

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2114.—VOL. XIV.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

## CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES:—	PAGE
HOME DEFENCE, AND ITS COST .....	3
BY-AND-BY GOVERNMENT .....	3
OCCASIONAL NOTES .....	4
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—	
MORE MILITARY CURIOSITIES .....	5
FIFTY FAMOUS NOVELISTS .....	6
THE THEATRE .....	6
AT THE CAMP OF RAS ALOOLA.....	14
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
PAUPER IMMIGRATION .....	13
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON .....	13
RABBIT COURSE .....	13
LITERATURE:—	
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.....	7
THE EVENING NEWS .....	8-12
LATEST TELEGRAMS .....	12
THE MONEY MARKET .....	9
TRADE AND FINANCE .....	13
THE MORNING PAPERS.....	14
STOCKS AND SHARES.....	15
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.....	15

## COVENT GARDEN.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), March 15th, at 8.30. Verdi's Opera **RIGOLETTO**. II Duca, Signor Ravelli; Rigoletto, M. Lherie (his first appearance); Marello, Signor Ciampi; Monterone, Signor Vaschetti; Sparafucili, Signor Vetta (his first appearance); Maddalena, Mlle. Lablache; Giovanna, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Gilda, Mlle. Lillian Nordica. Conductor, Signor Loghede.

THURSDAY, March 17th, Donizetti's Opera **LA FAVORITA**.

Fernando, Signor Ravelli; Alfonso XI., M. Lherie; Baldassare, Signor Miranda (his first appearance); and Leonora, Mlle. Hélène Has-treiter (her first appearance). The Divertissement by Mlle. Hayten (her first appearance).

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), 5s.; amphitheatre stalls (first three rows reserved), 3s.; amphitheatre stalls (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open at 8, commence at 8.30. Box-office open daily to 10.5.

## DRURY LANE.

### DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. **THE FORTY THIEVES**. 11th Performance.

## LYCEUM.

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

## ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, **THE HARBOUR LIGHTS** (42nd time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, **FAMILY JARS**.

## GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTHRY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, 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. Hawthry, Wilfred Draycott, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hetty Gray, 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 SHEDDEN, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy-Opera, entitled **DOROTHY**. By E. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by **A HAPPY DAY**, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30.

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

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

## OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, **THE CHURCHWARDEN**; at 8, **THE TWO BLINDS**; at 8.25, **HOME RULE**. Last 5 Nights, owing to expiry of lease. LAST MATINEE, Saturday next, at 2.30.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

## AVENUE.

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

## GAIETY.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MORNING PERFORMANCES OF MONTE CRISTO Jr. will be discontinued until after Easter, and be resumed on Saturday, April 15.—GAIETY THEATRE.

## SAVOY.

SAVOY.—R. DO'VLY 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** 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 Greet, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerholm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily to five.

MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins, in active preparation.

## ST. JAMES'S.

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

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

## CRITERION.

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

## VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, **SOPHIA** (25th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, **NEARLY SEVERED**. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL**. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, S. Brough, Caffrey, J. C. Buckstone, Paget, Fawcett, Lawrence, Boyle, and Curtis; Mesdames John Billington, Gwynne, Mayer, Susan Vaughan, and Miss Kate Vaughan. The Minuet danced by Miss Vaughan and Company. 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.

## COURT.

COURT THEATRE.—DANDY DICK, by A. W. Pinero, at 8.30. Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lugg, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.0, **THE NETTLE**. Miss Cudmore, Mr. Kerr. Box-office open to till 5. No fees.

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

GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME. OLYMPIA, ADDISON-ROAD STATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON. LAST PERFORMANCE. Exciting Chariot and Flat Races, six Performing Elephants by Mr. S. Lockhart, Eight Performing Lions by Mr. Seeth, Funnest Obstacle Race ever seen, Roman Games, Manœuvre Diabolique by 3 Lady Riders. TO-DAY, 2.30. TO-NIGHT, 8. Prices from 1s. to 4s. 2s. Children under Twelve Half-price to Stalls and Grand Circle. 5,000 Seats at 1s. Box Office (Mr. H. L. Boss) open to 5, and at the principal Agents.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS. Inventions Patented from 1868 to 1884. These Pianos may be hired for three years, after which time they become the property of the hirer without further payment. 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, W. Lists free.

## THE LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

MR. HENSCHÉL, Conductor.

THE LAST LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERT.—St. James's Hall. TO-MORROW, at 8.30.—Programme: "Jubilee Overture" (Weber); Symphony in C (No. 7) (Schubert); Lohengrin's Legend and Farewell to Elsa, from "Lohengrin" (Wagner), Mr. Edward Lloyd; "Kaisermarsch" (Wagner).

MR. EDWARD LLOYD will Sing Lohengrin's Legend and Farewell to Elsa from "Lohengrin" (Wagner) at the LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT, TO-MORROW, at 8.30.

RESERVED SEATS, 7s. 6d. and 3s.; admission 1s.; at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and usual agents.—N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, W.

THE LAST LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERT, St. James's Hall, TO-MORROW at 8.30. Vocalist, Mr. Edward Lloyd. Orchestra of 80 Performers.—MR. HENSCHÉL, Conductor.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription One Guinea. Every subscriber receives a Fine Line Engraving, by A. Willmore, STREATLEY-ON-THAMES, EVENING, from the original by B. W. Leader, A.R.A., besides a chance of one of the numerous valuable Prizes. The List will CLOSE March 31. The work is now ready.

ZOUCH TROUGHTON, Hon. Sec. No. 118, Strand, February, 1887.

## SANDOWN PARK CLUB, ESHER, SURREY.

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASES will take place at SANDOWN PARK, ESHER, On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 18th and 19th, 1887. Commencing at 1.30 P.M. each day.

Frequent Trains from Waterloo, Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, and other stations as advertised. The First Special Train (for Members only) will leave Waterloo Station, from No. 6 Platform, at 12.10 P.M. each day. Stabling free for horses running at the Grand Military Meeting. H.W.F.A. WILLIAMS.

## PEARS' SOAP.

PEARS' SOAP. For the Toilet, Nursery, and for shaving.

PEARS' SOAP. Has 15 times received the HIGHEST OBTAINABLE AWARD at each of 15 International Exhibitions.

PEARS' SOAP. Is guaranteed Perfectly Pure. It is a special preparation for delicate, sensitive Skins.

PEARS' SOAP. A Luxury for the Toilet and the Bath.

PEARS' SOAP. Indispensable for Children.

PEARS' SOAP. ADELINA PATTI writes:—"I have found PEAR'S SOAP matchless for the hands and complexion."

PEARS' SOAP. Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used PEAR'S SOAP for some time, and prefer it to any other."

PEARS' SOAP. Miss MARY ANDERSON writes:—"I have used PEAR'S SOAP for two years with the greatest satisfaction; for I find it the very best."

PEARS' SOAP. The late Sir ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., wrote: "It is a balm for the skin."

PEARS' SOAP. Prevents Redness, Roughness, and Chapping. Invaluable for Winter Use.

PEARS' SOAP. Established 100 Years.

PEARS' SOAP. Is Sold by all the Dealers.

PEARS' SOAP.

THE "VERY" BRUSH.

HINDE'S LATEST INVENTION, the "VERY BRUSH" for the Hair.

All Pure Bristles. Patented. Exquisite sensation and perfection of brushing power. Sold everywhere 2s. each. Buy no others until this is seen. Sample, post free, 2s., from HINDE'S, LONDON. Sample Room, 7A, City-road E.C.

## OLD CHINA FOR SALE.

MR. LITCHFIELD respectfully informs Collectors of Rare PORCELAIN that he has now for SALE a remarkable collection of 236 marked and genuine specimens.

A manuscript bound Catalogue, illustrated with numerous photographs, is offered with the collection, and full particulars will be forwarded on application to 28 and 30, Hanway-street, London, W. The undermentioned Ceramic Factories are represented:—

ANSBACH (1 specimen), AMSTEL (1), ANGOULÊME (3), BASSANO (1), BERLIN (3), BOW (5), BRISTOL (1), BUBN-RETIRO (4), CAPO DI MONTE (7), CAUGHLEY (3), CHANTILLY (3), CHELSEA (8), CLOSTER VEILDORF (5), COAL-BROOKDALE (2), CROWN DERRY (7), COPENHAGEN (1), DERRY-CHELSEA (1), DOCCIA (1), DRESDEN (Böttcher, Hördt, and Marsolino periods, 46), FLORENCE (2), FULDA (2), FÜRSTENBERG (1), FRANKENTHAL (2), GERA (1), HAGUE (2), HÖCHST (7), LEEDS (2), LIMBACH (1), LUDWIGSBURG (3), MAJOLICA (2), MENBY (2), NANTGARW (3), NAPLES (4), NAST (1), NIDERVILLER (1), NYMPHENBURG (5), PRAGUE (2), RHODES (2), RUDOLSTADT (1), ST. CLOUD (2), SEVRES (14), SPODE (1), STRASBOURG (1), SWANSEA (1), TOURNAY (4), VENICE (3), VIENNA (11), WORCESTER (20), WEBER (2), WEDGWOOD (3), ZURICH (1).

Several of the above specimens have been bought at well-known sales during the past 20 years, and include selections from the cabinets of the Duke of Hamilton, the Duc de Forli, the Vienna Museum, Mr. G. H. Bohn, Dr. Michael, Mr. C. W. Reynolds, Mr. Napier (West Shandon), Mr. Sanders, General Reade, and others.

## LITCHFIELDS, ESTABLISHED 1838.

Experts and Valuers of Rare Porcelain, Antique Furniture, and Art Objects. 28 and 30, HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

## EPPE'S COCOA. GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

"BY a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by Grocers in packets labelled—JAMES EPPS AND CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON. Also Epps's Afternoon Chocolate Essence.

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.

FURNISH on NORMAN & STACEY'S 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.

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 CROWNING, F.R.A.S. 55 Illustrations. Price 1s.—Chatto and Windus and all Book-sellers.

## OUR EYES.

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

## THE CLAY CROSS COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL.

Best, 24s.; Seconds, 22s.; Kitchen, 20s.; Nuts, 20s. Orders to the Chief Office, 13, BURWOOD-PLACE, W.



# 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:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
LUSITANIA ..	3,825	3,700	Mar. 17.
LIGURIA .....	4,688	4,200	Mar. 31.
AUSTRAL .....	5,588	7,000	April 14.
IBERIA .....	4,702	4,200	April 28.
CHIMBORAZO ..	3,847	3,600	May 12.
POTOSI .....	4,267	3,500	May 26.
ORIENT .....	5,386	6,000	June 9.
GARONNE .....	3,876	3,600	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 unsurpassed 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.

# 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.

NECKAR.... 3,120 tons, 3,500 h.p. .... March

Apply to the Company's General Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; 7, Fenchurch-street, City, E.C.; Canute-road, Southampton; also to Phillips and Graves, Botolph-house, Eastcheap, E.C.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS

FROM LONDON TO

Bombay, Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt } Thursday.

every .....

Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo every .....

alternate .....

China, Straits, and Japan every alternate .....

Australia, New Zealand } Friday.

and Tasmania .....

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply to the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Indigestion in all its forms.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Sick Headache.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Giddiness.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Dizziness and Drowsiness.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Costiveness and Scurvy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Blotches on the Skin.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Is the Finest Medicine in the World.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Are Worth a Guinea a Box.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Are Recommended by Medical Men.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Are Adapted for Old and Young.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Fulness and Swelling after Meals.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1/6d. and 2s. 9d. each, By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Full Directions with each Box.

# NEARLY TWO THOUSAND ORPHAN or DESTITUTE CHILDREN now in

# DR. BARNARDO'S THIRTY-ONE HOMES

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 TEN 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.

# "EGYPTIAN BEAUTIES."

# "THE MOSLEM."

# "AU SOLEIL."

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

# "EGYPTIAN BEAUTIES."

# "THE MOSLEM."

# "AU SOLEIL."

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

# CELEBRATED ROMFORD ALES,

In 9, 18, and 36 Gallon Casks.

BREWERY, ROMFORD.

LONDON OFFICE—25, OSBORN-STREET, E.

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

IND, COOPE, & CO.'S CELEBRATED AK LIGHT BITTER

ALE, for family use.

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

Invigorating.

IND, COOPE, & CO.'S CELEBRATED BEERS are brewed from

Malt and Hops only.

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

per doz. Imperial Pints.

IND, COOPE, & CO.'S ROMFORD BOTTLED STOUT (nourishing

and strengthening), at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.

From all Wine Merchants and Grocers in London and Suburbs.

# SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

Consisting solely of the finest Cocoa Beans with the excess of Fat extracted.

Made instantaneously with boiling Water, keeps in all Climates and Palatable without Milk.

THE FACULTY pronounce it "The Most Nutritious, Perfectly Digestible BEVERAGE

For BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, and invaluable for invalids and young children."

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE

Is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers, in air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., &c.

# DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

A pure Solution

For Acidity of the Stomach.

For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

Safest Aperient for delicate

Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

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

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

# MAPLE & CO.

# INDIAN CARPETS.

# PERSIAN CARPETS.

# TURKEY CARPETS.

PERSIAN CARPETS.—MAPLE and CO. have just cleared an importer's Stock of several hundreds fine Antique and Modern Persian Carpets, mostly medium sizes, which will be offered at about one-third less than usual cost. These are worth the early attention of trade and other buyers.

ARTISTS and COLLECTORS of ANTIQUES should not fail to see the 500 specimen RUGS and CARPETS collected by Messrs. MAPLE and CO.'s Agent in Persia, and now on view at the Show Rooms, Tottenham-court-road. A Persian Rug, the most acceptable of all presents; a Persian Prayer Carpet, a lasting pleasure. Prices from 30s. to £100.

MAPLE AND CO.,  
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON;  
PARIS, and SMYRNA.

# NOTICE.—DOULTON WARE.—

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

# FREEHOLD GROUND.—CITY OF LONDON.

The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will meet in the GUILDHALL of the said City on TUESDAY, the 5th of April, 1887, at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the purchase of a very valuable Freehold Building Site, situate at the corner of Bream's-buildings, Fetter-lane, and possessing a frontage to Bream's-buildings of about 90ft., as per plans and particulars to be obtained at the office of the Engineer to the Commissioners, in the Guildhall.

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed outside "Tender for Ground, Bream's Buildings," and be addressed to the undersigned at this office, and must be delivered before 12 o'clock on the said day of treaty.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Parties sending in proposals must attend personally or by a duly authorized agent at Half-past Twelve o'clock on the said day, and be then prepared (if their Tender be accepted) to pay the required deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase-money and to execute an agreement for the completion of the purchase agreeably to the conditions of sale.

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk.

Sewers' Office, Guildhall,  
February, 1887.

# NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

23, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.

All who desire to PRESERVE INTACT the INTEGRITY and the UNITY of the BRITISH EMPIRE, and to take energetic action to that end, are invited to send for a Prospectus, showing the ends and aims of this Club, and the form of membership.

VISCOUNT POLLINGTON, Hon. Sec.

# "CATHOLIC PREPARATORY

SCHOOL for the Sons of Gentlemen."

RADFORD HOUSE, Coventry. Pupils received from six to thirteen years of age. Special attention given to delicate boys. For terms apply to Mrs. or Miss HOUGHTON.

# CLACTON-ON-SEA—WEST HOLME

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—The house

is pleasantly situated facing the sea; south aspect. Delicate boys receive great attention. A most comfortable home for Indian or Colonial children. Pupils thoroughly and successfully prepared for public schools. References to parents and public school masters. Pure milk and fresh vegetables daily. Address, Misses BALLARD.

# THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK

CHILDREN, Great Ormond-street, has

120 in-patients and 52 children at Highgate, with 500 out-patients in daily attendance. It is much in

NEED of FUNDS.

ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.

# CENTRAL LONDON THROAT

AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road.

President, his Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. The Hospital is open every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Two o'clock; Tuesday and Friday at Six o'clock. No letters of recommendation are required; but persons in employment are expected to contribute towards the expense of their treatment. Entirely free to the indigent.

RICHARD KERSHAW, Secretary.

# WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Broad

Sanctuary, S.W. Instituted 1719.

President—The DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Treasurers P. Playdell Bouvier, Esq., and C. A. R. Hoare, Esq.

Annual expenditure, £12,000. Reliable income £3,400.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, donations, and legacies are earnestly SOLICITED. The Hospital is freely open day and night to every kind of disease or accident.

S. M. QUERNELL, Secretary.

# A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from Nervous Debility, lost vigour, exhausted vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment, by local absorption, the only positive cure WITHOUT STOMACH MEDICINES, will be sent in plain envelope sealed for three stamps.—The MARSTON REMEDY CO., 249 1/2, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

# CORPULENCY.—

Recipe and notes

how to harmlessly, effectually, and rapidly cure obesity without semi starvation dietary, etc.

European Mail, October 24th, says:—"Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease." Book, 216 pages (8 stamps).

F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, 27, Store-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—

These puri-

fying Pills give potency to the nervous system, the source of all vital movements, which presides over every action, maintaining the growth and well-being of the body. None can over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness.



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887.

## HOME DEFENCE, AND ITS COST.

PERHAPS the most surprising statement made by General HAMLEY last night was that the whole scheme of home defence which he sketched so lucidly—fortified arsenals, submarine mines, trained garrisons, and so forth, rendering our naval and commercial ports “absolutely secure”—might be carried out for little more than six millions of money. Compared with the results to be achieved, such an expenditure seems truly insignificant. The analogy of insurance has often been used to illustrate the real economy of sufficient expenditure upon naval and military preparations; but it almost ceases to be adequate when we contrast the enormous interests we have to defend with the trivial cost of defending them. To say nothing of London (a “splendid city to sack”), Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, there are store-houses of incalculable wealth on the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Humber, all offering themselves as an easy prey to the first nation whose envy gets the better of its respect for the power of England. There is something very disquieting in the cool professional way in which General HAMLEY discusses such events as the appearance of a hostile ironclad in the Mersey, the landing of an invading army at Brighton, and the occupation of Plymouth Sound by an enemy's fleet. But the question is, May not these things take place? and is it not sheer madness to fold our arms as if they could not possibly happen? General HAMLEY lays down the principle that the navy can no longer be relied on for the defence of our coast towns; that if we are to be secure we must render the coast independent of the fleet. If that principle be sound, it follows that at present our coasts are practically defenceless. There is enough in that thought to fill a good many people besides “experienced soldiers, sailors, and War Ministers with dismay.” It might even appal the heart of Mr. ILLINGWORTH and revive the suppressed pugnacity of Mr. HENRY RICHARD.

