Economist* can tell us all about it, in advance of Mr. GOSCHEN'S statement. From that trustworthy print, from the *Statist* likewise, we learn that the revenue for the current year will considerably exceed the estimate. In round numbers, the total receipts during the financial year 1885-6 amounted to £89,580,000: this year, the amount collected up to date exceeds that sum by nearly £1,759,000; and if the closing weeks of this year prove as productive as the corresponding weeks of the previous one, the total sum collected will amount to £91,340,000. Now the original estimate of the year's revenue was £89,618,000; which, however, was brought up by supplementary estimates to £90,819,000. But "the actual expenditure will no doubt fall short of this figure, because there will, as usual, be savings under certain heads of account to compensate in part for the increase under others." In short, the calculation of both the authorities above quoted is that there will probably be a surplus of more than a million. Moreover, "for the ensuing year a still larger income may be anticipated. There is no doubt that trade is improving, and as it improves those branches of the revenue that are dependent upon the expenditure of the masses may be expected to show some expansion. And there are other branches of receipt, such as the property and income tax and the postal and telegraph revenue, that even in the dull times through which we have passed have not ceased to be progressive, and may pretty safely be counted upon to show continued growth." Therefore it seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may safely reckon upon receiving next year an income of a million and a half at least, which upon a fair calculation of expenditure would yield a surplus of about a million and a quarter.

Better news than this has not been heard in England for a long time. A considerable surplus this year, trade reviving, every prospect of a better yield from taxation, and a large surplus to dispose of in the year to come. Good. And now already the question arises, What is to be done with this surplus? The answer of the *Economist* is that to any relief which the Chancellor of the Exchequer can afford the payers of income tax will certainly have the first claim. It is upon their shoulders that the whole burden of our largely augmented army and navy expenditure has been laid, and their shoulders should feel whatever relief can be afforded. From a financier like Mr. GOSCHEN "the country expects a good deal in the form of such a revision of taxation as will tend to make its incidence more equal." Now, we have no objection to make to all this—if the fact is that a little more money might not be spent with advantage on the protection of the country, or of the trade which (it seems) shows such clear signs of revival. That, however, is a point which we do think should be well considered. Economies in the great spending departments (army and navy) are in our opinion only valuable when they are directed to the extinction of waste. Much has been done, perhaps—more, perhaps, will be done—in this direction; but we have yet to be assured that it is wise to apply such savings as may be made in this way to the reduction of taxation, heavy as the burdens of the income-tax payer undoubtedly are. But the question goes further still; and we should like to know whether, in the opinion of our most competent and best-informed advisers in the Cabinet and in the departments, it will not be wise to spend the surpluses of which we hear in the strengthening of the services. More particularly this question applies to the navy. No doubt measures have been taken to improve the equipment and to enhance the strength of our fleets. But we are still taught that it will be some years yet before the navy is placed in that position of absolute preponderance which is essential to the safety of our commerce, and even, in certain contingencies which are well within the bounds of possibility, the security of the empire. Only a certain amount of work can be done in a year, no doubt. But if it is true that we are short of good guns, if it is true that that most important business, the

fortification of our coaling stations, lags on, surely it might be well to ask whether the surplus, or at least a considerable portion of it, might not be judiciously devoted to these purposes; and there are others that equally demand money supplies. For our own part, we hold a strong opinion that it should be so devoted; nor do we suppose that the income-tax payers themselves would make any objection. They are heavily weighted no doubt; no doubt they pay more than their fair quota to the revenue of the country; but they understand the vital necessity of safeguarding the commerce upon which their prosperity depends, and they know what terrible penalties—cash penalties—they have had to pay in past times for insufficient or non-existent war equipments. The difficulty is not with the taxpayers, but with the Radical "economists," the professional politicians who affect to speak in their names; and at a time like this it would be perfectly safe, we take it, to defy those gentlemen.

THE TRAFFIC IN ADMIRALTY DESIGNS.

FROM a correspondent who has been behind the scenes, and is full of information on a most delicate subject, we receive the following communication:—

It is hardly conceivable that the officials either of the War Office or the Admiralty can have been taken by surprise when they discovered Mr. Young Terry's dealings with the agents of foreign Governments. They may have been surprised at bringing home this abominable treachery to a particular person; but of the fact of its existence—open, gross, and palpable as it has been to a wide circle of naval architects and marine engineers both in and out of the service—they cannot have been unaware. I can assure you that the regular sale of confidential designs has for many years been more than an open secret—so much so, that the market value of the article has much depreciated of late, owing to that which was formerly a monopoly of the few dishonest persons in the service having now become an article of free trade with the many. The result is that our naval rivals are placed in possession of full details of original improvements as worked out and finally settled at great expense by our Construction staff. In other words, foreign Powers have been promptly supplied with full information as to the means by which we were perfecting our naval armaments, and have actually in some cases put our improvements into practice while they were being handed in due red-tape form from one department of our Admiralty organization to the other. So general has the practice become, that plans which twenty years ago were readily saleable at £500 would not now fetch more than £20 at the outside. The idea of confidential documents entrusted to State officials under a pledge of secrecy, to say nothing of the obligations of common honesty and patriotism, having a fluctuating market value according to the abundance or scarcity of the supply, is not without its humorous side. But it is certainly "no fun" to have matters upon which our very national existence may depend betrayed to the enemy; and the public will naturally feel curious as to the way in which this systematized treason has grown up and the method by which it is carried on.

Twenty-five years ago the Royal School of Naval Architecture was founded at South Kensington, with the object of providing a high practical and theoretical training for Admiralty students selected by competitive examination from the most promising apprentices in the higher classes of the upper dockyard schools. Private British students could also attend upon certain terms. So far, well; but unfortunately foreigners were invited to become students also; and that act forms the beginning of the mischief which has culminated in the disclosure of our most secret plans and processes to Governments with which we may by-and-by find ourselves at war. For among the foreign students educated at the British School of Naval Architecture in its early days the largest contingent consisted of young Russian officials (or rather officers), classed as lieutenants in the Russian service, but denominated, for the purpose of their training at South Kensington, as naval architects and marine engineers. Perhaps they honestly came here for study in the art of building ships, but perhaps they did not. Certain it is that whatever time they could spare from their professional studies they devoted to the cultivation of friendly personal relations with prominent English students and with large private ship-builders—with the men, indeed, who in after-years would be the designers and builders of the English navy. The names of these early Russian students were: Nicholas Ivanoff, Ernest Gouliaeff (the nephew of Admiral Popoff), Constantine Artsayvoloff, Victor Soboleff, Vladimir Socoloff, and J. Lontieff. Other foreign students who joined the school soon after its foundation were: H. A. Blom, Chief Constructor Norwegian Navy; A. de A. Continho, Rio Janeiro; J. P. Dirk Van der Made, Dordrecht, Holland; Mahommed Amis, Cairo; Mahommed Arif, Cairo; C. E. Farley, Rio Janeiro; A. A. W. M. Hummel, Troy, New York, U.S.A.; and Husseyn Nagy, Cairo. In later years, since the removal of the school to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, many foreign students have graduated among British students since appointed to official positions in the Construction Department of the British Admiralty. It will thus be seen that the present generation of foreign naval architects and those of our Admiralty and many private marine officials are closely connected by the bond of student-fellowship, likely to lead to an exchange of information for mutual benefit, even if there be no positively corrupt motive; and that the mistaken policy of educating foreign naval architects in our public schools, and placing them in a position to cultivate a life-long friendship with our Admiralty officials and large private ship-builders was an error now practically beyond repair. Without going so far as to charge to this cause all the mischief that has arisen, one may at least give it as a partial explanation why, as a known matter of fact, every large naval Power in the world is well furnished with all, or nearly all, the improvements

made in man-of-war design, outfit, and equipment, by our Admiralty within the last ten or fifteen years. The French, Russians, Germans, Italians, and Turks have copied us very closely in man-of-war designs, both good and bad; and have all gradually developed ship-building arsenals in their respective countries; where they now construct the hulls and machinery of war-ships, large or small, principally on information obtained from the public naval service of the United Kingdom. And we must not forget, moreover, that many a ship for a foreign navy has been built in our private yards, and has served as a model for foreign constructors. Observe that I am not now suggesting any corrupt motive. One does not need to bribe one's friends; but the acquaintanceship which begins at school and lasts into after-life obviously supplies a means of approach on subjects of a delicate nature which it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to approach otherwise.

According to my belief, the first intimation of abuse of friendship on the one hand, and of trust on the other, was conveyed to the British Admiralty by the publication of a work for private circulation among the officials of the American navy. One or two copies of it happened to get into the hands of some English journalists, and, from statements made in class journals not very generally read, it became evident that treachery had been rampant not only at Chatham, but at Pembroke, Portsmouth, Keyham, and Devonport. It was then discovered that not only descriptions and plans, but even reproductions of the working drawings of the details of British ships under construction—hull, engines, fittings and all—had been disclosed; and the disclosure of them was ultimately traced to Chatham Dockyard. The fact that Mr. Terry forwarded his information by post, and received payment in return by post and by cheque, shows how recklessly and openly the traffic is carried on. The denial of the officials of the American Legation as to any complicity on their part in the transaction with the Chatham draughtsman is perfectly understood and believed by those who know how these matters are worked. There are two head centres, or marine intelligence departments, in London, actively engaged in the interests of the American Government. One of these is attached to the Bureau of Construction at Washington and the other to the Bureau of Navigation. The one from which the denial comes is attached to the latter department, whilst the former has always been careful, in numerous transactions of this nature in the past, to pay only hard cash for information received.

I may have more to tell you about all this later on: more in detail.

NOTES.

Many people heard with something like dismay the announcement that to pass the Procedure Resolutions would need at least a month's debate. But the estimate was within the mark. We have had three weeks of the discussion already, and the first of the Procedure Resolutions has not yet been carried. When it is carried (though it may be another week before that happens for what anybody knows) it is to be hoped that the Government will defer the rest of the batch to a more convenient season, and get to work with the Coercion Bill. It is impossible not to reflect once more on the unfortunate mistake which was made when it was decided to postpone this measure for Procedure. By this time the Bill (especially seeing that it would have been a "mild" one) might have been in a fair way to become law.

In the eleven hundred pages of evidence taken by Lord Cowper's Commission, it is possible, by careful selection, for everybody to find exactly what he desires to find. Witnesses of all sorts—landlords, agents, tenant-farmers, officials, Conservatives, Orangemen, Radicals, and Home Rulers—were examined. The reader may take his choice, and pick from their testimony just what he wants. The *Times*, for instance, refers to the evidence to support exactly the opposite conclusions arrived at by the *Daily News*, which also relies upon the same publication. Of course the witnesses are of various degrees of authority and credibility; but the public, taking their statements at second-hand from their journalistic guides, cannot discriminate among them properly. One of the least authoritative of all the witnesses is the English military man of Radical views whose knowledge of Ireland was gained by a brief sojourn in a corner of the country. Nevertheless, General Buller's evidence will be quoted and repeated again and again, to damage the Government and support the Nationalists; and very effective for both purposes it is likely to prove. The Government could hardly have placed a more dangerous weapon in the hands of its unscrupulous adversaries.

There is one very striking point of resemblance between the electoral map of Germany, as published this morning by the *Times*, and that of Great Britain after last year's election. Prussia in Germany takes the place of England in Great Britain, sometimes giving its own name to the whole combination, and being far more important in wealth, population, and resources than all the rest combined. Well, Prussia gives as overwhelming a majority to Prince Bismarck as England does to the Conservatives and Unionists. Fortunately for German unity, the Separatists, instead of forming one compact territorial division, are broken up into Poles, Alsatians, and a few Hanoverians and Danes. Further, just as the Separatists in Strasburg, for instance, are not necessarily Catholics, so the Catholics of Bavaria, Westphalia, and the Rhineland are by no means Separatists. The map shows no traces of the alleged enormous successes of the Social Democrats; but then, of course, what strength they have is in the towns. Apart from Berlin which returns two Social-Democrats and four Radicals (a striking contrast to our capital with its

fifty Conservatives), the Socialists hold two seats in Hamburg, two in Elberfeld, and one in Breslau. But Dresden, Munich, Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Königsberg have all gone solid for the Imperial Government.

Sir Charles Dilke's estimate of the military might of Russia is not altogether supported by observers on the spot. The correspondents of some of the Austrian newspapers say that the Russian army is by no means in a condition to conquer Western Europe. Its vast numbers only exist on paper, and the corruption which has always been the bane of the Russian services is as bad as ever. The Court generals and army contractors are said to be at their old tricks. The ingenious dodge of driving ambulance wagons round from garrison to garrison and taking receipts for them at each has quite a familiar air. It resembles the famous plan under which, when an order was given for two regiments to exchange quarters, nothing was really changed but the soldiers' buttons. It is the opinion of these Austrian observers that the Russian army cannot be got into fighting order for months to come. This, if true, accounts for the Czar's present "forbearance" towards the Bulgarian Regency.

A lady is walking along Westbourne-grove carrying a hand-bag; a nimble young thief makes a sudden dash at her, secures the hand-bag, and is off with his booty before anybody can stop him. "In view" of this remarkable event, Mr. Knowles asked the Home Secretary last night what steps he intended to take. Mr. Matthews of course replied that he did not intend to take any steps. When the Metropolitan Police force is increased to 200,000 men it will be possible to secure that no such incident as this Westbourne-grove tragedy shall ever occur again. What is the use of drafting Procedure Rules if the time of Parliament is to be taken up by a solemn question and a formal answer every time a lady loses her purse or a gentleman has his pocket picked? But then one question is as good as another to the honourable member who is only anxious to get his name into the reports and to show his constituents that he is doing something.

We explained not very long ago how it was that the bayonet in the hands of the British soldier had reached its present condition of perilous attenuation. As originally designed it may have been, and no doubt was, a stout and useful weapon. But Enfield made changes in the rifle, and the bayonet was refired and planed down till it came into its present condition. Of course the proper thing to have done was to make a new bayonet to fit the new rifle; but that would have cost a few thousands more than the remarkable process of adaptation which has produced our celebrated collapsible implement of war. They have just instituted a "final test" for these deadly weapons, with the expected results. A sheep's carcass was dressed in uniform and a military great-coat; a soldier made a thrust at the dummy with his fixed bayonet, which straightway "bent in two places." But then, no doubt, the manufacturing Department will say that this was a most unfair trial. They have got an excellent test of their own, and when tried by that the toasting-irons come out triumphantly.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of the proposed small parliamentary grant to the Victoria University. It certainly seems unfair that the northern university alone should have no State aid; while the University of London, the Scotch universities, the Royal University of Ireland, and the Welsh colleges all obtain annual grants of £12,000 and upwards. Oxford and Cambridge, it is true, take nothing; but then the pious founders of old sufficiently provided for them. It seems passing strange that in this wealthy, munificent, and most educational age it is necessary to ask Parliament to do for us what the Waynfletes and Mertons of the Middle Ages did for their contemporaries. Two thousand a year is all the Yorkshire university wants. How many Yorkshiremen there must be who could write a cheque for the capital value of that sum and scarcely feel it a sacrifice!

It is on the whole consoling to learn from the circular which that energetic legislator, Mr. Howard Vincent, has drawn up, that the superior commercial education of foreign men of business is not mainly due to official assistance. "The commercial colleges of the Continent," it seems, "have in the majority of instances been established by the foresight and liberality of merchant associations who are now reaping the benefit." We are very glad to hear it. The educational demands upon "the State" are increasing so rapidly that there seems little chance of getting it to endow a "Handel's Akademie" or an "Ecole des Hautes Sciences Commerciales." The chambers of commerce or other associations of merchants might establish a proper system of commercial education, either independent of the Imperial Institute or in connection with it, in less time than it would take Parliament to talk the matter over.

The painful disclosures that have been lately made respecting the accommodation for untried prisoners were brought under notice in the House of Commons last night. It is satisfactory to learn that the Home Secretary has taken the matter in hand and is fully alive to its importance. In answer to a question put to him on the subject by Mr. Childers, Mr. Matthews said that he was prepared to do all in his power to remedy a state of things which, as he truly remarked, "constituted a serious evil." Places for the detention of prisoners immediately before and after trial are excluded

from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State by the Prisons Act of 1877. They are under the control of the justices in counties and of the municipal authorities in boroughs. Mr. Matthews has, however, caused a circular to be issued asking those authorities in England and "poor little Wales" to take the matter into their serious consideration and to inform him what improvement they intend to make in the court-houses and places of detention. Mr. Matthews is sanguine enough to have no doubt that the local bodies will co-operate with him in finding a remedy for the evils which have been brought to light. It is to be hoped that the Home Secretary's anticipations on this point may be realized; but it must not be forgotten that the evils complained of have been allowed to grow up under the auspices of those upon whose co-operation he calculates.

A correspondent writes:—Speaking of the popularity of football, you say people like to look on at a cricket match though not cricketers themselves, "while the crowds who attend great football matches have, for the most part, some practical connection with the game." The practical connection that most of them have is that they "have money on it." It is not in London that you get to realize this so much as in the great provincial towns. At any important "cup" match the spectators are so numerous that £200 and £300 are frequently taken in gate-money, which is generally divided between the two teams. Listen to the talk of these crowds of onlookers, as I have done at Nottingham, and you will learn why they get so excited over the play. There is nothing in the air but bets. It is a pity; but it is at least pleasant to know that cricket has not fallen to this.

The smallness of the prices realized by some of the lots at the Seillière sale seems still more surprising if we compare them with the sums asked in Paris for "first editions" of contemporary works. Thus in Damascène Margand's last catalogue we find a copy of the first edition of Zola's "L'Assommoir" priced as high as £100; while even £120 is demanded for the original Charpentier edition of Daudet's "Fromont Jeune et Kessler Aîné." The famous Zaragoza "Amadis" of 1508—the oldest known, if not actually the first edition of the work—only fetched £135; and it is fair to assume that the sumptuous binding counted for something in the bidding. The bibliographical value of a book ordinarily increases with its age; but it would be rash to predict that a rare copy of "Fromont Jeune" will realize as great an advance on its original price four centuries hence as one of Montalvo's romances does now.

Yesterday nearly the whole of the large wall on Richmond-hill which has hitherto obscured from view the Buccleuch-gardens—henceforth to be known as the Terrace-gardens—was taken down by the workmen of the contractor who has been employed by the vestry to prepare the grounds for the formal opening to the public on the 21st of May. The effect has been one far beyond what Sir Frederick Leighton prophesied in his examination before the Commissioner of the Local Government Board. If the view from Richmond-hill was "ravishing" (as the President of the Royal Academy expressed it) before this week, it is far more so now, when the Thames can be seen winding clearly through the most lovely sylvan groves and glades. Numerous carriages halted on the hill yesterday, to allow the occupants to view this most enchanting scene, which is expected to be transferred to canvas by more than one artist during the coming summer.

