

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2118.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), March 19th, at 8.30, Flotow's Opera *MARTHA*; Lionello, Signor Ravelli; Plunketto, Signor del Puente; Lord Tristram, Signor Ciampi; Nancy, Mlle. Adeline Borghi (her first appearance); and Martha, Mlle. MARIE ENGLE (her first appearance). Ballet Divertissement, with Mlle. Hayten. Conductor, Signor Logheder.
MONDAY, March 21, Verdi's Opera *IL TROVATORE*.
TUESDAY, March 22, Donizetti's opera, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*. Lucia, Mlle. ALMA FOHSTROM.
THURSDAY, March 24, Bizet's opera *CARMEN*. Carmen, Mlle. MINNIE HAUKE.
Doors open at 8; commence at 8.30. Box-office open daily to 5. Popular Prices.

DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. *THE FORTY THIEVES*.
TO-DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25. 123rd and 124th Performances. LAST NIGHTS.

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open to 10 till 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, *THE HARBOR LIGHTS* (429th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, *FAMILY JARS*.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. 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. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lester, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hettie Gray, and Fanny Brough, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

THE SNOWBALL.—GLOBE THEATRE.

THE SNOWBALL.—EVERY EVENING.

THE SNOWBALL.—At 8.45.

THE SNOWBALL.—GLOBE THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (265th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rork. At 7.45, *NEARLY SEVERED*, MATINEE TO-DAY and every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 8.15, *THE CHURCHWARDEN*; at 8.45, *THE TWO BLINDS*; at 8.25, *HOME RULE*. Last Night owing to expiry of lease. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Last Day and Night of *THE CHURCHWARDEN*. MONDAY NEXT, IN *CHANCERY* and *MY COUSIN*. Terry in two pieces. 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 o'clock, *MONTE CRISTO JR.*, by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. At 7.30, *DIMITY'S DILEMMA*, a new farce by Malcolm C. Salaman. Next MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, April 16th.

SAVOY.

SAVOY.—R. D'O'LY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.—THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 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 12 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 Three 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 Cutts, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five.
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 10 to 5. No fees.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, an original Comedy-Opera, entitled *DOROTHY*. By B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by *A HAPPY DAY*, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30.

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, Royle, Curtis, and Lionel Brough; 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*.

CRITERION.

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

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 o'clock, *THE NETTLE*. Box-office open to 10 till 5. No fees. MATINEE OF *DANDY DICK* every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME. OLYMPIA ADDISON-ROAD STATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Last Eleven Days.

NOTICE.—The Hippodrome Company, being under the necessity of commencing the season in Paris on the 9th of April, beg to inform the Public that their performances in London, which have proved such an unprecedented success, must be absolutely brought to a close on the 31st of March. TO-DAY, 2.30. TO-NIGHT, 8. Prices from 1s. to 2s. Children under Twelve Half-price to Stalls and Grand Circle. 5,000 Seats at 1s. Box Office (Mr. H. L. Boss) open 10 to 5, and at the principal Agents.

COOK'S SPRING TOURS.—EASTER TOUR TO ROME AND BACK, £5 12s. Personally Conducted Excursion, £17. Also Annual Select Tour to SOUTH OF FRANCE and ITALY. EASTER TOUR to JERUSALEM for the Grand Festivities and Holy Fire. SPECIAL TOURS to the CRIMEA, from April 13th to June 1st.

ITALIAN LAKES AND SWITZERLAND, April 25th. SPECIAL TOUR to AMERICA, including COLORADO, CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE, YOSEMITE VALLEY, &c., May 3rd, 5th, and 7th. Programmes for stamp, of Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus, London.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

The Date of the BANQUET to Mr. GOSCHEN, at the CRITERION RESTAURANT, Lord SALISBURY in the Chair, supported by the Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, has been ALTERED from APRIL 30th to MAY 7th (number limited to 500). Tickets (Stewards, 21s.; Ordinary, 5s., exclusive of wine) can be obtained from T. LUNNOK IRWIN, Esq., 7, Great Queen-street, Westminster.

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

BARNES BRIDGE TICKETS.

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

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

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

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

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS (under A.A.A. Laws).—LILLIE BRIDGE GROUNDS, on FRIDAY, March 25, at 2.30 P.M.—Tickets for numbered reserved seats can be obtained at the grounds and following agents:—J. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Lacon and Ollier, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Chapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; R. W. Ollivier, Old Bond-street; and E. Bubb, New Bond-street. Band of Grenadier Guards. NOTICE.—Official programmes to be obtained only inside the grounds.

PIANOS.—860 PIANOS, 350 AMERICAN ORGANS.—Immediate Sale.—In consequence of the retirement of the senior partner of the firm of T. D'Almaine and Co. (established 100 years), the WHOLE of the above STOCK is NOW OFFERED at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION in PRICE to effect a speedy sale. Easy terms arranged, and Ten Years' Warranty given with every instrument. PIANOS: 12 guineas, 15 guineas, 17 guineas, 20 guineas, &c. Organs: 5 guineas, 11 guineas, 15 guineas, 24 guineas, &c. T. D'ALMAINE & Co., 91, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

THE CLIMAX OF LAWLESSNESS.

THERE are signs that the necessity of promptitude and vigour in dealing with Irish lawlessness has come home to the Government. Very recently it seemed to be their intention to put off any attempt to enforce the law until the law had been strengthened, and to put off any attempt to strengthen the law until after the Easter holidays. There is now good reason to hope that that intention has been abandoned. The Executive is really doing something to stem the tide of lawlessness in Ireland, and at the same time we hear that the measure for the amendment of the criminal law will be brought forward at once, and that a vigorous effort will be made to get it passed before Easter. If the Government need any encouragement to persevere in their present frame of mind, they will find it in the events connected with the arrest of Father KELLER. The triumphal progress of the recalcitrant witness from Youghal to Dublin, and his reception in the Irish capital, demonstrate the nature of the movement with which the Government has to deal. The debate in the House of Commons proves the utter demoralization of a large section of English politicians, and ought to teach Ministers that the very existence of an executive authority in Ireland depends upon the unflinching performance of the duties they have trifled with too long.

Let us look at the facts. A judgment debtor in county Cork has failed to pay his debt. He has been made a bankrupt. Evidence is given which leads the judge of the Bankruptcy Court to believe that he has made away with large sums of money for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. An alleged party to the suspected fraud is a parish priest, selected probably for that illegal office in order that his profession may protect him from its consequences, or invest him with the character of a martyr if proceedings are taken against him. The judge, desiring to inquire into the allegations concerning the disposition of the bankrupt's property, orders the priest to attend the court and to give evidence. The judge's order is deliberately defied and disobeyed. A summons is issued against the priest, and he is arrested and brought to Dublin in order to be examined by the court which he has defied, or to take the consequence of his contempt. What happens? Father KELLER desires to take a slow train to Dublin in order to allow time for the organization of receptions. It does not appear that the police had any excuse for agreeing to this arrangement, but they did so. The receptions are organized by telegraph. Cheering crowds besiege the stations all along the route. The Archbishop gives his blessing at Cashel. Wearing the insignia of his office the Mayor heads the deputation at Cork. Here Father KELLER makes a series of speeches in which he declares that he will give no evidence in the Bankruptcy Court, and that he hopes his patriotic parishioners will be encouraged in their defiance of the law by the spectacle of his imprisonment. At Dublin the Lord Mayor's carriage awaits Father KELLER at the station. There are more speeches. Father KELLER enters into the humour of the situation, and expresses his willingness to go to prison or "to death" rather than to obey the law. The leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party denounce the law, abuse the judges, and vilify the Executive. Mr. O'BRIEN, who has recently published a series of revolting cartoons in which Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S physical sufferings are made the subject of savage exultation, dubs the new Chief Secretary "Bloody BALFOUR." Mr. HEALY, not to be outdone, describes him as "a helpless cripple and a kind of palsied masher."