All the authorities are agreed that what General HAMLEY proposes ought to be done. The necessity of the case, indeed, hardly admits of doubt. Even the Secretary for War confessed that he did not like General HAMLEY'S picture of the perils to which we are exposed. No doubt, as he said, we are spending money upon guns in a way that would have startled our fathers. But we are exposed to dangers which would have startled our fathers a great deal more. Practically the authorities are also agreed as to how the needful thing should be done. They tell us that submarine mines would prevent the biggest war-ships from approaching too near the coast; that light artillery would prevent the destruction of those mines by the enemy; that heavy armour-piercing guns would prevent the enemy from destroying our light artillery; and that the heavy guns might themselves be securely protected from the most formidable armaments afloat—in short, that in any struggle between a coast defence and an attack by sea the former can be made certain of victory. The authorities show us, too, how the population of the country can be made available for its defence against an invading army, supposing it to have accomplished the miracle of landing; and the only objection raised is that of cost. If we were at our last gasp the objection might have some force. If we could not by any possibility scrape together the necessary money—if nobody would lend it to us, or if it could not be extorted from the people by unheard-of processes of taxation—then we might be excused for resigning ourselves to the inevitable. Or if we were already breaking down under the load of taxation we might be justified in putting off this additional expenditure until we were better able to afford it. But the fact being that taxation is cheerfully borne, that the country abounds with wealth, and that the whole of the six and a quarter millions might be made available without a sixpence of extra taxation, by merely suspending for a year or two—not more than two at the outside—the repayment of the National Debt, no possible justification can be pleaded. It would not be necessary even to have recourse to General HAMLEY'S suggested loan. The money, instead of being handed over to the National Debt Commissioners, would simply be retained by the Treasury, to be expended as fast as it was received; and in two years the whole system of defence would be completed, without any living soul being conscious that it had cost him a farthing. The financial position would be that instead of owing 740 millions we should owe (as in 1884) 746 millions. To reduce one's debts is, no doubt, a laudable proceeding. But one need not be so desperately bent on it as to sacrifice to that single object every other interest and duty.

We agree with General HAMLEY as to the folly of putting one's trust in Estimates. It is in the nature of Estimates to

be the victims of accident and caprice. A certain annual sum for ten years is promised; and then, after the first two years, in comes a new Minister who wants to earn a reputation for economy, the result being that no more money is spent and that what has been spent is wasted. The question must be dealt with in a manner free alike from the flippant optimism of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and the cheeseparing instincts of Radical financiers. Just as the coast should be made independent of the fleet, so should the work of home defence be made independent of the gentlemen who make Budgets. Mr. STANHOPE laments the “extreme difficulty of an unfortunate Secretary of State who endeavours to effect economies in our military expenditure.” No such difficulty would arise from the proposed expenditure upon home defence. The money would constitute a national trust-fund, applicable only to a specific purpose, and, save as regards its proper employment, beyond the control of politicians or the reach of Chancellors of the Exchequer in search of a surplus.

## BY-AND-BY GOVERNMENT.

“It is not expected that the Government will ask for urgency for the Coercion Bill until after Easter. In the meantime an effort will probably be made to secure, in addition to the Closure resolution, the second and third resolutions, relating to motions for adjournment and to the mode of determining divisions.”

This statement appears in a Conservative journal this morning. It seems to be of the nature of a “kite,” or “feeler;” but it explains with sufficient clearness the course the Government wish to take. It is a matter of certainty that the condition of Ireland is far worse than it was when Parliament met, and worse yet than it was when the Government came into office. In saying this we only say what Ministers themselves think. In fact it is probably because in their belief the conspiracy has been deepening and extending, because they believe it prepared for desperate measures and capable of carrying them out, that we have witnessed so much hesitation in enforcing existing laws by existing means. That this prolonged hesitation has encouraged the conspiracy, while it has disheartened loyal men, there can be no doubt whatever. It must be so. It is the very nature of things. And what will be the effect of such a statement as that which we have quoted above, appearing as it does in a Ministerial journal of great importance? The effect will be to confirm a notion already strong enough to be acted on in the most defiant manner, that the Government cannot make up its mind to put down the tyrannous conspiracy which goes by the name of the National League.

“It is not expected that Government will ask for urgency for the Coercion Bill until after Easter!” Why, urgency for what is here called a Coercion Bill has existed for months past. If the state of Ireland is so much worse now than it was six months, six weeks ago, it is because the conspirators have seen that the Government fear or seem to fear the use of the weapons in their hands; and that, while protesting that they must have greater legal powers to act with effect, they are in no hurry to ask Parliament for those powers. And now what is it that the Parnellites read in a Government print? An apparent *communiqué* proclaiming that Ministers “will not ask for urgency for the Coercion Bill until after Easter!” Easter? It is more than three weeks now to Good Friday. And then the House of Commons will adjourn for the Easter recess, which is not likely to be of less duration than ten days. So that according to this arrangement, or “expectation,” more than a month is yet to elapse before the Government ask for “urgency” for the so-called Coercion Bill! So used the word is an absurdity and a mockery, and only exposes the Government to derision where it has fallen far too deeply into disregard. Meanwhile, the proposal seems to be that the whole of the session from the meeting of Parliament to the Easter recess is to be spent over the Procedure Rules and Estimates: undoubtedly, if this statement of the Government's “expectations” is authorized, that will be the result. The Home Rulers will read it as an intimation that they may prolong the discussion of the Procedure Rules as much as they please. If the Government are allowed to get the 2nd and 3rd clauses through before Easter that will content them; for they are no longer in a hurry to obtain those “enlarged powers” for want of which Ireland (this being their own view of the matter) is falling more and more into the grasp of an illegal conspiracy.

Surely this is a most deplorable state of things, however it may be explained; and for our own part we entirely refuse to accept as an explanation whatever difficulty there may be in arranging for the concurrent presentation of some remedial measure. It may be desirable to present such a measure to the House of Commons when the proposed Bill for strengthening the magistracy in Ireland is introduced; but far more desirable is it to put an end to the now prevalent and most mischievous notion that the Government is afraid to ask for the passing of even such a measure as that without at the same time preparing fresh sops for sedition. Let us hope, then, that the esteemed journal from which we take the text of this little article is only flying a kite



to enable the Government to see how the wind blows; and further let us hope that it will be met with such a blast of disapproval as will brace the Government up to the more prompt performance of a duty neglected too much and too long.

## NOTES.

Of the plot against the Czar nothing is known with any certainty in London yet. Her Majesty's Government have heard that some persons with explosives were found and arrested on the route which the Czar was going to take on Sunday. But whether the explosives exploded (which may have happened for all we know) or whether they were ever intended to be used on the person of his Imperial Majesty, cannot be stated. From St. Petersburg nothing is told us, since the telegrams, though a sentence or two may leak through in cipher, are of course under rigid censure. For the present it is useless to speculate on the character of the plotters. That they were Nihilists is the natural theory. But it may turn out that there is something in the suggestion that comes from Vienna that quite other persons than Nihilists were at the bottom of the affair. It is said that the conspirators, who were men of high position, did not want to murder Alexander III., but to scare him either into abdication or the granting of a Constitution. On all this little can be said at present, except that the plot, even if quite abortive, is not likely to be without effect, considering the state of the Czar's mind, nerves, and temper.

The Railway Rates Bill seems, on the whole, a useful measure. But it is easy to over-estimate its usefulness. Many people appear to imagine that the immediate effect of the appointment of the new Railway Commission will be to cause a general lowering of the rates charged for the carriage of goods by rail. We confess we do not see much prospect of this. No Commission will or can compel the companies to work at a rate which does not leave them a moderate profit on their capital. Now as a matter of fact very few English railways do make more than a very moderate profit. It is admitted that (with one or two exceptions) they are well and economically managed. Yet how many of them pay dividends over four per cent.? Where, then, is there a margin for much reduction in the rates charged?

The Bill, however, is hardly open to Lord Bramwell's attack on it as a confiscatory and dangerous extension of State interference. The State has always reserved to itself the right of interfering with the railways, in return for the special powers which it has granted to them. It is obvious that if railways were left to conduct their business exactly as they pleased, they might by combination use their monopoly much more dangerously and oppressively than has even been attempted by the water companies. We see no reason why the companies should be given unlimited power to encourage the industry of one district at the expense of another, or to enable foreign competitors to undersell native producers. Preferential rates may sometimes be necessary, especially for foreign goods; since, unless he was allowed to send his parcels over English lines at a specially low rate, the consigner abroad would often send them the whole distance by sea. But the burden of proving that the preferential rate is necessary to secure the traffic is rightly thrown upon the companies by the new Bill. If they have a legitimate reason for maintaining two tariffs, they must state it to the satisfaction of the Railway Court.

The pious founder is not so completely extinct, even in this benighted metropolis, as is occasionally imagined in the provincial towns. An example of him is seen in the munificent gentleman who has instituted the "Alexandra House" which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday. The Alexandra House is intended to be an abiding-place for as many as it will contain of the artistic and musical unattached maidens who are learning music and art in South Kensington. The number of these studious young ladies increases everywhere; and with it the need for giving them a comfortable and not too costly residence. In time there will be more Alexandra Houses, and they will, perhaps, give their occupants tuition as well as board and lodging; so that, in fact, they will come to be very like colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, except that their undergraduates will be girls. Thus may the University of Women arise—in rather different fashion from that imagined by the author of "The Princess."

There is one satisfactory feature in the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons last night which is worthy of note. Many of the questions on the paper, it is stated, were not asked owing to the absence of members who had put them down, and a few were passed by in consequence of the absence of the Minister to whom they were addressed. This is a step in the right direction. If some arrangement could be arrived at by which those who give notice of their intention to ask useless questions, and those whose duty it is to supply the unnecessary information sought for, mutually agree that one or other or both shall be absent when the time comes for making

the inquiry much valuable time will be saved, and the business of the House will get on with far greater rapidity than it does at present. It is becoming daily more evident that unless something is done to abate the question nuisance it will at no distant day reach such proportions as to render legislation almost, if not quite, impossible. It is not only the number of questions asked but the extreme length of some of them which adds to the anxiety of the situation. A question, for instance, put last night to Mr. A. Balfour by Dr. Tanner, respecting the conduct of the constabulary at Macroom on the 8th inst., extends almost to the size of a three-volume novel.

In some recent Board of Trade returns we get some interesting figures on emigration as it affects those who stay at home. During the past year successful emigrants from England and Ireland to Canada and the United States sent presents in money to their friends and relatives in the "old country" amounting in all to £1,276,033. The remittances from Australia only amounted to £51,531; but it has to be remembered that of the 932 persons who emigrate on an average from this country daily, 700 go to Canada or the United States. The remittances in both cases show a falling-off on those of the immediately preceding years, and they would be much larger did not Irish political organizations swallow up the money which the Irish settlers would otherwise send to their relatives in need.

In the discussions which have recently taken place over the scarcity of remounts for our cavalry it was urged by many that we should in future draw our supplies of them from Canada. The dangers of shipping horses across the Atlantic seem, however, to have been overlooked. The risk is so great, indeed, that the marine insurance companies will not cover even three-quarters of the values of the animals in their policies. That they are not over-cautious is shown by the fact that, of twenty-five magnificent Clydesdale and Shire stallions shipped from Glasgow by the Donaldson liner *Alcides* on the 5th of February last, only eight reached Baltimore; seventeen having died from their struggles during severe weather. Amongst those which succumbed was the magnificent Shire stallion *Enterprise*, of Cannock, winner of the champion prize at Islington three years ago, and numerous other high honours.

The Winnipeg papers announce the return to that city of Colonel Gilder's "Polar expedition." It will be remembered this American colonel conceived the idea of travelling on foot to the North Pole or its vicinity; and he actually set out from the Manitoban capital on the 2nd of October last with that object. It is not stated what latitude he "achieved" during his five months' absence; but he must have encountered a good deal of Arctic weather, wherever he was. It is a mistake to suppose that one must cross the Arctic Circle in order to experience the rigours of an Arctic climate; moose-hunting in January on the Upper Ottawa, or out on the prairies during the prevalence of a "blizzard," would be Arctic experience enough for most people. We are not informed whether Colonel Gilder means to make another attempt to walk to the North Pole, or whether he has come to the conclusion that Polar expeditions are better attempted by sea, or, better still, left alone.

It has been maliciously said that Volapük is already a dead language. It is, on the contrary, making rapid progress as an international speech. Two hundred of its adherents lately dined together in Paris; and now Herr Alfred Kirchhoff, of the University of Halle, has compiled and published an elaborate guide to the language. Herr Kirchhoff, in this volume gives us some specimens of Volapük rhyme, from which we extract a verse:—

älöfob of-böteli lejönik e yunik,  
pälöfob fa of pul lanimalik e stuunik.  
äkütöl plu ka balsna in flenüg,  
binom—Volapük.

The words do not look very harmonious. They contain an allusion to an old kind of universal language, and may be translated as follows:—

I once loved a maiden, a marvel to see;  
And she in return was devoted to me:  
Of kissing her lips I contracted a trick—  
'Twas my Volapük.

M. Taine's masterly *exposé* of the littleness of the great Napoleon has naturally excited the anger of the Bonapartists, as his *exposé* of the littleness of the heroes of the Revolution excited the anger of the Republicans. The historian has been, like Dumas, Renan, and other eminent men of letters, for many years past one of the *habitués* of the Princess Mathilde's *salon*. Shortly before the publication of his essay he intimated to her that he should have to say some hard things of the Emperor. The Princess answered with the best grace in the world that though, for her own part, she could not but think well of a man but for whom she might be an "orange-woman in the streets of Ajaccio" at this moment, she had not the slightest pretensions to influence the judgment of one of the first writers of the time, and that she would not think of quarrelling with him however much she might disapprove of his conclusions. The first article appeared; the Princess winced, but she kept her temper. This forbearance exhausted her stock of tolerance, however, and no sooner had she read the second paper than



she sent the writer one of her cards with the short but significant inscription, "P. C. C.," traced in one of the corners. The historian was thunderstruck, we are told. Yet the proceeding was an eminently Napoleonic one, and he might have been prepared for it.

An official paper which is worthy the serious consideration of every English manufacturer and merchant is the report for 1886 on the trade of France, issued by the Foreign Office yesterday. It is not comforting to find that last year the exports from France to England of cottons, both plain and dyed, prints, hosiery, and woollen broadcloth and shawls, as well as silk trimmings and mixed cotton and silk velvets, was much in excess of the previous year. There is as little pleasure to be derived from the fact that, whereas in 1884 German and English cutlery were level in the French market, in 1886 the Germans sold the French half as much again as we did. England also did less trade last year with France in bleached linen and linen yarns, as well as in woollen yarns, broadcloths, and mixed woollens. There is some little set-off to these facts; but the lessons to be derived from the report are worth far more than the penny the Foreign Office charges for each copy.

A correspondent writes:—Probably many of your readers are unaware of the density of the darkness that enveloped some part of south-west London early this morning. When travelling up the South-Western line I found that in the district between Clapham and Vauxhall the morning was darker than the darkest night I ever remember. It was impossible to discern even the outline of one's fellow passengers in a railway compartment; and as none of the street-lamps were lighted, and there were no lights whatever but railway-signals and a few lamps and gaslights in private houses, the scene was one which it will be hard to forget. Even the snow which lay on the ground and house-tops failed to give more than a glimmer of light; and it was only from a porter at Vauxhall Station that I discovered that snow was still falling. At half-past nine this state of things had already lasted for an hour and a half. The darkness did not arise from fog near the ground, but from the thick snow-cloud in the upper air, which entirely obscured the sun's rays.

The "lecture-concerts" given by Miss Liddell and Miss Lakey at the Dudley Gallery ought to form an agreeable feature of the London musical season. Rossini, whose life and works formed the subject of the first of these entertainments, has been followed by Mendelssohn, and Mendelssohn by Handel. The idea of combining literary portraiture of great composers with specimens of their musical works was a happy one; and, thanks to Miss Liddell, who delivers the lecture, and to Miss Lakey, who bears the chief part in the concert, the idea is admirably carried out. Handel was dealt with by the two ladies yesterday afternoon, when the main facts of his interesting and adventurous life (as varied by schemes, combinations, and bankruptcies as that of any modern opera manager) were brought forward by the narrator; while from time to time, at suitable intervals, songs from his Italian operas and from his English oratorios were sung by the vocalist, who is equally mistress of the declamatory, the cantabile, and the florid styles. In "Let the bright seraphim" the *obbligato* accompaniment for the trumpet was played by the eminent performer on that instrument, Mr. Harper.

The most ancient and picturesque of all the once militant orders of chivalry, the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has of late shown renewed signs of life. In 1879 the historic dignity of Grand Master, which had been in abeyance since 1805, was revived; and now the Knights of Malta have just elected a successor to that once powerful office. The new Grand Master is Fra Guido, Count of Thun-Hohenstein; and he succeeds Count Lichnowsky, who has recently died. Fra Guido has since 1878 been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; for, being a Sovereign Order, the Knights have the privilege of appointing Ambassadors. Founded in 1048 at Jerusalem, it was erected in 1118 into a religious order of chivalry. In 1309 its members became Knights of Rhodes, and since 1530 they have been Knights of Malta. The Order is reputed to be very rich. The salary of the Grand Master is believed to be about £4,000 a year, and he occupies the palace of the Order at Vienna. Membership is extremely difficult to obtain, and an essential qualification is the possession of a very large number of heraldic quarterings. Of late years the Knights have been chiefly distinguished by their laudable efforts to diminish the horrors of war by providing succour for the wounded.

The actuary's report on the Independent Mutual Brethren Friendly Society, an abstract of which we published yesterday, is a melancholy document. By dint of fixing rates of contribution so low as to be utterly insufficient to secure the benefits offered, the Mutual Brethren succeeded in three years in inducing some 17,000 persons to insure with them. The money these latter subscribed was "squandered in the most reckless manner" by the mutual brotherhood of managers, secretaries, and trustees. Needless to say, even after the great mass of members have ceased their contributions, and so forfeited all claim to benefits, the actuary reports "that the funds of the society are insufficient to meet the existing claims." The cruelty to the insured, many of whom "seem to have made great sacrifices to obtain the money necessary to enable them to become members," is bad enough. But who shall say how much injury has been done to the cause of thrift among the working classes by the sight of these seventeen thousand persons who have been provident to no purpose? Is it not time that the State, even if it cannot guarantee the solvency of friendly societies, at least should interfere to

insist on the adoption of proper actuarial tables, and prevent societies from obtaining business by promising impossibilities to a too credulous public?

Railway accidents, like murders, suicides, and conflagrations, are apt to come in epidemics. At present there seems an infection of them in America, and as usual they are on the grand and most appalling scale. It is only a few weeks since we were all shocked by the account of the horrible White River accident, with its tale of slaughtered passengers burned to death on the ice. The description given this morning of the disaster near Boston is almost as painful to read. The railway fiend was at work again and killed and maimed over a hundred unfortunate passengers with superfluous ingenuity of torture. Whether these calamities are really nothing but "accidents" we do not know. But it does seem as if the skeleton-like bridges and viaducts in America were beginning to justify the nervous apprehension with which all foreigners regard them.