In the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of last year there was exhibited, in the West Indian section, a map of the world by Ribero, dated Seville, 1529, which was lent to the Commissioners by the Pope. This map, which bears the arms and tiara of, apparently, Pope Julius II., shows the line drawn round the globe by Pope Alexander VI. to divide the unclaimed territories of the world between Spain and Portugal. It is also interesting as containing a legend which states that Labrador "was discovered by the English of the town of Bristol, and is of no use." This map has lately been reproduced by chromo-lithography by Mr. W. Griggs, and a copy of the reproduction is now exhibited in the King's Library at the British Museum. On the opposite wall is also exhibited a very finely coloured fac-simile of the "Cantino" map, dated Ferrara, 1502. This map also shows the line drawn by Alexander VI. on the western half of the globe, and is the first map on which that celebrated line of demarcation appears.

Though everything is connected, nearly or remotely, with everything else, it was startling at the opening concert of the new Philharmonic series to learn that the presence of Mr. George Mount in the character of conductor was due to the recent earthquakes. This is how it happened. The conductor of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society has for the last two years, greatly to the advantage of the institution, been Sir Arthur Sullivan. But during the late earthquakes Sir Arthur Sullivan was at Mentone; and so much, and in so peculiar a manner, was he affected by the repeated shocks that he has since been unable to listen to music—far less to conduct it. It is to be hoped, for the sake of all concerned, that this strange antipathy on the part of Sir Arthur Sullivan will not last very long. Sullivan hating the sound of music is almost as inconceivable as Millais detesting the sight of painted canvas or Tennyson abhorring the look of lines of unequal length, each beginning with a capital letter. Sir Arthur hopes, however, to recover his nerves in time for the Philharmonic Society's

second concert; and meanwhile it must be recorded that at the first a splendid success was gained by Mme. Schumann in her late husband's admirable concerto. Schumann's one concerto for the pianoforte seems to be getting every day a greater favourite with pianists of the first rank; and, with all its romantic character, it has already taken its place as a classic, side by side with the violin concertos of Beethoven and Mendelssohn.

Though not much is known, even in the Clyde, of the yacht *Thistle*, at present being built to race for the America Cup at New York, very little mystery is made of the fact that she will in every way be a thoroughly representative type of the modern British steel cutter; her keel—if keel it can be called—being formed of a semicircular steel plate, into which the lead ballast has already been poured in a molten condition. The dimensions of the boat, according to the conditions of challenge, will be posted to New York within a few days. As she will be launched privately, it is exceedingly likely that the Americans will not obtain till after the race the slightest idea of her lines under water. No fewer than four boats are being built in America to defend the Cup. The champion of these after trial will be pitted against the *Thistle* for the best of three matches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FASHION IN BOOK-TITLES.

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

SIR,—There are fashions in book-titles, as in most other things; and just now, it seems to me, the fashion is not a pretty one. There have been times when titles could only be measured with a foot-rule, followed by times when the publishers looked askance at titles in more than two syllables. Now there is a run on striking titles; now a taste for titles that melt in the mouth; and now alliteration is most in favour.

As a rule, simplicity of title is nowhere more marked than in our standard books of fiction; indeed, four out of every five of the greater English novels are called after one of the characters. "Tom Jones" was enough for Fielding, "Clarissa Harlowe" for Richardson, "Humphrey Clinker" for Smollett, "Pendennis" for Thackeray, "David Copperfield" for Dickens, "Adam Bede" for George Eliot, "Lorna Doone" for one of the greatest of living novelists. The "unnatural literature" of the day has another fashion. Look at any of the bookstalls, groaning at present under their load of this kind of fiction, and observe the titles: "The Corpse in the Copse," "Blackmail," "Baffled," "Buried Alive," "The Guilty River," "Living or Dead." Scores of them contain in their titles the words "mystery," "murder," "death," and the like. Attractive lines from the poets, such as "Chaste as Ice, Pure as Snow," are common; indeed, sensationalism in titles has gone about as far as it can go; and the effect has to be enhanced by pictorial horrors representing on the covers daggers, murders, severed hands, and the like delights. It is not merely the most foolish writers who go astray in this wise. Even biographies and books of travels have sober titles no longer. "How I Found Stanley," "The Great Lone Land," "The Land of the Midnight Sun," may be forcible titles, but the authors are only competing in sensationalism. The popular thing in books of travels at the present moment is to laugh at yourself in your title. "Asia Minor through a Sixpenny Telescope," "To Hyderabad in Pantaloon and Slippers"—that is the sort of thing. Yet to give a book a showy title is like advertising its little worth, and it is pleasant to believe that some faint signs of a reaction against literary claptrap is setting in.

Forcibly feeble as are the book-titles, they stand comparison with the headings given nowadays to newspaper articles. "Randy on the Rampage" was the title of a recent article in a weekly newspaper. Some reporter interviews a sexton, and the result appears as "Down Among the Dead Men." Formerly there was a space set apart in the newspapers for what was simply called the "Money Market," or "Stocks and Shares." Nowadays "Filthy Lucre" is substituted for it, "Put Money in Thy Purse," and the like. Even the poor books are no longer reviewed under their own names. One journal calls them "Sibylline Leaves;" another heads its reviews "The Paper-Knife;" a third "Pages in Waiting." Formerly a descriptive account of parliamentary proceedings was headed "Parliamentary Report" or "Last Night's Parliament." Now the reporters vie with each other which is to get the "cleverest" heading. "The Show at St. Stephen's" says one; "The Westminster Play" says another; "Legislators in Harness" says a third. A "telling" article on the slave-trade has to be called "The Traffic in Black Ivory;" and a comment on the postman who steals twelve stamps is "Decline and Fall of the British Empire." It is, in short, a competition among the writers who will sell most goods under false pretences. This craze for the forcibly feeble succeeded a fashion for the strictly respectable and sober, and at first it was, perhaps, a pleasant change. But we have been fed on it so long that the palate calls for variety, and it is nowadays made so strong that it cannot well be made stronger, I presume.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 11.

B.

"MODERNISM IN ARCHITECTURE."

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

SIR,—I had not the good fortune to read the article dealing with the Liverpool Cathedral designs which appeared in your paper of the 3rd inst.; but I trust that you will nevertheless permit me to make a few remarks upon a letter on "Modernism in Architecture," appearing in your columns to-day and signed "Student."

Now, Sir, I am not an art student, and therefore cannot hope to meet your correspondent with his own weapons. I am not learned in the jargon that includes "art-history," "art-style," "art-vitality," "art-life," and "art-spirit" in

its vocabulary. And yet perhaps I may be allowed to ask "Student" what meaning he attaches to the word Modernism? What does he take the modernism of the nineteenth century to be? Are we to look for it in the great doctrine of Liberalism—namely, universal liberty—meaning, religious liberty (including the licence to brawl in church); political liberty (including the licence to rob landlords and render government impossible); free education, free love, and all the rest of it? If so, I can unflinchingly assert that no art worthy of the name can ever express this principle. All art is conservative. "Student" will have gathered this much from his text-books.

But perhaps I am wrong in supposing Liberalism to be the *bacillus* of the age. Is it, then, atheism? Is it vivisection? Is it mammon-worship? Or is it some broader common principle, running through all? "Student" is bound to tell us what modernism is, because, so long as we remain in ignorance, how are we to express it in our architecture?

We are rightly told that Westminster Abbey and Strasburg Cathedral were the natural outcome of the modernism of their day. We know what that modernism was—a living faith in the dogmas of Christianity. But what is the outcome, pure and simple, of the modernism of the nineteenth century in architecture—outcome, *i.e.*, untainted, as "Student" requires it to be, with antiquarianism? I select two typical instances—the Tay Bridge and Olympia. Here we have the "real art-life" which "Student" loves, because it reflects an unalloyed modernism.

Again, why architecture must be tested by its "due concord" with contemporary painting and sculpture, I am at a loss to conjecture. As well might "Student" hope to test Tennyson's claims to excellence by looking for "due concord" between him and Wagner.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 9.

F. C. EDEN.

ADVANTAGES OF RUSSIAN POWER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

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

SIR,—That the articles on foreign politics in the last three numbers of the *Fortnightly*, attributed to Sir Charles Dilke, are very able *va sans dire*. The knowledge shown of the power and progress of Russia in the last paper is detailed and extensive. But there would appear to be an omission in that part which treats of the invasion of India by Russia. It is quite intelligible that Russians affect to believe in the grave difficulties of an invasion of India. In like manner, in '65, they assured me in St. Petersburg that they neither intended nor could invade and annex Central Asia. I assured them that they would never stop, whether they liked it or not, till they had conquered the whole and incorporated it within the empire. They certainly do not now wish us to believe either that they intend to invade India or that they could do it. Did they tell us that they were going to conquer and annex Samarkand, Bokhara, Khiva, *Merv*? On the contrary, they made a special point of assuring us constantly that they were not going to do so. What Russia has intended throughout these operations, which have brought her to the confines of Persia and Afghanistan, is to be in a position and *en potence* to make use of or to occupy either one or both of these countries, should her policy there or elsewhere in Europe render it advisable to do so. That has been the real objective throughout. Russia does not want the deserts of Central Asia or the troublesome peoples of Persia and Afghanistan for themselves. But the possession of Central Asia—subdued by her arms and traversed by her railways—opens up large commercial prospects to the industries of her vast empire, and places her in a position whence she can coerce both the other countries, and, while using them for her own purposes, may cause us grave embarrassment. By the prestige of her vast power she may create an influence and attraction among our own peoples in India which, under certain circumstances, might be extremely troublesome—possibly distracting our attention and our forces from other more important European matters in which she would be deeply interested. We have this last week seen what intrigues can produce in Bulgaria. Russia is more likely to trouble us in India in that way, till, all her communications in rear being closed up and finished, and her unassailable new line *viâ Merv*, Charjui, Bokhara, etc., completed, she can bring the strength of her empire to bear on this newly acquired frontier. We shall then know what it means—whether she attacks us in India or is enabled by her very neighbourhood and strength on the Eastern frontier to distract us and our forces from the real objective on the Bosphorus. The reported rectification of the Persian frontier and the concession to Russia of the line from Ashurada to Meshed, with a good road and ample supplies within some 200 miles of Herat, shows what a hold the conquest of Central Asia has already given her over Persia. As we have driven the Turk, so have we driven the Persian into the arms of Russia. What is the next thing we may hear of is uncertain. But we must not be surprised if the concession vainly offered us through Baron Reuter in 1873, by which power was given to England to develop all the resources of Persia for our and her interests, is given now to Russia. If so, as the first result, we must expect to see a fortified naval station, etc., on the Persian coast in the Persian Gulf. Perhaps Englishmen will then understand what these conquests in Central Asia really mean.

These are the more immediate consequences of the advance of Russia and the solid establishment of her power on the confines of Persia and Afghanistan; and, for this generation at all events, they are more likely to engage our attention and cause serious misunderstanding than any actual invasion of India itself through Afghanistan. For there are other routes to India besides that. To conclude, I would call to mind the fact that Napoleon I. always considered the invasion of India practicable, even in his day of no railways, and when Russia was not anything like so well able to conduct such an operation as she is now. But the mere fact that Russia finds herself in such a position of offence that she can threaten an invasion ought to be serious enough to make us prepare for the attempt. When are we going to get that Asia Minor Railway made, and establish our power at the Persian Gulf end of it? Cyprus, the European terminus, fortunately we possess.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 9.

H. HOPE CREALOCK, Lieut.-General.

AS OTHERS SAW US.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S first Eskimo, the old man he called Terregannœuck, on being shown his face in a glass for the first time, *circa* 1820, mournfully exclaimed "I shall never kill deer more!" and immediately put the mirror down. The inveterate theorizer might conclude that the desire to see ourselves as others see us is not native to the natural man, but an artificial want fostered by civilization; and that it is strongest, too, in poets, one of whom at least, as we have all too often heard, went the length of imploring the gods about it. The late Lord Beaconsfield was fond of scrutinizing his features in a hand-glass; and many worthy people spend a good deal of their time trying to find out what others think of them. Let an enterprising Frenchman, who just two jubilees since passed a month's holiday in England, reflect for us—although listeners hear little good of themselves—how others saw us in 1787.

He sailed from Dieppe in August for Brigtemstone, of which he had heard great things; the Prince of Wales and his Court residing there, and all the "noblesse" of England going there for sea-bathing. He found it a miserable village, stuck in a hollow, commanded by a cemetery, and surrounded by barren mountains (Brighton Downs, no less!)—the Prince's house no better than a French parish priest's, and the theatre a barn. All that atoned for this was the tall stature of both men and women, the fairness, health, and beauty of the girls, the wealth of the shops, and the great number of horses and carriages that passed through the sandy streets. At three in the afternoon he went to an immense hall, where 200 people in cold blood, and with tranquil eyes, were shaking themselves rapidly about. This is the Frenchman's fun: the truth is they were dancing; but an Englishman of the last century, if he was not otherwise kept alive, would go to sleep in the middle of a contredanse, and so the company constantly had recourse to tea to keep them awake. It is not worth while to digress and defend English calm from French vivacity. When we ourselves admit—by dint of dinning—that we take our pleasure sadly, most of us forget the old meaning of the adverb, which here may very well be "seriously," and a century ago at the assembly-rooms—considering the tea—"soberly." Sober cheerfulness may be backed any day against wild mirth, and "a jest with a sad brow" is by no means the worst form a joke can assume. The Prince, impatient and bored, "Mde. —" in a mood of forced gaiety, with one of her lady friends, and four or five men of indistinction, lolled upon a long sofa in a corner; while the long straight hair of "the students" (?) especially vexed the foreigner, their locks one moment brushing the faces of their partners and the next fleering in the eyes of the on-lookers. He vowed never more to be elbowed, put out, and chilled in an English ball-room, and went out to look in at the learned pig and the actors; and such actors sure were never seen, even on the French market-places in the days of the mystery-plays. On his way to London through the Devil's Dyke he was in raptures with the country—not a single foot-passenger, a poor man, or a soldier; and nearing town he concludes, from the gardens to all the houses, that the native tastes of "the Breton people" (meaning the English of Kennington!) had successfully resisted all the multitudes of barbarians—Romans, Saxons, and Danes—who in turn ravaged their island. There is no harm in concluding that this traveller, who complains so loudly that the "censure" cut out a third of his book, although he published it at Amsterdam, was what his nation still calls a "Breton bretonnant." Poverty never offended his eye in England; ample coats of good cloth, clean and unpatched, clad the poorest; they were all well shod too; and this must have been a wonderful contrast to the condition of France, if we take, for instance, Smollett's sketch in "Peregrine Pickle." The light hackney-coaches (carioles) and the deer-legged horses had all the wonder he could spare from the wooded squares and their statues, gilt from hat to shoes. The nudity of the interior of St. Paul's was only tempered by captured French regimental colours, "which I was carefully invited to observe." Withall he thought in the purest taste, and "Ci-git Dryden" delighted him in the Abbey; he was in happy ignorance of the sorry history of that tablet, and of the poet's funeral. He went the round of the studios, including M. Vest's. Le chevalier Reynold had the fullest claim to his high reputation; a heavenly sort of expression beams from the faces of his portraits; but his colours were [then?] false, and his draperies are puffed out, and divorced from the nude both in disposition and in their folds; his figures are always out of drawing. In London he forgets the Brighton dance, and pays a warm tribute to the openness, politeness, and forethought of the people. Nor did our chivalric ancestors fight with more loyal fairness than he saw two porters do, without seconds, in Haimarquet. At Boydel the engraver's he saw the death of Volf, and Pen treating with the savages in Pennsylvania. In a private collection he examined the treasures which Cock—presumably Captain Cook—brought home. The Tonnley was another precious collection. In Bedlam he approved of the detention as a criminal lunatic of "Madame Nicolson," who was reading "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which she pronounced "very low" ("du plus mauva's ton"). He went to a Quakers' meeting-house, and noticed that they wore powder and buttons.

He was never tired of joining the crowds of men and women who gazed into the print-shops; and though his own Calot and Le Clerc drew with more spirit than the celebrated Hogard, he likened the flood of English caricatures to the comedies of the ancient Greeks, and pronounced them a corollary of the precious liberty of the English press. The London actors—if one remove better than the Brighton troupe—in dress, gestures, elocution, and comic business took him back to the French mimes of the 17th century, such as stage memoirs and engravings have preserved them. And as to the spectators, an Englishman feels more than a *blasé* Parisian; but you must hit hard to bring it out—he never smiles, but only splits his sides. The Kingenton Gardens in the west, and the pretty village of Highgate, delighted this naïve excursionist. He dined with the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs, through the kindness of

M. W[ilkes], and saw five-and-twenty men condemned to death about midnight at the sessions at Old-Bailly.

Going down the Thames to Oulich arsenal, he enjoyed in the shipping a spectacle more majestic than he had seen in Holland, France, or America. At Greenwich he joined a dinner-party at a pretty pavilion which ran out on piles into the river and was known as the Chip. He made a little tour upon wheels in the environs of London, not forgetting Pope's house at Twitnam; and at Windsor he saw a standard bearing the arms of France lying on a stool. He was not happy with the "drapeau." How many people know that the duke of Malbroug is bound to send the sovereign one such standard every 2nd of August, to do homage and service for Blenheim-House; or that the heart of Richard I., the Cœur de Lion itself, was shown 100 years ago in Rouen Cathedral, and is even now, if Baedeker is to be believed, in the museum of that town.

MUSIC AND MANNERS.*

MR. KINGSTON'S two large volumes may be safely recommended to all lovers of music, and with equal security to those who care nothing for music but who are interested in the national ways of Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Servia, Egypt, Spain, and Italy. Even those to whom music is only an expensive noise will take pleasure in Mr. Kingston's vivacious accounts of the composers, singers, and instrumental musicians whom he has known; while those to whom it is a source of joy will delight in his pictures and anecdotes of musical society in various great capitals, especially Vienna and Berlin. Nor among the strange lands that Mr. Kingston has visited must Wales be forgotten; though here he was occupied with music alone. For one happy week he was the guest of Mme. Adelina Patti; and the chapter in which he describes Mme. Patti and her surroundings, her daily existence, and the castle in which she lives, is one of the most interesting in the whole work.