It is not the first time that breaches of the law and contempt of court have been made the subject of theatrical display and bombastic rhetoric in Ireland. But this particular performance derives importance not only from its elaborate nature, but also from the scene in the House of Commons which formed a pendant to it. While Mr. HEALY and Mr. O'BRIEN were displaying the eloquence of the gutter at Kingsbridge Station, Mr. DILLON and Mr. PARNELL were acting the rôle of outraged patriots at Westminster. The House of Commons was kept from its legitimate business for several hours by a debate on Father KELLER'S arrest. The subject was one which did not readily lend itself to discussion. No one could pretend that Judge BOYD had exceeded his power in the order which he made for the arrest of Father KELLER; and it could not be seriously contended that the Government ought to have refused their aid in carrying out his order, merely because of Father KELLER'S ecclesiastical status. The debate, however, was prolonged. About a dozen Irish members indulged in fiery invectives against the Government, and were supported by a similar number of English and Scotch Radicals. The speech of Mr. LOCKWOOD was especially worthy of notice. Mr. LOCKWOOD is a distinguished lawyer, and a man whom one

would not willingly suspect of indulging in an outburst of fictitious indignation for the sake of acquiring notoriety. Yet that is the most charitable explanation of his speech. Mr. BALFOUR had been directly accused by Mr. DILLON of inciting disorder for the purpose of justifying coercion. Because the Chief Secretary resented this calumny with proper warmth, Mr. LOCKWOOD took upon himself to rebuke him for a display of temper, and to insist on the respect which was due to Mr. DILLON, whatever the accusations he thought it his duty to make. This is bad enough; but yet worse is the significant fact that no Gladstonian leader said a word on behalf of the Government, or uttered a syllable of protest against the tone and tenor of Mr. DILLON'S speech. Worse even than that, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and other ex-Ministers refused to give even a silent vote on behalf of law and order: they ostentatiously left the House before the division was taken.

No one tried to show that Father KELLER'S arrest was illegal, or his offence excusable. The only grounds on which his contempt of court could be condoned were—first, that it was part of that wider conspiracy against the law which is known as the Plan of Campaign; secondly, that at one stage of the proceedings against Father KELLER a mob of his parishioners made an attack upon the police, in the course of which a man was killed. The most striking lesson of last night's debate is, that the willingness to support any Irishman whose offence is a breach of the law extends to a considerable number of English members of Parliament, and awakens no opposition or hostility in the minds of Mr. GLADSTONE and his most prominent associates. Let the Government lay that lesson to heart. The spirit of lawlessness has reached a point beyond which it cannot go without irretrievably disastrous results. The Government must persevere in their good intentions. They must use at once every power which they now possess. They must bring forward such legislation as they may require to increase their powers without a day's unnecessary delay. But that is not enough. When they have got their greater powers they must use them.

WOODS AND FORESTS ACCOUNTS.

THE Auditor-General's recent reports upon the appropriation accounts for the Army, the Navy, and the Civil Service have attracted much attention; furnishing as they do most instructive instances of the way in which our Government offices are managed. Little notice, however, seems to have been taken of a smaller report, issued on the 17th of February, upon the accounts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It is a pamphlet of twenty-six pages, price 4d., and is perhaps as concise an indictment of official carelessness as can be obtained for the money. Sir William Dunbar certifies to the correctness of the accounts, subject to certain observations contained in his report; and this is the substance of his observations.

1. Last year he drew attention to the fact that receivers of Crown rents did not keep separate banking accounts of the sums received by them as public officers. Two of the gentlemen in question have arranged to keep separate accounts for public moneys in future; but what the others are doing does not appear.

2. In four cases, with the cognizance of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the receivers of rents have been credited with interest upon public money kept by them at their private bankers. This interest has not been placed to the credit of the Crown revenue; and the Commissioners suggest, in explanation, that these gentlemen "take the risk and give security for the Crown moneys passing through their hands."

3. A gentleman who in the terms of his indenture was to receive a salary of £42 per annum, and was to retain during his continuance in office "one twenty-fifth part of all such moneys as shall be by him received within the time comprised in each account," has claimed commission not on the amounts actually paid but upon the rents due but abated. In one instance a sum of £429 6s. 3d. was thus claimed in respect of abatements amounting to £10,732 17s. 11d., by which the Crown revenue had not been benefited. This matter has been referred to the law officers of the Crown; but hitherto they have not found time to give their opinion.

4. In 1833 the Treasury authorized a loan of £1,000 towards the cost of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge road, to be secured upon the tolls. This sum, however, through carelessness—for which, of course, nobody is responsible—appears to have been paid as a subscription without security or interest; so in January, 1886, the Treasury authorized the writing off of the amount as irrecoverable.

5. For many years past a sum of £80 has figured in the Woods and Forests accounts as due from J. and G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health. On inquiry it appears that Messrs. Pollard are not indebted for this amount. It was due, however, from the Wallasey Improvement Commissioners, who are now represented by the Wallasey Local Board. "Colonel Kingscote's attention having been drawn to the matter, an application has been made to the Local Board for payment, but no definite reply has yet been received from them."

6. The arrears of interest due to the Crown on the Dean Forest Turnpike Trust amount to £8,869 4s. 7d.

7. For £600 advanced to a tenant at 3 per cent. towards the under-draining of an estate, no interest appears to have been received. The reason given in reply to the Auditor-General's inquiry is that "the works are not yet completed." Moreover, out of a rental of £1,100 due from the tenant, he has paid only £217 16s. 8d.

8. In the amount due to the Crown for the cost of surveys two items have been twice credited; and a sum of £275 is stated to be recoverable

from various tenants for expenses of road-making, whereas the Auditor-General estimates the sum due as only £183 15s. 6d.

9. In Wales the Crown receiver of certain rents retains his commission; but a further commission at 5 per cent has been paid to a collector who transmits these rents to the receiver. For this payment to the collector no authority can be produced, but the Auditor-General is informed that the practice has been in force for more than a hundred years.

Sir William Dunbar deserves credit for calling attention to these negligences; which, though no great sums of money are involved in them, are yet very instructive as to the loose way in which the business affairs of the country are carried on by its well-paid servants. And perhaps we may ask why, since Sir William Dunbar's report is issued annually, nothing has been heard of these complaints before? He may reply that he cannot and does not profess to make a complete investigation every year. If so, the more's the pity.

NOTES.

There seems to be no doubt now that a treaty of alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy has been actually signed. So far, the conditions of this alliance are altogether unknown; and there are signs that the intention is to keep them secret. Nobody doubts, however, that the alliance is a defensive one; that is to say, the object is to enforce the maintenance of peace on the basis of existing arrangements, territorial and other. If that is so, we must confess to some regret that England is not a party to it; though of course it may be said that this is not necessary, since from the nature of things such an alliance must have the support of England.

We have yet to see, however, what the triple alliance really means; or what it may mean over and above the engagement, which we must assume to be the foundation of it, that any attempt on the part of Russia, or of Russia and France combined, to disturb the present state of things, will be confronted by the three allied Powers in arms. For that would only be a postponement of the dangers and difficulties which have so greatly alarmed the German Powers of late; and taking into account certain very important considerations with which our readers are familiar, we might reasonably expect from such an alliance something more. The whole Eastern Question is ripe for settlement, and the future of Bulgaria must soon be determined in some way or other. There can be no doubt that it is in the power of the three allied Governments to settle the matter, and a great deal besides: especially if they were to resolve upon a line of policy which would ensure the support of England. Possibly we may see that such is the design. Meanwhile, the establishment of this alliance is a sufficient guarantee of peace, we take it: and we have some hope that to all intents and purposes it will turn out to be the arrangement which we have advocated for many months past, as the only way of saving Europe from general conflagration, and at the same time of safeguarding the liberties of the Balkan States.

There were loud Ministerial cheers when it was announced about one o'clock this morning that the Closure Rule was carried. It was an occasion for cheering, certainly. The House met on the 27th of January; and by the 19th of March it has succeeded in getting through exactly one piece of contentious business—namely, the enactment of this rule. It takes four weeks for Parliament to draw up a formula by which a stop may be put to discussion when the vast majority of the House ("questions for the closure of debate shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear by the numbers declared from the Chair that such motion was supported by more than 200 members, or was opposed by less than 40 members and supported by more than 100 members") is in favour of going to the vote. This is a real triumph for representative institutions, and we trust everybody is proud of it.

Mr. Gladstone said at Mr. Barran's that three out of four nationalities comprised in the United Kingdom had declared for Home Rule. He also said that the whole Liberal party opposed the Act of Union with Ireland. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. J. Parker Smith confute these two assertions in this morning's *Times*. Sir John Lubbock proves, what has often been proved before, that the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland "are all composed of the same elements, and in not very dissimilar proportions." Professor Huxley once showed that a line drawn from north to south in Ireland and in England would divide Teutons and Celts almost in the same proportions. What Separatist can isolate the Saxon, Scandinavian, Norman, Celtic, and "Iberian" elements, out of which the population of Great Britain and Ireland has developed? The different elements are present in different proportions all over the country; but it is impossible to draw local lines of division. Wales is on the whole less mixed than most other districts. But who can say where "Cymru" begins or ends? Can it include Flemish Pembroke and exclude semi-Celtic Shropshire? According to the race theory, Cornwall, if not Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Devon, ought to be part of Wales. As for Scotland, who

(but Mr. Gladstone) supposes that we leave "England" when we cross the Tweed? Professor Freeman would say that you hardly get to pure Anglo-Saxondom (unadulterated by Norseman, Dane, Scot, or Briton) till you reach the Lothians. Things are even worse in Ireland. We know nothing except that for about ten centuries successive waves of foreign emigration have passed over the lands. The immigrants, who as early as 1367 were *ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*, were no more Celts by race than Swift, Goldsmith, Flood, Wolfe Tone, Isaac Butt, or Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone's history is as doubtful as his science. Mr. Parker Smith shows that the opposition to the Act of Union in England was almost nominal. No minority against the Bill exceeded twenty-five, and Fox never opposed it in Parliament at all. The bulk of the real Liberals at that time supported Pitt; a fragment only of the party had accepted Fox's revolutionary policy; and a fragment of that fragment opposed the Union. If Mr. Gladstone's misleading generalizations produce no other good effect, they nearly always afford to some well-informed man an opportunity of restating the facts which Mr. Gladstone has ignored or denied. Unfortunately the outside public seem too often to be divided into people who know the facts already and people who have not the least desire to become acquainted with them.