If there is a suspicion abroad that the glories of French literature are on the wane, it was the evident duty of scientific Frenchmen to set about discovering the cause. The task was taken in hand by Dr. Despierris, of the P. A. T. League (which is not a Home Rule association but a Parisian society for the suppression of tobacco-smoking); and he very soon convinced himself that, most French writers being great smokers, the alleged literary decadence must be due to the pernicious action of nicotine on the brain. To detect the cause was easier than to remove it; but the doctor quails not. He has offered a prize of 1,000 fr. to the man of letters who shall produce the most effective "Counterblast to Tobacco." Possibly it has not struck the enthusiastic Doctor Despierris that a hardened smoker might compete for his prize and win it.

#### MORE ADMIRALTY CURIOSITIES.

WHEN the Navy Estimates come on, members of Parliament will do well to pay particular attention to Vote 3. The payments out of this vote have for years, one might almost say for generations, been the spoil of the most flagrant jobbery. The Admiralty Office is the promised land of the office-seeker, for in no other department of the Government have there existed such opportunities of making a provision for political or personal friends, or so liberal a disposition to take advantage of them. The total vote this year is £211,300—an increase of £4,400 over last year's vote; and the increase all comes under the head of "salaries," with the exception of £25 for "contingencies." It is explained that the addition is caused by "the extension of the Intelligence Department, new appointments to the Naval Ordnance Staff, and other progressive increases." The "progressive increase" is a familiar phenomenon. There always is a "progressive increase" at the Admiralty, save in the years when reorganization takes place, as the following table will show:—

TWENTY YEARS OF VOTE 3.

1868-69	.....£182,364			
1869-70	.....168,704	Decrease	on preceding year,	£13,660 (Reorganization).
1870-71	.....159,368	"	"	" 9,336
1871-72	.....163,493	Increase	"	" 4,131
1872-73	.....173,767	"	"	" 10,268
1873-74	.....174,983	"	"	" 1,216
1874-75	.....178,066	"	"	" 3,083
1875-76	.....183,916	"	"	" 5,850
1876-77	.....189,820	"	"	" 5,904
1877-78	.....193,890	"	"	" 4,070
1878-79	.....200,760	"	"	" 6,870
1879-80	.....185,400	Decrease	"	" 15,410 (Reorganization).
1880-81	.....179,485	"	"	" 5,915
1881-82	.....181,583	Increase	"	" 1,098
1882-83	.....181,089	Decrease	"	" 494
1883-84	.....182,300	Increase	"	" 1,211
1884-85	.....188,600	"	"	" 6,300
1885-86	.....194,300	"	"	" 5,700
1886-87	.....206,900	"	"	" 12,600
1887-88	.....211,300	"	"	" 4,400

These figures, however, are not quite accurate. The real increase was generally larger than is here shown, while no account is taken of the heavy charges in the way of pensions and bonuses thrown upon the Exchequer by each reorganization process. But the general effect of the table is correct enough. The decreases have been due to the reduction of the staff by placing a number of officials on the pension-list; and then the gap thus created has immediately begun to fill up again, and eventually has been more than filled up.

The result of "reorganization" comes out in another way. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of the high salaries to the low salaries. Take the Secretary's Department as an example. The Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries have £2,000 each, the principal clerk has £1,200, three other principal clerks absorb £2,800, six assistant principal clerks take £4,669, and nine clerks receive £4,945:—total, £17,614 for nineteen persons, leaving £6,841 for the remaining twenty-nine. The same thing goes on all through the Admiralty. Moreover, every high official appears to have a deputy or an assistant to do his work.

The most expensive department in the Admiralty Office is that of the Accountant-General. By-and-by, when we get the return for which Mr. Burt has moved, it will be possible to show in detail its history and present condition. For the present we must be content with the information supplied by the files of the Navy Estimates. The total charge for the Department of the Accountant-General this year is £63,557. Last year it was £61,250, so that there is an increase of £2,307. Of this £63,557, no fewer than five accountants-general absorb £5,700; the higher division of the clerical staff (forty persons) take £23,135—an



average of over £578 apiece; while the lower division (155 persons) take £34,632—an average of £223. Altogether the high salaries take £29,025 out of £63,557.

Now we apply to this department the test we have already applied to Vote 3 generally, only in this case we are able to go back over thirty years:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

1858	.....	£31,781			
1859	.....	34,753	.....	Increase over preceding year	£2,972
1860	.....	37,232	.....	"	2,479
1861	.....	40,060	.....	"	2,828
1862	.....	41,999	.....	"	1,939
1863	.....	42,925	.....	"	926
1864	.....	43,817	.....	"	892
1865	.....	45,861	.....	"	2,043
1866	.....	49,224	.....	"	3,363
1867	.....	51,308	.....	"	2,084
1868	.....	53,647	.....	"	2,339
1869	.....	51,229	.....	Decrease	2,418

Here we pause. This was a year of reorganization, and an economy of £2,418 was effected by conferring pensions to the annual amount of £8,406! That amount, of course, was chargeable upon another vote; but it had to come out of the public pocket all the same. Therefore the real amount for 1869 was £59,635, an increase of £5,985. The next year the reorganization continued, with the result that, not counting the pensions given in 1869, the expenditure was £57,986, to which must be added £647 for more pensions, making £58,633 in all. With this explanation we continue the table:—

1869	.....	£59,635	.....	Increase over preceding year	£5,985
1870	.....	58,633	.....	Decrease (not counting 1869 pensions)	1,002
1871	.....	62,161	.....	Increase	3,528
1872	.....	63,057	.....	"	906
1873	.....	63,513	.....	"	446
1874	.....	66,189	.....	"	2,676
1875	.....	67,854	.....	"	1,665
1876	.....	70,117	.....	"	2,263
1877	.....	70,562	.....	"	445
1878	.....	71,456	.....	"	894
1879	.....	60,020	.....	Decrease	11,436
1880	.....	55,924	.....	"	4,096
1881	.....	55,885	.....	"	39

Here we pause again. At last we seem to have lighted upon a bright spot. A decrease of £11,436 in one year, and of a further £4,096 in the next, looks like business. But this reduction of £15,523 was purchased by pensions amounting to no less than £20,097 to men averaging under rather than over forty-five years of age, and by bonuses in addition to pensions amounting to £52,199. The annual charge for these bonuses was about £5,000. Adding these figures together, we go back to 1879 again, and proceed:—

1879	.....	£85,117	.....	Increase (counting pensions and bonuses)	£13,661
1880	.....	81,021	.....	Decrease	4,096

But we cannot go on counting pensions and bonuses—it would be too dreadful. Let us take a fresh start at 1881 with the amount actually charged against the Department:—

1881	.....	£55,885			
1882	.....	56,956	.....	Increase over preceding year	£1,071
1883	.....	58,656	.....	"	1,700
1884	.....	57,745	.....	Decrease	911
1885	.....	61,324	.....	Increase	3,579
1886	.....	53,250	.....	Decrease	8,074

The 1884 decrease appears to be a genuine one. But that of 1886 is not; for in this year clerks with salaries amounting to £9,400 were transferred with their work to other departments, so that there was no saving to the nation. Besides, £1,500 a year was added to the pension-list. Thus the real charge for 1886 was £64,150, an increase of £2,826. However, let us take the official figure of £53,250.

1887	.....	£61,250	.....	Increase over preceding year	£8,000
1888	.....	63,557	.....	"	2,107

Is not this a remarkable history? Every decrease, dearly purchased by pensioning men still in the prime of life, has formed the prelude to a further increase. "Reorganization," in short, has but provided facilities for more jobbery. It has been a policy of "reculer pour mieux sauter."

#### FIFTY FAMOUS NOVELISTS.

It was not to be expected, perhaps, that the Jubilee celebrations would pass off without a hitch. Oldham, for instance, has declared at a public meeting that the Queen's Jubilee is nothing to it. But loyalty was to be expected from our literary persons; and when "Atlas" announced that "fifty tales by our great novelists" were to be presented to her Majesty under the title of "The Jubilee Stories," I, for one, refused to believe it. Now, however, I have reason to think that the report was really true.

Of course it is as clear as a day in June what these fifty famous novelists are after. But they will certainly be disappointed. The country will not take the risk of publishing their fifty famous novels. Neither will the Imperial Institute Committee. If the fifty famous novelists persist in their design, they must find a publisher for themselves in the ordinary course. By reading Mr. Besant's recent address on publishers and publishing they will see that there are three ways in which this can be done. Probably they will find publication by commission the easiest and surest method; and by agreeing to buy copies of each other's stories they may succeed in making a favourable impression on the publisher.

Another thing the novelists had better make up their minds to is to select the fifty famous ones themselves. No critic could do it without being called a log-roller, and, in any case, the task would be a most invidious one. To begin with, you would name, say, five hundred novelists. These could be chosen with comparative ease, for the list would

include nearly all our first-rate novelists. Having got your five hundred, you would then proceed to sift it, taking out all those who, though of established name, would not be included among the immortals by the ingenious writer on "Our Noble Selves." This would be a troublesome business, but by-and-by you would have only about a hundred left. Then would come the difficulty; for who is there to undertake the selection of the final fifty? By what law would he be justified in including the author of "Twice Divorced" and excluding the other lady who wrote "I Love my Love with an A"? Both authors are admittedly famous, but who can decide which is the more famous? Plainly it must be a matter of personal taste. Your vote is for "Twice Divorced;" but I prefer "I Love my Love with an A." It is true that in a case of this kind the preference might be given to the lady who has written most famous novels. "Twice Divorced" is its author's thirty-fourth; while "I Love my Love with an A" only brought its author into double figures. But should not promise be recognized as well as fulfilment? The author of "I Love my Love with an A" has only been at it two years and nine months (you remember her first story, "The Down was on his Lip," appeared in 1885); so that she has really the better average of the two. Given health and strength, there is every prospect of her making a record yet.

Then, is it fair to slight our male novelists? Of course the most famous ones are ladies. Still, in justice to our male novelists it must be remembered that a number of them are famous too. At least twenty might be counted without drawing breath; while others would occur to mind afterwards. Next conceive "The Jubilee Stories" printed and ask yourself what would happen. Undoubtedly fifty of the novelists who had not been considered so famous would issue fifty rival stories, and the log-rollers would have to say which was the better half-hundred. Even as things are, the critic's lot is a hard one. There is a story of an elderly gentleman who read his *Times* through every day from the first column to the last. After he had done this for years he fell ill, and when he had recovered sufficiently to begin again he was a fortnight in arrears. He rose an hour earlier and went to bed an hour later; but he was never able to make up on the *Times*, and when he died he was five days behind hand. The critic's case, if the novelist's plot is carried out, will be not less hopeless. At the present moment, with famous novelists coming out weekly—or, to be on the safe side, let us say one in a fortnight—he just manages, by seldom going to bed, to keep abreast of them. Publish your fifty famous novels, follow them up with fifty almost as famous, and he succumbs. Perhaps some people would celebrate the Jubilee more joyfully than ever if he did; but on that point I am mute. All I say is, before letting loose your famous novelists in batches, count the cost.

Possibly it may be said that the fifty famous novels cannot now appear during the Jubilee year. Let us not listen to that specious argument. The cloud is over our heads, and the storm may burst any day. Within four hours after "Atlas" published his paragraph hundreds of famous novelists had begun. The news was telegraphed all over the country, and Jubilee stories are now in course of construction in every large town in England, not to speak of the capital and its teeming suburbs. It is calculated that they could be all ready by the beginning of May. Where the delay would come in would be in fixing on the titles. As soon as a name was found for one famous novel, another famous novelist would claim it. Then as soon as the fifty famous novels were published, it would be found that a vast number of them were alike. Charges of plagiarism would fill the air, there would be hot letters in the newspapers and dozens of actions for libel. And of course the dramatists would follow in the novelists' wake. Any day we may hear now of her Majesty's being presented with fifty dramas by fifty famous playwrights. This would come with peculiar ungraciousness at a time when the Queen seems to be inclined to patronize the theatre again.

#### THE THEATRE.

AFTER a fortnight's delay, rendered necessary by the sudden indisposition of one of the intended performers, Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy "The Snowball" was duly revived at the Globe last night. Mr. Grundy's piece is, we believe, adapted from a play by Scribe; to which, however, no reference is made in the programme. It is the slightest and airiest of trifles, highly ingenious in its structure but somewhat attenuated in its interest. Its plot is set in motion by the mutual deception of a husband and wife, each of whom goes surreptitiously to a certain questionable entertainment under pretence of spending an innocent evening away from home. Mr. Featherstone, having caught sight of his wife and her sister in their box and imagining himself to have been unseen, determines to play a little trick upon the culprit by way of showing that he is aware of her indiscretion. So he pops a note into her workbox asking her to meet him after the others have gone to bed, and signing himself "Pink Domino." Unfortunately for the success of this rather pointless strategy, Mrs. Featherstone sees through the device, having already recognized her husband in his stall. She chooses a characteristically feminine method of retaliation, and makes the unhappy man believe that his note has been received and appropriated by the maidservant Penelope. Even then, if Featherstone had the pluck and sense to confess to his wife his supposed blunder, he would soon be out of his domestic dilemma; but then the intrigue and piece would come to an untimely end. As it is, the snowball of vague scandal and unfounded suspicion is allowed to roll on, until the master of the household finds himself quite unable to stay its growth and fancies himself completely in the power of his servant. Penelope has merely to threaten, under her mistress's directions, that she "will tell everything," in order to turn her indignant yet powerless master round her finger; and it is one of the most subtle points of the situation that the girl knows nothing all the time and is burning to discover the meaning of her strange power. It cannot be said that much dramatic use is made of the hold over the hero attained by his wife and her allies. No one cares very much whom he is



compelled to accept as the lover of his sister-in-law, nor why he is driven to make an enemy of his cunning Uncle John. At the end of the second act, indeed, the fun degenerates into a species of pantomime rally in which all the *dramatis persone* pursue one another round and round the stage, following their distracted leader in at one door and out at another until in despair he jumps out at the window. This purely farcical element of the lively play would, however, seem less inconsistent if it were treated with more comic spirit than it was last night by Mr. Charles Hawtrey and most of his associates. There are many very natural touches about Mr. Hawtrey's illustration of Featherstone's irritability, terror, and distress. But the humour is too thin and exhibits too little variety of droll resource. Miss Fanny Brough makes a good deal more of Penelope, with her eager desire to levy blackmail at a venture; though she misses something of the roguish significance originally thrown into the part by Miss Venne at the Strand. Miss Vane Featherston is bright as the wife who so neatly covers her false position; and Mr. Hill, largely relying as usual upon his quaint figure and highly coloured make up, is sufficiently grotesque as the incredulous Uncle John. The revival was received last night with a good deal of hearty laughter, but hardly seemed to have sufficient substance to satisfy the full requirements of its audience. The comedy is, however, supplemented by the musical absurdity "Crazed," with Mr. Hill once more as the mad composer Beethoven Brown, as well as by a new comedieta called "After Many Days." In this latter Mr. Elwood sets forth with moderate dexterity the story of a lover's forgiveness of a family enemy for the sake of that enemy's daughter.

"The School for Scandal" fares somewhat better at the Opéra Comique than did "The Rivals" and "She Stoops to Conquer;" but the representation, as a whole, is very far from affording a satisfactory revival of Sheridan's most brilliant comedy. In one respect only is the production really adequate to the demands of the occasion. The costumes are admirable; and by their rich beauty and appropriate taste they would have made quite a sensation a few years ago, when almost any old dresses were thought good enough for old comedy. It should be said, too, that the spectacular interest of the performance finds an extremely attractive feature in the dancing of the minuet here introduced, as at the Prince of Wales's, into the second act. The stately measure could not well be trod with more grace than it is by Miss Kate Vaughan, who is able without loss of charm to suggest the formal airs of old-world gentility. Unluckily the acting is for the most part inferior to the mounting. Less convincing representatives of the brothers Surface than Messrs. Forbes Robertson and Dawson we have seldom seen. Mr. Robertson's Charles is certainly more to the point than Mr. Dawson's Joseph, who never supplies the slightest excuse for Lady Teazle's indiscretion and wholly misses the plausibility of a bland hypocrite. But if Joseph is too obviously insincere, Charles makes far too much effort over his gaiety, and is a great deal too fond of thrusting his hands into his pockets—a habit which seems by no means characteristic of the fine gentleman of the eighteenth century. Mr. Forbes Robertson is happily able to sing the ditty generally passed on to Sir Harry Bumper; but after giving it with very fair effect he goes needlessly out of his way to suggest, in Charles's manner and gait, that the young spendthrift is something more than elevated by his bumpers. Nothing beyond a mere hint of this can surely be wanted. Mr. Fernandez, powerful enough in his rendering of Sir Peter Teazle's deeper emotion, treats the old gentleman's testy peevishness with much too heavy a hand. The comedy phase of the character disappears almost entirely; and the disappearance is the more noticeable because it is in the lighter scenes between husband and wife that Miss Vaughan's Lady Teazle is at her best. Miss Vaughan has not, of course, the breadth of style or force of individuality needed by the actress who would bring out all her ladyship's characteristics; but what is within her range she handles with a very pretty neatness, and her miniature embodiment is certainly the best which she has yet attempted. One of the most artistically played parts in the piece is Moses, whose drolleries Mr. Lionel Brough avoids embellishing after the unnatural manner whereby low-comedians often strive to secure easy laughter. In the same conscientious spirit Mr. Sydney Brough deals with Trip; and another young player who deserves a word of commendation is Miss Gilmore, an extremely winning Maria.

On Monday next another old-comedy company, Messrs. Conway and Farren's, will begin its London season by a trial trip at the Grand Theatre. The company will reserve its most important revival—that of "The Clandestine Marriage," with Mr. Farren in his father's famous assumption of Lord Ogleby—until its appearance at the Strand Theatre in May. But it promises several interesting reproductions in the course of its three weeks' visit to Islington.

"The Churchwarden" will be withdrawn after this week from the Olympic, where for the remaining nights of his season Mr. Terry will play Mr. Pinero's "In Chancery" and a comedieta new to London called "My Cousin." At the Princess's, "Held by the Enemy," a drama by the American playwright Mr. W. H. Gillette, will be given before long.

Besides Mr. Grundy's "May and December," which is, we understand, a version of "La Petite Marquise," there are several new pieces likely soon to be produced through the popular medium of the special matinees. The most ambitious of these is Mr. Calmour's poetic drama "The Amber Heart," in which Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Tree are to appear at the Haymarket; the most frivolous is, perhaps, "Ruddy George," a joke at the expense of "Ruddigore" and Mr. George Grossmith, to be perpetrated on Saturday afternoon by Messrs. Taylor and Percy Reeve at Toole's Theatre. On the Gaiety stage there are shortly to be tried "The Great Felicidad," a comedy by Mr. Paull, with Miss Roselle as the heroine; and "Tea," a three-act farce. At the Comedy, too, we are promised "The Alderman," by Mr. James Mortimer: so afternoon playgoers will have no reason to complain of want of novelty in the entertainments available for them during the next few weeks.