In most countries Mr. Kingston has occupied himself chiefly with the music, national or imported. In Spain, however, his whole attention was absorbed by the omnipresent garlic, which attacked him on all sides and stifled him in every direction; while in Servia, the land of the *guzla* as celebrated by Prosper Mérimée and by Lord Lytton, the music was so execrable that he did his best to escape hearing it. In Germany he heard music without end. But there was so much besides music to interest him that he has written chapter after chapter on the manners of the German people—the word "manners" being here used, conformably with Mr. Kingston's own intention, in the widest sense, as including characteristics and peculiarities of every kind.

Abundantly decorated himself (as we learn from his title-page), Mr. Kingston has learned to estimate at their true value the decorations worn by others. Next to Prince Bismarck, who is Knight Grand Cross of sixty-four orders (more than half the total existing number of such distinctions), the most lavishly decorated German Mr. Kingston ever met was Hoff, the patentee of Extract of Malt; "who, however, was all but equalled as a champion crusader by Wertheim, another acquaintance of mine, the inventor of a fire-proof safe that appears to have asserted irrefutable claims upon all the Sovereigns of Continental Europe for recognition of its merits in the shape of chivalric conferment." One day, invited to dine with an Austrian Minister at whose table a number of commercial celebrities were expected, Mr. Kingston arrived early, and "whilst standing near the drawing-room door, chatting to that most eccentric of bankers, Baron Henikstein, heard a faint tinkling as of fairy sledge-bells upon the landing outside. 'What may that sound be?' I inquired of my companion, a living encyclopædia of Viennese oddities. 'That,' gravely replied the Baron, 'is the jingling of Wertheim's decorations. He wears them strung upon golden chains all over his chest—not the fire-proof one—and, as you hear, the chimes rung by his crosses announce his advent from afar.'"

The subject of decorations suggests that of titles; and here again Mr. Kingston is most entertaining. Some of the titles remind him of those to be found in the Russian Table of Tchins ("Privy Councillor," "Actual Privy Councillor," and so on); and with reason, inasmuch as the German titles of civil functionaries were, in translated form, imposed upon his officials by Peter the Great. In private life, however, the Russians, unlike the Germans, drop these titles except in formal correspondence. The Russian custom of addressing every one in conversation by his Christian name followed by his patronymic would to a German appear simple even unto barbarism. For in Germany everybody, as Mr. Kingston puts it, "from prince to peasant, from duke to dustman, has his title, and insists upon its recognition;" and in illustration of this Mr. Kingston translates the following advertisement from a recent issue of a leading Berlin journal: "Yesterday afternoon fell asleep softly in the Lord the widowed Mrs. Master-Chimney-sweep Pumpkin, born Rosalia Snipe. Her end was Peace.—The mourning ones who are left behind." In the announcement of births in the German papers Mr. Kingston notes that the father's name is alone mentioned; and this he takes as an indication of the small importance attached to woman throughout the Fatherland. On rare occasions, however, the male parent is generous enough to recognize the part played by his wife in connection with the happy event; as, for instance, in the following, which is declared to be a genuine advertisement: "My dear wife Clara was safely delivered on the 2nd instant. The faithful God has given me a strong boy. Hallelujah!"

The Prussians are without humour; and in some thoughtful sentences Mr. Kingston suggests that the absence of that quality may possibly render them better fitted for achievements from which, with gayer temperaments, they would possibly shrink. Indeed, passing from Prussians to North Germans and from North Germans to Germans generally, it may be doubted whether Mr. Kingston would not return a negative answer to the famous question propounded by the much-misrepresented Père

Bouhours in the last century: "Si un Allemand peut avoir de l'esprit?" In his very next sentence le Père Bouhours renders justice to the learning and intellect of Germans; so that to reply to him, as Carlyle did, that gunpowder, printing, and the Reformation were all the work of Germans, did not touch the point raised. In the subtle volatile essence to which the disbeliever in German wit gave the name of "esprit" the Germans are apparently deficient; though at present so many German writers (especially among those who contribute to the periodical press) belong to the hated race which Heine, Börne, and Saphir adorned, that the want is not so apparent in German contemporary criticism as it otherwise might be. Schlegel, unable to see any fun in Molière—not even in the scenes where, so frequently, Molière turns pedants into ridicule; and Eduard von Hartmann pointing out, in his essay on the character of Juliet, that Romeo, under the Prussian criminal law, might have been punished with fine and imprisonment for abducting a minor, are striking examples of insensibility to the ludicrous on the part of Germans of the highest intellect. The jocular springs up in connection with Prussian as with other human affairs; but the Prussians themselves are never (so Mr. Kingston assures us) responsible for its growth. "The few laughter-provoking anecdotes incidental to their great wars, such as that concerning Moltke's pound of snuff, or as the no less famous story of Waldersee and the cowskin, owe their humorousness to the vehemence of the contrast they present between the insignificance of the respective articles constituting the foundations upon which their superstructure of ludicrous detail reposes, and the transcendent solemnity, resolution, and perseverance, applied to the consideration and manipulation of those articles by the military administrative authorities: not to any intention of being funny, or even to the faintest apprehension of a comical aspect in their transactions on the part of those authorities." In brief, "the Prussian is only comical when he does not intend to be so, and then chiefly by reason of the superlative gravity which he imports into ordinary and commonplace matters."

The Germans' too frequent use of the word "Gemüthlichkeit," together with their vainglorious boast that they alone possess this mysterious quality, has irritated Mr. Kingston; and in more than one place he considers the matter, and tries to explain the word. "A mitigated form of jollity" is one of his more serious attempts in this direction. His comic approximations towards definitions are exceedingly droll. But the end of it all is that the word remains undefined. "Geniality" is, perhaps, as nearly as possible the corresponding word in English. But it is now a settled point that both the word and the thing are German, and that out of German hearts and the German tongue they can have no existence. We have heard of an English lady married to a German Professor, who became at last so excited by her own fruitless endeavours to find out the true meaning of "Gemüthlichkeit," that one night, unable to close her eyes, she woke up the Herr Professor from a deep sleep and implored him to tell her, once for all, what "Gemüthlichkeit" really was. "You have not got it," was his reply, "or you would not disturb me in my peaceful slumbers."

Of all the lands that Mr. Kingston has visited, none seems to interest him and none to please him so much as Roumania. Not that he looks upon Roumania as the finest country in the world, or Bucharest as the most civilized capital; but the region where the West ends and the East begins is full of picturesqueness, variety, and charm. In Belgrade there was not enough of the West; and the sounds there offered to Mr. Kingston under the name of "music" were distressing to the ear. Bucharest, indeed, is as far in advance of Belgrade, as Belgrade at the time of the Turkish domination was in advance of Sophia and of Philippopolis. In M. de Laveleye's "Balkan Peninsula," the personal appearance of Mr. Edward Freeman, neatly dressed and cleanly washed, is gravely contrasted with his gorgeous but dirty surroundings at Serajevo, where he is Consul. At Bucharest, however, the polish of the West and the questionable glitter of the East are found constantly side by side; and the striking antitheses which its streets and public places present are brought out by Mr. Kingston in one of the most brilliant chapters that his book contains.

THE STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

IN our issue of the 1st inst. was printed Colonel Vogt's estimate of the strength of the Russian army, which amounts, on a war footing, to 41,787 officers, 1,882,630 men, 350,958 horses, and 3,672 guns, of which about 1,200,000 are available for European warfare. As the Russian "Opolchenie" was not reckoned therein, no notice will be taken in the following enumeration of the Landsturm just organized by Austria. It includes, of course, the Landwehr, which answers to the twenty-four reserve divisions of Russia. We are indebted for the figures to the same author.

LINE:	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Peace footing.....	10,324	229,648	47,045	766
War	16,163	683,401	129,126	1,679
LANDWEHR:				
Austrian.....	2,870	132,032	6,496	—
Hungarian.....	3,028	127,234	16,742	—
MILITARY TRAIN:				
Peace footing.....	253	2,354	1,337	—
War	974	37,943	49,062	—
Totals, inclusive of				
Engineers, Hospital	17,867	268,555	50,362	Peace footing.
Corps etc.	32,785	1,044,319	211,462	War ..

Of these about 800,000 are available for the field. The cavalry force ready for instant action is, on the Russian side about 43,000 horses, on that of Austria about 37,000. It is more difficult to form an idea of their relative strength when the Cossacks, Austrian Reserves, and Magyar Honveds have been mobilized. The last have their horses ready broken and placed out for work with farmers, who become their owners after twelve years' satisfactory treatment of them. The Austrians are the stronger proportionally in officers, but are at the disadvantage of a weaker peace establishment.

* "Music and Manners." By W. Beatty-Kingston. (London: Chapman and Hall.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THIRD EDITION.

LORD NAPIER ON THE PROPOSED ARTILLERY REDUCTIONS.

In the memorandum on the Army Estimates just issued by the Secretary of State for War is a passage which should not pass without remark. In defending the proposed artillery reductions, Mr. Stanhope says: "As was pointed out by Lord Napier of Magdala in a recent debate, the existing proportion in our army of horse to field artillery is larger than that in the German and slightly larger than that in the French army." Now this reference might convey to any one unacquainted with the Field Marshal's opinions that Mr. Stanhope possessed the sanction of Lord Napier's great authority for these reductions. But that is not the case; and as Lord Napier is absent from England on account of ill-health, and cannot speak for himself at present, it appears advisable to repeat exactly what he did say in his speech of the 15th of February. That speech was throughout a vigorous protest against the danger of the proposed reductions; and the following are some of the passages which the War Minister seems to have misread:—

As to our horse artillery bearing a larger proportion to the field artillery than in any other army in Europe, he might point out that it was true that the proportion was larger than that of the German army, and slightly larger than that of the French army; but he submitted that the horse artillery had no obligatory dependence on the field artillery. It was a question that depended on the circumstances of a country and the nature of its warfare. . . . The horse artillery had much closer relation to the Cavalry, with which it was often connected, than with the field artillery. The Germans had 4.6 guns per 1,000 cavalry; the English only 3.6 per 1,000 cavalry. . . . Our service was different from that of most other nations, spread about in every quarter of the globe. It was very often in countries little traversed by roads, where the lighter and more moveable artillery was required. Our service was one of small armies and detachments for which a larger proportion of artillery was required, as it could not be subdivided like other arms. In the present unsettled state of Europe, with a possibility of a demand from India or Africa, the reduction seemed untimely and a most wasteful and dangerous one, and he trusted the Government would reconsider it.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* says he thinks we have heard the last of the Round Table Conference, and adds:—If the Knights of the Table do not meet again in council they will demonstrate that the proceedings from the first have been a sham. They will not meet again, else I am much mistaken. The prospects of a reconciliation between the Radical Unionists and Mr. Gladstone are much more remote than they were a couple of weeks ago. Sir George Trevelyan regrets his indiscreet utterance at the Devonshire Club last week, but his regrets are in vain, and his indiscretions have led to a suspension of action. But had not Sir George upset the coach Mr. Parnell's communication would have done so; and that the Nationalist leader was directly or indirectly in communication with Mr. Morley while these negotiations were going on every one who knows anything of the intrigues of the Liberal party believes in spite of all assertions to the contrary. Mr. Parnell, however, declares ostentatiously that Mr. Gladstone had not his consent to make concessions. There is the fact, however, that Mr. Parnell has been reproved by his American employers for sanctioning by silence or otherwise Mr. Gladstone's concessions. He has found it desirable, indeed, to change his tactics. Mr. Parnell dare no more act without the consent of his masters in America than Mr. Gladstone dare without Mr. Parnell's permission. It comes, therefore, that Mr. Parnell, having been instructed by those who shape his policy, Mr. Gladstone has in time been commanded, and the conference has actually or practically been put an end to. I understand that Mr. Parnell has been advised to prepare to enter into a much more spirited warfare against the English people than that which he has waged of late. His instructions from America are couched in very plain terms. Mr. Gladstone cannot, therefore, negotiate further. To use the words of a distinguished humorist, he has kicked the table over.

The special correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—It may seem a strange thing to assert, but it is nevertheless the fact, that at the very moment when the public utterances of those who have taken part in the Round Table Conference are most reassuring, a very gloomy feeling as to a solution of the vexed question at issue really resulting from the conference prevails. It is only a few hours ago that Sir William Harcourt was asserting *ore volundo* that everything of importance was settled, and that secondary questions alone remain undecided, and was saying how astonished the Liberal party would be to discover, as they soon would do, how little after all had separated them. Only a few days ago Sir George Trevelyan expressed in glowing terms the spirit of reconciliation which was abroad. Notwithstanding all this, rumour now has it that things are at a standstill, and knowing folks shake their heads.

The *Manchester Courier's* London correspondent says:—The capture of Sir George Trevelyan by the Separatists has not been made complete. The Baronet has already regretted his after-dinner utterances at the Devonshire Club last week. He wishes it to be understood distinctly that he is not reconciled to Mr. Gladstone's policy. He has, I believe, made explanations and apologies to Mr. Chamberlain and other of his Liberal Unionist friends; but for the present he will not, I think, take any active part in "round table" conferences, but will rather be inclined to sit quiet and await the future development of the situation.

Sir George Trevelyan, in a letter received at Kendal to-day, states that he holds to what he said as a Unionist Liberal at Hawick last summer, and adds:—"I have never said a word or done an action that can be tortured into belying it. My view on the relations which ought to exist between Great Britain and Ireland are the same as they were, and I believe those views to be reconcilable with the views of the majority of the Liberal party."

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

An old lady named Davies living in Cresswell-street, Tenby, has been found lying on the fire burned to death. It is supposed that the deceased, who was alone, had had a fit and fell into the fire. The body was charred in a shocking manner.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

Intelligence received in Dublin from county Roscommon to-day, states that an attempt has been made near Keadue, on the estate of Lord Kingston, to burn a farm and the occupants, three policemen and two Emergency men. The latter were asleep when the room was set fire to, paraffin-oil being used. The occupants were almost suffocated, and narrowly escaped being burned to death. They are subjected to severe boycotting, and have to go great distances for common necessities.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN THE RIVIERA.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced at Monte Carlo about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It created great alarm, but caused no injury to person or damage to property. The shock was also felt at Cannes, at Nice, and at Digne, in the department of Basses Alpes, where it was accompanied by loud subterranean rumblings. Shocks of a more violent character occurred at Ventimiglia, Diano Marina, and Porto Maurizio.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—A telegram from Marseilles states that the earthquake there yesterday was very sharp, and quite a panic followed. Visitors staying in the hotels rushed into the streets, and the Bourse, which was crowded at the moment, was empty in a few seconds. Several walls are reported to have been cracked.

MURDER IN KENTISH TOWN.

Mrs. Samuels, the wife of a man who carries on the business of a dairyman, at 92, Bartholomew-road, Kentish-town, was murdered there yesterday afternoon, and an attempt was made to remove a safe from the shop. It appears that shortly before four o'clock three men drove up to the dairy in a trap; except that Mrs. Samuels was found mortally injured and an iron safe dragged towards the door it is not known what took place in the shop. What appears to have taken place is that two of the men set about removing the safe, which weighed nearly 2 cwt., and that on Mrs. Samuels entering the shop from a small parlour which opens off it, the third man struck her on the head and killed her. The safe either proved too heavy for the men or they were alarmed by some one approaching, for they left it in the doorway. Some minutes afterwards, a person passing the shop noticed the safe in the doorway; and his suspicions being aroused, he entered the shop where, lying near the door of the parlour, was the body of Mrs. Samuels, with her head terribly injured. A doctor who was called ordered the removal of Mrs. Samuels to the University College Hospital, where she was found to be still alive, though unconscious. She lingered until twenty-five minutes past eight, never having regained consciousness.

The police have ascertained that the three men were first seen in the neighbourhood about one o'clock. They drove away, and returned shortly before four o'clock. The police have obtained descriptions from persons who profess that they will have no difficulty in identifying the men.

FATAL FIRE AT SHADWELL.

A fire, resulting in loss of life, broke out this morning on the Shadwell estate. The outbreak originated at 190, Shadwell High-street, in rooms occupied by a lodger named Jeffcott. The fire brigade were promptly in attendance, the men dividing their efforts between extinguishing the flames and saving the lives of the lodgers. Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, two lives were lost—Mrs. Catherine Jeffcott, aged about seventy years, and Mary Ann Backer, aged about forty-one years, being burnt to death. An elderly man named George Sumner, aged about sixty-eight, had a very narrow escape. He was partially suffocated. The house contained ten rooms, the whole of which, with their contents, were severely damaged by fire, heat, and water.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. LABOUCHERE.

In the Queen's Bench Division to-day, before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the hearing of the case of *Smith v. Labouchere* was resumed. It was an action against Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P., the proprietor of *Truth*, for damages for libel. The alleged libel was contained in an article headed "A Floating Grog-Shop," and which article contained statements and comments as to the way in which the affairs of the ship *Thirlmere*, of which the plaintiff had been captain, were managed.

Mr. Bigham, Q.C., and Mr. Barnes were for the plaintiff; and Sir Charles Russell, Mr. J. L. Walton, and Mr. A. Russell for the defendant.

Mr. Bigham replied upon the whole case, and pressed upon the jury that the real question they had before them was whether it was true, as Mr. Labouchere had charged, that the plaintiff was a drunkard, and was, in consequence, unfit for his work. It was not the question whether the *Andrew Johnson* and the *Gannet* were lost through the fault of the plaintiff or not; the only question was whether the charge that the plaintiff was a drunkard was true or false; and if false, then the other question remained how he could be compensated in damages for the wrong that had been done to him.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE.

This morning, about nine o'clock, two vessels were discovered ashore off Liverpool. The crew of one were rescued by the Penmon lifeboat. The other was flying signals of distress; but the crew had not been taken off when this telegram was despatched. An east-north-east gale was blowing, and snow was falling.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME.

The executive committee of the Gordon Boys' Home have resolved on commencing the erection of a permanent home at once. The site is on a piece of ground near Bagshot, leased from Government for a term of ninety-nine years. The buildings about to be erected will consist of two blocks, each capable of accommodating two instructors and eighty boys, the commandant's quarters, workshops, dining-hall, lavatories, &c. This accommodation the committee hope to increase as funds permit. The building contract has been undertaken by Mr. J. Norris, of Sunningdale, near Ascot, on the plans of Mr. W. Butterfield, architect, and the cost of erecting the above-mentioned buildings is expected to be about £10,000. This estimate does not include a small hospital, which the committee consider indispensable, but for which no funds are at present available.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BUCHAREST, Saturday.—A second court-martial was held at Rustchuk yesterday, at which the remainder of the revolted appeared for trial. Two civilians, who were prominent organizers of the rebellion, were condemned to death; while Commander Kissimoff, a naval officer, and 125 veteran soldiers, including several non-commissioned officers, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. All the members were present.