The *Daily News* is anxious to point out that the proceedings before Lord Hartington's Committee are analogous to a criminal trial in which the Corporation are the defendants. If so it would be decent to postpone comment on the evidence till judgment has been given, or at any rate till both sides have been heard. This is not the view of the *Daily News*, which takes up Mr. Firth's *ex parte* statement as though it could all be accepted as decisive testimony against the City. Yet Mr. Firth has still to be cross-examined; and everybody knows that he is a bitter and disappointed opponent of the body attacked. The Corporation may or may not clear itself of the charges which have been made; but it is monstrously unfair to speak as if the unsupported accusations of a partisan witness like Mr. Firth were conclusive evidence against it.

Your detection of the German officer's antiquated notions of our army (writes a correspondent) has a curious parallel—where one would least expect to find it—in Professor Helmholtz, the eminent fountain of exact science. When Rector of the Berlin University some ten years ago, his inaugural address contained a description of Oxford which showed complete ignorance of the University Commissions and all the changes consequent on them. Oxford, according to his view, was still an absolutely clerical place, as much steeped in port and prejudice as ever. The author of the "Ton-Empfindungen" was well answered—in *Macmillan*, if my memory serves me—by Mr. Walter Perry; but no acknowledgment or rejoinder was made, and the spectacle of the rector of the first German university thus astray on so simple a matter was not edifying.

Owing to Home Rule and the Procedure resolutions, Parliament has not found time to act on a valuable suggestion recently made in this journal. Our idea was that there should be a division of the High Court specially set apart for the trial of theatrical and newspaper actions. The stage and the press are constantly taking up the time of judges and jurymen to an extent which must be annoying to litigants not connected with these honourable professions. Yesterday, for instance, no fewer than four judges of the Queen's Bench Division were engaged with their affairs. Mr. Justice Grove had to consider whether Mr. Arthur Roberts was guilty of negligence when he drove into a lady at Regent-circus. Mr. Roberts is a delightful low comedian; but even eminent artists must drive carefully, and he had to pay £50 damages. Mr. Justice Denman had before him one of those agreeable articles with which Mr. Gladstone's chief lieutenant enlivens the pages of *Truth*; but it turned out not to be a libel. Less fortunate was the editor of the *Bat*, who expressed opinions on Messrs. Hare and Kendal's financial affairs which cost him £150 and more. Mr. Justice Field also investigated a case arising out of the somewhat complicated family relations of Miss Violet Cameron and her husband. Finally, Mr. Justice Hawkins settled a little difficulty between an "infant" actress and a money-lender, wherein a bill of sale was mentioned. Our new court would have plenty to do, and there are several learned counsel whose special knowledge of literary and dramatic matters would qualify them to practise in it.

The Alexandra House at South Kensington, opened on Monday, has made a good practical step by throwing open its doors to the Royal College of Music for its periodical concerts, one of which was held there on Thursday evening. The hall and the music were quite worthy of each other. The hall is charmingly designed and ornamented, and promises to be extraordinarily good for sound. This is probably a mere matter of chance; but the architect, and still more the College of Music, are to be congratulated on a real success. The effect on Thursday was all that could be wished, especially, perhaps, on the voices, which were heard to the best advantage. The music showed what real solid progress these young artists are making. The programme was by no means elementary; but included Brahms's piano quartet in A, played with remarkable accuracy and spirit by Miss Kellett and Messrs. Sutcliffe, Kreuz, and Squire. The three latter young artists, with a lad bearing the good name of Blagrove, gave Schumann's A minor string quartet in excellent

style. Miss Elieson showed unusual promise on the violin, in which she ought one day to make a figure. The singing, too, was better than usual; Miss Squire in particular delivering a song of her brother's and Mozart's "Deh Vieni" with much neatness and charm. What opportunities the young musicians of the day have!

Though an almanack exhibition would be a novelty in London, a very successful one has just been held in Nottingham. Probably Mr. Ruskin would scout such a show as an art exhibition, yet it is very certain that in hundreds of thousands of English households the almanack is the nearest approach to a picture known. Every shopkeeper in provincial towns and country parts issues at Christmas an almanack with a coloured picture as its main attraction, and this is presented gratis to all customers. A few years ago these pictures were daubs. They will never be precisely works of art; but there has been an immense improvement in them lately—the competition is keen, and many of them are pleasant to look at. The Nottingham show will be an incentive to those who provide them to do still better. The first prize was awarded to a grocer "of Hull and London."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave utterance last night in the House of Commons to some wholesome truths with regard to civil servants and their "agitations" for airing their own grievances. In declining to give any guarantee of "fixity of tenure" to the Civil Service copists, Mr. Goschen objected to the use of the term "caprice" as applied to the heads of departments. He was, he stated, aware of no case that would justify the sweeping condemnation made in Mr. Cochrane Baillie's question. "There are," he added, "certain classes of civil servants who are able to form themselves into large associations, and thus to exercise considerable parliamentary and political influence much to the detriment of the public service generally. The veterans of the service and the heads of departments have no such means of influencing public opinion, and they ought all the more to receive the support and confidence of the Government and Parliament when allegations are made against them." This is true enough; but it is not every statesman who is bold and honest enough to say so. In the old days, however, it is only by noise that success is achieved, and it is not surprising that civil servants are beginning to realize the advantages of associated clamour.

Brillat Savarin thought that the invention of a new *plat* was of more service to mankind than the gain of a battle. How great, then, must be the boon bestowed upon humanity by the introduction of an entirely new dish? This time even vegetarians may rejoice over the latest addition to the resources of the dinner-table; for the "Crosnes du Japon," which is slowly coming into favour among French epicures, is a vegetable. Under the name of "statchys" it has long been in high repute in Japan, which seems to be its native habitat. The Japanese pickle it; but if all that is said of it be true it is worthy of much more dignified treatment. Its appearance is not distinguished; for it is something like couch-grass. Its flavour is like that of the Jerusalem artichoke, with the earthy taste which is so disagreeable to many people removed, plus the fresh and piquant savour of the tomato. It is grown in the open air, and has been very successfully cultivated by M. Pailleux de Crosnes, who has conferred his own name upon it. Not the least merit of the "statchys" is that it is at its best at a season of the year when there is not much variety of old-fashioned vegetables.

"A Poor Law Guardian" writes:—In your issue of yesterday you endorse what General Biddulph says as to the difficulty of reserve men obtaining employment. But it is not reserve men only. The same thing applies to all discharged soldiers, and militiamen have at least equal difficulty. I found one decent-looking militiaman (at least so he described himself) in a casual ward only yesterday, and superintendents tell me that such cases are far from rare. I have heard it said by persons who seemed to know what they were talking about, that the knowledge that men who enlist will in seven years' time have to begin life again at a disadvantage has much to do with the undoubted unpopularity of the army among the best class of working men. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan promises to call the attention of the House of Commons to this subject shortly. Perhaps he would use his influence with the Local Government Board to obtain information through the agency of the metropolitan casual inspectors as to the number of old soldiers who have really sunk to the level of vagrancy. I am endeavouring to obtain such information in my own union, and I believe the same thing is being done in another part of London also. But it could be done much more easily and effectively by metropolitan than by union officials.