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"American Literature." Vol. I. By Charles F. Richardson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) While starting from the confines of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Mr. Richardson yet holds that not till 1809, when Washington Irving published "Knickerbocker's History of New York," could the United States be said to have a book of their own—or of "its own," as he prefers to say. But to give a history of "American" literature during the last eighty years and exclude contemporaries would be to confine the scope of the work to inconveniently narrow limits; so that living writers have to be called in to swell the muster-roll of their country's forces, and it is only natural to treat them with marked civility. An Englishman can scarcely care to pronounce an opinion as to the considerable claims thus put forward on behalf of American men of letters. We have all of us enjoyed some of their books, and to a few would eagerly accord very high honours: praise which must be in disparagement of writers nearer home we hesitate to bestow without the clearest warrant. When it is asserted that American historians are the best that the world has hitherto produced, silence will be a sufficient answer. The large volume before us is thoroughly readable; amounting, by reason of its numerous and judicious extracts, to a prose anthology which can be dipped into for entertainment at any page. A second and concluding volume will be more especially devoted to American poetry and fiction.

"He." (Longmans, Green, and Co.) It was not to be supposed that Mr. Rider Haggard's "She" would be suffered to remain long untravestied. The title alone is an irresistible temptation to the parodist. Here, accordingly, is "He," the work of a couple of well-known men of letters, who have preferred to remain anonymous, though there is no great mystery about their identity. The skit is less amusing than its remarkably clever predecessor "Much Darker Days," perhaps because it is more respectful. The authors have been so anxious to spare Mr. Haggard's feelings that they have kept their satire well within bounds. Like the jester in Dr. Holmes's poem, they probably do not care to be "as funny as they can." But there is enough in the smart little pamphlet to evoke a good-humoured laugh. The fair, the chaste, the inexpressive She of the novel is transmuted into a male wizard, who vanishes in the last chapter; but one in a fashion almost as comical as that of Ayesha in the cave of fire. The beauteous Vincey is a girl-undergraduate from St. Margaret's; "my Holly" a Donness from the same home of learning. For the Amahaggard we get the Lo-grollas, and the place of the Rolling of Logs; and some acid "chaff" is directed against one "Pellmelli" (of the tribe of interviewers), whose French was doubtful, and his Greek a little to seek, but whose "Russian was O.K." Everybody has read, or is reading, or is going to read "She" just now; and not a few will find the sportive pages of "He" a light and pleasant dish to close the repast of strong meats with which Mr. Haggard supplies them.

Imperial White Books. Vol. I., Part I. (Cassell and Company.) The Blue Book literature of this country, according to Messrs. Cassell's editor, is unrivalled for accuracy, completeness, and variety. Unfortunately it is not read, except by a few people in newspaper offices. The public never gets a chance of appreciating its fulness and accuracy. The Imperial White Book is intended to convey a general *précis* or abstract of the contents of the Blue Books, put in a concise form and published at a price which is not prohibitive. At present only the first part of the volume for last year is before us, and it is devoted to a summary of Acts of Parliament and Bills. Future editions will contain, in four quarterly instalments, not only a summary of Acts and Bills, but an abstract of reports and tabular statements, an index of all Government publications, and a list of important letters and speeches on public affairs. So far as we have tested the part before us, it seems to be accurate and complete. The print is clear and good, and the general get-up of the work admirable. Messrs. Cassell and Co. deserve all encouragement in this useful attempt to place official literature within the reach of others besides the very small class to which it penetrates at present.

Mrs. Anna Kingsford and Mr. Edward Maitland have affixed their names to a revised and enlarged edition of "The Perfect Way" (Field and Tuer). That is a decision to be commended; because the alternative title of the work—namely, "The Finding of Christ," might easily mislead a person who should be ignorant of its authorship. Once informed on that point, we have no reason to be disappointed with the jumble of fanciful Catholicism and Buddhism which follows, or with the blended cult of Venus and the Virgin Mother. Were it otherwise, indeed, a few pages would speedily take away all sense of shock and leave the mind in a condition to be entertained and occasionally amused. From profiting by instruction in the higher theosophy the majority of civilized men are debarred through the circumstance that they eat flesh meat. Only to the pure vegetarian is it given to penetrate to the innermost shrine: a dogma again and again insisted upon. "Hence it is written of the Holy City: Without are dogs," i.e., consumers of flesh. Fish, however, would appear to be permissible, as the symbol of water, and therein of the soul, as well as for the acrostic significance of the letters in *ixthos*. In this connection may be gathered more than one curiosity of etymological lore. It will be news to many that the name Venus implies the idea of the "Sweet Song of God;" the word being "said by some to be originally Phe-nus, having for root *φηνει*." Not that our serious authors are thinking of the joyous dame, "*quem Jocus circum volat et Cupido*," but of typical woman; whom Milton ingloriously stooped to depreciate, "though finding woman so indispensable to him as to have thrice wedded." For the same cause the Apostle of the Gentiles incurs condemnation: "It is mainly through Paul that the influence we have described as at once astral, rabbinical, and sacerdotal, found entrance into the Church." And the golden age will only return "when the woman is again invested with her rightful supremacy." But woman means the soul, or the soul woman—we are not quite clear which; for this lore recalls the wondrous scroll of Michael Scott, which "had much of glamour might, could make a ladye seem a knight . . . ."

And youth seem age, and age seem youth—  
All was delusion, nought was truth."



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## FOURTH EDITION.

## THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

## ARRESTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Beyond the statement made in the House of Commons last evening by Sir James Fergusson, no information of an authoritative character has been given as to the plot against the life of the Czar announced yesterday.

The Press Association says:—No information can be obtained from the Russian Embassy in London to-day either in contradiction or confirmation of the statements from various sources concerning a plot to assassinate the Czar.

The rigorous censorship at St. Petersburg appears to have baffled the newspaper correspondents. The only telegram published professing to supplement the *Standard's* despatch of yesterday is a message said to have been received in Berlin from St. Petersburg to the effect that six students had been arrested in the Newski Prospect, in the neighbourhood of the Anitchkin Palace, where the Czar and his family were residing. Explosives, it is said, were found upon them, and they were waiting for the Emperor to start on his journey to the Cathedral, to take part in the anniversary service in commemoration of the assassination of the late Alexander II. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* received yesterday the following telegram in cipher from a most trustworthy friend in St. Petersburg:—"It is reported that an unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of the Czar. The report of the unsuccessful attempt on the Czar is confirmed. The conspirators intended to blow up the Czar."

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—The *Intransigent* states, in reference to the attempt on the Czar, that it has received information which enables it to affirm that several arrests took place just as the conspirators had thrown a dynamite bomb in the way of the Czar; but it did not explode.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* sends the following:—I hear from a trustworthy source that a conspiracy has been discovered in St. Petersburg which had for its object the overthrow of autocratic rule and the establishment of constitutional government. The Nihilists were not mixed up in any way with this plot, and no mischief to the Czar's person seems to have been intended by any of the parties to it, although their purpose was to place Alexander III. between the alternative of granting a Constitution and of abdicating. The conspirators are said to be mostly men of high position and great landowners. Several of them have been arrested, but the affair is being kept very secret, and I can obtain no further details about it than those just given.

The only despatch making any reference to the Czar received from St. Petersburg to-day is the following, of this morning's date, sent by Reuter's agent:—The following announcement concerning the movements of the Czar and the imperial family is published by the *Official Messenger* this morning:—"Their Majesties and the members of the imperial family attended a requiem mass for the late Emperor Alexander II. in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th inst. Half an hour later their Majesties, accompanied by the Czarevitch and their other children, left for Gatchina."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing last night, says:—St. Petersburg is illuminated to-night in honour of the Czar's accession to the throne. The Imperial Court removed to the Palace at Gatchina yesterday, after attending a funeral service before the tomb of Alexander II. in the Cathedral of the Fortress. Religious services in commemoration of the Czar's assassination six years ago were yesterday held in all cathedrals, churches, regimental chapels, and public schools and institutions, and at the temporary shrine raised over the spot where his late Majesty fell by the hand of the Nihilist assassin. All the theatres and places of amusement, as well as the drinking-shops, were closed in the evening, and even the organs in the tea-houses were not played.

## SNOW-STORMS AND FOG.

London presented a cheerless appearance this morning. It was cold and damp, snow and rain fell, the thermometer stood below freezing-point, and a dense fog hung over the metropolis. In South London, between eight and nine o'clock, it was dark as night, and all the shops had to be lit up with artificial light; while the tramcars, omnibuses, and trains had to be run with the greatest caution, and great delay ensued. The fog, however, lay high, so that the appearances more resembled those attendant upon a total eclipse of the sun, and, with the aid of gas-lamps, etc., locomotion was not so difficult as is often the case in fog. The snow began to fall between five and six o'clock last night, but afterwards ceased for some hours. It again fell early this morning, and has since continued to do so with brief intervals of sleet and rain. In town it melted as it fell, but in the suburbs it is several inches deep. Meanwhile, the temperature is not so low as yesterday. Last night there were only 5 deg. of frost; on the previous night there were 8 deg. At nine to-day the record was 31 deg., or 1 deg. of frost; while during the twenty-four hours then ended the highest register had been 41 deg. Yesterday the wind was in the north-west; to-day it is in the south-west, and the barometer has rapidly fallen, the mercury this morning standing at 29.80, the reading yesterday having been 29.95. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon the fog began to lift, but snow was still falling.

Accounts from all parts of the country show that the snow-storm is general. Traffic and telegraphic communication are in some parts much hindered. In Bath the snow is nearly a foot deep, and traffic in the streets is almost stopped. The storm is more severe in South Wales. In Cardiff the tram-cars had stopped running, the streets were almost deserted, and snow was still falling when our correspondent telegraphed. In some of the valleys railway communication has been stopped, and damage to telegraph-wires is feared. From Monmouth we have reports of the delay of mails and the suspension of traffic on the roads and streets. Snow fell heavily all last night in Belfast and the north of Ireland.

The report issued from the Meteorological Office this morning says:—Showers of snow, sleet, or soft hail have fallen in most parts of the kingdom during the past twenty-four hours, and continue in several places. In London and over the south midlands heavy snow is now falling, and a dense high black fog prevails over the metropolis.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The *Manchester Courier* gives prominence to the following paragraph:—"Steps are being taken to solve the Irish difficulty in a way which has not hitherto been expected. A scheme has been drawn up by two well-known politicians, one a late and the other a present member of the Government, and with the approval of a statesman of great experience. This scheme has been for some time under the consideration of the Government, and many *pourparlers* in reference to it have taken place. Although the communications between these personages and the Government are matters of great secrecy, it may be stated that the scheme does not interfere with the integrity of the empire, or what has been termed the 'dual control.' It will, if accepted, weld together the Conservative and Unionist parties in a more concrete body, if that were possible, than is the case at present, and, what is more, it is sure to alienate many of the Gladstonites from that party. The scheme is understood to have received the approval of her Majesty, and before the week is out further details may be expected."

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"There is no good disguising the fact that at the present time considerable difference of opinion exists in the ranks of the Liberal Unionists with regard to the Government policy in Ireland. I hear that among the advanced section of this party it has openly been proposed that, unless adequate guarantees are forthcoming that the Government will introduce a Land Bill simultaneously with the Bill to amend the criminal law in Ireland, the latter measure should be strenuously opposed. This will probably read strange and doubtful intelligence; but I have to add a piece of news more startling. A secret meeting of Conservative members was held last evening to consider whether the existing law in Ireland is not strong enough to effect the objects for which extraordinary legislation is about to be proposed. The meeting, I understand, was suggested, if not organized, by a leading representative of the Ulster Loyalists, and was inspired by the apprehension that the introduction of a Crimes Bill may endanger the position of the Government, having regard to the uncertain attitude of the Liberal Unionist rank-and-file and other questionable influences. It may be added that the purpose of the private council is carefully concealed. There is, however, warrant for reporting that the views expressed by the members attending were largely based on the terms of a recent charge delivered by Mr. Justice O'Brien to a Munster grand jury, in the course of which the judge expressed his conviction that the law as it stands is adequate, if applied with the requisite vigour, to effect the result sought to be obtained by the operation of a Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which is being so ominously grumbled at in some quarters. It may be highly improbable that any danger of serious difference should exist among the Liberal Unionists in the face of the definite and determined position of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. But that there is a feeling of distrust abroad on this point is sufficiently indicated by the remarkable meeting held yesterday afternoon." The correspondent adds that the gathering was a very small one.

The *Liverpool Post* has received the following from its London correspondent:—"I understand that the rumoured dissensions in the Tory party arise immediately out of certain proposals to give effect to the recommendations of Liberal Unionists on the Irish land question. Lord Salisbury is reported to be in favour of bringing in a Bill forthwith to stay evictions in Ireland and to establish a tribunal for the periodical revision of Irish rents. In this the Prime Minister is said to be supported by Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir Redvers Buller. Violent opposition to the proposed legislation is threatened by the Ulster Tory members, joined by a small section of English Conservatives. Meetings of these have already been held, and Ministers have been informed that important defections may take place if their proposals are persisted in. The difficulty existing on this subject is the real ground for rumours of Cabinet dissensions and speculations on an early dissolution of Parliament."

## THE QUEEN.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Clewer Churchyard during her drive yesterday afternoon, and placed a wreath of immortelles upon the grave of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph.

## MEETING OF MINISTERS.

A meeting of the Committee of the Cabinet was held to-day at the Foreign Office. The members who were present were Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. A. J. Balfour.

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN WALES.

Serious disturbances took place at Cwmavon yesterday. New hands have been imported into the copperworks in place of those on strike. As the new men were returning from work last evening, they were fiercely assaulted by the strike hands with sticks and stones, three of them being badly injured. Extra police have been telegraphed for.

## AN INDIAN OFFICER SHOT BY A MAD TROOPER.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that a telegram has been received announcing that Colonel A. H. S. Neill, commanding the 2nd Central India Horse at Mhow, has been shot dead by a mad trooper. Colonel Neill was a son of General Sir James Neill, who fell at Lucknow. He entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught last month at Mhow.

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* understands that a number of Russian refugees met in London on Saturday evening to celebrate the anniversary of the assassination of Alexander II. Amongst those who were present were Prince Krapotkin and Stepniak, and I hear that in the speeches the doctrine of assassination was strongly defended.

## SIR JOSEPH PEASE.

Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., has resigned the presidency of the Cleveland Liberal Association, chiefly as a protest against the association having recently dismissed two Unionists—namely, Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell and Mr. T. Hugh Bell—from official positions in the association. Sir Joseph still remains a member of the association.

## FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A despatch from Ballymote states that while Mr. James Neale, relieving officer, was shooting wild geese on a small island, his companion, a man named Duddy, accidentally shot him, blowing off half his skull. Death was instantaneous.



## THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

40 PERSONS KILLED AND 100 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, March 15.—It has now been ascertained that at least forty persons were killed in the Jamaica Plain disaster; while the number of those hurt is over a hundred, many of the latter's injuries being of a fatal character. All details received show the accident to have been one of the most appalling on record. The bridge on which it occurred was a double-truss wrought-iron structure, and some persons believe that its collapse was caused by some sudden force sweeping it from the abutments.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Canadian Cabinet to-day decided that the Queen's Jubilee should be celebrated in Canada on the same day as in England.

## THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Tuesday.—The French Board of Trade returns for February issued to-day, compared with the same period of last year, show the following results:—Imports—manufactures, a decrease of 7,994,000 fr.; raw materials, an increase of 36,760,000 fr. Exports—manufactures, a decrease of 13,114,000 fr.; raw materials, an increase of 2,046,000 fr. The total imports for the past two months, compared with the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of 20,057,000 fr., and the exports an increase of 16,771,000 fr.

## THE KENTISH TOWN MURDER.

No arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Mrs. Samuel at Kentish-town. The police are investigating the circumstances connected with the arrest of two men now under remand at Greenwich on a charge of burglary at Lee; but up to the present they have not discovered anything which is likely to connect the prisoners with the Kentish-town affair. The whereabouts of the pony and cart has not yet been discovered. An inquest on the body of Mrs. Samuel was opened this afternoon.

## EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.

At half-past three o'clock this morning a fire broke out at 161, Well-street, South Hackney, the premises of John Symons, oil-and-colourman. The fire was first discovered in the shop, which projects from the house. Before all the inmates had been aroused, the oils in the shop took fire, and almost immediately cut off all retreat from the house. Loud screams were heard from the inside, and a moment or so afterwards two women were seen to thrust themselves through the windows of the first floor on to the roof of the shop. Several people ran for the fire-escape, which is kept at an adjacent corner. In the meantime, some of the bystanders pulled out the sun-blind, and afforded a means for the women to roll themselves into the arms of the rescuers beneath. Just as the women were rescued the fire-brigade arrived. The premises were practically destroyed, and the ground-floor of the adjoining house damaged.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

At Magdalene College, Cambridge, a scholarship of the value of £45 a year has, after competition, been awarded to Baldock. The Milner Exhibition has been awarded to Robinson. The Shuttleworth Scholarship at Caius College, for proficiency in botany and comparative anatomy, has, after competition, been awarded to H. F. Edgeworth, B.A., a member of the college; it is of the value of £60 a year, and is tenable for three years.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The concluding day's practice of the Dark Blues on Bourne-end water was carried out under most unfavourable circumstances; snow falling from an early hour, and by the time a move was made to the raft the snow was lying several inches deep. Under the circumstances the president wisely dispensed with the work in gig pairs, and at a quarter past twelve the new Swaddle was launched. Yesterday's order was maintained, and, accompanied by A. R. Paterson and J. C. Lane, an old Dark Blue oar man and cricketer, they headed up stream. On getting clear of the bridge, Titherington dropped into a long leisurely stroke of 30 per minute. This was maintained without a break to Stonehouse, whence the boat was turned. Coming back 32 was done until passing Horsland, where Titherington quickened up, and they finished with a rattling burst at 38 per minute.

The Cambridge crew rowed down from Mortlake on the ebb this morning, the Swaddle being sent there. A thick fog and blinding snow-storm prevented anything being seen. At Hammersmith it was quite dark and very dangerous to be afloat. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the crew completed the course in 20 min. 2 sec. No further work will be done to-day. The tide was slack and the water smooth.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

DERBY.

SELLING OPEN HURDLE RACE. (About two miles.)—St. Valentine II. (Mr. Moore), 1. Tamworth (Hall), 2. Northampton (Mr. E. P. Wilson), 3. Sandhill (W. Nightingall), and Trumpeter (Smith) also started. Betting: 2 to 1 agst St. Valentine II., 9 to 4 agst Sandhill, 5 to 1 each agst Tamworth and Northampton, 6 to 1 agst Trumpeter.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The demand for money in the open market is fair, and short loans are quoted 2½ to 3 per cent, while the rate of discount is 2½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The course of general business in the Stock Exchange has been interfered with by the disagreeable weather, and as attention continues to be engrossed

with the fortnightly Settlement, fresh operations are held somewhat in check; but there is a better tendency in several securities than at the opening. The English Funds are steady, but Consols are a trifle easier on the day. Home Railways opened dull; but are now improving on a cessation of the selling to realize that weakened prices this morning. South-Eastern A is again in favour at an improvement, and the two Metropolitan stocks are also working up with the rest. Foreign Government Securities are very quiet, but they show more steadiness than in the early hours. American Securities opened rather dull, but subsequently rallied and are now tolerably steady. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks were at first rather easier, but are now firm. Mexican Railway stocks, too, have recovered from their early dullness and now show an advance on the day. The traffic return is a good one, showing gross receipts of £15,000 and an increase of £4,000.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money have declined 1-16 to 101 5-16 to 101 7-16, but the price for the account is unchanged at 101½ to 101¾. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted 100¾ to 100½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 88½ to 89.