MUTINY IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.—TWENTY PRISONERS SHOT.

Accounts of a terrible prison mutiny come from Reval, in the Russian Government district of Esthland. The inmates of the town gaol, mustering some three hundred, rebelled against the director for giving them bad food. He took refuge in the guard-house, where fourteen soldiers were quartered. They advanced against the prisoners with loaded rifles, and urged them to remain quiet, but to no purpose. The mutineers answered that they would not give in until the director should have been dismissed. Thereupon the latter came forward and ordered the troops to fire. Twenty prisoners were killed and as many wounded. The director is said to have been congratulated by the governor of the province.

THE YOUGHAL DISTURBANCES.

A Bankruptcy Court messenger from Dublin arrived at Youghal last night, but did not serve any process on Father Keller, as was expected. At three o'clock this morning, however, a man named Cullinan, who is stated to be an organizer of the Plan of Campaign, was arrested by County Inspector Brownrigg and taken to Dublin under a police escort. Other arrests are expected.

Messrs. O'Keefe and Lynch, solicitors of Dublin, state to-day (our correspondent says) that in consequence of the summons to Father Keller being issued in a wrong name the warrant, as the judge stated in court, follows the mistake of any arrest under it would be illegal they expected. The supporters of the tenants who knew this and their advisers would have made this fact public before, but all the speeches refer to the arrest as about to take place. No warrant has been or can be issued against Father Keller for not obeying the summons served on him. The reports in the papers as to bailiffs and messengers failing to serve notices, etc., are equally without foundation. Since the day on which Father Keller was served no one has attempted to effect service on any person of any document connected with the bankruptcy cases, and no messenger has been in or near the district since the 17th of February. This statement would go to show (our correspondent adds) that the National League is responsible for the occurrences at Youghal by withholding the true position of affairs from the people.

SNOW-STORMS.

Snow commenced falling heavily in London this morning, but thawed immediately, traffic being in no way interfered with. Telegrams from the midland, eastern, and northern counties, as well as from Wales, also report heavy falls of snow, and there seems to be every prospect of the continuance of the storm.

A Central News telegram from Copenhagen says:—An unusually severe snowstorm is raging throughout Denmark this morning. Communications are greatly interrupted, and in many cases suspended. The storm is supposed to be general over the north-east of Europe.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester to open the Jubilee Exhibition at that city in May next. They will be entertained either at the Town Hall or at the Mayor's private residence; and it is possible that their visit may be extended over two days.

The Duke of Norfolk has intimated to the Jubilee Committee that he intends to subscribe £750 to the Sheffield Jubilee Fund, and £250 to the local contribution to the Imperial Institute. He has also intimated that he will present land, to the value of £4,000, for recreation grounds at the north-east end of the town, where the working class population largely reside.

The Marquess of Lothian, Secretary for Scotland, has appointed Mr. John Blackburn to be his private secretary.

The Indian Government propose to constitute Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

It is stated that the review which is to be held at Aldershot in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee will take place about the 28th of June.

Up to the 8th of March sixty-nine petitions, bearing 27,118 signatures, had been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the Early Closing Bill. Forty petitions, with 4,799 signatures, had been presented in opposition to the Bill.

It has been decided at the War Office that the men belonging to the several sections of the second class of the Army Reserve shall not be called out for exercise during the present year.

Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived at Naples from Algiers, and will return to England about the end of the month. His first public appearance will be shortly after Easter, when he has arranged to address his constituents at Paddington.

General Feilding, commanding the South-Eastern District, has decided on the country round Whitfield, to the north of Dover, as the site for the Easter Monday Review.

It is stated that a marriage has been arranged between Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of the Marquess of Salisbury, and Lady Alice Gore, second daughter of the Earl of Arran.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The Stock Markets open firm this morning. The Foreign department in particular is strong, and more especially Russian and Hungarian bonds—that is, those which fell most during the war scare. It is now assumed that peace is assured for the time, and speculators are buying back what they sold without possessing; while the Bourses of Paris and Berlin are aiding the upward move-

ment. Consols show a further slight advance, and Home Railways are a trifle better. American Securities are neglected and slightly dull at present; but Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues are steady in common with other classes.

The demand for money in the open market is moderate, and the rate for short loans is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the rate of discount being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a moderate supply of bills.

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

In the English Funds, Consols for money are unchanged at $101\frac{1}{4}$ to $101\frac{1}{2}$; but the price for the account (April) has advanced $1-16$ to $101\frac{7}{16}$ to $101\frac{9}{16}$. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted $100\frac{1}{4}$ to $100\frac{3}{4}$, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at $88\frac{1}{4}$ to $88\frac{3}{4}$.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has risen $\frac{1}{4}$, Great Eastern $\frac{1}{4}$, Brighton A $\frac{1}{4}$, and North-Western $\frac{1}{4}$. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference has risen $\frac{1}{4}$, the Third $\frac{1}{4}$, the Guaranteed $\frac{1}{4}$, Mexican Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Second Preference $\frac{1}{4}$; but Canadian Pacific has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$.

In Foreign Securities, Egyptian Unified has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$, the Daira Sanieh $\frac{1}{4}$, French issues $\frac{1}{4}$, Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{4}$, Italian $\frac{1}{4}$, Peruvian Six per Cents. $\frac{1}{4}$, Russian of 1873 $\frac{1}{4}$, Spanish Four per Cents. $\frac{1}{4}$, Turkish Group II. $\frac{1}{4}$, the Tribute Loan of 1871 $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Defence $\frac{1}{4}$.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have fallen $\frac{1}{4}$, Central Pacific $\frac{1}{4}$, Milwaukee $\frac{1}{4}$, Illinois $\frac{1}{4}$, Ohio $\frac{1}{4}$, Reading $\frac{1}{4}$, Union Pacific $\frac{1}{4}$, Wabash Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Preference $\frac{1}{4}$.

Hotchkiss Ordinary shares, which fell yesterday, are again at a premium of $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Letters of allotment for preference shares in the Bavarian Lead Company, Limited, were posted yesterday evening.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			FOREIGN STOCK MARKET.		
Consols	101 1/4	101 1/2	Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868 ..	101	103
Ditto Account (April)	101 7/16	101 9/16	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	100	102 1/2
Reduced Three per Cents	100 1/4	100 3/4	Ditto 6p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds ..	6 1/2	7 1/2
New Three per Cents	100 1/4	100 3/4	Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes ..	85	88
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents ..	88 1/4	88 3/4	Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	64
India Stock Four per Cent.	100 1/4	100 3/4	Brazilian Five per Cent. of 186 ..	99 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto Three per Cent.	84 1/4	85 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper ..	69 1/4	70 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	93 1/2	95 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per Ct. Rupee Paper ..	71 1/4	72	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883	92	93
Bank of England Stock	99 1/2	100	Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	100	102
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent.	106 1/4	106 3/4	Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	99	100
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Converter ..	99	101
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	104	105	Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March ..	110	112
N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	101 1/4	102 1/4	Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	110	110
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins	95	96	Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A ..	6 1/2	6 1/2
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1897-99	106	118	Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888 ..	49 1/2	60 1/2
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916 ..	97	99	Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed ..	97 1/2	98 1/2
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901 ..	106	120	Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	92 1/2	93
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	105	107	Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	72 1/2	73 1/2
AMERICAN SECURITIES.			Ditto Five per Cent. Preference ..	95 1/2	97
United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds ..	111 1/4	111 1/2	Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh ..	69 1/2	70
Ditto Four per Cent.	111 1/4	111 1/2	Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	91	93
Virginia Funded Bonds	56	57	Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	92	94
New York, Pennsylvania, and	47 1/4	47 1/4	French Three per Cent. Rentes	79 1/2	80
Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	37 1/4	38	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	107 1/2	108
Central Pacific Shares	94	94 1/4	Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	76	79
Chicago Milwaukee, and St. Pac ..	25 1/4	26 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	66	67
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	139	133	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	39 1/2	61 1/2
Lake Shore and Michigan	97 1/4	98 1/4	Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881 ..	7 1/2	7 1/2
Southern 100-dol. Shares	63 1/4	63 3/4	Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	95 1/2	97 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol ..	116	115 1/4	Mexican Old Three per Cent.	27	27 1/2
New York Central Shares	34 1/4	34 1/4	Ditto of 1864	32	32 1/2
New York, Lake Erie, & Western ..	74	75	Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	103	104
Ditto Preference Six per Cent ..	101 1/4	101 3/4	Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15 1/2	15 1/2
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	17 1/4	18 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	10 1/2	10 1/2
New York, Ontario, and Western ..	28 1/4	28 1/4	Portuguese Three per Cent	54 1/2	54 1/2
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	18 1/4	19	Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	91 1/2	92 1/2
Oregon and California Seven per ..	59 1/4	59 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	93 1/2	94 1/2
Cent. Preference Shares	105 1/4	105 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	94 1/2	94 1/2
Pennsylvania Shares	59 1/4	60	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875	87	89
Philadelphia and Reading Share ..	105 1/4	105 1/4	Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort ..	93	100
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	59 1/4	60	Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort ..	91	91
Union Pacific Shares	17 1/4	18	Spanish Four per Cent.	61 1/2	61 1/2
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific ..	30 1/4	30 1/4	Ditto Two per Cent.	46 1/2	46 1/2
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 1/4	30 1/4	Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	102	104
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.			Turkish Six per Cent. Groups	2 1/2	2 1/2
Caledonian	98 1/4	98 3/4	Ditto Nine per Cent.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Great Eastern	66 1/4	66 1/4	Ditto Six & Five per Ct., 3 & ..	2 1/2	2 1/2
Great Northern Ordinary	111	112 1/2	Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 ..	70 1/2	71
Ditto A	9 1/4	9 1/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1861	93	95
Great Western	133 1/4	134	Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	82 1/2	83 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	113	115 1/2	Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883 ..	48 1/4	47 1/4
London and Brighton Ordinary	120	130	BANKS.		
Ditto A	117 1/4	117 1/4	Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord ..	32 1/2	32 1/2	City	18 1/4	19 1/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference ..	98	98 1/2	Colonial	29	31
London and North-Western	101 1/4	101 1/4	Consolidated	6 1/4	7 1/4
London and South-Western	124 1/4	124 1/4	Imperial Ottoman	9 1/2	10 1/2
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	68 1/4	69 1/4	London and County	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto A	3 1/4	3 1/4	London and Westminster	68	64
Metropolitan	108 1/4	108 1/4	London Joint Stock	36 1/2	37 1/2
Metropolitan District	3 1/4	3 1/4	National Provincial (412 paid) ..	46 1/2	50 1/2
Midland	122 1/4	122 1/4	Union of London	35	37
North British	97 1/4	99 1/4	MINING SHARES.		
North-Eastern	15 1/4	15 1/4	Cape Copper	22	23
North Staffordshire	9 1/4	9 1/4	Indian Consolidated	7 1/4	8
South-Eastern Ordinary	125	127	Mason and Barry	7 1/4	8
Ditto Deferred	105 1/4	105 1/4	Montana	8 1/2	8 1/2
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	2 1/4	2 1/4	Mysore Gold	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ditto First Preference Stock	7 1/4	7 1/4	Oreogum Gold	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ditto Second Preference Stock	58 1/4	58 1/4	Richmond Consolidated	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ditto Third Preference Stock	32	32 1/2	Rio Tinto	10 1/4	10 1/4
Ditto Guaranteed	75 1/4	75 1/4	St. John del Rey	27	30
Canadian Pacific Shares	61 1/4	61 1/4	Tharsis Sulphur	3	3 1/2
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares ..	93 1/4	94 1/4	United Mexican	2 1/4	2 1/4
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures	126	128	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.		
Lombardo-Venetian	7 1/4	7 1/4	Anglo-American	32	33
Mexican Ordinary	55	55 1/2	Brazilian Submarine	10 1/4	11
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref ..	118 1/4	118 1/4	Consolidated Telephone	3 1/4	3 1/4
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref ..	80 1/4	80 1/4	Direct United States	8 1/2	8 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	121	123	Eastern	10 1/2	10 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.			Eastern Extension	11 1/2	11 1/2
Australian Agricultural	117	122 1/2	Globe Ordinary	4 1/4	4 1/4
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid) ..	2 1/4	3	Ditto Preference	12	12 1/2
Hudson's Bay	22 1/4	23	India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and ..	21 1/4	22 1/4
National Discount	20 1/4	21	Telegraph Works	3 1/2	3 1/2
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61	Oriental Telephone	37 1/2	38 1/2
Royal Mail Steam	38	40	Telegraph Construction	12 1/4	12 1/4
Suez Canal	78 1/4	7 1/4	United Telephone	7 1/4	8
			Western and Brazilian	2 1/4	2 1/4

Quarter-past One.

The improvement shown in the Stock Markets at the opening has since increased. Compared with the prices given above, Consols have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $101\frac{1}{4}$ to $101\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and $101\frac{9}{16}$ to $101\frac{11}{16}$ for the account. Brighton A has risen $\frac{1}{4}$ to $117\frac{1}{4}$, Caledonian $\frac{1}{4}$ to $98\frac{1}{4}$, South-Eastern A $\frac{1}{4}$ to $105\frac{1}{4}$, Canadian Pacific $\frac{1}{4}$ to $61\frac{1}{4}$, Mexican Railway First Preference $\frac{1}{4}$ to 119 , Second Preference $\frac{1}{4}$ to $80\frac{1}{4}$, Egyptian Domain $\frac{1}{4}$ to 93 , the Unified $\frac{1}{4}$ to $73\frac{1}{4}$, the Preference $\frac{1}{4}$ to $96\frac{1}{4}$, Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{4}$ to $78\frac{1}{4}$, Russian of 1873 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $94\frac{1}{4}$, Turkish Defence $\frac{1}{4}$ to $83\frac{1}{4}$, Milwaukee $\frac{1}{4}$ to $94\frac{1}{4}$, and Erie Second Mortgage $\frac{1}{4}$ to $101\frac{1}{4}$.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

According to intelligence received at Bucharest from Rustchuk, fourteen non-commissioned officers who took part in the Bulgarian revolt were shot on the road to Rasgrad yesterday morning. A young Russian was condemned to death yesterday, and Lieutenant Kisimoff was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, for taking part in the revolt. The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says:

We have had a band of fifty Montenegrin desperadoes here. They were brought to Sophia by two and three by a Russian engineer named Beloff, with the object of provoking a rising in the capital in case the insurrections at Silistria and Rustchuk succeeded. Beloff has fled, but in his lodgings a proscription list was discovered which bore the names of all the leading men of the National party, and it is surmised that many of these men, against whose names particular signs were put, were marked for assassination. M. Zankoff when at Constantinople told the Grand Vizier that he could not answer for the extreme men of his party, among whom there were violent persons who might have recourse to assassination, and it looks as if he had foreknowledge of the sort of men whom Beloff was enlisting for the work of disorder. Some of the Montenegrins have been arrested, the others having decamped. All those in custody are brigands, utterly ignorant and debased. They confess that they were paid to come to Sophia, but they say they do not know exactly what they were expected to do. They were armed with yataghans and revolvers.

Riza Bey declares that his mission to Sophia is to effect a reconciliation between Bulgarian parties. An article in the official organ of the Bulgarian Government, however, says that if Riza thinks the Regency will consent to recall Russian administrators into the country, or to suffer a Russian occupation in any form, his mission may be considered to have already miscarried. It may be inferred from this (the *Times* correspondent remarks) that Riza Bey has heretofore been working on much the same lines as Gadban Pasha. The support which he received during a few days from the representatives of several of the Great Powers has now, however, been suddenly withdrawn. The spirit which the Regents showed in suppressing the late revolts has doubtless impressed these Powers with the conviction that the best policy as regards Bulgaria is to let matters alone.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

An exciting scene took place at Mitchelstown yesterday, when a number of bailiffs, protected by a force of police, levied upon the goods of Mr. John Hanrahan, a tradesman who has adopted the Plan of Campaign. The house was closed against the bailiffs, who forced the street-door. A great crowd gathered and assaulted the police, and afterwards pursued the bailiffs through the streets.

An affray is reported to have occurred on Thursday night near the village of Ruan, Ennis, between a police patrol and a large party of civilians. Sergeant Kelly and two constables were on patrol and arrested a man whom they found on the road drunk. Immediately afterwards a party of men came up; they rescued the prisoner, pursued the patrol, and stoned them from behind the hedges on each side of the road. The police, in self-defence, fired upon them, and their assailants then fled. No arrests have been made.

A Kanturk telegram states that twelve cows, the property of a farmer named Andrew Quinn, of Kiskearne, were burned to death on Thursday night, the house in which they were placed having been maliciously set on fire. No motive is assigned for the outrage.

LIFE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

At a court-martial held in France on Thursday, Leoni, a young Corsican soldier of the 74th Regiment of the Line, was tried for shooting one of his comrades, named Lesueur. The accused was dull and awkward. He had not mastered his duties as a soldier, and, although the son of a schoolmaster, was unable to express himself correctly in French. He had become the butt of his fellow-soldiers. He was easily irritated, and his knife had been for a time taken from him at the dinner-hour to prevent him from injuring any one with it. Lesueur was in the habit of making fun at his expense for the amusement of others, and had said to him, "In your country men enlist to escape starvation." On the day when the crime was committed, Lesueur had been imitating the Corsican accent and bantering the accused about a brush which he had carelessly left on the floor. Leoni was very much irritated, went to a stand, took up his gun, and shot Lesueur dead. He asserted that he had loaded the gun a few minutes before in order to commit suicide, and that he merely meant to strike the deceased with the barrel. Very touching letters were read from the accused to his family, describing his misery in the army and announcing that he could no longer endure it and meant to commit suicide. When asked by the president if he had anything to add to the evidence, he said that if he were condemned it would kill his poor father. The court sentenced him to death.

MISSING LETTERS.