The northern football world is in great commotion. The capital of the worsted industry is thrilled to the core, and we are gravely told "not only in Bradford, but throughout the West Riding, the position of affairs with regard to the Bradford v. Manningham tie in the third round is a general topic of conversation." Since the very first storm that ever occurred in a tea-cup there has been no such tempest as this; and no heroes since the days of those who "greatly daring dined" have acted such a noble part as the rival teams, one of which "put on their jerseys" and kicked an undefended goal at Leeds, while the other "dressed for play" and kicked an equally undefended goal at Bradford. "Ought the

Bradford team to have swept away their own snow?" is a question which is agitating the locality far more than the Bulgarian difficulty or the position of Ireland; and it is exciting the warmth which always flows from fratricidal strife. For Manningham is but a suburb of Bradford; and it is painful to read that when the suburban team returned to the town of their birth, after kicking their goal at Leeds, they were received, not with the triumphant shouts with which they have been accustomed to be greeted, but with hoots and groans. The Manningham men must sigh as they think of the transient nature of fame; and the shade of Lord Eldon must be disturbed at the latest case brought into the Court of Chancery. But the judges would not decide the case, and the rival clubs must settle it as they can.

DESERTED WIVES.

(BY AN EAST-ENDER.)

WIFE-DESERTION is so far common among the poorer classes, that guardians and others having to deal officially with the poor make a special classification of "Deserted women." All sorts and conditions of poor wives do get deserted—young wives and old wives, plain wives and pretty wives, wives with children and wives without, sober wives and drunken wives, and wives of good, bad, or indifferent character. Generally speaking, the women bear their desertion very philosophically; indeed, in many cases they are grateful for it, and with reason.

When you get fairly below the artisan section of the working classes the theory that it is for the husband to maintain and the wife to manage the home begins to lose its force. There are whole sections of the labouring and casual classes in which it is the rule rather than the exception for the wife not only to manage the home (so far as it is a home and is managed at all) but also to help to support it by going out to work. A wife of this class will often earn as much as her husband, or even more. If it should happen, as it not infrequently does, that the husband in a case of this kind has a vagabond taint in him, he may after a time turn loafer. He does not openly announce that he intends to work no longer—he becomes consistently "misfortunate" in seeking for employment. According to his own account, he is looking for work every day and all day long; but he never, never finds any. That men whose "base of operations" for getting a living in idleness is wife-labour should yet be leading performers in the way of wife-desertion, seems at first paradoxical; but the position is easily explained. A wife may fall out of work, or her health may fail. She is then not only unable to keep a husband, but the husband is aware that the law will call upon him to support her, or in default to submit to the unpleasantness of doing a term of "hard with"—as he tersely styles a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour. So (still to use his own language) he "steps it." Or it may be that his wife, though able to work, and having regular employment, "turns nasty." In despite of threats and thrashings she refuses to hand over any part of her earnings in cash; and, in the distribution of what her earnings buy, she objects to act any longer on the doctrine that a loaf of bread for the children is a matter of secondary consideration compared with the beer and tobacco of her "pore misfortunate husband." Stung by such conduct as this, he casts off his family, and goes off in disgust; probably administering a farewell thrashing to his wife before taking his departure. In cases of this kind it may be said, with literal truth, that the wife's loss is her gain. If she has enough work she can devote her earnings entirely to the support of herself and her children. Or if she stands in need of parish help, she is, as a deserted woman, eligible to receive outdoor relief; while so long as her husband was in evidence the only form of relief available to the family would have been "the house." On this account collusion is sometimes suspected between husband and wife; and no doubt there are instances in which the woman could, if she would, put the authorities upon the track of the deserter. But she has usually had such a taste of the quality of the departed one that she is above all things anxious to avoid being made instrumental in bringing him back.

There is, however, one case in which the deserted wife is not merely willing but ferociously anxious to set "the law" upon her husband's track. That is the case—not a very infrequent one—in which desertion takes the form of elopement. Then the wife feels herself indeed "a woman scorn'd," and becomes a fury. She proclaims her wrongs abroad, concealing from none her intention to have her husband "lumbered." To that end she hastens to make herself chargeable to the parish, even if she has to go into "the house" for a time. By that means she makes the guardians her servants. They are legally bound to take the defaulting husband if they can, and the wife is generally able sooner or later to give them such information as will enable them to make the arrest. If at the arrest, or later at the police court, the wife and the paramour of the husband meet face to face, very dramatic scenes (to put the matter mildly) usually result. One particular kind of desertion often ends in dramatic consequences which, though some might think them farcical, are by no means comic to the parties concerned. A young widow with two or three children dependent upon her "goes on the parish." The guardians decide that the best form of relief is to place the children in the district school and leave the mother free-handed to earn her own living. The widow has a spice of the adventure in her, and presently slips off, when the guardians lose sight of her. In her new sphere, wherever or whatever it may be, she assumes the part sometimes of an unmarried woman, but more frequently that of a widow "without encumbrance." In either character she gets married; and then comes a time when, through the proverbial kind friend or some accident, the guardians "get wind" of what has happened and of where the woman is to be found. Possessed of this knowledge, they immediately act upon the legal principle that the man who marries a woman takes over her responsibilities. The children in charge of a "removal officer," are sent to

the home of the mother's new husband, who is thus made aware for the first time that he has become liable for the support of a ready-made family. As a rule the man does not rise to the situation. He does not support the family; he settles the matter so far as he is concerned by running away. Occasionally, however, this proceeding is reversed. The woman has perhaps discovered that her second husband is a man of wrath, and, not caring to meet his interrogations, *she* "steps it." Cases are on record in which women who have acted upon this plan have taken a third husband. With many of the poor the belief is still current that either a deserted wife or husband can legally marry again after a lapse of seven years. Some of the deserted women do get married again, even within a shorter period; and then perhaps the first one turns up again, and "scenes in the circle" ensue. If he finds his wife comfortably settled he cares not to play the part of Enoch Arden. He may go away again, but it will be for a consideration. The hardest case of the return of the wanderer in this connection is where he swoops down upon any little "belongings" the deserted wife may have got around her by her own exertions, but failed to have had protected by a magistrates' order. But it is due to the runaway-husband class to say that, though such cases do occur, they are comparatively rare.

THE ROWING "COACH."

THERE is a large and active demand for instructors of this class; but, taken all round, the supply is wanting in quantity and still more in quality. The universities are best off in this respect, owing to their numerical strength, and still more to the concentration of their members in a single locality. But other clubs have usually to put up with what coaching they can get, which in some cases is none at all.

The coach is commonly, if only from the force of circumstances, a more or less competent oar himself; but competent oarsmanship is neither essential nor all-sufficient for the making of a good coach. The mere art of rowing, though not always easy to learn, is not very difficult to teach—at any rate in its broader details. But good oarsmen do not always make a fast crew, as many a good oar will remember with a pang. The fact is, that, though the principles of good rowing are simple and well known, the conditions which ensure the speed of a particular crew in a particular boat are complex and sometimes incomprehensible. These conditions depend partly on the workmen and partly on their tools, and it is in discovering and conforming to these that the art of good coaching consists.

Every rowing-man knows the importance to a crew of being "well together;" and though nothing but constant practice can give this advantage, good coaching can do much to accelerate its attainment. Mere exhortation is commonly all that a third-rate coach can rise to. "Get hold of the beginning together." "Sharp away with your hands." "Steadily forward with the bodies." "Don't slide too soon"—etc. All this is excellent as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The cause of the error and its remedy, as well as the fact of its existence, ought to be brought home to the offender; and this is where good coaching tells. It is easy, for instance, for a coach when the boat is travelling unsteadily to adjure the crew to "keep her off the bow oars;" but it is often a much harder matter to make out why she rolls on to the bow side at all, and to point out the means of restoring her equilibrium. This particular irregularity may be due to the bow oars, or some of them, feathering under water; or to the stroke oars, or some of them, rowing light at the finish ("washing out," as they term it expressively on the tideway); or to some inequality in the level of the hands on the recovery; or to crooked swing; or possibly to great inequalities of weight on the two sides; or to some combination of these causes: or, again, it may be entirely due to the boat being twisted, or the riggers being set wrong, or the slides not being straight with the keel. With all these possibilities to contemplate, a coach, to do his work properly, needs a quick eye, a clear head, and tolerably extensive knowledge. At the present day it is certainly indispensable for a coach who undertakes the charge of a crew to know something of the boat-builder's craft, that he may be able, within limits, to adjust the ship to their needs. A suitable boat is the first condition of success; but the causes of the superiority of one boat over another are often incomprehensible even to boat-builders. Sometimes this superiority is seen—usually by some accident—to be very marked; and it is safe to surmise that the better men have been beaten by the better boat more than once in the annals of boat-racing. But though a coach cannot be expected to give reasons for a boat's character, he ought to be able to detect it with considerable precision. A crew are often misled, by feeling more comfortable in one boat than another, into thinking that the more comfortable boat is also the faster. This is not always the case, and a coach must be on his guard against falling into the same error. The pace of a boat is often judged by looking at the water "cleared" between each stroke; but this is not always a trustworthy test, for a stern wind or a slight "hang" over the stretches will give an appearance of pace which is really fictitious. The best guide is the boat's nose; and by observing how—not how fast—this moves between the strokes a good critic can get a pretty accurate idea of a boat's capabilities.