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

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Daira has declined ¾, Italian ¾, Mexican Old ¾, Peruvian Five per Cents. 1-16, Portuguese ¾, and Spanish Four per Cents. 13-16; but Russian of 1871 has advanced 1, the 1872 1, the 1875 1, Hungarian Gold ¾, and French issues ¾ to ¼.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen ¾, Central Pacific ¾, Louisville ¾, and New York Central shares ¾; but Lake Shore has fallen ¾, Erie ¾, Ontario ¾, Pennsylvania ¾, Reading ¾, and Wabash Ordinary ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 7-16d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 7-16d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2 ¼d., and Shanghai, 4s. 5 ¾d.

The coupons due on the 1st of April on the Long Island Railroad 5 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the counting-house of Robert Benson and Co., 66, New Broad-street, E.C.

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101 5-16	101 7-16
Ditto Account (April)	10 ¾	10 ¾
Reduced Three per Cents	100 ¾	100 ¾
New Three per Cents	100 ¾	100 ¾
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88 ½	89
India Stock Four per Cent.	100 ¾	101 ¼
Ditto Three per Cent.	85 ¾	86 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	69	69 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	71 ¾	71 ¾
Bank of England Stock	108	108
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	106 ¾	107

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	104	105
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	102	103
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins	95	96
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-19	98	99
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111 ¾	111 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	131 ¾	131 ¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	56 ¾	56 ¾
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	48 ¾	48 ¾
Central Pacific Shares	37 ¾	38
Chicago Milwaukee, and St. Paul	93 ¾	94 ¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25 ¾	26 ¾
Illinois Shares	132 ¾	133 ¾
Lake Shore and Michigan	96 ¾	97
Southern 100-dol. Shares	63 ¾	63 ¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	116	116 ¾
New York Central Shares	116	116 ¾
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34 ¾	34 ¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73 ¾	74 ¾
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 ¾	101 ¾
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	17 ¾	18
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	20 ¾	20
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	18 ¾	19 ¾
Pennsylvania Shares	59 ¾	59 ¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share	19 ¾	19 ¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105	105
Union Pacific Shares	58 ¾	58 ¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17 ¾	17 ¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 ¾	31

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	98 ¾	98 ¾
Great Eastern	77 ¾	77 ¾
Great Northern Ordinary	111 ¾	111 ¾
Ditto A	99 ¾	100
Great Western	134 ¾	135
Lancashire and Yorkshire	110 ¾	111 ¾
London and Brighton Ordinary	130	132
Ditto A	119 ¾	119 ¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	2 ¾	2 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	103	103 ¾
London and North-Western	125 ¾	126 ¾
London and South-Western	163 ¾	164
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	69	70
Ditto A	33 ¾	34
Metropolitan	10 ¾	110
Metropolitan District	39 ¾	40 ¾
Midland	123 ¾	124
North British	100	100 ¾
North-Eastern	153 ¾	154 ¾
North Staffordshire	9 ¾	9 ¾
South-Eastern Ordinary	128	130
Ditto Deferred	109 ¾	109 ¾
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	1 ½	1 ½
Ditto First Preference Stock	76 ¾	76 ¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock	59 ¾	59 ¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock	33	33 ¾
Ditto Guaranteed	75	75 ¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	61 ¾	61 ¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23 ¾	24 ¾
Lombard-Venetian	126	128
Mexican Ordinary	7 ¾	8
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	12 ¾	12 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref	83 ¾	84 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	121	123
Debuture Stock	121	123

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	118	123
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2 ¾	3
Hudson's Bay	23	23 ¾
National Discount	10 ¾	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	39	40
Suez Canal	79 ¾	79 ¾

## FOREIGN STOCK MARKET.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	100	102
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	71	71
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	87	89
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	63	65
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 186	100	101
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	91 ¾	92 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	92 ¾	93 ¾
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	100	102
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	99	100
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Converter	99	100
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	6 ¾	6 ¾
Ditto B p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	60 ¾	6 ¾
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	93	98 ¾
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	92 ¾	93 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	73 ¾	73 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97	97 ¾
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	70 ¾	70 ¾
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	92	91
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	92	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	80	80 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	107 ¾	103 ¾
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	71	80
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	61	62
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	60 ¾	61 ¾
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	78 ¾	79 ¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	95 ¾	95 ¾
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	27 ¾	27 ¾
Ditto of 1864	12	12 ¾
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15 ¾	15 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	12 5-16	12 7-16
Portuguese Three per Cent	54 ¾	54 ¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	93	91
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	91	92 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	93 ¾	91 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	84	90
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	98	100
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	61 ¾	64 ¾
Ditto Two per Cent	40 ¾	46 ¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	22 ¾	22 ¾
Ditto Nine per Cent.	13 7-16	13 9-16
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 384	17 7-16	17 9-16
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	71 ¾	71 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	93	95
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	83 ¾	83 ¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	49 ¾	49 ¾

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 ¾	19 ¾
Colonial	31	31
Consolidated	6 ¾	7 ¾
Imperial Ottoman	10	10 ¾
London and County	81 ¾	82 ¾
London and Westminster	63	64
London Joint Stock	37	38
National Provincial (412 paid)	49 ¾	50 ¾
Union of London	36 ¾	37 ¾

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	22	23
Indian Consolidated	7 ¾	8
Mason and Barry	7 ¾	8
Montana	8 ¾	9 ¾
Mysore Gold	6 ¾	6 ¾
Oregon Gold	13 16	15 16
Richmond Consolidated	4 ¾	4 ¾
Rio Tinto	10 ¾	10 ¾
St. John del Rey	27	30
Tharsis Sulphur	3	3 ¾
United Mexican	2 ¾	3 ¾

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

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

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

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



## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a strange rumour from Vienna—namely that Dr. von Schöller, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, had suggested to the Pope the idea of a European Congress, in summoning which his Holiness would take the initiative, for the solution of the Eastern and Egyptian questions. Prince Bismarck, it is added, being satisfied with his success in obtaining the passage of the Army Bill, would propose to the Congress the question of disarmament. The telegram adds that the idea of such a Congress is not regarded as reassuring in Vienna.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Vienna that no Note has been addressed by the Russian Government to the Powers protesting against the recent executions at Rustchuk, and that Russia has taken no further diplomatic steps since the despatch of instructions to her representatives abroad to ask the European Cabinets to exercise a moderating influence at Sophia. The negotiations on the Bulgarian question are, it is declared, almost at a complete standstill. It is believed, however, that they may receive a fresh impetus after the meeting of the princely personages at Berlin on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, and especially after the return of Prince Lobanoff to Vienna.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that there are indications of a relaxation of the tension which was lately noticeable to a certain extent in the relations between Russia and Germany, and it is believed that this approach to a better understanding will become more marked in the future.

Russia's desire is represented to be first and foremost the maintenance of peace and of the European equilibrium, and, far from considering the continuance of good relations with Germany as any obstacle, she would regard such relations as a principal factor in securing the realization of her wishes. But in order that the friendship between Russia and Germany should effectively produce the conciliatory result desired, it is considered on the Russian side that this friendship should not depend upon conditions depriving it of the character of a purely equalizing force, and should signify absolutely nothing calculated to give umbrage in any quarter—that is to say, that the Russo-German undertaking should be maintained strictly on the basis of respect by each party for the rights and interests of the other. Nor should its effect be paralyzed either by particular engagements which would cause Russia to lose her position as arbiter, or by political complications jeopardizing her entire liberty of action. Influenced by the above considerations, the Russian press has generally approved the determination of the Imperial Government to abstain from all material intervention in Bulgaria, despite the strong sympathy felt for those among the Bulgarians who have remained partisans of Russia.

## THE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES.

The Estimates of the expenditure in connection with the Revenue Departments for the coming financial year are issued this morning. They show a total of £10,786,086, being a net increase of £232,395 over those of last year. There is an increase of £201,815 in the vote for the Post Office, and of £104,738 in that for the Post Office Telegraphs; but a decrease of £36,322 for the Post Office Packet Service, of £33,627 for the Inland Revenue Departments, and of £4,209 for Customs.

## THE IRISH RENT QUESTION.

Seventy tenants on the estate of the trustees of the Marquess of Devonshire, near Dundrum, county Down, have been served with ejectments for non-payment of rent. These tenants had been in court, and had got a fair rent fixed.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN ETON BOY.

Mr. Lindsay, an Eton College boy, one of whose eyes was split on Saturday by a racquet-ball, has undergone an operation, the injured eye having been successfully removed by Dr. Critchett. The patient is progressing favourably.

## THE JUBILEE MILITARY REVIEW.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present at the review to be held at Aldershot to celebrate her Jubilee. It is now understood that this grand military display will take place on the 5th of July. From calculations prepared at the War Office, it is estimated that the number of troops to be formed up on the occasion will be about 70,000 of all branches of the military service—regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

## ZULULAND.

Further correspondence on the affairs of Zululand and the adjacent territories was issued this morning, bringing the despatches down to the 18th ult. A considerable portion of the correspondence deals with the murder of the Zulu chief Dabulamani, in the native Reserve, by a Boer, on the 22nd of September, and the step taken by the British authorities to secure the punishment of the murderer. The evidence of the chief's son, who was with him when he was shot, shows that they were arrested by a Boer patrol on the pretext that they had occupied land belonging to Boers. While being conveyed to Vrijheid under a Boer escort they attempted to escape, and were fired on, and Dabulamani was wounded, dying the following morning. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the escort; but they absconded, and have not yet been brought to justice. The remainder of the volume deals with the settlement of the Zulu boundary and the extension of the British protectorate to Eastern Zululand.

## THE WILL OF SIR J. WHITWORTH.

The will of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., of Stancliffe, Derbyshire, was proved yesterday at the Principal Registry in London. The personal estate was stated at £362,560 net. The testator leaves £100,000 to the President of the Council, being the capital of the fund for providing the well-known Whitworth Scholarships. He leaves to Lady Whitworth certain property and the enjoyment of Stancliffe Hall, with the furniture, pictures, and other contents, and 250 acres of land in connection with it, and an annuity of £3,000 per annum, in addition to the provision made for her by the marriage settlement. Arrangements are made under the will by which the hall and grounds are to be maintained out of the estate. He also leaves to the Owens College 200 shares, amounting to £5,000, in Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. (Limited); to the Institute of Civil Engineers 80 shares (£2,000); to the Institute of Mechanical Engineers 30 shares (£1,000); to the National Lifeboat Association 210 shares (£1,000); to the Orphan Houses, Ashley Downs, Bristol 20 shares (£500). After the death of Lady Whitworth the testator directs that all his pictures painted by members or associates of the Royal Academy shall become the property of the Corporation of Manchester. The residuary real and personal property he leaves to Lady Whitworth and his executors, Chancellor Christie and Mr. R. D. Darbishire, of Manchester, equally, for their sole use and benefit.

## THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

It is now stated that over thirty persons were killed and between forty and fifty injured in the disaster on the Boston and Providence Railway. According to the fuller particulars published this morning, a train composed of engine and eight cars left Dedham Station at seven o'clock yesterday morning, every car being crowded with working men proceeding to their daily avocations in the city. All went well until the bridge near Roslindale Station was reached. This bridge spanned a roadway at a height of about thirty feet. The engine and three cars passed over in safety; and then, without the slightest warning, the bridge collapsed, and, with the remaining five cars and their living freight, fell into the roadway below. The smoking car, which was at the rear of the train, turned completely over in the descent and fell upon the other cars, which, already partly wrecked and heaped up, were thereby smashed to splinters. The engine-driver, realizing what had occurred, instantly uncoupled his engine, which dashed at a terrific pace into Roslindale, whence telegrams were despatched to Boston conveying news of the disaster, and asking for prompt and ample medical assistance. The passengers in the first carriage which fell were mangled and crushed to death. The distance from one abutment to the other is 150 feet or more, and every particle of the bridge was carried away. In a very few minutes after the alarm had been given the fire-engines were on the scene; but fortunately no fire broke out, notwithstanding that the stoves were pitched about in all directions. Out of the broken sides of one carriage before the next was fairly upon it three or four girls and two men were hurled. Their limbs were broken and dislocated, and their heads and faces cut and bruised; but they are expected to survive. Very few of those who were not disentangled from the debris by the shock lived. It is supposed that more were killed by the carriages falling on to each other than by the force of the fall itself. The last three carriages that went through remained fastened together, in an inclined position. Those in the suspended carriages who had strength to do so crawled out through the windows, and found their way on hands and knees to the street below or to the top of the high stone wall above. The more serious cases were removed to the Massachusetts and other hospitals in the city and suburbs. At half-past ten o'clock twenty-three bodies had been taken out of the wreck, and many of them had not been identified.

## FIRES IN LONDON.

Several fires are reported from various parts of London this morning. The most serious appears to have broken out shortly before one o'clock at 44, Philpott-street, Commercial-road East, a chandler's shop occupied by Mr. C. Smith. Before it was extinguished a great deal of damage was done, not only to Mr. Smith's premises, but to the York Minster public-house next door and the Wyckliff Congregational Chapel. Four steamers, one manual, and one stand-pipe were brought to bear upon the flames. Mr. Smith's shop and house of seven rooms were nearly burned out and roof off; the public-house was slightly damaged by fire and water; while a side of the chapel was slightly damaged by the fire and a good deal of window-glass broken.

## SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN.

At a Home Rule meeting at Eastbourne last night, Mr. Bruce, secretary of the Eighty Club, read a letter from Sir George Trevelyan. In it the writer says: "It is pleasant to have any distraction from the hot water in which I now habitually live. However, of all the tempestuous causes in which I have ever been engaged, the reconciliation of the Liberal party is the one best worth fighting for."

## SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach since his return to town has been seen by Dr. Robson Roose and Mr. Anderson Critchett. There is a decided improvement in his general health, but some months must elapse before complete recovery can take place. The density of the cataracts has undergone a slight increase. Sir Michael is about to visit Germany, not with a view to an operation, but for the purpose of obtaining a second opinion on his case. Mr. W. H. Smith paid a visit to Sir Michael in Downing-street, yesterday, and remained with him for a considerable time.

The Select Committee which has been appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the alleged misuse of public funds by the City Corporation, will hold its first sitting at half-past three o'clock on Thursday, when, it is understood, Lord Hartington will be chosen chairman.

The Prince of Wales, president of the City and Guilds of London Institute, has nominated Sir Frederick Bramwell, late chairman of the Executive Committee, vice-president of the institute.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales, attended by the Honourable A. Greville, arrived at Windsor Castle last night to take leave of the Queen previous to his departure for Gibraltar on Thursday. He returned to town this morning.

Mr. Gladstone has sent a letter to the organizing secretary, requesting that he may be put down as a subscriber of £50 towards the fund for establishing the Imperial Institute as the national memorial of the Queen's reign.

Lord Hartington will preside at the first dinner of the Liberal Union on the 30th inst. An important statement on the policy of the Liberal Unionists is expected from him on the occasion.

Colonel William Osborne Barnard, late in command of the Manchester Regiment, has been selected for the command of the Shrewsbury Regimental District.

Colonel Charles Smith Perry has been selected for the command of the Norfolk Regiment, on Colonel Cramer Roberts vacating that position shortly.

A New York telegram says that when off Fire Island the *Dauntless* was a mile and a half ahead of the *Coronet*.

The Bolton Jubilee Committee has determined to convert the Mechanics' Institute into a technical school and to endow it with £15,000.

Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., has accepted the office of president of the Driffield Conservative Association.

The portrait of Sir Edmund Henderson, by Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., being now completed, the Duke of Westminster will present it, together with the balance of subscriptions to the testimonial fund, at a meeting to be held at Grosvenor House on the 31st inst.

Mr. Frederick Wrench has been appointed an Irish Land Commissioner, in place of Mr. Vernon, deceased.

Count Goluchowski, the newly-appointed Austria-Hungarian Minister to Roumania, arrived at Bucharest to-day from Lemberg.

The troopship *Tamar* has arrived at Malta from Alexandria, and will sail for Plymouth. The turret-ship *Colossus* arrived at Malta from Portsmouth.



## THE DECREE AGAINST INTOXICANTS IN MOROCCO.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon the decree promulgated in Tangiers on Sunday against the use of tobacco and intoxicants, observes that there is something to be said in defence, or at any rate in reasonable explanation, of what appears so arbitrary a measure. In the first place, tobacco itself—and by consequence snuff and all nicotian compounds—was never really lawful under the régime of the Koran. It was not known to the Prophet when he was writing the Suras of the "Perspicuous Book" upon the shoulder-blades of sheep and goats; but it is considered to fall within the category of those intoxicants which Mahomet forbade by his sternest verses, and all strict puritans of the Faith never touch a pipe nor roll a cigarette. Snuff is very rarely taken by Moslems, except in Africa and India; but, in truth, the Sultan's decree cannot be primarily levelled against either of these. The real object of this new "Counterblast" must be "kief," as the telegram calls it; which article deserves all the evil that can be said of it and any condemnation, however despotical. It is a preparation of opium—in fact, there are a score of preparations with which the devotee of this fatal commodity is enabled to make "kief." The hemp-plant, as well as the poppy, contributes to this besetting Oriental vice; some employing "bhang" or "haschich," and some pills of opium mixed with tobacco, to obtain the drowsy paradise which is thus to be entered. In all parts of the East these drugs are either openly or occultly sold, and do an immense deal of moral and social mischief. At Constantinople there used to exist Theriaki Tcharchi—opium-shops—wherein hundreds of votaries might be seen lapped in the costly swoon of the narcotic; but, though swept away from general gaze, the custom continues, even while public opinion despises and condemns the opium-smoker. At Cairo there is a vast clandestine sale of hemp preparations; every donkey-boy knows where to go to break the law and smoke or chew himself into the Elysium of the initiated. Very real, moreover, to the poor Arab, Moor, or Turk, is the temporary bliss of charas or afium. When the stomach—at first nauseated—has grown accustomed to the dose, the fumes of these drugs spread over the frame a sense of felicity impossible to describe. Local pains or constitutional troubles glide out of consciousness; a soft veil sinks between the mind and the body; the imagination, gently stimulated, sends agreeable ideas dancing through the brain, too rapidly at first for sleep, which comes afterwards, however, suddenly and profoundly, and is generally dreamless. The different forms of the narcotics employed produce various results; but almost always among them this magic tranquillization of the weary mind or aching body, this soft respite from self. Yet the price exacted is fatally high; the abandoned devotee of "kief" becomes too surely a lost man. His digestion grows seriously impaired; his drugged nerves clamour for their daily supply; his eyesight, muscular strength, and manly sources fail the more he yields to this demand, which is from time to time increased as the body becomes insensible to small quantities of the deadly stuff. In moderation the use of opium is probably beneficial to hard-working people like the Chinese coolies. It is an excellent febrifuge and anti-spasmodic. But the spectacle of a Turk, or Arab, or Moor "making kief" with haggard face and blinking eyes—useless to himself and to his fellows as a log of palm-wood—would seem quite enough in the opinion of most Europeans to justify the recent action of the Sultan of Morocco.

## THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

The *Devon and Exeter Gazette* of to-day publishes the will of the late Lord Idlesleigh, which was deposited yesterday in the Exeter Probate Court. The executors are the present Earl, the Honourable H. S. Northcote, Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and Mr. Farrer, a nephew of Lady Idlesleigh. The personal estate is sworn at £23,000. A legacy of £500 is left to Lady Idlesleigh, as also the late Earl's personal effects and the furniture and leasehold interests in the London house, St. James's-place. Further provision is made for her ladyship under the marriage settlement. To each of the younger children there is a bequest of £1,400 in addition to other provisions made for them under settlement. To the present Earl the deceased bequeaths the presents made to him by the Queen and any member of the royal family, the jewels and insignia of any Order to which he belonged, the family pictures and plate, the residue of the personalty after payment of the bequests, the family seat of Pynes, and the whole of the real estate, subject to the charges under settlement. The manuscripts are also left to the present Earl, who, with the consent of the other executors, is at liberty to publish any which they may think expedient; but letters from the Queen are not to be published without her Majesty's sanction. In case of any difference of opinion arising between the executors as to the expediency of publishing any of the manuscripts, the deceased Earl requests that they will be "guided by the advice of my friend the Right Honourable W. H. Smith, in whose judgment I place full confidence."

## THE PUNISHMENT OF AGED PAUPERS IN ST. PANCRAS.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest last night at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court, concerning the death of Eliza Ryan, sixty-two years old, a widow and inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, whose death was alleged to have been accelerated by her confinement for twelve hours in a cell at the workhouse, some nine or ten feet beneath the basement of the main building. Mr. Thomas Miller, the master of the house, said the deceased had been an inmate at various times during the past seven years. Whenever she had leave to go out for a day she invariably returned drunk and abusive. She did so on the 28th ult., when she used bad language towards the matron. As a punishment he, in the exercise of his lawful authority, had her confined in a solitary cell from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. on the 2nd inst. Drs. Dunlop and Sturrock stated that the cause of death was inflammation of the lungs following chronic bronchitis. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence; but some jurymen dissented from a proposal to add a rider exonerating the workhouse officials from all blame, one juror strongly protesting against the inhumanity of confining aged women like Ryan twelve hours in a cell on a very cold day and placing them upon a diet of bread and water.

## THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

An interesting contest took place at Chester Music Hall last night between eight representatives of the Birmingham Athletic Club and eight of the Liverpool Gymnasium, in connection with the competition promoted by the National Physical Recreation Society. The Duke of Westminster addressed the gathering, and said that no doubt they would expect him to follow the example of the gentlemen who had just preceded him in a boxing display; but he was quite incapable of anything in that way. The last occasion on which he had the pleasure of a little amusement of that sort was about forty-five years ago, when his illustrious opponent was none other than the present Earl of Derby, whose nose he had the pleasure of cracking. They were always good friends afterwards. His Grace spoke strongly in praise of gymnastic clubs for those who were engaged in sedentary occupations.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A telegram from Kilmish states that a party of Moonlighters, armed and disguised, have completely wrecked the houses of five tenants on the estate of Major-General Stewart at Kilmish. The tenants had refused to join the Plan of Campaign, and were suspected of having paid their rents. Two of the tenants, named Brogan and Griffin, were taken out of their beds and warned that as soon as it was ascertained that they had paid General Stewart they would be dealt with as traitors. Shots were fired outside the houses by the Moonlighters, who numbered about fifteen.

The inquest on the body of Patrick Hanlyn, who was killed in the recent disturbance, was resumed at Youghal yesterday. Whilst the inquest was proceeding a messenger from the Dublin Bankruptcy Court served the Reverend D. Keller with a summons to appear in Dublin to give evidence in Morony's case. The incident caused great commotion in and about the court, and the jury strongly condemned the action of the court messengers in using the court as a means of serving a summons.

There was a series of exciting scenes yesterday in the Hospital and Herbertstown district of county Limerick, where the assistant messenger from the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy (William Sleeth) arrived to serve summonses on Father Ryan, President of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, Denis Carroll, William Slattery, and Joseph Ryan to attend as witnesses before Judge Boyd in Dublin and give testimony with reference to the property of Thomas Morony, who has been to prison for refusing to account for his assets. Morony, with the other tenants on the O'Grady estate, adopted the Plan of Campaign, and the present is the third court messenger sent to the district in reference to his case. Sleeth was escorted from Limerick by three policemen, and they did not anticipate any resistance to the service. Their approach to Hospital was, however, heralded by the ringing of chapel-bells. A large crowd of people soon assembled and groaned and booed at the visitors. The messenger first proceeded to Father Ryan's residence; but that gentleman was stated not to be at home, and, after repeated calls and failing on every occasion, Sleeth and three policemen decided to proceed to Herbertstown, where they were groaned at and pelted with stones to such an extent as induced the messenger and his police escort to decide on returning to Limerick. While driving through the village dirty water, stones, and other missiles were thrown at the party, the messenger being struck on the left temple and receiving a bad wound. The messenger and police reached Limerick without having served any of the summonses.

At Mitchelstown yesterday a large body of men, carrying various weapons, entered some premises occupied by the boycotted bailiffs of the Kingston estate, and carried off a quantity of timber and other things, which, with the English flag, they afterwards burned in the street. A stick and stone combat took place between the police and the mob, and a constable named O'Neill was seriously injured.

A report has reached Macroom that the house of Mr. Thomas Cooper, a magistrate, residing at Rusheen, about four miles from Macroom, was on Sunday entered by three disguised men, who made a search for arms, but failed to find any.

Eight Gweedore peasants were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, at Donegal Assizes yesterday, for having taken part in the proceedings of the mob which stoned a force of police on eviction duty at Bloody Foreland, on the 18th of January, seriously injuring a county inspector and several policemen. Chief Baron Palles, in passing sentence, said the law must be vindicated, and people must be taught to obey it, otherwise blood would be shed beyond all estimate.

The grand jury of Kerry adopted the following resolution yesterday:—

We, the grand jury of the county of Kerry, desire to call attention to the continued disturbance of peace and order, as shown in the numerous cases of crime and malicious injury that have come before us at the present assizes, and described by Mr. Justice O'Brien in his charge to our body as "indicating a state of things of an unprecedented description; nothing short, in fact, of open war with all forms of authority, and even, I may say without exaggeration, the necessary institutions of civilized life, a tempest of violence and crime sweeping over a considerable portion of this country." We desire to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity for the immediate re-establishment of order either by the firm administration of the existing law where it is applicable, or by such changes in the law as may be necessary to adapt it to the new features of lawlessness instituted and developed by the present agitation, and we record our opinion that if this action is any longer delayed the consequences will be fraught with public disaster.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

In addition to Sir Henry Holland, who as Secretary of State for the Colonies will preside at the meetings of the Colonial Conference, several Cabinet Ministers will take part in the proceedings of the first day, when representatives of the press will be invited. Lord Salisbury will probably be present, and will address the delegates. The details of the several subjects to which the attention of the conference will be directed will, it is expected, be considered by committees appointed for the purpose; the proceedings of these committees being private. Before the close of the conference, however, one or perhaps two more sittings will be open to the press.

## TOO ABUNDANT DIET IN MILITARY PRISONS.

An Aldershot correspondent writes:—Several commanding officers at this station are of opinion that the punishment inflicted on military offenders is too lenient and disproportionate to the nature and degree of the offences committed. They consider that the diet allowed in military prisons is so abundant and good that the majority of indifferent soldiers prefer passing their time in prison to taking part in field-days, military training, and other arduous duties. They feel confident that a less liberal diet than is now allowed in military prisons would have a deterrent effect. As an instance of the pecuniary loss caused by bad characters to their captains, a colonel mentioned a soldier who is now undergoing imprisonment for the fourth desertion, by which a loss of £7 has been caused to the captain of his company.

## SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Mrs. N. Yates, wife of a miner, living near Barnsley, was seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge cap, used for blasting purposes, containing tonite, a highly explosive substance. Both her hands were shattered. It seems that a labourer ordered his daughter to throw a number of the caps into the canal. The girl dropped some on the canal-bank, where a schoolboy found them and distributed them among his companions. Mrs. Yates obtained one, and was probing it with a needle when it exploded.

## A PATRIOTIC DENTIST.

A dentist of patriotic disposition in a small town in Germany has announced, through advertisement in the local press, that on the occasion of the Emperor William's birthday he will extract teeth and supply false ones without any charge whatsoever. Male and female applicants can have their teeth attended to gratuitously between the hours of nine and twelve on the morning of the 22nd inst.



## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Stanley of Preston moved the second reading of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, which, he explained, proposed to renew and strengthen the Railway Commission, but excluded from their jurisdiction questions relating to the safety of passenger traffic. It was intended that the new Commission should sit, if necessary, in Scotland and Ireland as well as in England; and for this purpose, besides the three permanent members of the Commission, there would be three *ex officio* Commissioners, each a judge of the superior courts in one of the three kingdoms. No appeal on questions of fact or of *locus standi* would be allowed from the decision of the Commissioners. Every railway company would be required to submit to the Board of Trade, within twelve months after the passing of the Act, a revised classification of traffic and schedules of maximum rates and charges; and the Board of Trade, having heard objections thereto, would present a provisional order to Parliament. Inequalities of charges and difference in treatment of goods would constitute *prima facie* an undue preference; but in dealing with such cases the tribunal would be empowered to consider whether preferential rates and differences of treatment were necessary to secure traffic. The noble lord denied that the proposals of the Bill could fairly be described as confiscatory, and he advised the railway companies to avail themselves of the present opportunity of arriving at a fair settlement of the questions in dispute. Lord Brabourne suggested that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee. Criticising adversely several of its provisions, he described as monstrous the proposed limitation of the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners, and predicted that the attempt to impose upon the Board of Trade the enormous and impossible duty of settling railway rates would end in failure. Lord Henniker held that, with a strong Railway Commission, one Court of Appeal would suffice for the whole kingdom; but he opposed the suggestion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The discussion was continued by Lord Braniwell, Lord Herschell, Lord Grimthorpe, Lord Camperdown, Lord Jersey, Lord Tweeddale, and Lord Stalbridge, and the Bill was then read a second time. A number of other measures were advanced a stage, and their lordships rose at five minutes to nine o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. A. Morley, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, in the room of Mr. T. Watson, deceased. Sir James Fergusson, replying to Mr. Puleston, said her Majesty's Government had received with deep regret information that some persons had been found with explosives upon them on the road which the Emperor of Russia was expected to take on his way to the anniversary service for the late Emperor. It did not appear, however, that any attack was made upon his Imperial Majesty. General Sir Edward Hamley directed attention to the urgent necessity of a complete system of protecting this country against the attacks of any hostile Power, and recommended that for this purpose an expenditure of £6,250,000 should be incurred, the charge for which might be spread over a term of years. General Fraser, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Captain Cotton, and General Sir F. Fitzwygram spoke in condemnatory terms of the proposed reduction of horse artillery. Mr. E. Stanhope, in the course of a detailed reply, pointed out that the best way to secure economy in military expenditure was for the House to know exactly what it wanted for an army, and vote the money for that purpose liberally. With regard to the defence of the country, arrangements had been made for places of concentration and embarkation for our army corps, and he hoped that before long stores would be concentrated at those points. The defence of the coast by submarine mines had made great progress, and was rapidly approaching completion. Our ports were in a more efficient state for defence than ever before, but much remained to be done in supplying them with big guns. As to the proposed reduction of horse artillery, so far from being a measure of economy, it would entail an increased charge; and in the opinion of the Government the conversion was absolutely necessary in order to make our artillery forces adequate to the great needs of the country. Magazine rifles had been issued for the purpose of being practically tested by the troops, and if the results were satisfactory he should not hesitate to ask Parliament to sanction the necessary expenditure to arm our forces with this weapon; for he believed the time had come when the army should be supplied with a magazine rifle, not merely on account of its greater efficiency, but also on account of the confidence which the possession of the arm would give. Eventually the House went into Committee of Supply. The vote for the number of men constituting the establishment of the army was agreed to.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to two.

## AGITATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Intelligence received at Calcutta from Afghanistan states that great popular excitement and agitation prevails in the country, and that the Ameer has assembled several regiments from Lughman and Jellalabad at Cabul.

## LORD HARTINGTON AND THE SITUATION.

The following letter from Lord Hartington has been received by a correspondent, who drew his lordship's attention to a statement in the newspapers that "Lord Hartington has caused it to be known that the connection of his name with the negotiation going on with the Gladstonian leaders is unjustifiable, and that he would refuse to entertain any settlement of the Home Rule question until a Coercion Bill is passed":—"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W., 12th March, 1887. Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of Hartington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and in reply to say that the paragraph which you enclose is as entirely unauthorized by his lordship as the reports and rumours it professes to contradict.—I am, etc., H. A. LASCELLES."

## MEMORIAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The plan for erecting a memorial building in Paris in commemoration of the French Revolution has been adopted by the Parliamentary Committee appointed for the purpose of examining it. The monument is to stand on the site of the famous palace built by Philibert Delorme for Catherine de Medicis, and of which not a vestige now remains, thanks to the howling vandals of the Commune. The last stones of the handsome and historic Palace of the Tuileries were removed a few months ago, and the ground between the Place du Carrousel and the garden of the Tuileries is accordingly clear for the architects of the new building. The monument will be grandiose, for it is to cover the land on which the palace proper, including the Court of Honour, stood, and the remaining portion of the ground will be planted with shrubs and flowers, which will form parterres or miniature gardens. The exact shape and scope of the monument have not been defined by the committee, who have only approved of the general plan. 12,000,000 fr., or £480,000, will be asked from the Chambers for the new constructions.

## MR. DILLON'S ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was the principal speaker at an open-air demonstration held on Sunday in Tipperary, at which over 5,000 persons attended. Mr. Dillon, who was received with prolonged cheering, said all the Coercion Acts the Government could pass would not get the landlords one penny more of their rents if the people of Ireland refused to go out and die by the ditches to please the landlords.

We are told by our rulers that it is a criminal conspiracy, and that it must be put down by law; and because I recommended the people of Ireland, and they took my advice, to confederate and combine together, and as I shall continue to recommend them, in order to gain protection from their lords and masters, to live on Irish soil, to hold to their country and to their homes—because I have taught them how to do this, or tried to teach them, to put down tyranny and rack-renting, I am held up for trial as a criminal. When the landlords of Cork combine together to exterminate the people of the whole country side; when they go between landlords and their tenants to prevent landlords from settling with their tenants, as they did on the Ponsonby estate, when they said to the landlord, Mr. Ponsonby, "Do not settle with the tenants, and we will come and back you up and plant the Property Defence Association or Land Corporation in their stead"—that is a conspiracy which, in the minds of the Tory Government, is no criminal conspiracy at all. No, it is a conspiracy to protect the people; but to exterminate the people is a virtue and no conspiracy. That is the Government under which we live. The Cork Landlords' Association, which comes in and incites the landlord to refuse reasonable reductions to his tenants, is protected and supported by the Government. They are to have the strength of the Government at their backs and we are to be hounded down. But I tell the Cork Landlords' Association that if they drive us to it we will meet them, and the men who subscribe to crush the Ponsonby tenants will find that a battering-ram is at their own doors, and that the power which up to this was used for moderation and restraint—to win for the people of each estate their just and moderate rights—that power, if we choose to use it, can be used against Mr. Smith-Barry and Mr. Penrose-Fitzgerald, or any other enemy of the people who thinks that things are still as they used to be when the landlords of Ireland used to wipe their shoes on their tenants.

The Government might pass a Coercion Act, but Mr. Dillon had not the smallest fear of the result of that Act.

When the last Coercion Act was passed all England was against us, Liberals and Tories. But what is the case to-day? The whole of the Liberal party of England are in our favour. They are just as strong Home Rulers as you are. They understand now as they never understood before what Irish rack-renting landlordism means, and the Liberals of England—I know hundreds of them—will go as far as to save the tenantry of Ireland from rack-renting and oppression as I would. We struggled in the past through two or three Coercion Acts, and are we now going to be frightened by a Coercion Act when we have all the Liberal party at our back? Believe me, they will not be able to do much with their Coercion Acts, and I will tell you what is more—that there is not a magistrate or policeman—(groans)—do not be so much excited against the police, because they will be all working under my orders within a year—(great cheering)—there is no magistrate or policeman in Ireland who does not know in his heart that Mr. Parnell will be ruler of this country in a year or two, and do you suppose that they are going to work a Coercion Act bitterly against us? Not a bit of it! They like their bread-and-butter as much as anybody. They know right well that it is not to landlords they will have to look in the future. They know perfectly well now what they did not believe during the last Coercion Act—that since Mr. Gladstone has come round the cause is going to win; and they know perfectly well, every man of them, that Mr. Parnell will be their master, as he will be the master of this country, within a very short time. Believe me, the Coercion Act will not amount to much. Nobody will be afraid of it, and the only consequence will be that we shall ask for a large reduction when it comes. I think it would be only fair play that, suppose we asked 25 per cent. without a Coercion Act, we should ask 45 per cent. if we got a Coercion Act.

Referring to the Government Land Bill, Mr. Dillon said:—

When once you have put down the rack-renting, when once you have reduced your rents to what is a fair price of the land, then we can buy out the landlords; but until that is done I warn the people not to have anything to do with the buying of the land. Do not be in any hurry. The market has been falling for the past five years, and it will fall still more. Your feet are on the soil of Ireland, and there is no power in England that will put you out of it. Stick to the League and to the principles that we have taught you, and you can keep your homes to yourselves and Ireland to yourselves, and having won for yourselves the possession of the soil, you can win for yourselves the possession of a Government and the making of your laws.

Speaking subsequently, in response to the toast of his health at a banquet, Mr. Dillon said that if the Government put him on his trial again he would not appoint any lawyers to advocate his case. He would tell the packed jury that they had better take care of what they were about to do, and that if they dared to convict him and the other traversers the people of the country would remember it for them.

It is stated that the Government have made another move in the prosecution of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. Some weeks ago steps were taken to estreat the recognizances given in the Queen's Bench Division last December by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in £1,000, and by his two sureties Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P., and Dr. J. E. Kenny, M.P., in £500 each. A further writ of *scire facias* was made out and signed by Lord Chief Justice Morris on the 31st of January. It is addressed to the Crown Solicitor for Dublin, and is for service upon Mr. Biggar only. The document was yesterday deposited with the sheriff for service and is returnable on the 24th inst.

## A MOUSE IN CHURCH.

During divine service at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, on Sunday evening, some consternation was caused by the discovery of a mouse which was running in and out among the benches and chairs in the middle aisle. One lady jumped from her seat apparently considerably alarmed, and it was thought that she had been seized with illness. The preacher called attention to the strange behaviour of several members of his congregation, and was ignorant of the cause of it until the conclusion of the service.

## ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION.

The eighth annual exhibition of the architectural and building trades was opened at the Agricultural Hall yesterday; but the arrangements were far from complete. Numerically the entries compare somewhat unfavourably with those of last year, but according to the opinion of competent judges the quality of the exhibits is fully maintained. Considerable interest will, it is expected, attach to the exhibition of a box body-making machine from America, which is reputed to turn out complete examples of "secret dove-tailing" at the rate of 800 per day. There is an average collection of articles in the plumbing and sanitary departments, and a capital display of decorative designs. Examples of parquet and other floorings are numerous. The weakest classes are those devoted to hardware and mantelpieces, the falling-off in the latter exhibits being especially noticeable. Of ornamental brickwork there is an average show. Considerable attention is devoted to products for the internal fitting and decoration of dwellings; the specimens of mosaic and stained glass being sure to attract attention. The advantages of good and economic lighting and warming are demonstrated by several exhibits; prominent amongst the latter being a new regenerative gas-lamp, for which remarkable results are claimed.



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

The supply of money in the open market being rather short, day-to-day loans, where known to be wanted, were yesterday charged 3 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; but in other quarters the rate was no better than  $\frac{2}{4}$  per cent. Discount was in moderate request at  $\frac{2}{4}$  per cent. Gold to the amount of £20,000 was sent into the Bank of England from abroad.

The average rate charged for loans to the Stock Exchange yesterday—the first day of the Settlement—was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.: that is, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than at the Settlement at the end of February. In the interval the Bank rate has been reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the value of money in the outside market has fallen much more; for at the end of February the supply of loanable capital in the outside market was very short, and day after day immense sums were borrowed from the Bank of England. There appears, therefore, to be some increase in the demand for the Stock Exchange, though, as we have reported daily, the increase in business has been slight. But the character of the account has changed. At the end of February there was extremely little speculation for the rise and a good deal of speculation for the fall. Now the speculation is almost entirely for the rise. Compared with the early part of December, the account open, indeed, is small; but compared with the end of February it is considerably increased. For example, the charge made for the loan of Hungarian bonds yesterday was only 1-16 for the fortnight, being at the rate of no more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum, whereas at the end of February it was 3-16 for the fortnight, or at the rate of  $\frac{4}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Similarly, the charge made for the loan of Russian Bonds of 1873 was reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for the fortnight, or at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; and generally the rates on Foreign Government bonds ranged from 4 to 6 per cent., or almost the same as last time, notwithstanding the fall in the value of money in the meantime. On American Railroad securities rates ranged about the same as last time—that is, from 4 to 5 per cent. But there was a decided rise in the rates on Home Railway stocks. On Brighton A as much as  $\frac{3}{4}$  for the fortnight, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, was paid for permission to postpone payment for stock bought. At the close the rate went off to 1-16 to 3-16. On South-Eastern Deferred the charge was the same; and on North-Eastern the charge was 7-16 for the fortnight, or at the rate of  $\frac{10}{2}$  per cent. Evidently there is a considerable speculation for the rise in Home Railway stocks; while in Foreign Government bonds the speculation for the fall is almost closed. The market, therefore, would be less able than a few weeks ago to resist the effects of war news.

The Home Railway market opened very strong, and quickly became buoyant. It is said that much of the buying for the past week, especially of the southern stocks, has been on French account. At the end of January the French speculators took fright and sold indiscriminately everything they held, and much that they did not hold. They have now recovered courage, and are buying with their usual dash, and among their fancies are to be included certain English railway stocks. Of course they are aided by operators at home. If peace were assured, it is probable that there would be a considerable rise in all Home Railway stocks; for the supply in the market is small, and with improving trade better dividends would naturally be looked for. But in the present state of the Continent the speculation for the rise is reckless. American Railroad securities, on the other hand, opened dull and continued so. Foreign Government bonds also opened lower. There had been a considerable rise last week, the political situation is still threatening, and French and German buying was not continued. But the main cause, perhaps, was a report that the Czar had been assassinated. Russian stocks fell 1 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. during the afternoon; but the 1873 loan closed only  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. down, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. above the lowest point, and the 1871 loan recovered  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Hungarian Gold Rentes, after falling  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., closed at a reduction of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on the day. The other movements were comparatively slight. Home Railway stocks left off at the highest points of the day as a rule. Great Northern A advanced  $\frac{2}{4}$  per cent., South-Eastern A  $\frac{2}{4}$  (having been up  $\frac{2}{4}$ ), Brighton A  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Lancashire and Yorkshire  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Midland  $\frac{1}{4}$ , South-Western  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Great Western 1, Chatham Ordinary  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the Preference  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and some others  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mexican Railway stocks were very strong and at their best at the close, when the Ordinary rose  $\frac{2}{4}$ , the First Preference  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the Second Preference  $\frac{2}{4}$ .

There was an extraordinary increase during January and February in the imports of wheat into this country, and particularly in February. For the two months the quantity of wheat imported was 8,736,941 cwt., against only 5,755,683 cwt. in the corresponding two months of last year. In February alone the imports rose from 2,441,448 cwt. to 4,480,578 cwt. This is, of course, accounted for by the considerable rise in price since the end of last year; but it does not seem to be due to any running out of the stocks in this country. In fact, as yet there is no material increase in the imports of wheat during the current agricultural year over those of the corresponding period of last year. Reckoning the agricultural year to begin on the 1st of September, the imports from the 1st of September, 1885, to the end of February, 1886, amounted to 25,248,428 cwt., and from the 1st of September, 1886, to the end of February this year the imports were 25,560,297 cwt. It will be seen that there is here no increase worth speaking of. There is, however, a very material increase in the imports of wheat-flour, which in the corresponding period of last year were 6,290,244 cwt., and this year are as much as 8,330,470 cwt. There would thus seem to be, after all, an excess of imports this year as compared with last year. The increase in the imports is mainly in those from the United States. In January and February of last year from the Atlantic ports the imports were only 686,870 cwt.; while in the two months just passed they were as much as 4,166,081 cwt.—between six and seven times as large; that is, this year as last year. From the Pacific ports the imports have risen from 625,284 cwt. to 1,454,292 cwt.—an increase of more than 100 per cent. The wheat crop in the United States last year, it will be recollected, was good; while in 1885 it was exceedingly bad. Thus we have had in the United States a large crop to draw upon. In addition, prices

are decidedly higher now than they were two months ago. The Russian exports, which have been falling-off for years, have been smaller in the past two months than even at the beginning of 1886. They have fallen from 976,221 cwt. to 708,769 cwt. At the same time, the Indian exports have also fallen off from 2,495,867 cwt. to 1,823,297 cwt.

According to the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, the loan issues of all kinds during the years 1871-85 inclusive amounted to £40,183,800,000. Of these, somewhat over a half were loans raised by States, and somewhat less than a half were capital or loans raised by establishments of credit and industrial societies. By far the largest amount was raised by America. Its issues of all kinds amounted to £3,349,520,000. Next comes France, with somewhat more than a quarter of America. Its total issues of all kinds amounted to £1,067,360,000. In the case of France, it is to be recollected that within the years we are dealing with the loans on account of the German indemnity were raised, which greatly swells her issues; and the extraordinary speculation that culminated in the downfall of the *Union Générale* was likewise within the period. Russia comes next to France, with 120 millions of issues of all kinds; then Germany, and then Spain. Compared with the figures, however, already given, the other figures are but small. Of the fifteen years, the greatest amount was borrowed in 1871; the next greatest in 1872, and the next in 1873—the years in which France was raising loans to liberate her territory. There was then a considerable falling-off in the issues of all kinds until 1877, when they became large. In 1878 there was again a falling-off; but in 1879 there was a very considerable increase—due to the speculation in Paris. In 1880 they were comparatively small again, but large in 1881. Since then they have been small compared with the earlier years.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

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

SIR,—You were good enough on the 8th ult. to insert a letter from me under the above heading, in which I ventured to urge that if State-directed emigration was to relieve the labour market, it must be accompanied by some complementary scheme of State-limited immigration. In dealing with this subject, the *Observer* remarks that “the American Government will not permit pauperized or destitute persons to be landed at American ports.” And as a public meeting is said to be contemplated next month to consider the question, you may perhaps permit me to point out that the American plan does not really afford us any available precedent. The “Act to Regulate Immigration” approved by Congress August 3, 1882, empowers the proper officers to turn back “any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge.” That is to say, the Act is directed, not against redundant, but unfit labourers, and needs, therefore, no help from passports. But suppose that, in our own case, the tailoring trade were proclaimed as “congested” till further notice; how could our officers distinguish the tailors seeking to land, unless their calling was indicated by passports? This is the main difficulty, and the sooner it is recognized the better.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Carlton Club, March 14.

H. J. B.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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

SIR,—In one of your Notes this evening, referring to the proposed small parliamentary grant to the Victoria University, you say “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.” The parliamentary vote to the University of London for the financial year ending the 31st of March was, in fact, rather over £13,000; but, on the other hand, the university will, for the same year, have paid into the Exchequer fees amounting to about £11,000; and it is the difference between these two amounts, not the gross parliamentary vote, which ultimately falls upon the public funds in respect of the working expenses of the university.

This explanation is of some importance when the question of State aid to universities and colleges is under discussion, as the annual parliamentary vote is constantly assumed to be the measure of such aid to the University of London, without any deduction on account of the large proportion thereof which comes back to the Treasury in the form of fees by virtue of the special arrangement under which no part of its receipts is retained by the university or is applicable to university purposes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

University of London, March 12.

ARTHUR MILMAN, Registrar.

## RABBIT COURSING.

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

SIR,—I saw a sickening sight last Saturday. Looking over a hedge by the roadside, I beheld what was called a rabbit-coursing match by fox-terriers. A boy brought out a poor wretched rabbit from a cage, placed it on the ground, and as soon as it had run a short distance two terriers held in slips were loosed, and in about half a minute or so the poor little wretch was chopped up. In one case a rabbit was so paralyzed that, in spite of pushes, kicks, and cuffs, it refused to budge, and had to be taken away.

Now, when we consider what poor timid creatures rabbits are, and that to provide this “sport” they are packed in cases like sardines and kept for hours in a state of starvation and terror, and only released to be hunted down and worried to death by a brace of well-trained terriers, this “sport” is simply cruelty, and calls for the interference of the Legislature as much as dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or the rat-pit did of yore. These matches are got up principally by publicans, and the dog-owners are young men and boys of the “respectable” classes who can afford to enter their dogs and bet on them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 14.

BUNNEY.



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## THE NECESSITY FOR AN IRISH LAND BILL.

The *Standard* thinks it would be a great blunder on the part of the Government if, in view of the recommendations of Lord Cowper's Commission and the manifest feeling of the bulk of the Unionist party, they hesitated to undertake substantive reforms in Ireland. There is no need, there is no demand, for heroic measures of change. What is wanted is development on lines already laid down: or, perhaps, rather the adaptation of accepted principles to altered conditions. There is much difference of opinion as to the worth of the various recommendations made by Lord Cowper and his colleagues. But among candid and independent men there is no mistake or hesitation about the drift of the evidence. It may have been a bad thing to order to the Irish farmers the triple boon of fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale. But the offer was made. The intention of the Act of 1881 was to fix the tenant in secure possession at a reasonable rent. That may have been a vain or a mischievous intention. But Parliament, which sanctioned the design, is morally bound to give it effect. We are forced to look the facts straight in the face, and the foremost fact that the inquiries of the Royal Commission have set before us is that the rents fixed from 1881 to 1884 are, judged by the standard of rents fixed within the last two years, higher than they ought to be.

## THE PRESENT LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

The *Daily Telegraph* sees nothing very formidable or very heroic in the task of compassing the defeat of the disturbers of the Queen's peace in Ireland. Lord Grey had to face in Ireland crime forty-fold as great. He restored tranquillity with an iron hand, and his action was followed by the reign of Mulgrave, Morpeth, and Drummond, when the bulk of the Irish people were loyal to England's Queen and grateful to their English rulers. Lord Salisbury has in every way an easier work before him. The legislation of recent years has deprived Irishmen of every grievance. Rents have been revised and reduced. The tenants are as secure in their holdings as the landlords themselves—in fact, more secure, for their rights are bought by new comers at prices that no landlord could get for his estate. The resistance which spasmodically breaks out in the south, if compared with the scenes of the tithe conflict, is like a football scrimmage of schoolboys in contrast to actual war. Rathcormac and Carrickshock showed actual slaughter, and the unpunished murders amounted to a fearful tally every year. The present resistance is elaborate, ingenious, evasive, and tormenting; but there are none of the fierce passions which marked the older Plan of Campaign.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The *Times* says it is impossible to reject General Hamley's picture of the ruin and dismay that would be wrought by a hostile raid on Liverpool or some similar centre of British maritime commerce, as overcharged. Can anybody who has seriously looked into the question affirm that, at present, there are any adequate precautions against a danger which may arise without any fault of our own? General Hamley's plan of port defences rests upon the willingness to contribute of the communities immediately concerned; but his larger scheme for organizing the national forces so as to render an invasion difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, would require the assent of Parliament and, as he insists, a loan of £6,250,000. The *Times* does not criticise General Hamley's policy, which is well deserving of public attention; but, obviously, it was not to be expected that Parliament would commit itself to proposals so sweeping, financially and politically, in the course of a conversation upon the Estimates. The Radical creed appears to be that English commerce is to go on earning enormous profits, but it is to pay little or nothing by way of insurance.

The *Daily News* cannot follow Mr. Pictou in his cheerful reliance upon the goodwill of foreign nations and our own esteemed volunteers. But in the event of war it is wealth that tells, and it is absurd for a rich industrial country to establish a permanent drain upon its resources by a constant attempt to be ready for war at any moment. The important point is to have our defences in such a condition that they can always be made available to resist attack.

The *Daily Chronicle* believes that the country will not grudge to the War Office such a sum as may be necessary to accomplish the object which Mr. Stanhope described to the House of Commons last night. But it also believes that, as our military policy must be essentially defensive, the public wish is that the volunteer organization should be utilized to the utmost possible extent. When our greatest professor of the art of strategy marks out for the volunteers such a part as Sir Edward Hamley described last night, we may fairly require from the Government such arrangements as will conduce to the efficiency of that force, thus augmenting our national strength while promoting the cause of true economy.

## THE RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC BILL.

The *Standard* wishes success to the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill. It will probably not go far enough to satisfy one class of complainants; but as a recognition by the State of an evil which has been too long ignored it deserves approval.

The *Morning Post* remarks that even should the readjustment of rates result in a slight and temporary diminution of dividends—a result which it does not see any reason to fear—the argument that the public interest is higher than that which the shareholders enjoy by the gift of the public is unanswerable. As Lord Stanley of Preston pointed out, the proposed legislation is based on the supposition that the railway companies will take the initiative, will readjust their classification and tariff charges, will do their best to remove the anomalous rates as between British and foreign traders, and as between different classes of traders and different localities, and will thus aid the Board of Trade in the effort to establish more satisfactory relations between them and their customers. If the complaints made against the companies should prove to be frivolous, the mouth of calumny will be shut for a long time to come; and in the new Railway Commission the shareholders will have a strong court to safeguard their interests no less than the interests of the public. It is clear that legislation is desired and is desirable; and those who view the question dispassionately as one of vital importance, not only to the vast body of shareholders but to the country at large, will endorse the weighty advice of Lord Stanley of Preston, and hope that the great companies concerned will take this opportunity for a fair settlement.

The *Daily News* says that if the present Government can succeed in getting the Bill through this year they will have done the country, and especially the trading and farming communities, an important service. The subject is urgent. The longer the delay in meeting the just complaints of the trading community the more drastic the eventual Bill is likely to be. Railway directors would be wise in this case to agree with their adversary quickly.

The *Morning Advertiser* hopes that neither in the Lords nor the Commons will the Government consent to the demand put forward, not for the first time last night, by the railway interest, to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. That only means further delay, and it is certain that railway directors and their friends will never again secure so numerous a representation as they did on the Railway

Rates and Fares Committee of four or five years ago, on whose report this and Mr. Mundella's previous measure are alike framed. The shareholders may be perfectly easy in their minds. There is no desire to confiscate their property. On the contrary, the equitable settlement of the long-standing disputes between the companies and the great industrial centres will tend to give an impetus to trade, and thus to increase, instead of diminish, their half-yearly dividends.

## THE DIVISION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The *Scotsman*, remarking on Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, says that the prospect is not a pleasant one in many respects; but the fairness of Mr. Chamberlain's tone and the firmness of the stand that he makes will help to show the country, more plainly even than it has been shown hitherto, how mischievous a course it was to rush without previous consultation into a policy for which the Liberal party had expressed no liking. That course divided the Liberal party. Unless it be departed from, it will continue to divide the Liberal party, and Liberal legislation will be put off for a generation to come.

## AT THE CAMP OF RAS ALOOLA.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* has translated part of a private letter sent from the camp of Ras Aloola by Count Salembeni, who is a prisoner there. This describes how when the Italians at Massowa encroached on Abyssinian territory he and his companions (Piano, Savoiroux, and Emanuele) were taken prisoners. They had been invited to drink with Cantiva Keffir, Ras Aloola's brother, who had been appointed their guardian, when, at a given signal the chiefs present rose all at once and fell on them. "Then each of us had a solid iron ring attached to the right arm, with a chain about half a yard long, at the other end of which was a ring fastened to the wrist of a guard. After this unpleasant operation, during which Cantiva sequestered all our baggage, we started towards Ghinda, each on his mule, with the guards on foot. The march was long and painful. It was impossible to prevent the dragging of the chains on the part of our guards, and our arms began to swell; while as we descended into the Valley of the Maenzi we entered the zone of fine rain." After a long pause under the rain, the company set off again up the right slope of the Ghinda. "It was pitch dark, and the soldiers had to light torches to find the road. I believed for a moment that they were seeking a convenient tree on which to hang us, and thought of the uncertainty of human affairs, comparing the splendid reception we had met with a few days before to the severe treatment we were now enduring. Everything in our pockets, except pipes and a little tobacco, had been taken from us, and there was no possibility of getting anything to eat." In the morning the Count was sent for to the tent of Ras Aloola.

He was seated on his bed, with his most influential chiefs to the right and left, leaving the entrance free. We were made to enter in a line so as to close the aperture, and we waited for the Ras to speak. The interpreter Ghenciò, shared our fate, and was chained to my favourite servant Zeleld. Aloola's first fury was directed against me. "Thou art a fine friend," he exclaimed; "thou bringest soldiers into my country to conquer it, and spiest to show them the way!" "That," he continued, pointing to Major Piano, "the tallest of all, and kin to your General. For two years the Italians have not moved; but scarcely are you here than they occupy Uaa. I told thee to write to General Gené to do me the pleasure to withdraw his troops from Uaa, and instead he has occupied Saati. I must now write to the General to withdraw his troops from Saati; if not, I will cut off all your heads, and afterwards go and make war against him. If I die it does not matter." I tried to reply, but he would not permit me to proceed, and cut Piano (who had begun to speak) short by saying that he would make an end of him first of all. He then asked who would carry a letter, and I immediately proposed Piano; but the Ras would not hear of it, and fixed upon a mason named Adani. While the chains of the latter were being removed I wrote to General Gené, telling him that if the Italians did not withdraw from Uaa and Saati on Tuesday, Ras Aloola would cut off our heads, and begging him to send an officer to treat for our liberation.