This complaint comes from a well-known man, who has many fellow-sufferers, no doubt:—You would bestow a real benefit on many of your readers if you could persuade the Missing Letter Department 'to step up lively a little,' as people say in America. As to the rights of the dispute which is now raging in the Post Office I can form no opinion; but I am of the same mind with a great many business-men when I complain that the current work of the departments has suffered to an extraordinary degree during the last few months. I suppose the young gentlemen are enjoying a Battle of the Books over the great Raikes-Blackwood controversy; but meanwhile the public suffers. It becomes needful to call public attention to the inconvenience, and I ask leave to do so in your columns. One example is as good as another, and I venture to tell you of my latest transaction with the Missing Letter Department. Twenty-six days ago I wrote to complain of the loss of a postal order which had not reached its destination in the same London district in which it was posted. I did not write out full particulars, knowing the tiresome habit of the Post Office, which demands its special form to be filled up, however exact the information supplied to it. I posted the application and fifty-four hours afterwards received a reply, enclosing the form. The form I filled up, and despatched it by return of post. No further notice was taken until to-night, when, after a lapse of nearly four weeks, I receive a reply, giving the wrong name of the person to whom the order was sent, the wrong sum, and my own name spelt in so extraordinary a manner, that I am not sure whether the whole thing is not meant for some other person. I have returned it on that supposition. It tells me that nothing can be heard of my postal order. Of course! If a search is to be made at all it should be made at once. Now, on the twenty-seventh day of the inquiry, I am where I was when I began. My handwriting is very clear (as you see); my answers to the official inquiries were full and precise. The case I mention to you is far from being exceptional. It is fast becoming normal."

THE PASSING OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The German Reichstag passed the Army Bill yesterday without debate by 227 votes, against 31, the Centre abstaining. There is now no difficulty in the way of putting the measure in action at the time at first fixed, the 1st of April. The new battalions will be formed as fourth battalions in existing regiments, so that the men have simply to be called out to take their places. Four new railway companies will also be formed, two from Prussia, one from Saxony, and one from Wurtemberg, and will form a third battalion of the Berlin Railway Regiment, which has hitherto had only two battalions. The new pioneers will form a fifth company in the Pioneer Battalion of Guards. It is calculated that when the Act comes into full working order it will increase the German Army by at least 170,000 men. Prince Bismarck gave a dinner last evening to the chiefs of the Septennist parties in the Reichstag, in celebration of his great parliamentary victory.

THE MELINITE EXPLOSION.

The explosion of a melinite shell at the Belfort Arsenal on Thursday was more terrible and disastrous than even the first telegrams led people to imagine. The arsenal is situated in the centre of the old town. A wooden construction had recently been erected in the courtyard for charging shells with the new explosive. The instructions given for the charging of shells were, it seems, extremely minute, and indicated all the precautions that it was requisite to take. Melinite takes fire when exposed to a high temperature, but does not explode by shock. How the explosion happened is still a mystery. As far as has yet been ascertained, all the precautions enjoined had been taken. There were about twenty soldiers present in the workshop, all of whom were thrown to the ground and more or less hurt, while three were killed. One of the most seriously wounded died on Thursday afternoon, and two others succumbed during the night. There are still eleven men seriously wounded, the lives of several of whom are despaired of. In addition to the killed and wounded already mentioned, there were two men in the workshop who are supposed to have been reduced to atoms by the explosion, for no vestige of them or their clothes has been discovered.

A DUEL IN HUNGARY.

A duel was fought on Thursday, at Pesth, between Count Andor Szechyeni, son of Szechyeni Pasha, of Constantinople, and Lieutenant Wahrman, the son of a Hungarian Deputy. The former was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

After a prolonged and most excited debate in the Italian Chamber, Signor Crispi's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was yesterday rejected by 214 against 194, leaving the Government with a majority of 20. Great excitement prevails in political circles; but it is believed that the Government will continue to have the support of the majority.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY.

At a Primrose League meeting at Llanidloes, an amendment having been carried in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and having been sent to him, the right honourable gentleman has replied:—"London, March 9. Dear Sir,—I acknowledge with pleasure the intelligence you sent me. What we want is that England should act with Wales and Scotland, and that to meetings should be added organization.—Yours faithfully and obediently, W. E. GLADSTONE."

DEFECTIVE SWORD-BAYONETS.

It is stated that the final test which induced the committee inquiring into the issue of defective sword-bayonets to condemn the whole of those of the pattern mentioned by Captain Rawson, of her Majesty's ship *Indus*, was made at Enfield. Some of the bayonets from the *Indus* were taken to the Small Arms Factory and tried on the carcass of a sheep dressed in soldier's clothes with a great coat on. A thrust was made at the object, with the result that the bayonet bent in two places without there being any penetration of the animal.

THE FENNY COMPTON MURDER.

The Warwickshire police believe they have a clue to the murderers of Police-constable Hine at Fenny Compton in February last year. Bloodstained clothes belonging to two men who are stated to be undergoing terms of imprisonment at Oxford have been found hidden in a garden near Fenny Compton. A woman died recently and stated on her death-bed that the day after the murder she saw the two men wearing bloodstained clothes, and that they threatened to kill her if she informed any one.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. BEECHER.

Fifty thousand persons passed through Plymouth Church, New York, yesterday, and crowds were still advancing when the doors were closed for the night. Funeral services were held in five churches, belonging to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational bodies; and they proved insufficient to accommodate all who wished to attend. Thousands of people remained in the streets last night to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to-day to see the remains. Mr. Beecher's residence was on Thursday night illuminated, everything about the house being made as bright as possible, in accordance with his wishes. The interment takes place to-day at Greenwood Cemetery.

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

In Zola's "Ventre de Paris," which is now being played at the Théâtre de Paris, the hero, Florent, who has escaped from Cayenne, tells a thrilling story of how one of his comrades became stuck in the mud while trying to get away from the penal settlement, and was devoured by landcrabs. The story (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) is founded on fact; for M. Ranc relates that the fate which overtook Florent's friend really befel Pianori, the son of the Italian shoemaker who in 1865 attempted to shoot the Emperor Napoleon III. at the opera, and was afterwards executed. Pianori junior was in London at the time, but when he came to Paris he was arrested by order of the Imperial Government as a dangerous person. He was banished to Cayenne, and was placed with forty others, all Republicans, on Devil's Island, a place from which it was so difficult to escape that no supervision was exercised over the convicts. The Republicans, however, vowed to have their freedom or death, and a raft was constructed with which they expected to reach Dutch Guiana. Out of the forty only a small number reached their destination, and they were raving maniacs, owing to hunger, thirst, heat, and privation. Three died from sunstroke, and two—a Pole named Boginski and Pianori—tried to get ashore on some marshy island, but they sank in the fetid mud up to their mouths, and were found some days afterwards by negroes, their faces and bodies having been partially eaten away by monster crabs.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Strafford asked for, and Lord Salisbury assented to, the production of copies of the reports of her Majesty's Diplomatic Agents at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin on the subject of horse-breeding depôts, which had been forwarded to the Foreign Office in 1884. The noble lord explained that these reports would show how horses were bought and utilized, and the sums of money expended in the promotion of horse-breeding in France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to a question from Mr. Cobb, said that the Government intended to legislate on the land question this session. Lord George Hamilton, replying to various questions as to the recent scandal at the Chatham Dockyard, declined at present to give any information as to the persons to whom the plans had been sold; but under pressure he stated that no charge had been made against the American Legation or any correspondent of an American newspaper. The debate on the question of procedure was resumed on the rule relating to the cloture. An amendment of Mr. Sexton, which had been partly considered at a previous sitting, was further discussed. It proposed to omit from the rule the words empowering the Chairman to put the question for applying the cloture to the whole of a clause under consideration in Committee; and on a division was negatived by 154 to 95. Lord Hartington then submitted an amendment providing that the application of the cloture to the first and a series of amendments to a clause should not have the effect of preventing debate on subsequent and substantial amendments. This was accepted by the Government, and carried against the opposition of Irish members by 278 to 100. Mr. Childers then moved the addition of a proviso to the effect that when an amendment has not been allowed to be put by the Chairman he shall declare whether his reason for excluding it is because it is an abuse of the rules of the House or has been sufficiently discussed under some other form. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government could not accept the amendment. After some remarks from Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Gedge, Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. W. H. Smith, however, opposed it, and on a division it was negatived by 223 to 94. Mr. Picton then moved the adjournment of the House; but this motion was subsequently withdrawn upon Mr. W. H. Smith consenting to accede to the withdrawal of Mr. Childers's amendment, and the debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

Accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by Lady Southampton, General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the Honourable Harriet Phipps, Major Bigg, and Dr. Reid, the Queen will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday, the 20th inst., on a visit to the Riviera and Aix-les-Bains. Her Majesty, on quitting Windsor, will proceed by special train to Portsmouth Dockyard, and cross the English Channel in the royal yacht to Cherbourg Harbour. Her Majesty will sleep at night on board the yacht in the military port, and leave Cherbourg next day, travelling by special train along the Western Railway to Paris, and around the French metropolis by the Chemin de Fer de la Ceinture to the Paris and Mediterranean line, by which the royal journey will be continued via Dijon, Macon, Lyons, and Marseilles to Cannes, which will be reached on the 31st inst. The Queen stays a few days at Cannes, and will reside in a villa which has been placed at her disposal by an English gentleman. Her Majesty on leaving the Riviera will proceed from Cannes to Aix-les-Bains, where the Villa Motteta, a building attached to the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, is being prepared for the reception of the Queen and suite. Her Majesty will not go to Darmstadt, but on leaving Aix-les-Bains upon the conclusion of the visit, at the end of next month, will return by way of Dijon, Paris, Cherbourg, and Portsmouth to Windsor Castle.

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Probate has been granted of the will of the late Earl of Strafford, of 5, St. James's-square, and Wrotham Park, Barnet, who died on the 20th of October, and whose executors are three sons and his widow, to whom the testator bequeaths £5,000, a messuage, and its appurtenances at Hadley Green, and the income for life of his personal estate, subject to various bequests. Among the latter are £200 each to the trustees, £100 each to the Honourable H. G. H. Jolliffe and Agatha Jolliffe, children of the testator's daughter, Lady Hylton, deceased; £1,500 to the testator's sons, the Honourable Lionel and the Honourable Julian Byng, and a further sum of £2,000 to the latter, who took no legacy under the will of the testator's father; £500 to the steward at Wrotham Park; £500 to the testator's valet, and legacies and a few annuities to other servants. To his daughters, Lady Mary Arkwright and Lady Victoria Fuller the testator gives the jewels, other than diamonds, of their mother, his first wife. His diamonds, plate, prints, and pictures (subject to the use for her life of certain plate by his wife, and afterwards of his sons in succession) the testator leaves to devolve as heirlooms with the mansion-house at Wrotham Park. His ticket for the subscription stand at Doncaster and his interest in the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor he gives to his eldest son, and his personal estate, at the death of his said wife, he leaves to all his children, other than the present Earl, in such proportions that the share of each son shall be half as much again as that of each daughter. The remainder interest in the share of the Honourable Henry Byng, and the ultimate remainder interest in the share of the Honourable and Reverend Francis Byng, are given to the testator's grandson and godson, J. G. T. W. Byng, the son of the Honourable Henry Byng. The personal estate is of the value of £237,159.

THE BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY.

The Duke of Devonshire, owing to failing health and advanced years, has resigned the chairmanship of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company and Barrow Shipbuilding Company, positions he has held since the original formation of these undertakings. His place has been taken by the Marquess of Hartington. While regret is felt at the cause of his Grace's retirement, general satisfaction is experienced at the fact that Lord Hartington will now take an active part in the affairs of the Barrow and the Furness district. The Duke's large investments in Barrow remain intact.

DEATH OF MR. LYTTON SOTHERN.

The death is announced from peritonitis, after a few days' illness, of Mr. Lytton Sothorn, son of Mr. Edward Askew Sothorn, of "Dundreary" fame. He made his first appearance in 1872 at Drury Lane, and accompanied his father on some of his tours through the United States. In late years his principal engagements were at the Criterion. At the time of his death, which occurred early yesterday morning, Mr. Sothorn was appearing as Noel Goldring in "Modern Wives" at the Royalty.

SALE OF OLD ENAMELS AND PORCELAIN.

The sale of some choice specimens of enamels on copper, some very good though small specimens of old Sevres china, and a small collection of Oriental and old English, brought together a good company at Messrs. Christie's rooms, and very fair prices were obtained. Since the great rage for old blue-and-white a few years ago, no such price has been given as that of 161 guineas for Lot 24 B, a small ginger-jar of the celebrated Hawthorn pattern, which was yesterday knocked down to Mr. Duveen, and two others very similar (lots 24 and 24 A) which brought enormous prices—132 and 88 guineas respectively. Two of these were bought at Sotheby's rooms many years ago for £15, and, after passing through the hands of different dealers, were ultimately bought by Sir Henry Thompson for about £70; and it was currently reported in the sale-room yesterday that these were from his collection. Of the enamels, the finest was an oval charger of Limoges enamel, by Pierre Rexmon (one of the most celebrated artists of the early part of the sixteenth century), painted with "The Creation" in grisaille, which, after being started with a bid of £100, finally brought 240 guineas; a small pair of plates in colours, about six inches in diameter, by Susanne Court (lots 58, 59), brought £75; and two portraits in enamel, by H. Bone, R.A., of Mary Queen of Scots and The Lady Padgett, realized 118 and 75 guineas respectively. A pair of portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by W. H. Craft, signed and dated 1773, brought 51 guineas. Of the Sevres, the most choice and eagerly competed for were (lot 98) a trembleuse cup and saucer, green ground and landscapes, 35 guineas; a cup and saucer (lot 100), gros-bleu, richly gilt, by Le Guay, dated 1779, 32 guineas (Philpot); an ecuelle cover and stand, medallions of flowers, 26 guineas (Litchfield); a coffee cup and saucer, turquoise ground, trellised with gold, and painted in subjects by Dodin, dated 1768, 72 guineas (Warne); a small ecuelle, painted by Gerard, from the Marjoribanks collection, 100 guineas (Davis); and a small coffee-cup by Chabry, £24. Of the English porcelain the most important specimen was lot 142, a large two-handled vase, deep-blue ground, with Watteau subjects, £56 (Litchfield); two pairs of lake-coloured vases (lots 143 and 144), 29 guineas and 30 guineas; and a pair of Bristol figures, shepherd and shepherdess, 18 guineas (Litchfield). There were 167 lots, realizing an average of about £25.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

A public meeting of Welshmen residing in London was held last night at the Holborn Town Hall to promote the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales. Sir H. Hussey Vivian, M.P., who presided, said that when it was remembered that five-sixths, or at any rate four-fifths, of the people of Wales no longer belonged to the Church of England, it would be seen that Wales had practically disestablished the Church long ago but the law had not done so, and what they wanted was that the Church of England should be disestablished by law. Mr. S. Smith, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the time had come when the subject should be vigorously pressed upon the electors of the United Kingdom, as well as upon the attention of Parliament, with the view of an early and satisfactory settlement. The Reverend J. Ossian Davies seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Bowen Rowlands, M.P., Mr. W. Abraham, M.P. (who spoke in Welsh), and other gentlemen, and carried. The meeting was preceded in the afternoon by a conference, over which Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., presided, and resolutions were then adopted expressing gratification that the question had advanced in public opinion, and acknowledging the efforts of the Liberation Society. The speakers included Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. C. H. James, M.P., Mr. J. B. Roberts, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Williams, M.P.

THE POPE AND THE SOCIALIST QUESTION.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—I am informed that the opinion of Cardinal Manning on the subject of capital and labour has been asked with reference to the coming Encyclical of the Pope and the action of the Vatican in response to the almost collective expression of opinion of the American Catholic Bishops. The experience of the English Cardinal in labour questions, and his earnestness as a philanthropist, will give great value to any counsels which he may be called upon to give to the Holy See.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT THE ACROPOLIS.

Two interesting statues were discovered at Athens yesterday in the course of the excavations at the Acropolis. The first, which is of marble and coloured, represents a female form, and is of a very ancient school of art, somewhat similar to those discovered last year; the second, a bronze Minerva in an excellent state of preservation, and shows traces of gilding. The *Aegis* is a fine piece of workmanship.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

The remains of the late Sir Charles MacGregor were interred yesterday at Glengyle, in the graveyard of the MacGregors on the banks of Loch Katrine. The funeral cortege started from Aberfoyle at 10 A.M.; but owing to the snow-storm there was considerable delay. The road, fourteen miles long, had to be cleared by snow-ploughs. The chief mourners were Lady MacGregor, Mr. Norman MacGregor, the Misses MacGregor, and Mrs. Gore-Langton.

THE "STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK" FOR 1887.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have published the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1887, this being the twenty-fourth annual publication. The volume, which is edited by Mr. J. Scott Keltie, librarian to the Royal Geographical Society, furnishes a trustworthy statistical and historical account of the States of the civilized world. The book has this year been enlarged; additional information concerning the British colonies and much that is new regarding the various systems of land tenure in India being given. The new censuses of France and Germany furnish many interesting returns; and it is pointed out that at the end of 1885 there were only 276,057 foreigners in Germany, of which number a little over 11,000 were English. The estimates of the naval and military strength of the Great Powers possess special importance, and on these points, as well as on the commercial and industrial position of the Powers, the "Year-Book" forms a valuable guide.

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 Mo.ths, 9s. 9d.; 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.

STATE-DIRECTED COLONIZATION.

A meeting of members from both sides of the House of Commons was held in the Grand Committee Room yesterday afternoon, to discuss the questions of emigration and colonization generally as a means of relieving the present depression in trade. Mr. Houldsworth presided, and there was a large attendance. The chairman moved: "That a sub-committee (to be called the Financial Committee) be appointed to examine the various schemes of State-aided or State-directed colonization that may be brought to their notice; and from them (with such modifications or alterations as they may think advisable) to select the best or to prepare a scheme showing the manner in which the aid or direction of the State may be best employed, carefully elaborating all the details of estimated expenditure and profit, and the proposed method of raising the necessary capital, and to report on such scheme at their earliest convenience." Mr. Osborne Morgan seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Staveley Hill and Mr. Rankin, and adopted. On the motion of Mr. Kimber, seconded by Captain Colomb, the following were appointed on the Finance Committee:—Messrs. G. O. Morgan, Houldsworth, Kimber, O. V. Morgan, Rankin, Norton, MacLagan, S. Smith, Seton-Carr, H. W. Lawson, Sir William Crossman, Sir S. Wilson, and Baron Rothschild. Mr. T. W. Russell proposed:—"That a sub-committee (to be called the General Information Committee) be appointed to obtain all possible information and statistics on the subject of State-aided or State-directed colonization, either from the Government or elsewhere, by questions in the House, or from official, private, or other sources, and to collate and report the same to the General Committee, and at the same time, as occasion requires, to sit with and assist the Financial Committee." Mr. Rankin seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed to form the committee:—Lord Folkestone, Mr. S. Leighton, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. George Dixon, Captain Colomb, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. H. K. Tapling, Mr. Seton-Carr, and Mr. H. W. Lawson. The two last named were appointed secretaries of the committee.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a grand State banquet yesterday in honour of the Czar's birthday, and toasted the Ruler of All the Russias. The company included Count and Countess Schouvaloff, Count Moltke, the colonel of the Kaiser Alexander Regiment of Guards, and Count Herbert Bismarck, as representing the Foreign Office. The *North German Gazette* states that on the occasion of his birthday, which fell on Thursday, though it was only celebrated in Berlin yesterday, the Czar has been pleased to confer the Order of the White Eagle on Count Herbert Bismarck. The *Post* interprets this incident as symptomatic of the nature of the relations now existing between Germany and Russia. Thursday being also the birthday of Countess Schouvaloff, Prince Bismarck went to the Russian Embassy to offer her Excellency his congratulations, and, after spending half an hour in her drawing-room, had a prolonged conference with Count Schouvaloff. All these events (the *Times*' correspondent says) are looked upon as happy omens in a minor way, and so perhaps they are. But there is always a tendency to attach too much importance to a mere interchange of personal courtesies.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE GIFTS.