The necessity of getting a suitable boat is now generally recognized; but the oars do not always receive the attention they deserve. A set of racing oars is provided; and if they are fairly balanced and fairly stiff it is generally assumed that no more can be done. But a form of oar which will suit one man or one boat or one crew may be altogether unsuited to another. In the first place, the sizes of men's hands differ; and it is difficult for a light-weight to work properly if his oar-handle is too large. Where it is much too large, the oar should be discarded altogether, regardless of all prejudices about breaking the set.

The moral and mental qualifications of a good coach are almost as important in their way as his technical knowledge. He must keep his crew in a good temper, and hopeful without being over-confident. He should never let a fault rest until it is either cured or shown to be incurable. Mere abuse carries no edification, and is either irritating or dispiriting.

"No. 2, you're rowing damnably; I've told you so for the last fortnight, and I tell you so again." This criticism, which was once addressed by a distinguished oar (and a very bad coach) to a member of a crew that he was training, is an instance of the degradation which abusive coaching can reach; but it illustrates a tendency from which all coaches are not as free as they ought to be. But the coach should be merciless towards carelessness or rebellion, and of course should not tolerate any argument "from the boat." His advice should be delivered as far as possible while the blades are on the feather; for his words might be drowned in the noise of the actual stroke. It should also flow on in a pretty constant stream; for quantity as well as quality has an educational value in this case. Indeed, I have known a well-known and successful coach, when distanced by the boat he was instructing, toil on manfully in the rear, shouting "Yah!" with apparently the happiest effect on the efforts of the crew.

PERSIAN DOCTORS.

THE Persians have one never-failing subject of conversation: that subject is their health. The pleasure of talking about the weather is denied to them; for, as eleven months out of the twelve are fine in Persia, the subject does not present sufficient variety. But a Persian, to whatever class of society he may belong, is never tired of talking about his ailments, real or supposed. In his eyes all Feringhis (Europeans) are doctors, and the European doctor is the very best of all. For many years at Shiraz there lived an old Swede who had walked into Persia in his youth. He knew nothing of medicine on his arrival; but, finding that the natives constantly solicited his advice, he bought a few medical books and literally acquired a certain amount of knowledge by carrying out the good old principle of "*Fiat experimentum in corpore vili*." Happily the Hakim Sahib also believed in the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*." As a rule his drugs were harmless. "I have different coloured liquids," said he, "and as long as there is bread and water to be had I am never at a loss for a pill." The pills were floured for the common people and gilded for the rich. At seventy years of age the Hakim Sahib died. He held the position of physician to the forces of the province, and was deservedly respected by natives and Europeans.

When I arrived in the great city of Hamadan no European doctor had been seen in the place for many years. I could not speak a word of the language: this was an additional attraction. A crowd of some two to three hundred persons used to besiege my quarters every morning. Of course many came from curiosity; others wanted not medicine but miracles. One man said that he had a serpent within him which preyed upon his vitals; others declared themselves bewitched. Among the women, the thin wished to become stout, the stout thin. A recipe for eternal youth was constantly inquired for. Hopeless cases—the maimed, the halt, and the blind—arrived in crowds. Many came merely to describe the symptoms of others whom they personated. So great was the crush, such was the excitement, that a guard of soldiers had to be obtained. The natural result followed: the native doctors of Hamadan found themselves without a patient. The Persian naturally preferred gratuitous physic, with the additional show of a real European doctor, to paying for the services of those who practised medicine upon the principles of Aflatoon (Plato), Galenus (Galen), Abu Senna (Avicenna), and Pocrat (Hippocrates). The profession in Hamadan became indignant, and naturally took steps to protect its own interest. The house of the European doctor was surrounded by an infuriated mob. The same charges that used to be made in Europe in the Middle Ages against the Jews were preferred against the foreign interloper. These accusations were as horrible as they were ridiculous. One in particular, which was traced to the principal native physician of the place, was the usual one of child-stealing with the intent to use the blood of the victim in unholy arts. The instigator of the riot received a bastinado outside the European's door.

After a time as I learned the language, I established a *modus vivendi* with the native doctors, and in many cases they became my friends. Very curious was their mode of practice; equally strange was the way in which they were remunerated. Outwardly, at least, the principal professors of medicine were strict Mussulmans. When sent for to a patient's house, the native doctor would regulate the length of his visit entirely by the wealth and position of his patient. He would look at the tongue and feel the pulses of both wrists with true professional gravity. With praiseworthy ingenuity he would elude any attempt to obtain a direct opinion, and then he would write a prescription, the ingredients many or few as the patient was rich or poor. Usually, if called in to a great personage he would supply pills which were supposed to be made with pulverized gems, or he would declare that the drugs of which the prescription was to be compounded could only be obtained perfectly pure from a particular apothecary with whom he had an understanding. Next he would proceed to prescribe the diet of the patient with great exactitude, denouncing some particular kind of food as specially hurtful. If possessed of a stethoscope, he would make great play with it, gravely applying it to various portions of the patient's body, and, after obtaining a profound silence, would proceed to listen at the wrong end of the instrument. Many strange but classical remedies were in constant use in his practice. A cataplasm of live worms would be applied to the patient's skull-cap; he would be sewn up in a sheepskin freshly taken from the animal, or literally placed in a hotbed of horse manure. As long as the patient, or the patient's friends were satisfied with the treatment, the practitioner would continue his visits. Any and every remedy suggested by the bystanders—and in the Persian sick-room the bystanders are always many, and quiet at a Persian patient's bedside is unknown—would be tried. But, as a rule, the Persian doctor's remedies are inert, or at least harmless, save by their bulk; for in Persia physic is often given in quart doses and at frequent intervals. When the native doctor looked upon the case as hopeless, he usually made some excuse

to avoid further attendance: firstly, because in case of death there is no fee; secondly, because he who is last in attendance always has the discredit of the loss of the patient. Now is the time when the European doctor generally appears upon the scene; and if he be a wise man and the patient's case seems hopeless, he too declines to prescribe. Few Persians will submit to any surgical operation: this is partly due to the fact that maiming is still a judicial punishment. Some other practitioner now possibly takes charge of the case; or a dervish, or perhaps a wise woman, is called in. Sometimes nature works an unexpected cure: when one of the three gets the credit of it. Or, hearing that the patient is better, the original practitioner immediately reappears. A battle-royal now takes place at the sick man's bedside; the matter is put to the vote; one of the rivals remains in triumphant possession of the field, and stakes his reputation upon the result. If the patient recovers, the doctor demands an exorbitant fee, and is paid according to the patient's wealth, gratitude, or credulity.

As a rule, the native doctor has undergone no course of study. He either sets up in some place where he is a stranger, or he inherits the practice of his father or of a deceased master. Of course it is pure empiricism. According to the Persians, all diseases are either hot or cold; all remedies are either cold or hot. Thus quinine, ice, and wine are hot remedies; calomel and tartar emetic are cold ones. The physician, when called in to a "hot" disease, prescribes a "cold" remedy, and *vice versa*. If the patient does not improve, the physician immediately prescribes a hot remedy; and with hot remedies he now perseveres until the termination of the case. But a few among the more intelligent doctors may be described as waiters upon Providence. These, the real sages of the profession, confine themselves to harmless but mysterious pills—to bulky but innocuous remedies, such as the juice of water-melons or pomegranates, or sugar-candy and water, or honey and water acidulated with vinegar. Unfortunately, like their prototypes in Europe of fifty years ago, the native doctors all persistently bleed their patients. Most Persians are bled once a month when in health, and no one would neglect the operation at the vernal equinox. Perhaps bleeding comes naturally to them.

The ladies are the best clients of the Persian doctor. Hair-washes, face-washes, dentifrices, and philtres are in constant request; love-potions are regularly inquired for. But the great safeguard against the heroic remedies which the less intelligent among the native doctors are fond of employing is the fact that a native never takes a dose of physic until he has previously obtained a favourable answer from Heaven in the shape of an omen. Should he have the potion at his lips, if he happen to sneeze it is enough; the physic is thrown to the dogs, and another practitioner is called in.

Surgery in Persia is only practised by barbers and Jews, the former of whom are also dentists and bone-setters.

SOME NEW NOVELS.*

"MISS NANCY STOCKER."