The Count goes on to describe his separation from his companions, who were each confided to the care of a different chief.

This separation was cruel from the mode in which it was done. It was sunset, and some persons came to examine our chains. They were speaking excitedly. Piano, who was near me, said, "This is the beginning of the end!" I believed it also. When the answer to the letter taken by Adani arrived, our chains were strengthened, and my boots were taken away. These were the most painful days. Our provisions were exhausted, our frightened servants had fled or been dismissed; we had nothing left but our saddle-mules, and were guarded with increased severity. Every day fresh soldiers arrived at Ghinda, till there were more than 15,000; and, from words that were frankly spoken by curious visitors, I understood that all my hopes had become delusions. Our confinement was then, and is now, very painful compared with European, but mild compared with Abyssinian customs. We had but little food, and yet much more than our guards.

On Sunday, 23rd, the arrival of King John with his army was spoken of. On the evening of the 24th we commenced our march, still in chains, and after a stretch of twelve hours arrived in sight of Saati, which fort saluted the arrival of the Ras with a cannon-shot. On the morning of the 25th, Pasha Fedli, the nephew of the Ras obtained permission to make a reconnaissance against the fort of Saati, and started with a large force, marching at great speed. We soon heard the sound of cannon and the rolling of the wetterlys. Fedli had attacked the fort, and soon Ras Aloola, taking us with him, ascended a height to see what was going on. As the affair appeared not very serious, he returned to his tent, leaving his nephew to do what he liked. But the firing increased, the cannon thundered without intermission, so that the Ras returned to his post, leaving us in camp. Savoiroux and I, who were together, followed in imagination the different phases of the fight. In the evening we learned that the garrison had attempted a sortie, but had been compelled to retire within their entrenchments; but we could not learn the loss of the Abyssinians, which, however, was certainly great. The following morning the French missionary, Father Colbeaux, having heard that we were to be beheaded to revenge the loss, came from his residence at Arcrai to give us absolution, and by his prayers obtained a respite till next day. Meanwhile, the Ras had heard two things—first, that the fort at Saati was in want of provisions; and, secondly, that the Bashi-Bazouks were ready to come over to his side. He then determined to interrupt the communications between Saati and Massowa, and on the evening of the 25th posted pickets all along the locality of Dogali, thinking that if the fort was in want of provisions they would surely be sent from Massowa; or, on the other hand, that the garrison of Saati would be obliged to leave the fort. In either case, he was determined to fight the Italians, having forces far superior in number, and anything but despicable in valour.

SPIRONE is the remedy for Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Ozena, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.—THE SPIRONE COMPANY, LIMITED, 17A, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London. Pamphlet post free on demand. Free Dispensary for the Poor at 99, Marylebone-road, W.—[ADVT.]



## 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	105	106
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	102	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	102	104
Ditto 5 per cent. 10-40	104	105
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1875 to 1898	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	112	114
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Ditto 6 p. c. 1891, March 15, 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. c. 5-30, 1879-190	—	—
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1888-19	100½	101½
Ditto ditto 1889	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	108	110
Ditto ditto 1906	108	110
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-189	106	118
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	99	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1904	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	99	101
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	102	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1908	100	101
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	102	103
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101	102

## REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	105	106
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	104½	105½
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	98½	99½
Do. (Loan of 1893) Ins.	99½	100½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	103½	104½
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	97	98
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	107	108
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins.	92½	93½
Do. 3½ do. Stock Ins.	92½	93½
Queensland Stock Ins.	90½	91½
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	99	100
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	104	105
1881, Inscribed Stock	104	105
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1908	105	106
W. Australia Loan of £5,250,000	103½	104½

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	76
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.	80	82
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	131	135
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	4½	5½
Norfolk and Western Preferred	49	50
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	105	107
Ditto and Preferred Stock	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	134	138
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	118	122
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	105

## STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	132	134
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	118	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	124	126
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	118	121
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent.	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	126	129
Ditto Consolidated ditto	120	122
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 per c.	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	103	110

## RAILWAYS—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	160	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	114	116
Canada Central Five per Cent.	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. St. 5 p. c. First Mort.	105	106
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	108	110
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref.	138	142
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23½
Ditto Annuity B, 1 per annum	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
4 per cent.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant.	—	—
teed Five per Cent.	145	147
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	123	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	118	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	118	122
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	105	107
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort.	—	—
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort.	100	102
Nizam's State Railway Guarant.	98	100
teed 5 per cent. Shares	107	109
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 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 per cent. Deb. Stock	82	84
Ont. & Quebec p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	100½	110½
Oude & Rohilkundg. 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	30	33
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi, 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
S. Mahatraguar. 4 p. c. till 1899	101	103
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	83	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	85	86
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	100	102
Furness Consolidated	100	103
Glasgow and South-Western Con.	100	102
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	19	20
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co	133	137
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	177	182
Rhymney	160	170

## RAILWAYS—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent	114	116
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 6 redm., 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	118	120
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	122	124
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
Lancashire and York, 4 per cent	145	147
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per c.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	103	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
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury & 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	158	160
Midland 4 per cent	106	108
North British 4 per cent.	118	120
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent	115	117
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	116	118
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	23	24
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	22½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	112	114
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	103	105
Ditto Extension	14½	15
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Eusebio Port	8	9
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	130	132
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	33½	34½
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 per cent. Debent. Stock	140	143
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	10½	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	128	130
Copiapó	15	16
Dutch Rhenish	38	42
Ditto New	16½	17½
Ditto ditto 1872	3	5
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 per c.	100	102
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	112	114
Great Western of Brazil, g. 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7	8
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 14 f. per annum	11½	12½
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	26	28
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref.	68	70
Ditto ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref.	47	49
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	12½	13
Prov. Ore. Vitebsk g. 5 per cent.	17½	18½
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	102	104
Royal and Danaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	—	—
Ditto Preference	3½	3¾
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½	41	42
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	23½	24½
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	25½	26½
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	—	—
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	22	22½
Varna	—	—
West Flanders	—	—
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	12	13
West of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	110	112
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	100½	101½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	2½	3½
Natal Land and Colonization	4½	5
Newfoundland Land	1½	2½
Otago and Southland Investment	1½	2½
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	2¾
Van Diemen's Land	25	27

## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	53	54
Ditto Deferred	22	23
Cuba, Limited	11½	12
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	13¾
Indo-European, Limited	35	36
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	99	102
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	185	195
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	8½	9½
Western Union of U.S. 1 M. Bonds	123	127

## BANKS.

Agra, Limited	8½	9
Alliance, Limited	12	12½
Anglo-Austrian	8	9
Anglo-Californian, Limited	10½	11½
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	8½	9½
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5½	6½
Bank of Africa, Limited	5	6
Bank of Australasia	103	105
Bank of British Columbia	27	28
Ditto New Issue at 2 prem.	13	14
Bank of British North America	68	70
Bank of Constantinople	4½	5½
Bank of Egypt	28	30
Bank of New South Wales	64	66
Bank of New Zealand	23	24
Bank of Roumania	5½	6½
Bank of South Australia	27	28
Bank of Victoria	36	38
Central of London, Limited	10	11
Chart. of India, Aust., and China	23	24
Chart. Mer. of Ind., Lon., & China	16	17
Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8½	8¾
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim	14	15
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	11½	12½
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart.	32	33
Franco-Egyptian, issued at 5 pm.	—	—
German Bank of London, Lim.	10½	11½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. Corp.	53	55
Imperial, Limited	17	18
International Bank of Lond. Lim.	14	15
Ionian	15	16
Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet, L.	21	22
London and Brazilian, Limited.	17	18
London and Hanseatic, Limited	10½	11½
London and Provincial, Limited	13½	14½
London and River Plate, Limited	16	17
London and San Francisco, Lim.	5½	6½
London and South-Western, Lim	21	22
London Bank of Mexico & South	—	—
America, Limited	3½	4½
London Chartered of Australia	23	24
London, Paris, and Am. Bank, L.	17	19
Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	—	—
Merchant, Limited	2½	3½
National, Limited	—	—
National Bank of Australasia	9	9½
Nat. Bank of New Zealand, L.	1½	1¾
North-Eastern, Limited	5½	6½
Provincial of Ireland, Limited	19½	20½
Queensland National, Limited	12½	13
Standard of South Africa, Ld.	45	46
Union of Australia, Limited	66	68
Union of Spain and England, L.	5	6

## GAS COMPANIES.

Commercial, New Stock	205	210
Continental Union Limited	38	39
European, Limited	21	22
Gas Light and Coke A., Ordinary	223	232
Imperial Continental	206	210
South Metropolitan A	302	307

## CORPORATION STOCKS.

UNITED KINGDOM.	
Met. B. of Works 3 p. c. Stock	93½ 98½
Corp. of Sewers City of London Scrip	100 101
Corp. of London Bonds, 1886-88	99½ 100½
Ditto ditto 1891-95	10



## VIZETELLY and CO.'S New Books.

### THÉOPHILE GAUTIER'S FAMOUS ROMANCE OF LOVE AND PASSION.

Handsomely printed on vellum-texture paper, with Chapter Headings and Tailpieces in various tints, and with 17 high-class Etchings from designs by Toudouze, ros. 6d.

### MADEMOISELLE DE MAUPIN. By THÉOPHILE GAUTIER.

"Gautier is an inimitable model. His manner is so light and true, so really creative, his fancy so alert, his taste so happy, his humour so genial, that he makes illusion almost as contagious as laughter."—MR. HENRY JAMES.

NEW RUSSIAN NOVEL.

At all the Libraries.

### The FRIEND of the FAMILY, and The GAMBLER.

Translated by F. WHISHAW.

"There are three Russian novelists who, though, with one exception, little known out of their own country, stand head and shoulders above most of their contemporaries. In the opinion of some they are superior to all other novelists of this generation. . . . The one with the most marked individuality of character, probably the most highly gifted, was unquestionably Fedor Dostoevsky."—*Spectator*.

### A NOVEL OF JEWISH LIFE. AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

In crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

### DR. PHILLIPS: a Maida Vale Idyll. By FRANK DANBY.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE IRONMASTER."

In crown 8vo, tastefully bound, 3s. 6d.,

### CLOUD and SUNSHINE (Noir et Rose): Two Love Stories. By GEORGES OHNET. Translated from the 6th French Edition by Mrs. HELEN STOTT.

In crown 8vo, picture cover, with Humorous Illustrations, by Lancelot Speed.

### KING SOLOMON'S WIVES; or, the Phantom Mines. By HYDER RAGGED.

NEW VOLUME of DU BOISGOBBY'S SENSATIONAL NOVELS.—In scarlet cover, 1s.  
The GOLDEN TRESS. By  
F. DU BOISGOBBY.

Now publishing, in Half-crown Monthly Volumes, post 8vo, each volume containing from 400 to 500 pages, with a Portrait or other Frontispiece etched or engraved on Steel, bound in cloth, with cut or uncut edges.

### THE MERMAID SERIES.

"I lie and dream of your full MERMAID wine."  
FRANCES BEAUMONT TO BEN JONSON.

### AN UNEXPURGATED EDITION OF THE BEST PLAYS OF THE OLD DRAMATISTS.

Under the General Editorship of HAVELOCK ELLIS.  
NOW READY.

Comprising 480 pages, and with an Etched Full-length Portrait of Alcega the Actor, from the Picture at Dulwich College, forming the Frontispiece.

MARLOWE. Edited, with Critical and Biographical Introduction and Notes, by HAVELOCK ELLIS, and containing a General Introduction to the Series by J. A. SYMONDS.

IN A FEW DAYS.

Comprising 510 pages, and with an etched Portrait of Massinger, forming the Frontispiece.

MASSINGER. Edited, with Critical and Biographical Introduction and Notes, by ARTHUR SYMONDS.

MIDDLETON. With an Introduction by A. C. SWINBURNE, and an etched portrait of Middleton. [During April.]

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. 2 Vols. Edited by J. ST. LOE STRACHEY.

DEKKER. Edited by ERNEST RHYS.

WEBSTER and CYRIL TOURNEUR. Edited by J. A. SYMONDS.

SHIRLEY. Edited by EDMUND GOSSE.

ARDEN of FEVERSHAM, and other Plays attributed to Shakespeare. Edited by ARTHUR SYMONDS.

OTWAY. Edited by the Hon. RODEN NOEL.

FORD. Edited by HAVELOCK ELLIS.

THOMAS HEYWOOD. Edited by J. A. SYMONDS.

Also CONGREVE, BEN JONSON (2 vols.), CHAPMAN, MARSTON, WILLIAM ROWLEY, and FIELD, DRYDEN, LEE, WYCHERLEY, &c.

VIZETELLY and CO., 42, Catherine-street, Strand.

## HOTELS.

COMFORTABLE WINTER QUARTERS.—THE HALL, BUSHEY, HERTS (16 miles from Euston). ROBT. J. BANNING, M.D., Resident Physician. Magnificent Mansion and Park. Tennis-courts, including Asphalte. Billiards. Special attention to invalids. HOUSE THOROUGHLY WARMED. Turkish, Swimming, &c. Baths. Residents Free. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Good Stabling. Address, Manager. Telegraphic address, "Hydro, Watford." Private Wire.

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

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE  
IS  
THE BEST AND REALLY  
THE CHEAPEST COCOA  
IN THE END.

### IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Which are calculated to deceive the Public.

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Bears their Signature thus—

*Lea & Perrins*

\* Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

### GOODS SUPPLIED DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

ELKINGTON  
AND CO.,  
22, Regent-st.,  
LONDON, S.W.

ELECTRO PLATE.  
SILVER PLATE.  
CLOCKS  
and  
BRONZES.  
TESTIMONIAL  
PLATE.  
Illustrated Catalogues  
Post Free.

ELKINGTON  
AND CO.,  
42, Moorgate-st.,  
CITY, E.C.

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

## MILNERS' SAFES.

28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

PEPPER'S  
TARAXACUM  
AND PODOPHYLLIN.

The Safest Antibilious Medicine.

A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury.

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

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR  
HAIR RESTORER.

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

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

Sold everywhere.

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

COCKLE'S PILLS.  
The Oldest Patent Medicine.

COCKLE'S PILLS.  
In use amongst all classes.

COCKLE'S PILLS.  
FOR BILE.

COCKLE'S PILLS.  
FOR INDIGESTION.

COCKLE'S PILLS.  
FOR ACIDITY.

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

In Boxes at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.  
4, GREAT ORMOND STREET,  
LONDON.

COMFORT IN WALKING.  
T. R. BLURTON and CO.'s Easy Wide-welt BOOTS and SHOES are the most comfortable. All sizes in stock, to ensure perfect fit for either narrow or broad feet. Illustrated Catalogue of Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, by the best French and English Makers, with directions for Self-Measurement post-free.

Address: 5 to 9, BOOKSELLERS'-ROW, STRAND, and 11, MASON'S AVENUE, BASINGHALL-STREET, E.C.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.  
SCOTLAND AS IT WAS AND AS  
IT IS. By the DUKE OF ARGYLL. In two  
vols. demy 8vo, Illustrated, price 28s.

### CONTENTS.

VOL. I. Celtic Feudalism. The Age of Charters. The Age of Covenants. The Epoch of the Clans. The Appeal from Chiefs to Owners.

VOL. II. The Response of Ownership. Before the Dawn. The Burst of Industry. The Fruits of the Mind. Appendix.

"Infinitely superior as regards the Highland Land Question to any statement yet made by the other side."—*Scotsman*.

"It presents a series of strikingly picturesque sketches of the wild society and rude manners of the olden time."—*Times*.

Edinburgh: DAVID DOUGLAS, and all Book-sellers. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, & Co. and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.—COUPONS due April 1st will be TAKEN UP on or after that date at the fixed rate of \$4 85c. per pound sterling (less income tax), on presentation at the counting-house of the undersigned.

ROBERT BENSON & Co.  
66, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

### CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

TWELFTH BONUS MEETING, 1887.

The Report presented at a meeting, held on the 6th January last, showed that on the rigorous bases of the Institute of Actuaries' H.M. and H.M.(5) Tables of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums, which together produce the highest reserves known to the Assurance practice, The calculated liability was £2,181,937 To which further Reserves were added of £158,823

Making the Total Reserves £2,340,760 And the Assurance Fund being £2,715,760

The Divisible Surplus was £375,000

This sum was larger by £30,000 than any previously distributed, and produced the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz. a CASH BONUS OF 33 1/4 PER CENT. on the Premiums of the Five Years.

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

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

ACCIDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD, Railway Accidents, Employer's Liability, insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Income, £245,000. Compensation paid for 118,000 Accidents, £2,350,000. Moderate premiums—favourable conditions. Prompt and liberal settlement of claims. Chairman, Harvie M. Farquhar, Esq. West-end Office: 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated 1720. Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. NEW PROSPECTUS on application, showing REVISED RATES, CONDITIONS as to WHOLE WORLD and INDISPUTABLE POLICIES, &c.

Funds exceed £4,000,000. Offices: Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. Issues FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT POLICIES.—West-end Office: 4, Pall-mall, East. Chief Office: 92, Cheapside. SAM'L J. PIPKIN, Secretary.

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

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

First letter of applicant immediately attended to. Distance no object. A gentleman sent direct from the bank to carry out all advances. Current accounts opened on usual terms. Interest allowed 4 1/2 per cent. upon deposits, subject to 14 days' notice.

EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

NOTE of HAND SIMPLY.—ST. STEPHEN'S REVIEW says: "That Alfred Warner, of Jermyn-street, is the right man to apply to for those who require a few thousands urgently on their own note of hand."—3, Jermyn-street (Haymarket end), London, S.W. Telephone No. 3302.

IF you Want Money without Fees, amounts £10 to £1,000, before applying elsewhere see Mr. CLIBURN, personally if possible, 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.

LONDON and COUNTY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).—Cash Advances, from £10 to £500, at moderate rates. Bills discounted. Forms gratis.—57 and 58, Chancery-lane. JOHN STONE, Secretary.

NOTICE to LADIES!!—Every Lady is INVITED to send her NAME and LADIES! ADDRESS to HENRY PEASE and LADIES! CO.'S SUCCESSORS, DARLING-LADIES! TON, that Patterns of their NEW LADIES! SEASON'S DARLINGTON GOLD LADIES! MEDAL DRESS FABRICS (as worn LADIES! by the Princess of Wales) may be sent LADIES! her POST FREE, together with LADIES! their new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE LADIES! LOGUE, which NO LADY SHOULD LADIES! FAIL TO SEE.

Printed and Published by ERNESTER SOUTHCOTT, at the Office in Dorset-street, in the Parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, in the City of London. TUESDAY, March 15, 1887.