The offerings which the Holy Father will receive on the occasion of his Sacerdotal Jubilee will (the *Tablet* says) be of the most varied and costly kind, and from all lands. The Sultan has already forwarded by the Armenian Patriarch, Peter Antony X., his superb gift of a ring in brilliants, estimated at a value of over £4,000. The Empress of China and the Queen-Regent of Spain will also send presents of a splendid character. The Emperor William is having a piece of rich jewellery made at Berlin for a like purpose. It has already been stated that Queen Victoria's gift will take the form of a sumptuously bound copy of the "Vulgate." President Grévy, notwithstanding his recent offering, will, according to the semi-official French papers, send another splendid Sevres vase and inkstand. At quite another end of the world and of the social scale, Padre Antonio Riccardi, one of Dom Bosco's missionaries in Patagonia, writes from Carmen that the various Indian tribes of the Rio Negro are engaged in preparing several objects of native make and use as their offering to the Sovereign Pontiff; and these curious articles are destined to figure in the forthcoming Vatican exhibition side by side with the princely gifts of Eastern and Western potentates.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

If what we hear in Vienna (the *Times*' correspondent remarks) about Russia's military preparations be true, the empire is not half ready for war, and cannot be ready for at least six months. The Galician newspapers are served by very sharp-eyed correspondents in Russia—whose letters, by the way, have to be smuggled out of the country by almost unimaginable stratagems—and these report that the provision for the transport and ambulance services is utterly inadequate. One of them, writing to the *Czas*, says:—

If the army were to march in its present condition it would be decimated within three weeks by typhus. The Court generals and army contractors are at their old tricks. Lately a consignment of ambulance-wagons was brought to the commander at Lublin, who gave his receipt for them. Next day an order came that the wagons were to be transferred to Radom, where again a receipt was obtained for them. Since then they have been sent somewhere else, and are perhaps now going the round of the country. But when the receipts for the consignments reach St. Petersburg it will doubtless be thought that every station is properly provided, and it will be nobody's interest to discover that the half-dozen sets of receipts were all for one consignment. When tricks of this kind are found out somebody is disgraced, but the old game begins afresh. It is too lucrative and safe to be dropped. The newspapers are forbidden to report military matters or to criticise military shortcomings, so that abuses may become notorious long before any one has the hardihood to divulge them in print. It may safely be said that not one-half of every million of roubles paid out for the army is ever applied to its intended purposes.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

Sir John Mowbray reported to the House of Commons last night that the following members had been nominated by the Committee of Selection to serve on the Committee to inquire into the charges of malversation against the Corporation of the City of London:—Lord Hartington, Sir Joseph Bailey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Compton Lawrance, the last two honourable members to propose and examine witnesses, but not to vote.

FOOD ADULTERATION.—Mr. Cassallecting 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.]

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

We gave the other day some statistics of the textile industries of Russia. The following figures relate to other branches of trade:—The wood industry comprises 438 saw mills, employing 13,208 workmen, and with an annual produce of £1,387,400; 96 furniture manufactories, with 2,775 workmen and an annual value of £232,000; 40 manufactories of small wooden articles, employing 900 workmen, and turning out annually goods worth £46,300; 10 cork manufactories, with 1,850 workmen, producing annually a value of £170,500; and 70 manufactories of mats, employing 4,684 workmen, and with a yearly produce worth £55,000. There are no fewer than 964 establishments occupied in the manufacture of gum, tar, pitch, and turpentine, employing 2,612 workmen, and producing goods worth £104,400. In this branch of industry the government of Minsk has 164 manufactories, and with a production worth £22,600; that of Volhynia has 123 manufactories, and a production of £18,000; Viatka, with 137 manufactories, and £13,300 worth of produce, and smaller establishments in Mohilev, Kiev, Velogda, and Rostroma. In the different branches of the tallow and wax industry there are 393 foundries of the former article, with 3,788 workpeople (production worth £72,260); 373 soap manufactories, employing 1,500 workmen, with a production worth £902,000; 332 candle factories, with 646 workmen, and a production of £125,000; 12 manufactories of stearine, oleine, and glycerine candles, employing 2,289 workmen, and producing goods worth £947,400; 50 manufacturers and refiners of wax, employing 350 workmen, and producing £93,400; and 218 wax-candle manufactories, with a production of about £525,400 (with 1,258 workmen). It is a fact to be noted that, with the exception of the soap manufacture, these branches of industry have attained in Russia such perfection that they are not only safe from competition, but are, moreover, enabled to rival the best manufacturers in the foreign market. The leather market, as is well known, plays a prominent part in the external commerce of the country. There are altogether in European Russia no less than 3,179 large manufactories of leather, employing 19,685 workmen, with a production amounting to more than £3,800,000, and 1,015 small manufactories, with a production of less than £100 each. The establishments for furs number 400, employing over 3,000 workmen, and producing yearly goods valued at £270,600. There are 219 manufactories of lime, cement, and alabaster, in which 4,050 workmen are employed, and which produce annually to the value of £363,000; 2,850 brickmaking establishments, employing nearly 29,000 men, and whose production is worth over £750,000 yearly; 42 porcelain manufactories, employing 7,700 men, and producing goods valued at £355,400 yearly; and 400 glass manufactories, with 18,776 workmen, producing glass of the value of £917,500 yearly. The value of the product of metallurgic industry has gradually fallen from £5,029,100 in 1882, to £4,971,100 in 1883, and to £4,606,000 in 1884. The total product of the various industries in European Russia in 1884 may be stated as having been worth £152,145,300, from 33,815 manufactories, employing 932,094 workmen. As compared with 1879, the number of manufactories has diminished by 959, while the value of the production has augmented by £23,109,100, and the number of workmen employed 71,065. These figures do not include the so-called minor industries which, scattered all over the country, play no unimportant part in its commercial development.

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, describing the series of manoeuvres of the French Mediterranean Squadron, which will take place in April, says:—There are to be two distinct operations. The first will consist in the attempt of a torpedo division lying under the lee of the island of Sardinia to intercept a French military convoy on its way from Toulon to Algiers. The second operation will have peculiar interest for English naval men. A French squadron is to attempt to force its way through the Straits of Gibraltar, a torpedo squadron barring the passage. The fact of the French navy indulging in a sham fight under the very muzzle of war-guns seems a somewhat questionable proceeding. In the third operation, the Gibraltar Straits having been forced, the torpedo boats will try to prevent the squadron from entering Brest. The site of these latter manoeuvres is oddly selected. Gibraltar is as much an English military port as Cherbourg is French, and I do not think that the French would welcome an English sham fight within gunshot of the forts in the breakwater. The programme certainly requires explanation. Of course no harm is meant, but the idea is a violation of military rule and precedent. If we lived in less civilized times, and had not complete confidence in the peaceful intentions of our neighbours, what guarantee could there be that the torpedo-boats and squadron should not combine and attempt to carry Gibraltar by a *coup de main*? The attention of our Admiralty should be called to the matter, and the French authorities requested to choose some less suggestive spot.

THE JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

The general meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was held at the Yacht House, Albemarle-street, yesterday afternoon, the Prince of Wales presiding. His Royal Highness was re-appointed Commodore, and Lord Alfred Paget and Lord Brassey Vice-Commodores. Colonel Buller explained the arrangements for the Jubilee Ocean Race for £1,000. He said the race would be open to the world, without distinction of rig or of nationality. The Prince of Wales further explained that the race was to be started from the Nore, on the 14th of June, the course to be round England, Scotland, and Ireland. His Royal Highness concluded by suggesting that there should be some provision to allow of landing in case of a calm. Colonel Buller said that any yacht could go into any harbour so long as the owner or a representative of the club was on board, and that in case of winning the log could be produced signed by that representative, and showing that the course had been fairly sailed. As to large and small craft, they proposed to have a sliding scale, and it might be put roughly in this way: If the race lasted fourteen days, there would, say, be a time allowance, and if it occupied twenty-one days there would be no time allowance. It was announced that the remainder of the details would be made known within fourteen days.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE TAILORS.

Certain tailors and robemakers at Cambridge have received letters to the following effect:—"Gonville and Caius College, the 7th of March, 1887. The tutors of Gonville and Caius College present their compliments to Mr. —, and, in order to obviate possible inconvenience avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of making known that the governing body have resolved to take into their own hands the supply of gowns, caps, and surplices for undergraduates."

NEW YORK AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Sir,—Can I purchase your Fruit Salt in New York; if so, where? Was presented with a bottle in England last summer—did me no end of real, solid good for my bilious attacks. Think there's nothing made like it in the States.—Yours, faithfully, AMERICANUS."—**CAUTION.**—Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages How to prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.—[ADVT.]

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The outside market again repaid a large sum to the Bank of England yesterday. It is said that the repayments on Thursday were very large. We showed some little time ago that the outside market had borrowed from the Bank in the previous three or four weeks about 3¼ millions. In the week ended Wednesday night the repayments amounted to somewhat under a million and three-quarters; so that the outside market still owed to the Bank about two millions or over, and it is now said that the greater part of this sum has been repaid during Thursday and yesterday. If this be so, the disbursements from the Treasury just now must be very large. It is true, of course, that the shortness of the supply in the outside market during February was largely owing to the fact that immense sums had been deposited in the London and Westminster Bank by applicants for Allsopp's shares, that the bank used the control it thus obtained to support the action of the Bank of England, and consequently the Bank of England was able to do a very large business. The "letters of regret" and the allotments were made, the Allsopp money was returned to the market, and this increased the general supply. Further, it is understood that the Bank of England took a large proportion of the last issue of the Treasury bills—a much larger proportion, in fact, than it held of the issue which has just matured. This again added to the supply of loanable capital in the outside market. Lastly, it would appear that the disbursements from the Treasury must now be very large. It is usual in the last two or three weeks of March to see a considerable increase in the expenditure. Many payments to contractors and others which are postponed earlier in the year have then to be made, so that they should be completed before the financial year ends. It would further seem that the revenue is coming in much more slowly than during February. Whether any especial pressure was applied during February, or whether alterations have been made in the periods of receiving certain taxes, is not known. But it is certain that the receipts in February were much larger than they have been during the past two weeks; and apparently in the present week they are smaller even than in the two immediately preceding weeks, unless, indeed, the expenditure is on an extraordinary scale for so early in the month. In any event, the supply in the outside market has been increased during the past week or so in a quite unexpected manner. The rate for short bills remains 2½ per cent.; while in the morning yesterday short loans were quoted as low as from 2¼ to 2½ per cent., and at no time did the quotation exceed 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

Operators on the Stock Exchange would seem to be recovering their courage. The spring is at hand, and yet there are no appearances of immediate preparation for war. On the contrary, assurances come from every quarter that no war is intended; and the executions in Bulgaria have not excited an outcry in Russia or caused the Russian Government to take any pronounced step. Consequently, hopes are rapidly reviving, and the belief that war will be staved off, for at least this year, is again taking possession of speculators and capitalists. The result is a stronger disposition than has manifested itself for some time to again buy. Most notable of all, the disposition asserts itself in Berlin and Paris. Berlin has led the speculation in Foreign Government bonds for the past three years. The capitalists and speculators of that city are believed to have means of information not possessed elsewhere; and, therefore, their movements are followed obsequiously by other markets. Yesterday there were considerable buying orders received in London both for Russian and for Hungarian bonds; and Paris also has begun to buy. It is to be recollected that the scare at the end of January caused the severest loss in Paris. The outside market was almost ruined, and the great bankers had to come to its assistance and themselves directly to take in stock. Now that the political news is more reassuring, or at any rate that the feeling is more reassuring, those who took in the stock then are anxious to lighten their holdings, and they are helping to support the market. Lastly, there is an expectation everywhere that we are on the eve of a further great move in the railway world in the United States, which is to usher in a third boom. For all these reasons there was evident yesterday a stronger inclination to operate than has been manifested since the war scare, and consequent upon this the speculators for the fall are in a greater hurry to close their accounts. They have been buying back gradually for the last few weeks, and their buying has sent up prices. Still, notwithstanding the change in feeling, there is no marked increase in the amount of business. There is more inclination, but very little action.

There was considerable buying both for Berlin and Paris account of Foreign Government bonds yesterday, and there was a sharp rise, especially in Russian and Hungarian bonds. Russian bonds of 1872 rose 1, those of 1873 ¾, those of 1875 2, and those of 1871 ¼; while Hungarian Gold Rentes rose 1½, Italian ¼, and Turkish from 1-16 to ¼, Spanish 7-16, and Egyptian from ¾ to ½. Immediately after the opening of business the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement of the previous evening in the House of Commons respecting Egypt was looked upon unfavourably; but a different view was shortly taken, and, putting the whole debate together, it was inferred that in reality it was favourable to Egypt, with the result, as we have said, that Unified Bonds advanced ¾ and Daira ½. Consols and New and Reduced advanced from 1-16 to ¼, Two-and-a-Halves ¼, and India Threes also ¼. In Home Railway stocks there was a general advance, amounting to 1 in Brighton Ordinary, ¾ in Brighton A, and ranging from ½ to ¾ in other stocks. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks rose from ¼ to ½, and American Railroad securities closed irregular. In the morning they opened decidedly lower than at the close the preceding day; but subsequently there was an improvement, and when business ended there were as many advances on the closing prices of the day before as there were declines. The general belief is that the sale of his controlling interest by Mr. Garrett will be effected; that this will crown the success of the great syndicate which has been harmonizing the action of the lines serving New York during the past few years; and that it will be followed by an outburst of speculation which will carry prices higher than they reached last year. But if this be the true view, it is clear that the preparations for the movement are not yet fully made, and that operators are hesitating.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

The *Saturday Review* approves of Lord Salisbury's declarations with respect to Ireland; but there is something which is better still than words—something, indeed, without which they themselves are hardly good at all. That something is the immediate, the exact, the unhesitating translation of the words into deeds. There is even yet, even among those who pointed out long ago how seriously the Conservative party, when it first came into office, was weakening itself and endangering the national welfare by not securing the retention of those weapons against Parnellite crime which even Mr. Gladstone had found necessary, no disposition to be hard on the Government. It is true that, no matter by whose fault, they have since their last incoming been insufficiently weaponed against the enemy. It is true that the announced determination of the Gladstonian party, or a large section of it, to throw in its lot with murderers makes the parliamentary proceedings necessary to check murder arduous and difficult. But allowances have been made most fully for all this; the bills of confidence in the Ministry have been ungrudgingly renewed, and it is time that they should be taken up. For all Sir George Trevelyan's hardly comprehensible defection—a defection which, whatever comes of it, has finished his career as a statesman in whom any confidence can be reposed, even by those to whom he has deserted—the Unionist party is still quite strong enough to force the Union and the Sixth Commandment down the throats of the anti-Union and pro-murder minority. Much of the necessary business of the session has been got through, and the time now being spent over procedure has a somewhat unpleasant resemblance to the time a man might spend in having his muzzle-loader converted into a breech-loader while the wolf is actually ravaging his flocks. There is in reality nothing to prevent the Government from entering the right path and treading it firmly, except irresolution and fear.

The *John Bull* is among those who think that very much more might have been done to repress lawlessness even under the existing law. Now that the Government are bracing themselves to the work, no Conservative can wish to taunt them with their past shortcomings. But it is, at the same time, most important to let it be clearly understood that all the law-making in the world will be useless to repress disorder unless the laws, when made, are carried out. Another point is the absolute futility—or rather the absolute fatuity—of introducing either a Land Bill or any other "remedial" measure until law and order are restored in Ireland. Nothing could be more disastrous to the success of any attempt to put down lawlessness than to accompany it with a measure that will infallibly be represented as a concession wrung from a weak and terrified Government.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AS CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The *Saturday Review* knows of nothing that would entitle it to say that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was negligent in the selection and instruction of those by whom he was served. That some of them were themselves guilty of the gravest indiscretion is, however, matter of notoriety. Sir Redvers Buller's proceedings were open to exception on more than one occasion; while those of Captain Plunkett were, in at least one instance, admitted by his own evidence, calculated to expose any Executive which employed him on his peculiar duties to a risk of most serious compromise. Through subordinate action of this kind, viewed in conjunction with the perhaps slightly too unreserved declarations of his Bristol speech, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's grasp of the reins of Irish government was sensibly, though the *Saturday Review* does not think it would have been permanently, weakened. And, as soon as these effects passed off, the high spirit and hopeful courage with which the late Chief Secretary confronted his difficulties in Ireland, and the tact and skill with which he dealt with his difficulties in the House of Commons, would have doubtless told on the situation more powerfully than they have ever yet had an opportunity of doing. His loss to the Government is on every ground to be deeply regretted.

THE RUMOURS CONCERNING REUNION.