THIS story has some very clever and agreeable characteristics. It is of exceedingly slight texture, however, and can be recommended as perfectly safe reading for persons whose nerves are likely to be shaken by startling incidents and thrilling situations. For, after all, we have become so accustomed (in fiction) to the fraudulent substitution of one will for another that what is in itself a great crime, and may entail the most awful consequences, no longer produces even the faintest flutter of sensation in the hardened reader of romances. Mr. Blatherwick appears to be of opinion that it is better to err with Plato than to be right with commoner personages; at any rate, he seems to have taken sides with those learned philosophers who have assured us that the novel of incident has been worked out, and that there is nothing now left for novelists to do but to combine studies of character with as good literary composition as can be pressed into service; and in both these respects he is more than passably successful. About the titular heroine (who is the beneficent fairy made incarnate) and about the benevolent cripple (who is a sort of Moltke on a peace footing for the skill with which he manoeuvres from the privacy of his closet) there is something original, a great deal of pleasantness and freshness, and a modicum of what is really admirable; and the subordinate personages are equally well managed in their proper degree. A very happy touch is that whereby the beneficent fairy is represented to have obtained no more credit for her heroic "tarradiddle" than Cassandra for her unerring prophecies. With a sigh it must be recorded that the writer of this story (Vol. II., p. 119) has fallen into the old mistake about a "Frankenstein." There was reason to believe that that "monster" had been exterminated; but it is evidently as difficult as the hydra was to deal with. In one respect the story may be noted as especially appropriate to our "Jubilee" year; for the titular heroine is a lady who "still likes to give a dainty little dinner on the 24th of May, and hear the Queen's health drunk with all honours."

"ELIZABETH'S FORTUNE."

We have here an autobiographical fictitious narrative paraded as a novel, though certainly the name of novel is not expressly claimed. It cannot be too often or too urgently impressed upon novelists that careful construction is of the utmost consequence, that the "damnable iteration" of the first person singular is monotonous and wearisome, and that dramatic purpose is best served by letting a story develop itself by the direct agency and apparently independent contributions of the various characters. Otherwise,

as in this example of the autobiographical method, the story resolves itself into a series of more or less disconnected sketches, exhibiting the experience gained, or supposed to have been gained, in divers positions of life among divers types of persons. An orange-girl becomes servant-girl, and describes the family which she served in the latter capacity; then the servant-girl desires to "better herself," and gravitates towards the stage. That takes place before the first volume is completed; and the rest of the three volumes is occupied for the most part with clever pictures of such persons and such adventures as the "poor player"—being a good-looking young woman rather than a born or even a feasible actress—is likely or unlikely to meet with. There are some striking portraits painted with a firmness and distinctness which seem to testify of "study from the life;" and there are some well-arranged situations which will cause interest, pleasure, anxiety, and other kinds of emotion.

"GARRISON GOSSIP."

These two volumes are not badly entitled; they are certainly full of such gossip as might very well be current among the less refined circles of society in a garrison town. Lively the gossip is, with a modicum of scandal. The topics are chiefly match-making, officer-hunting, flirtation, marriages, *trousseaux*, assignations, and the like. The principal event is a curious affair between two married ladies, one of whom is supposed to "save" the other, just as she is on the point of eloping with a gallant captain, who is himself married and who apparently has neither wit nor words nor worth, action nor utterance, nor the power of speech to move anybody, nor any bodily attraction beyond a prodigious moustache. The married lady who would have eloped with the captain and the captain who would have eloped with the married lady are supposed to have families of their own; which, no doubt, adds to the piquancy of the situation. Still more piquancy is given by the fact that the lady who has been "saved" against her will is so grateful for her saviour's officiousness, that she actually spreads abroad a story to the effect that it was the officious lady who was anxious to elope with the captain. All these matters are related with much vivacity in plain, straightforward, soldierly style; but they are simply bald statements; there are no subtle revelations of the way in which the human heart is moved to utter depravity, of the diabolical spells under which the married lady succumbed, and so on. The elopement, too, was quite superfluous, as it seems that the captain with the moustache and the married lady had means of meeting whenever they pleased. The fact is that we are shown certain effects but not the causes, when the why and the wherefore are exactly what we should like to know. Nor does the author trouble himself much about literary graces; but his somewhat rough-and-ready handling is probably true enough to reality, and is not incompatible with effectiveness and pleasantry.

TILLOTSON'S SHILLING FICTION.*

The six little books published in this series are all good; but we must own, as a lady was once heard to do of her fifty-six nephews and nieces, that we like some of them better than others. In "Don Gesualdo" Ouida is at her very best. Her study of the simple-minded, ignorant, tender-hearted young priest is intensely pathetic; the proportions of the story are precisely what they should be, and the quality of reserve, which is often elsewhere so sadly lacking, is present throughout. Only a rash generalization or two and an occasional exuberant epithet remind us of the extravagances of "Idalia" and "Strathmore." "A Rainy June" is not up to the same level. It is one of those innumerable stories made up of letters from many different persons, of which Mr. Henry James's "Pension Beaurepas" is perhaps the best English example. Collections of this sort are nearly always amusing, and "A Rainy June" is no exception. That humorous fate which seems to dog Ouida's printers has been even more active than usual. Errors of accent and orthography in the too numerous French words are to be looked for as a matter of course; but even in Ouida we scarcely expect to find such a sentence as this in a letter to a bride: "I quite understand that the Prince looks like a picture, and he has made life an erratic poem for you for a month."

Miss Rhoda Broughton seldom fails of being readable and vivid; but she comes nearer than usual to failure in "Betty's Visions." Mrs. Oliphant is the only living writer who can bring the ghostly element into modern life with anything like a convincing air. The story called "Mrs. Smith of Longmains," which is bound up with "Betty's Visions," is more successful; but it is not new; it has been circulating in slightly varying shapes for the last three years at least.

"John Needham's Double" is a horrible little murder story, resting upon an extraordinary likeness between two unconnected men. Mr. Hatton, like Dickens, has had the wise boldness to leave the likeness unexplained by any link of relationship; but he has strained his point by making the initials of the murderer the same with those of his victim. He has also weakly yielded to the prevailing fashion of visions; and his story is no exception to the general rule that in fiction the vision is the destruction of verisimilitude.

Miss Dora Russell's story is distinguished from the rest of the series by possessing a frontispiece, and this frontispiece is a disfigurement. Otherwise it is a well-made rather conventional story of the supplanting of the rightful by the wrongful heir.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has artfully taken the words from the pen of his critics and put them into the mouth of one of his own persons. "This is only a performance," says the eccentric uncle, "of the old farce 'High Life below Stairs.'" Those who have a taste for farce of the wildest order told in an airy manner cannot do better than expend a shilling on "Topside and Turvey."

* "Miss Nancy Stocker." By Charles Blatherwick. Two vols. (London: Chapman and Hall.)

"Elizabeth's Fortune." By Bertha Thomas. Three vols. (London: Richard Bentley and Son.)

"Garrison Gossip." By John Strange Winter. Two vols. (London: F. V. White and Co.)

* "A Rainy June." By Ouida. "John Needham's Double." By Joseph Hatton. "Don Gesualdo." By Ouida. "James Daunt's Fate." By Dora Russell. "Betty's Visions." By Rhoda Broughton. "Topside and Turvey." By Percy Fitzgerald. (Edin: Tillotson and Son. London: George Routledge and Sons.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THIRD EDITION.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE FACTORY DISCOVERED.—MANY ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, March 19.—Intelligence received here from St. Petersburg states that since the frustration of the attempt against the life of the Czar on the 13th inst the St. Petersburg police have discovered, in the Pouschkarskaia Culitza a fresh Nihilist meeting place, in which a secret printing press and appliances for the manufacture of infernal machines were found. Fifty persons were arrested. Very strict orders have been given to the police as well as to all house-porters to use the greatest vigilance in noting any occurrence of a suspicious character. The three students of the St. Petersburg University arrested in the Newsky Prospect on the 13th inst. with bombs in their possession are named Anderieievky, Huifetroff, and Gueneraloff.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The *Official Messenger* to-day states that the Rector of the St. Petersburg University yesterday delivered an address in the theatre of the university before the educational authorities, the professors, and a very large number of students. Referring to the official intelligence of the arrest of three students of the university with bombs in their possession, the Rector expressed the feelings of painful surprise and deep abhorrence with which their crime inspired him. He proceeded to call upon the students to make a strong protest against such misdeeds, and to record their condemnation in an address expressing warm devotion to the Emperor. The official account adds that the Rector's speech was received with loud and prolonged marks of approval, and that at its conclusion the students sang the Russian National Anthem.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—A decree is published this morning providing that the number of junior officers in all the infantry regiments shall be supplemented so as to be brought up to the figure fixed by law.

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—An imperial ukase is promulgated to-day ordering the expropriation of land for the continuation of the Transcaspien Railway as far as Samarkand.

THE SUPPLY OF ADMIRALTY DRAWINGS TO FOREIGN POWERS.

Mr. James Rowlands will on Monday ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it has been the practice, whenever the representatives of friendly Powers have made formal applications to inspect Government workshops and arsenals, or to obtain copies of drawings and plans of war-ships, machinery, or armaments, to grant facilities sought by such persons. And, whether it is the case that naval designs have been furnished to the American, Russian, and other Governments. Sir Henry Tyler will put a similar question to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

LORD CADOGAN'S GIFT TO THE CHELSEA CONSERVATIVES

Lord Cadogan presided last night at the annual meeting of the Chelsea Conservative Association, held in the Chelsea Town Hall. It was announced that his lordship was about to present a new club-house to the association. His lordship, in replying to a vote of thanks, said it had been his desire for some time past to present his Conservative friends in Chelsea with an habitation worthy of the society. Happily the difficulties which stood in the way were now fairly removed, and he had at last secured a worthy site for the building. He hoped to be able to hand the building over to the members of the association before Christmas.

LORD PEMBROKE ON PARTY POLITICS.

Lord Pembroke, speaking at Dinton last night, said that Conservative speakers talked too much about the politics of the day, and too little about general ideas upon which men's beliefs were really founded. In the past, speaking generally, Liberals had been in favour of extension of the franchise, while Conservatives distrusted it. Thus many working men had learned to look upon the Conservative party as the party of the upper classes, and Liberals as the champions of the labourers. But that state of things had passed away. Political power was in the hands of the masses, and the Conservative party depended upon popular support. There was no reason why there should not be complete sympathy between them and the working classes. Modern Conservatism united, Radicalism divided all orders. Class antagonism was the deadliest enemy of reform, making reformers mischievous and destructive, and the conservative classes timid and obstructive. Party traditions had changed, and it was the Conservatives who now relied on broad facts and sober arguments.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Petitions relating to ninety different subjects have already been presented to the House of Commons. Three of the petitions are signed by more than 10,000 persons, and twelve others by over 1,000. From the 27th of January to the 15th of March, eighty-eight petitions, bearing 34,275 signatures, were presented in favour of the Early Closing Bill. Fifty-five petitions (5,560 signatures) were presented against the Bill. No fewer than 186 petitions, 159 of the number being officially signed, were presented up to the 15th of March in favour of the Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill. One hundred and forty-four petitions, bearing 16,596 signatures, had been laid on the table of the House of Commons in favour of the Hares Preservation Bill. Ninety-five petitions for the discontinuance of the Sunday postal delivery were last night laid on the table of the House of Commons.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO OLYMPIA.

In anticipation of the visit of the Queen to Olympia at Kensington this morning a special performance by the Paris Hippodrome was organised by the management, the programme being first submitted to her Majesty for approval. The establishment was busy from an early hour in preparing for the royal visit, and a specially constructed dais was erected in the centre of the grand promenade for the Queen and the other members of the royal family and the suite. The entrance to the stables and the private entrance in Blythe-road were also carpeted, and a wheeled chair was provided to convey the Queen round the buildings. Luncheon was provided for the royal party in the ante-room adjoining the private entrance. The performance, which was timed to commence at eleven, was to be of three-quarters of an hour's duration, and at its close her Majesty was to visit the stables. Shortly after half-past ten the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain), Mr. Herbert Waterlow, and General Duncan Bailey arrived at Olympia, and were joined by Mr. W. A. Bevan and Mr. Frederick S. Vincent, representing the staff, to receive the Queen. A large crowd of people assembled in the vicinity of the private entrance, the morning being fine and warm.

THE ACTION AGAINST LORD LONSDALE.

In the Queen's Bench Division to-day, the case of *Ingham v. Lord Lonsdale* and another was mentioned. Mr. Justice Wills said that they were asked to stay execution pending a motion for a new trial. He did not think that there was any ground for impeaching the summing-up of Mr. Justice Field; but he thought that there was enough to support the motion upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Seeing that the plaintiff was a married woman he thought the defendants ought to have some security in case the decision should be reversed. The execution would therefore be stayed.

A REPORTED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Dr. McLaughlin, head physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, reports the marvellous and unprecedented cure of thirty patients in the last stage of consumption solely by means of injections of carbonic acid gas. The gas is prepared according to the system described in a recent paper by a professor in the Lyons University. The medical authorities at the hospital express the belief that an absolute cure for consumption has been found.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain has now definitely arranged to visit Edinburgh on the 15th of April. The meeting which he will address in the evening will be under the auspices of the Liberal Unionist Association for the east and north of Scotland and the National Radical Union. An invitation signed by 600 residents in East Stirlingshire and in Falkirk will to-day be sent to Mr. Chamberlain inviting him to address a meeting at Falkirk during his tour in Scotland.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE DE TOURVILLE CASE.

The petition in the matter of the Brigham estates for the appointment of a receiver came before Mr. Justice Kay this morning, but was ordered to stand over till next Saturday under very peculiar circumstances. It is alleged that young De Tourville, who if alive is entitled to the estates, is dead; a body resembling his having been found on the shore of the Bay of Naples. Counsel appeared for the guardian *ad litem*, when Mr. Justice Kay inquired how such guardian could have been appointed by the court as Order 13, Rule 1, laid it down that the infant for whom the guardian is required should have been previously served with notice of the application for appointment. An affidavit of a chartered accountant at Manchester was handed up to his lordship, who, seeing that the requirements of the said rule and order were complied with, adjourned the case till next Saturday, remarking that he should require the fullest explanation how the gentleman could have sworn the child had been served when he knew the child was dead.

THE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO LONDON DISTRESS.

The house-to-house inquiry which has been ordered by the Local Government Board into the distress alleged to exist in the poorer quarters of the metropolis was begun this morning. It may be stated that of the four typical districts selected for visitation the whole of St. George's-in-the-East, Battersea, and Deptford will be dealt with; but only the more thickly populated parts of Hackney will be included, these being those portions comprised within the southern and central divisions of the borough. The system which has been devised is comparable in some respects to that adopted at the taking of the census, and similar machinery will be employed, the Registrar-General having undertaken to collect and collate the returns. The "enumerators" number in all about a hundred, and they in several instances have had experience as census-takers. In each of the four districts two of the registrars of births and deaths have been appointed to superintend the issue and collection of the cards of interrogatory. These cards, when filled in, are to be sent to Somerset House to be tabulated and prepared as a parliamentary paper. In each district, containing a population of about 50,000 persons, it is purposed to exclude from the returns all occupiers not belonging to the working or labouring classes. The latter are to be visited house by house, and replies are expected to the following questions, each card having also to be filled up with the number of the district, sub-district, enumeration district, name of street, and number of the house. The name of the occupier, his country of birth, and occupation are first to be demanded; and he will be asked to state whether he is single, married, or widowed; his age; how long resident in London, and what neighbourhood. He is to say whether his wife, how many children, and other relatives live with him; how many rooms he occupies; what weekly rent he pays; "whether he is physically equal to ordinary manual labour," and "if not equal, whether disabled permanently or temporarily." If the occupier is in work at present, he is to say whether his employment is regular or irregular, and what are his weekly wages or earnings. It is proposed that the inquiry shall be concluded as soon as possible, and it is understood that Saturday was chosen deliberately as the best day on which to begin, as it is believed that the information will then be easier to obtain.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

An accident occurred on the South Tottenham line this morning, resulting in five persons being injured. It appears that a light engine belonging to the Great-Eastern Railway Company came into collision with the 4.55 workmen's train from South Tottenham to the City near Harringay Park station.

FAILURE OF TRAVELLING-BAG MANUFACTURERS.

At the London Bankruptcy Court to-day the failure was announced of Messrs. Jenner and Knewstubb, of 33, St. James's-street and Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, the well-known travelling-bag manufacturers. The liabilities are stated at £30,000, and the assets £21,000. Mr. H. G. Smallman is the solicitor to the proceeding.

MR. BORLASE, M.P.

With reference to the announcement of the impending resignation of Mr. Borlase, M.P. for the St. Austell Division of Cornwall, the Central News is enabled to state that the honourable gentleman has not asked for the Chiltern Hundreds, but intends to place his resignation before his election committee, and pending their reply will take no further action. Should he, however, resign, it is certain that none but a Gladstonian candidate will be accepted by the local Liberal Association.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER IN WALES.

A correspondent states that a disgraceful pugilistic encounter is reported from Aberystwith. The encounter, which was of a desperate character, took place between two well-known professional gentlemen in the town, and arose out of a feeling of jealousy about a woman. The fight was arranged to come off on the Castle grounds; but finding that the police had information of the arrangement, it was decided to engage carriages, and the two gentlemen, with their backers and seconds, drove off to Llandycharn, where the combat ensued. Several rounds were fought when one of the combatants, who was bleeding freely, became completely exhausted, and the struggle was given up.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

The barge *Elisa*, of Bristol, has been lost with all hands. She left Bristol on Monday for Cardiff. Next day she was sighted off Lavernock point, two miles beyond Cardiff. A terrific snow-storm then prevailed, and it is supposed that the vessel in endeavouring to turn was dashed to pieces. Her crew numbered four hands.