The *Spectator* has not often known scares so baseless as those got up on the strength of such a speech as that delivered at the Devonshire Club by Sir George Trevelyan on Wednesday week—though the only important features of the authorized report were the impatience and distrust of the weakness of the Government in Ireland which the former Irish Secretary expressed, and his avowal of a belief that it would take a reunited Liberal party to settle the question in any solid way. That is a very pardonable outburst of impatience on the part of a confessed idolater of the Liberal party, who had himself been the means of enforcing the law in Ireland better than it has been enforced lately. But those who cheered Sir George Trevelyan were almost to a man pledged not to use the very means which he and Lord Spencer used for the enforcement of the law in Ireland; and there is something so grotesque in the position of Home Rulers who, while they protest passionately against any strengthening of the Irish criminal law before the granting of Home Rule, cheer an attack on the Government for not following Sir George Trevelyan's and Lord Spencer's example, that any shrewd Home Ruler anxious to ascertain the truth as to the supposed reunion of the Liberals should have been warned by this exhibition of inconsistent emotion that the prospects of reunion are not quite as good as Sir George Trevelyan in his eager loyalty to the Liberal party, and Sir William Harcourt in his eagerness to make the Liberal party loyal to himself, are disposed to hope. The *Spectator* goes on to mention some data to show that the sanguine hope of turning out the Government on the Irish Criminal Procedure Act is but "the baseless fabric of a vision."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The *Saturday Review* observes that interest has to some extent shifted back to the question of the probable conduct of Austria. That Russia would interfere in Bulgaria by force if she could for a moment be sure that Austria would look on, or that Germany would not back Austria, nobody doubts. Nor is there much doubt that, whether willingly or not, Prince Bismarck would find himself obliged to interfere if Austria were seriously threatened. But he would pretty certainly not care to interfere if Austria herself showed weakness, and of late there has been much pessimist talk as to weak knees at Vienna. A cynic might indeed say that this complaint is singularly prevalent over Europe just now. England longs to finish with Irish brutality and disaffection, but dares not. Germany longs to cripple France for a generation, but dares not. France longs to recover Alsace-Lorraine, but dares not. Russia longs to annex Bulgaria, but dares not. The immediate question here is rather what Austria dares and does not dare, and on this the authorities differ remarkably. On the whole, it may perhaps be opined that the weakness inherent in the composite nature of the Austrian Empire is somewhat too strongly present to the minds of most critics. No doubt that composition is a source of weakness, and the fact is never to be forgotten in connection with the insane proposal to make an Austria of the United Kingdom. But it so happens that on the particular point there is little division in the K.K. realm. Germans and Magyars, agreed on little else, hate Russia. Poles hate her. But few of the Southern Slavs love her much, and, as for the Czechs, troublesome as they are, he must

be a very odd Bohemian who wants to see Prague turned into another Warsaw. The source of weakness on this point is much more likely to be found in the governors than in the governed; though every Austrian statesman with a head on his shoulders must know that when Russia establishes herself to the south of the Danube the passing bell may begin to toll for the Austrian monarchy.

THE BUDGET PROSPECT.

The *Economist*, remarking that there is every prospect of Mr. Goschen being able to signalize his first Budget by a remission of taxation, says that to any relief which the Chancellor of the Exchequer can afford, the payers of income tax will certainly have the first claim. And the claim of the income tax payers is all the greater, because the promise of relief made to them has not been fulfilled. When Mr. Gladstone substituted the beer tax for the malt duty, he advocated the change on this among other grounds—that the tax on beer could be used as a supplement to the income tax, and all classes be thus made to contribute when expenditure had to be largely increased. As yet, the Government have not used the tax in this way; but by their forbearance the consumers of beer have not benefited. The money which the Government might have got has simply gone into the pockets of the brewers.

The *Statist* does not think there can be a brilliant Budget; there can hardly be anything more than a moderate surplus.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S SECOND LETTER.

The *Spectator* believes the Archbishop has written this second letter—which at the same time is not a retraction of the first—either in obedience to a direct suggestion from Rome, or with a view to preventing the despatch of any such suggestion. In either case, it is very well calculated to serve his purpose. It recommends constitutional agitation, which the Pope has never disavowed. It identifies the writer with the Irish Parliamentary party, with which the Pope has never quarrelled. It is quite possible that we have in Archbishop Croke's second letter the utmost that the Pope is at present prepared to do for the English Government. Viewed in this light, it is, at all events, invested with some speculative interest.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S INCONSISTENCY.

The *Economist* observes that Sir William Harcourt has established so unchallenged and so proud a pre-eminence of inconsistency, that no one would for a moment think it worth while to call in question his integrity of principles or purpose. But Sir William Harcourt must not think that his political tergiversations lose any of their unseemliness in losing their novelty. If people refuse to protest further against the pertinacity of his gyrations, it is not because custom has made them easy, but because disbelief in his sincerity has sunk deep down into the public conscience. Sir William Harcourt may not know it himself. He may fancy that he has convinced followers who have ceased to think it necessary to apologize for him, or opponents who no longer denounce or protest; but, in truth, this is not so; and he will always have against him, whatever the future may bring, that dead weight of honest opinion which in England and America, though it may allow a man the second-rate successes, inexorably closes to him the first place in political life.

THE TREACHERY AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

The *Saturday Review* does not think that dismissal is sufficient punishment for the offence of which Mr. Young Terry has been guilty. A reckless or worthless clerk who was sufficiently thick-skinned might accept the loss of pay and pension for a due consideration. Since there is no greater terror before such a person, the want ought to be made good. A positive as well as a negative punishment is wanted.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

GENERAL BULLER'S EVIDENCE.

The *Times* contrasts the cautious recommendations of competent witnesses, such as Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, and others, with the rough-and-ready expedients of General Buller. General Buller, it says, speaks on the strength of a few facts, acquaintance with a limited area, a short experience, and with forgetfulness of many elements.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

The *Standard*, mentioning some disagreeable facts in the new series of consular reports issued by the Foreign Office, says that outside certain branches of the machinery trade, where invention comes in to promote rivalry in excellence and to create new articles in demand all over the world, it is impossible to avoid the feeling that English commerce is neither honest enough nor conducted with sufficient intelligence for the requirements of the age. Almost any country nowadays can produce cheap goods. It is easy for the German, or Russian, or French manufacturers to imitate English staple manufactures, and possibly to undersell us, if quality is not taken into account. But England can still, if her producers choose, distance all the world in the perfection and honesty of her productions, whether of forge or loom. There lies her strength—the strength we are throwing away. Once abandon upright dealing—once meet shoddy with shoddy, and our day is over. There is too much reason to fear that we have in this respect so degenerated already as to give our competitors an advantage. Much prosperity and long-continued success had made the British producer over-confident, and now the competition, which he treats as an insult, has made him unscrupulous. Too proud to find out why his business is leaving him, he seeks to drive his new rivals from the field by underselling them, and underselling induces dishonest production. This process of degeneration has but to go on a little further to make us the least-trusted of nations.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

The *Times* observes that the claims advanced on behalf of the Victoria University—claims for which, both in the abstract and by analogy, there is a strong case to be made out—really raise the whole question of State assistance to superior education; and if this broad question is once definitely raised it remains to be proved that the claims of the Victoria University are as exceptional and as paramount as the deputation maintained and the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed inclined to admit.

THE IRISH AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

The *Daily Telegraph* maintains that the system of dual ownership in the soil of Ireland must at all costs be put an end to. This is equivalent to saying that the Ministerial scheme is bound, as a first condition of its success, to be both bold and comprehensive. Indeed, the bolder and more comprehensive it is, the better chance it will have of commanding acceptance and disarming opposition in Parliament and in the country. That it must be such as will commend itself to the general approval of the Liberal Unionists is of course a condition too patently essential to need insisting on. That requirement complied with, they will best consult their own interests by submitting their Land Purchase Bill to Parliament as soon as possible, and by staking their political existence on passing it into law.

AN INDIAN SPORTSMAN.

The late Maharajah of Bulrampore was (the *Saturday Review* says) one of the best all-round sportsmen it has ever been our good fortune to fall in with. One sort of sport that he was extremely fond of was wild elephant catching, and he rented from the Government the right of catching elephants in the Dehra Doon. He had one of the finest studs of elephants in India, both Shikar (or sporting ones) and those that he used for catching the wild ones. He loved his elephants just as much as men in this country love their horses, and they amply repaid him for his care and affection by the good sport they enabled him to enjoy. Another of his favourite amusements was cheetah-hunting.

The cheetahs are popularly supposed to be leopards; but in reality they are the connecting link between the canine and feline races, as their claws, unlike those of the latter, are only very slightly retractile. These beautiful spotted beasts stand higher than a leopard, and are longer on the leg, and become quite tame and tractable. Our host used to start for a hunt early in the morning, with his cheetahs, each on a light bamboo cart drawn by bullocks, and with a hood over its eyes. The sportsmen being mounted on ponies, the cavalcade would go out on to the plain, the attendants and shikarees (or native hunters) keeping a bright look-out for a herd of black bucks, which are the object of the hunt. The black bucks themselves are lovely animals, being of a black-brown colour on the back and sides, and pure white underneath the body, with beautiful spiral horns, and most graceful in their movements, which, when they are in a hurry, consist of a series of bounds. When the black bucks have been viewed, the cart with the cheetah in it approaches as near the herd as it can without disturbing them, and in some depression of the ground that hides them from their prey the cheetah is uncared, his hood is taken off, and an attendant leads him to where he can see his victim an outlying one, as a rule, being selected. If the cheetah does not detect it at once, his attendant by signs shows him where it is. As soon as he exhibits signs of observing it he is unslipped, and then comes a most interesting and picturesque sight. The cheetah begins at once to stalk the black buck, creeping on his belly, and taking every advantage of any conformation of the ground that will hide him from the sight of his intended prey. If the black buck at any time during the stalk seems to show signs of uneasiness, the cheetah will lie perfectly still, with perhaps but a hardly perceptible movement of his tail, till the buck becomes reassured and goes on feeding again. So the stalk continues till the cheetah gets close to the unsuspecting buck, when he gives two or three bounds, and lands like a flash of lightning on the back of his prey, who leaps madly into the air and falls. The moment he falls the cheetah tears his throat, and begins to lap his blood, when the attendants rush up as quickly as possible, and entice him away from his prey with some favourite article of food, when his hood is slipped on, and again he is consigned to his cart. If he fails in his stalk, and the startled black buck makes off before he is near enough for his spring, he does not attempt to follow, as he would have no possible chance, not being endued with great pace and endurance.

Then, again, the Maharajah had many good hawks and falcons, and generally, when he was out with his cheetahs, his falconers would follow with these, and when tired of the former sport he would betake himself to hawking. Bird-fighting of all descriptions he was strongly addicted to, and he had many game-cocks, fighting black partridges, and quails, and a most comical sight it was to see the latter having a set-off. The plump little fellows went at each other in the most determined manner, rolling and tumbling about, but sticking to one another in the pluckiest way, and, if not separated, they would fight till the death of one or both of them occurred. The black partridges, too, were most ferocious, and if possible were supposed to exhibit more courage and determination than the game-cocks. But the Maharajah always had the combatants separated when he saw one of them was getting the worst of it, or when they were both being severely punished, as he indulged in the fighting purely from the love of the sport, and not for the speculative purposes for which cock fighting in England was carried on. When not elephant-catching, his chief occupation was big-game shooting, and most excellent sport he had, and gave to his guests in his jungles, both with tiger, leopards, and deer of all sorts, bear, and wild pig, there being no pig-sticking in the neighbourhood. In fact, he preserved the big game. Our sporting Maharajah was also very fond of all animals, and he had many curious tame ones that one does not often see domesticated, and a great collection of talking and whistling parrots and other birds.

PREACHERS IN LONDON TO-MORROW.

- ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 10.30, Prebendary Rogers; afternoon, 3.15, Canon Gregory; evening, 7.0, Rev. M. F. Sadler.
- WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Morning, 10.0, Rev. W. A. Heard; afternoon, 3.0, Canon Rowsell; evening, 7.0, Rev. Harry Jones.
- ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—Morning, 11.0, Archdeacon Farrar; evening, 7.0, Rev. F. G. Lucas.
- CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Morning, 11.0, the Dean of Canterbury; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. C. E. Cornish.
- CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Noon, Canon Prothero.
- CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Henry White; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Pearce.
- TEMPLE CHURCH.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Vaughan; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. Dr. Ainger.
- LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Wace; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. C. J. Ball.
- GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Stokoe.
- ROLLS CHAPEL, Chancery-lane.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. John Congreve.
- ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Albemarle-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Francis Palmer.
- ST. ANDREW'S, Ashley-place.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. A. Gerald Bowman; evening, 7.0, Rev. L. M. Haslop.
- ST. PHILIP'S, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—Morning, 11.15, and afternoon, 4.0 (Lecture, "Dwellings of the Poor"), Rev. Harry Jones; evening, 7.0, Rev. H. Handley.
- ROYAL MILITARY CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Edghill; evening, 6.0, Rev. W. B. Trevelyan.
- ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, Queen Victoria-street.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. T. Hancock; afternoon, 3.45, Rev. J. R. Diggle, on "Social Disorder"; evening, 7.0 and 8.3, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.
- ST. BRIDE'S, Fleet-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. E. C. Hawkins; evening, 7.0, Canon Duckworth.
- ST. ANDREW'S, Holborn.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. H. Blunt; evening, 7.0, Rev. J. W. Shepard.
- ALL HALLOWS' BARKING, E.C.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. G. C. Fletcher; afternoon, 4.0, Rev. W. Bellars; evening, 6.30, Rev. A. J. Mason.
- ST. BOTOLPH'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. R. H. Hadden; evening, 6.30, Canon Bradby.
- ST. GEORGE'S, Botolph-lane.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. J. W. Horsley; evening, 7.0, Canon MacColl.
- ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Afternoon, 3.30, Archdeacon Farrar (for men only).
- FOUNDLING CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Momerie.
- PRO-CATHEDRAL, Kensington.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Canon Keens.
- ST. MARY'S, Moorfields.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. L. G. Vere.
- FARM-STREET, Berkeley-square, W.—Morning, 11.0, Father S. Hayes; afternoon, 4.0, Father Coleridge.
- UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. Dr. Allon; afternoon, 3.30, Mr. W. B. Fife.
- METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington Butts.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
- THE CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.
- CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. Newman Hall.
- BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. James Baillie.
- BELGRAVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Adolph Saphir; evening, 7.0, Rev. Hugh Shearer.
- KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Charles Moinet.
- PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Kensington Park-road, Notting-hill.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson.
- ST. COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Port-street, Belgravia.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Mr. Rogers; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Paterson.
- PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Crouch-hill, N.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. C. Murphy.
- CALEDONIAN (SCOTCH) CHURCH, Holloway-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. J. S. Forsyth (to young men).
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown-court, Covent-garden.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. John Alison. Morning subject, "The Unity of Religious Truth in the Bible."
- FALCON-SQUARE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Aldersgate-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. H. Storr.
- PADDINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Marylebone-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. G. D. Macgregor.
- WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham-court-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Jackson Wray.
- ITALIAN CHURCH, Hatton-garden, E.C.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. A. Monselle; afternoon, 4.15, Rev. D. Crescielli (in Italian); evening, 7.0, Rev. J. P. Bannin.
- FRENCH PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, M. le Pasteur Pétionoud, of Paris, in aid of the Belleville Mission.
- THE TRISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. C. Voysey.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
ALBAN, wife of Lieut. William G., 13th Bombay Infantry, at St. Petersburg, March 3.
BRYAN-BROWN, wife of Rev. W., at Amberley Rectory, Stroud, Gloucestershire, March 4.
HOPKINS, wife of Captain C. H. Innes, Scottish Rifles, at Witton Tower, county Durham, March 6.
LEFROY, wife of Lieut. Colonel A. H., late the Welsh Regiment, at The Lodge, Boxted, Colchester, March 3.
LISTER, Lady, March 9.
SPENCER, wife of Rev. F. H., at Spring Creek, N.Z., Jan. 30.
STARK, wife of M. Dugald, M.D., C.M., at Becket House, Wantage, Feb. 27.

DAUGHTERS.

GOODY, wife of Rev. C. J., at Whetstone Vicarage, March 7.
KENYON-ROGERS, Mrs. J., at Stornoway, Blundell Sands, Liverpool, March 7.
LEES, Mrs. Frederick, at Ferney Field, Chadderton, March 9.
LEVY, Mrs. Samuel S., at Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, W.C., March 9.
MAY, Mrs. P. C., at Waterden, Guildford, Surrey, March 4.
OAKES, wife of Dr. Arthur, at Priory-road, West Hampstead, N.W., March 9.
TATE, Mrs. J. C., at Deli, Sumatra, March 2.
VIDLER, wife of Rev. Arthur C., at Clapton-square, March 9.

MARRIAGES.

DODDS-SHINE.—At Minster Abbey, Sheppey, Henry L., son of the late Mr. Hill Dodds, of Lewisham, to Ann V., daughter of the late Mr. William L. Shine, of Lee, March 4.
EDDINGTON-WIRTH.—Smollett M., son of Colonel Eddington, of Glencregan, Kintyre, Argyllshire, to Rosa L., daughter of Mr. J. G. Wirth, of Bell-yard, Carter-lane, E.C., March 9.
ELLIOTT-SLADE-GULLY.—At Chute, F. H. Elliott, M.D., son of Mr. J. H. Elliott, of Andover, to Eleanor L., daughter of the late Capt. Slade-Gully, Bengal Staff Corps, March 9.
ELSE-SMITH.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Richard C. Else, J.P., of Bridgewater and St. George's Club, Hanover-square, to Maria, widow of Mr. Richard Smith, of Binford House, Bridgewater, March 10.
GENZEL-ROYLE.—At St. George's, Tufnell Park, Mr. Hermann A. Genzel, of Aldermanbury Postern, to Elisabeth F., daughter of the late Mr. W. Royle, of Newgate-street, March 5.
MOSES-NUNNS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Llandudno, Charles A., son of Mr. John Moses, J.P., of Newport, Mon., to Emily S. Nunn, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Craigside, Llandudno, March 11.

NORTH-HAMERSLEY.—At St. George's Cathedral, Perth, Western Australia, Frederic D., son of Mr. Charles A. North, of York-terrace, Regent's Park, to Flora F., daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hamersley, of Pyrtown, near Guildford, Western Australia, Jan. 19.
OLIVER-HERBERT.—At St. Andrew's, Nottingham, Thomas A., son of the late Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Nottingham, to Florence, daughter of Mr. Joseph Herbert, of Villa-road, Nottingham, March 10.
ROBERTS-DUST.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William, son of Mr. Edward Roberts, of Plasgwyn, Montgomeryshire, to Lucy R., daughter of Mr. Thomas Dust, of Bedford, March 10.
STEVENS-VLEIRLAND.—At St. Mary's, Hitchin, Mr. Thomas P. Stevens, of Upton House, Berk., to Alice, daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Vleirland, Vicar of Stalishfield, Faversham, Kent, March 9.
URWICK-COLE.—At St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, William F., son of Mr. W. H. Urwick, of Stowey House, Clapham-common, to Florence H., daughter of Mr. Wentworth Cole, of Stanford-road, Kensington, W., March 9.

DEATHS.

ALLCOCK, Eliza L., wife of Mr. Egerton, at The Beaks, Edgbaston, Birmingham, March 9.
ANDREW, Sir William, C.I.E., of St. Bernard's and Charlesfield, N.B., at Bryanton-square, aged 80, March 11.
BABER, Maurice, son of Rev. Charles, at All Saints' Parsonage, Petersham, Sydney, N.S.W., aged 2, Feb. 3.
BAKEWELL, Harriet, widow of Dr. Samuel G., of Church Stratton, at Bournemouth, March 9.
BEADELL, Mr. William, of Vere-street and Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, aged 59, March 9.
BIDDER, Mr. John E., of Loat's-road, Clapham Park, and the Stock Exchange, aged 81, March 8.
CALLARD, Mr. Thomas K., late of St. John's-wood, at Hillside, Cricklewood, N.W., aged 65, March 9.
COOKE, Mr. James S., C.E., of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, at Much Hadham, Herts, aged 57, March 6.
COPPLETON, Catherine A., daughter of Rev. J. G., aged 52, March 10.
CORFIELD, Rev. William, for twenty years Rector of the Parish, at Langatock Rectory, Aber-gavenny, aged 76, March 8.
DALZIEL, Jane, at The Auberries, Stonham Aspath, Suffolk, aged 81, March 8.
DE DREDE, Baron, Lieut.-General, Aide-de-Camp E.S.E. of H.M. the King of the Netherlands, at Mimgue, Netherlands, aged 78, March 7.
ELLIOT, Anne, widow of Mr. Edward E., of the Bombay C.S., at Ventnor-villas, West Brighton, aged 77, March 6.
FRANCIS, Dayrell J. T., M.D., Fell. Roy. Coll. Phy. Lond., of Wetherell Grange, Cranleigh, Surrey, at Brighton, aged 67, March 6.

GILLIES, Walter, late Lieutenant Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Alma-road, Sheerness, aged 76, March 9.
HENZELL, Sophia, widow of Mr. C. R., at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, aged 89, March 6.
MARRIAT, Horace, son of the late Mr. Joseph, M.P., of Wimbledon House, Wimbledon, in Jermyn-street, London, aged 69, March 10.
PAINE, William D., Honorary Colonel and Volunteer Battalion The Queen's, at Cockshot-hill, Reigate, aged 76, March 5.
PALMER, Anne, wife of Mr. J. R., aged 59, Feb. 27.
ROGERS, Elizabeth H., widow of Rev. Robert G., formerly Rector of Yarlinton, Somerset, at Brock-street, Bath, March 10.
SIMPER, Mary A., widow of Mr. Edward, of Fisherton, Salisbury, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 58, March 8.
STREATHFIELD, Catharine, widow of Mr. John, of Prince's-square, W. and Eastbourne, at Braemar Lodge, Rochester, March 8.
SUNDERLAND, Frances, widow of Lieut. Col. Edward, late Bengal Artillery, at Carleton House, Castle-hill-avenue, Folkestone, March 9.
TAYLOR, Emma, widow of Mr. Stephen C., formerly of Coed Ithel, Llanddorg, Monmouthshire, at Armagh-street West, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., aged 74, Jan. 17.
TOTTIE, Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Richard, at Kirk Ella, Hull, aged 76, March 8.
TWENTYMAN, Mr. William J., at Amhurst-road, N., aged 59, March 10.
WALKER, Rev. William H., vicar of Yatton and Prebendary of Wells, at Yatton Vicarage, aged 61, March 9.
WOOD, Emily, daughter of Colonel, at Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, March 10.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

STAGHOUNDS.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Tuesday, Woburn Green (by invitation); Fri., White Hart, Winkfield—11.45.
DEVON AND SOMERSET.—Tuesday, Quantock Farm; Friday, Quantock Farm—10.45.
MIO KEV.—Wednesday, Park Gate, Leeds; Saturday, Dene Park, Tonbridge—12.
NEW FOREST.—Thursday, New Park Lodge; Thursday, Vinney Ridge—12.
ROTHSCHILD'S, LORD.—Monday, Mentmore Cross-roads; Thursday, Whitchurch—11.30.

FOXHOUNDS.

LEAUFORT'S, DUKER OF.—Monday, Radnor Arms, Corston; Wednesday, Doughton; Thursday, White Hart, Pucklechurch; Friday, Potterne; Saturday, Upper Combe—11.
BERKELEY, OLD.—Monday, Langleybury; Thursday, Wilton Park; Saturday, Harefield—12.
BERKSHIRE, OLD.—Monday, Baulking Green; Wednesday, Scotland Ash; Fri., Shrivensham—11.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Tuesday, Megre; Friday, Crofton Park—11.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Dixton Wood; Wednesday, Cowley Manor; Sat., Withington Village—12.
COTSWOLD, NORTH.—Tuesday, Hinton-on-the-Green; Thursday, Farmer's Arms, Lower Guiting; Saturday, Spring Hill Lodge.
COTTESMORE.—Monday, Greatham Inn; Tuesday, Whadboro Cross Roads; Thursday, Bull, Witham Common; Sat., Beaumont Chase—12.
CRAVEN.—Monday, Cake Wood; Wednesday, Three Legged Cross; Saturday, The Swan, Sheffield—11.30.
CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM.—Monday, Southwater; Tuesday, North Stoke; Friday, Roman Gate; Saturday, West Grinstead Park—11.
CUNARD'S, SIR B.—Monday, Shearby; Thursday, Goadby—12.
ESSEX, EAST.—Tuesday, Crouch Fair Green; Thurs., Blue Bridge House; Sat., Felix Hall—11.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Wratness Station; Saturday, Claydon—11.
ESSEX UNION.—Monday, White's Bridge; Tuesday, Warley Barracks; Thursday, Retendon Bell; Saturday, Billericay—11.
GARTH'S, MR.—Monday, Luckley Park; Wednesday, Titnes Park; Friday, Hawley Green; Saturday, Durnford Mill—11.
GRAFTON.—Monday, Preston Capes; Wednesday, Tile House; Friday, Blakesley; Saturday, The Kennels—11.30.
H. H.—Monday, Theddon Grange; Tuesday, Anchor Inn, Ripley; Thursday, Axford; Saturday, Alice Holt—11.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Monday, Three Houses; Wednesday, Houghton Hall; Fri., Cold Green—11.
HEYTHROP.—Monday, Boulter's Barn; Wednesday, Barton; Friday, Moreton-in-Marsh; Saturday, Eosham Hall—12.
HURLEY.—Monday, Bishopstoke Station; Friday, Ashley Village—11.
ISLE OF WIGHT.—Monday, The Stag, Cowes Road; Thursday, Tapel—11.
KENT, EAST.—Monday, Lyddon; Wednesday, Horton Park; Friday, Bosingham Street; Saturday, Birch Down—11.
KENT, WEST.—Monday, Penshurst Village and East Malling Heath; Tuesday, Trosley; Thursday, Crown Point, Igham; Friday, Four Elms Hill; Saturday, Eynsford Village—10.45.
KENT, WEST (WOODLAND).—Wednesday, Witham; Saturday, Stone Mill—11.30.
NORFOLK, WEST.—Monday, Sculthorpe; Wednesday, Foderstone Gap; Fri., Bartemey Hills—11.
OAKLEY.—Monday, Woburn Sands; Tuesday, Harold Hall; Thursday, Wilden; Saturday, Risley Village—10.45.
OXON, SOUTH.—Monday, Wallington Station; Friday, Menmarsh Guide Post.
PUCKERIDGE.—Monday, Munden Lordship; Wednesday, Standon; Friday, Anstey; Saturday, Sandon—11.
PYCHLEY (WOODLAND).—Monday, Ashley; Tuesday, Brigstock; Thursday, Rushton; Saturday, Oundle Wood—11.
QUORN.—Monday, Keyham; Tuesday, Narborough Cross Roads; Friday, Fox and Hounds, Widmerpool New Inn; Saturday, Hathern Turn—12.
SOUTHDOWN.—Monday, Peellings Pevensey (breakfast); Wednesday, Offham; Friday, Iddington; Saturday, Newhaven Barn—11.
SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Horringer Green; Saturday, Gipping—11.
SURREY UNION.—Tuesday, Ripley; Saturday, Great Bookham—11.
SUSSEX, EAST.—Monday, Guestling Thorn; Tuesday, The Squirrel; Thursday, Wilting Farm; Saturday, Woods Corner—11.30.
TUDWORTH.—Tuesday, Woodbridge; Wednesday, Nag's Head, Martin; Sat., Lockerley Hall—11.
TICKHAM.—Monday, Bearsted Green; Thursday, Syndale; Saturday, Elfield House—10.30.
VINE.—Tuesday, Overton; Thursday, Hansington; Saturday, New Inn, Baughurst—10.45.

HARRIERS.

BERKSHIRE VALE.—Tuesday, Chilton Pond; Thursday, Cholesey Hill; Saturday, Sutton Courtney—11.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. c. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. c. 1904-5-6-8	104½	105½
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 p. c. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ p. c. 1901	103	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec)	102	103
Natal 4½ p. c. (Mar. & Sept.)	102	104
Ditto 5 p. c. 10-40	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 p. c. 1895 to 1904	105	114
Ditto 3 p. c. 1872 to 1898	105	107
New Zealand 6 p. c. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 p. c. 1914	112	114
Ditto 5 p. c. Consols	102	104
Ditto 6 p. c. 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. c. 5-30, 1891-1901	100	101
Ditto ditto 1891	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	108	110
Ditto ditto 1906	103	110
Queensland 6 p. c. 1891-1899	106	118
Ditto 4 p. c. 1913-1915	99	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 p. c. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 p. c. 1920	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 p. c. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 p. c. 1 July, 1905	100	101
Victoria 6 p. c. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 p. c. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 p. c. 1899-1901	102	103
Western Australian 4½ p. c.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 p. c. 1901	101	102

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	104½	105½
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	104	105
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	98	99
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins.	99	100
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	103	104
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	97	98
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	107	108
Do. 3½ p. c. Stock Ins.	92½	93½
Do. 3½ p. c. do. Stock, 1885	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	90½	100½
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100	101
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	103	104
1887, Inscribed Stock	103	104
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1908	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £525,000, 1903	103½	104½

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 p. c. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	124	126
Central Pacific of California Six per Cent. First Mortgage	118	122
Delaware and Hudson Canal Mortgage Bonds, 1894	118	122
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B. Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	80	82
New York Central and Hudson River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	136
New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Third Mortgage	4½	5½
Norfolk and Western Preferred	49	50
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	105	107
Ditto 2nd Preferred Stock	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	134	138
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	118	120
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	105
STERLING BONDS.	—	—
Allegheny Valley, 1910	132	134
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental Trust, 4 p. c. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 p. c., 1902	118	120
Ditto 6 p. c. 1910	124	126
Ditto 5 p. c. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	118	121
N.V.C. & Hudson River 6 p. c.	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	126	129
Ditto Consolidated ditto	120	122
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	108	110

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	—	—
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India guaranteed 5 p. c. 1901	160	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort.	105	106
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	108	110
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref.	128	130
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23½
Ditto Annuity B, 4½ p. annum	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	116	119
Great Indian Peninsula Guar. teed Five per Cent.	145	147
Do. 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N.W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 p. c. 1901	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ p. c. 1901	118	122
Ditto ditto 4½ p. c. 1901	112	116
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United 5 p. c. Bonds	105	107
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mortgage	100	102
Do. (Con.) 5 p. c. 1st Mort.	98	100
Nizam's State Railway Guar. teed 5 p. c. Shares	106	108
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 p. c. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	105
Ditto 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	82	84
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	109½	110½
Oude & Rohilkand 5 p. c. 1901	125	127
Ditto 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	30	33
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	125	127
South Indian guar. 5 p. c. 1901	114	116
Ditto 4½ p. c. Deb. Stock	101	103
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1899	102	103
Ditto 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	106	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture 4 p. c. Stock	83	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 p. c. 1st Mortgage	84½	85½
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7 p. c. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	100	103
Glasgow and South-Western Con.	100	102
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Shares	18	19
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co.	133	137
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	177	182
Rhymney	160	170

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 p. c.	116	118
East London 6 p. c.	—	—
Ditto 5 p. c.	—	—
Ditto 6 p. c. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 p. c. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 p. c.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 p. c.	116	118
Ditto A 5 p. c.	142	144
Ditto B 6 p. c. 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ p. c.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 p. c.	118	120
Great Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto 4½ p. c.	122	124
Ditto 4½ p. c.	131	133
Ditto 5 p. c.	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 p. c.	116	118
London & Blackwall, 4½ p. c.	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 p. c.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ p. c.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ p. c.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 p. c.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
London, Tilbury 4 p. c.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ p. c.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 p. c.	115	117
Ditto 4½ p. c.	126	128
Ditto 3½ p. c.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 p. c.	158	160
Ditto 4 p. c.	106	108
Midland 4 p. c.	118	120
North British 4 p. c.	115	117
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 p. c.	—	—
North-Eastern 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto 4½ p. c.	131	133
North London 4½ p. c.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. c.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 p. c.	117	119
Ditto 5 p. c.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 p. c.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	23	25
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	27½	29½
Ditto 6 p. c. Debenture Stock	112	114
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	162	164
Ditto Extension	14½	15
Ditto 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. c. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	141	143
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	14¾
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	108	110
Ditto 6 p. c. Debent. Stock	140	143
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim.	10½	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	128	130
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 p. c.	15	16
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhenish	16½	17½
Ditto New	3	4
Ditto ditto 1872	1	1
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 p. c.	100	102
Ditto 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Great Western of Brazil, g. 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7	8
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 14½ p. annum	11½	12½
Ditto 6 p. c. Preference	26	28
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref.	67	69
Ditto, ditto, 5 p. c. and Pref.	45	47
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	12½	13
Prov. Orel-Vitebsk g. 5 p. c.	17½	18½
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	102	104
Riga and Dünaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	3½	4
Ditto Preference	3½	4
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ p. c. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½ p. c.	41	42
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	23½	24½
Ditto 7 p. c. Preference	25½	26½
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	22	24

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST with CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

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W. R. Gilmour, Esq., Director of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway Company (Limited).

Issue price £95 per cent., payable as follows:—

On application	£5 0 0	per cent.
On allotment	30 0 0	per cent.
On the 30th April	30 0 0	per cent.
On the 30th May	31 0 0	per cent.

£95 0 0

Payment may be made in full on allotment, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The LONDON and RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED (who have been appointed agents for the Trust in London and Buenos Ayres) invite subscriptions for the above-mentioned Trust Certificates.

The Certificates will be bearer with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly at the London and River Plate Bank Limited in London, on the 15th April and 15th October in each year, and the first coupon for six months' interest will be payable 15th October, 1887. The principal will be redeemed at par on or before the 15th April, 1895.

The Argentine Government, by an Act of Congress of the 27th October, 1882, and several Government Decrees issued thereunder, has granted to Señor Don Eduardo Madero a concession for the construction on Government account of a harbour, docks, &c., along the foreshore of the City of Buenos Ayres, with the necessary entrance channels available for ocean and other steamers and vessels, the entire cost being fixed at \$19,797,217.53 gold, or £3,928,000.

The plans, &c., of the works have been prepared by the eminent engineers Messrs. Sir John Hawkshaw, Son, and Hayter, and have been approved by the Government. The works will be carried out under the direction and supervision of that firm.

The contractor for the general works approved by the Government is Mr. T. A. Walker, of 15, Great George-street, Westminster, who has completed the Severn Tunnel, the City and Whitechapel lines of the Metropolitan Railway, the Swansea and Penarth Docks, &c., and, in conjunction with Señor Don Eduardo Madero, the concessionaire, provides for all preliminary expenses and plant to the value of £200,000.

By the terms of the concession the works are to be divided into and paid for in nine sections, and monthly interim "Works Certificates" will be issued, payable in gold by the Argentine Government at the dates endorsed thereon corresponding to the completion of each separate section. Advances will be made on these "Works Certificates" by the Government from time to time, and the payments by the Government of the said Certificates will provide the means for the continuance of the works, and, on their completion, for the redemption of the Trust Certificates. The whole proceeds of this issue—viz., £800,000 at 95 per cent., or £760,000—will be vested in the trustees without any deduction whatever.

The Government will pay the Works Certificates in cash, or its equivalent (on the terms prescribed by the Act of Congress) in Argentine Government Sterling 6 per Cent. Debentures, having the general guarantee of the nation, and specially secured by a first charge upon the port works, the revenue thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of the reclaimed surplus lands. If payment be made in these debentures they will be realized by the trustees.

The extent of land to be reclaimed will be very great, and its value is estimated to be equal to more than half the entire cost of the works. By the terms of the Act these surplus lands are to be sold by the Government, either for the purpose of paying for the works or of redeeming the debentures, and the proceeds of such sales are specially charged for these purposes.

The commercial importance of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has for many years called for the improvement of the port. At present large steamers and sea-going vessels are unable to approach within ten miles of the city, causing exceedingly heavy expense in lighterage, besides great delay, which is increased by the necessity, at certain states of the river, for employing carts to carry merchandise and passengers between the lighters and the wharves and landing-places. The risk and delay thus occasioned are most prejudicial to the interests of ship-owners and merchants, and will be avoided by the proposed works, to the manifest advantage of all concerned.

The inward and outward movement and tonnage of vessels in the ports of the Republic, according to official returns, was for the year—

Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882	54,770 6,604,997
1883	57,824 7,825,763
1884	67,432 10,773,104
1885	74,541 12,956,839

Nearly 33 per cent. of this movement appertained to the port of Buenos Ayres alone in the year 1885. Applications for the Trust Certificates can be made on the form accompanying the prospectus.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if a smaller amount than applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will go towards the amount payable on allotment.

The Trust Certificates, which will be to bearer, will be issued after payment of the final instalment, but in the meantime Scrip Certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for definitive Trust Certificates after completion of all payments.

The Act of Congress of the 27th October, 1882, under the authority of which the concession has been granted, the several Government decrees issued thereunder, the form of the Works Certificates, with the endorsement thereon, the contracts between the Government and Señor Madero, the plan of the works, the deed of trust, and the contract between Señor Madero and Mr. T. A. Walker, can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., No. 6, Old Jewry, London, the Solicitors of the Trust.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, No. 52, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; or of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Austinfriars, E.C.

London, 10th March, 1887.

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SATURDAY, March 12, 1887.