THE WEATHER.

The severe weather which set in at the early part of the week continues, notwithstanding the slight break yesterday evening. At nine o'clock this morning in Hyde Park, 7 deg. of frost were recorded at the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society. The barometer, which has been rising for four days, now stands at 30.23, the register yesterday having been 30.15. Ice completely covers the Serpentine.

SANDOWN PARK MILITARY STEEPLECHASES.

A telegram from Esher states that the frost is more severe than ever this morning, and, consequently, racing is again postponed.

The Prince of Wales will leave London for Dover this evening en route for Berlin, as her Majesty's representative on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the birthday of the German Emperor. His Royal Highness will be absent for about a week.

The Queen will hold a Council on Friday, the 25th of March, at Windsor Castle.

It is understood that the First Lord of the Treasury will give notice on Monday of his intention to move, at the commencement of Tuesday's sitting, for urgency for the Crimes Bill. Members having Bills and motions on the paper for Tuesday and Wednesday have been informed that both those days will be required by the Government.

The Duke of Cambridge has accepted the invitation of Lord Bateman to meet the representatives of the Colonial Conference, her Majesty's Ministers, the Agents-General for the Colonies, and a distinguished party at a banquet at the St. George's Club, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 20th of April next.

We understand that in view of the representations recently made to him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is disposed to recommend a subvention of £2,000 a year to the Victoria University.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

There is a quiet demand for money in the open market at 2 per cent. for short loans, and the rate for discount is 2½ to 2½ per cent.

The Stock Markets, while showing little general animation, are firm in tone, and prices, where they are changed, are mostly better. Consols are unaltered, while Home Railways show a slight advance, as well as Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues. Foreign Securities show little feature, but are steady, and American Securities are hardly changed.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (April) are unchanged at 101½ to 101½, and 101½ to 101½. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted 100½ to 100½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 88½ to 89.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has risen ½, Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, Sheffield A 1, North British ½, and South-Eastern Deferred ½. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference stock has risen ½, the Second ½, the Third ¼, the Guaranteed ¼, Mexican Ordinary ½, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Unified has risen ½, Italian Five per Cents. of 1861 ½, Peruvian Six per Cents. of 1870 ½, Russian of 1873 ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ½, and Turkish Tribute ¼.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have fallen ½, Central Pacific ¼, Ohio ¼, and Reading ½; but Louisville has risen ½, and Erie ½.

Messrs. A. P. Turner and Co. have received the following prices per cable, asked for the named shares and bonds in New York and Boston, on Thursday, March 17, at noon:—Lehigh Valley Railroad shares, 56½; Missouri Pacific Railroad shares, 107½; Baltimore and Ohio shares, 170; Pullman Car shares, 140; Cleveland, Columbia, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Common shares, 64; Mexican Central Sevens (non-assent), 63; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas General Consolidated Sixes, 99½; Texas and Pacific Consolidated of 1905, —; Texas and Pacific Rio Grande Dividend First Mortgage Sixes, 73½; Texas and Pacific Income Land Grant of 1915, 63; St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Dividend Bonds, due 1894, 39; Richmond and Danville Debenture Sixes of

1927, 109; Houston and Texas Central General Mortgage Sixes of 1921, 69; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia First Consolidated Fives of 1956, 99½; Denver, Rio Grande, and Western First Sixes of 1911, 75; New York and New England Common shares 62½; Texas and Pacific shares, 27½; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia New First Preference shares, 74½.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. are authorized to receive subscriptions for 8,500,000 dols. first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, being part of a present issue of 10,500,000 dols. and of an authorized issue of 12,500,000 dols. Of the amount now offered, 20,000,000 dols. in fully-paid bonds have been accepted in payment for rolling-stock and equipments now on the line. The price of issue is 92 per cent. (4s. per dol.), or £184 per bond of 1,000 dols., payable £10 on application, £40 on allotment, and the balance extending over a period of three months, with the option of paying up in full under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The company was incorporated to acquire the existing Mexican National Railway Company, and to complete and operate the entire line; an amicable foreclosure of the existing mortgage being now in progress, and the plan of reorganization having been accepted with almost entire unanimity by holders of existing bonds, who have deposited their bonds to carry it out. The present issue is to provide funds for the completion and equipment of the line, and to discharge all incidental outlays.

The statutory accounts of the London Assurance Corporation for the year 1886 have been issued. The assets amount to £3,371,911, and the income from all sources to £756,506. The premiums were as follows, namely:—Marine, £169,518; fire, £300,671; life, £146,374. The dividend paid to the shareholders was £89,655, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital; the profit on the marine account for the last closed year (1884) was £37,008; and there was transferred from the fire account £46,000, and from the life account £16,775, to the credit of the profit and loss account.

The letters of allotment for the issue of £800,000 trust certificates of the Buenos Ayres Harbour Works Trust were posted yesterday evening.

| ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. | | FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS. | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Consols | 101½ 101½ | Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868 | 101 103 |
| Ditto Account (April) | 101½ 101½ | Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 | 101 103 |
| Reduced Three per Cents. | 100½ 100½ | Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds | 71½ 72½ |
| New Three per Cents. | 100½ 100½ | Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes | 88 90 |
| New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. | 88½ 89 | Ditto Five per Cent. Silver | 63 65 |
| India Stock Four per Cent. | 101 101½ | Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865 | 100 102 |
| Ditto Three per Cent. | 86½ 87 | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871 | 98½ 99½ |
| Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper | 69½ 69½ | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875 | 98 99 |
| Ditto 4½ per Ct. Rupee Paper | 72½ 72½ | Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883 | 92½ 93½ |
| Bank of England Stock | 993 995 xd | Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870 | 100 102 |
| Metropolitan 3½ per Cent. | 107 107½ | Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873 | 100 102 |
| COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. | | Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion | 99 101 |
| Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-15 | 105 106 | Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March | 110 112 |
| N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-5-8-9-10 | 102½ 102½ | Ditto Six p. Cent. of 1895, June | 108 110 |
| N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins. | 97 98 | Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A | 69 70 |
| Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95 | 106 108 | Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888 | 62½ 63½ |
| S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916 | 98½ 99½ | Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed | 98 98½ |
| Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901 | 106 108 | Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain | 93½ 94½ |
| Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904 | 106 108 | Ditto Four per Cent. Unified | 73½ 73½ |
| AMERICAN SECURITIES. | | Ditto Five per Cent. Preference | 96½ 96½ |
| United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds | 110½ 111½ | Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh | 71½ 71½ |
| Ditto Four per Cent. | 110½ 110½ | Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886 | 92 94 |
| Virginia Funded Bonds | 50 57 | Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage | 93½ 94½ |
| New York, Pennsylvania, and | | French Three per Cent. Rentes | 79½ 80½ |
| Ohio First Mortgage Bonds | 49½ 49½ | Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872 | 107½ 108½ |
| Central Pacific Shares | 39½ 39½ | Greek Five per Cent. of 1879 | 80 82 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul | 92½ 92½ xd | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881 | 62 62½ |
| Denver and Rio Grande Shares | 21½ 21½ | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884 | 62 62½ |
| Illinois Shares | 133 134 | Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881 | 79½ 80 |
| Lake Shore and Michigan | | Italian Five per Cent. of 1861 | 95½ 95½ |
| Southern 100-dol. Shares | 97½ 97½ | Mexican Old Three per Cent. | 28½ 28½ |
| Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. | | Ditto of 1864 | 12½ 12½ |
| Shares | 66½ 66½ | Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880 | 103 105 |
| New York Central Shares | 114½ 115 xd | Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870 | 16½ 16½ |
| New York, Lake Erie, & Western | | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 | 13½ 13½ |
| 100-dol. Shares | 34½ 35 | Portuguese Three per Cent. | 54½ 54½ |
| Ditto Preference Six per Cent. | 74 75 | Russian Five per Cent. of 1871 | 91½ 92½ |
| Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds | 101½ 102½ | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 | 93½ 94½ |
| New York, Ontario, and Western | | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873 | 94½ 94½ |
| Shares | 18½ 18½ | Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875 | 88 90 |
| Ohio and Mississippi Shares | 28½ 29½ | Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort. | 99 101 |
| Oregon and California Seven per | | Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort. | 90 92 |
| Cent. Preference Shares | 29 29½ | Spanish Four per Cent. | 64½ 64½ |
| Pennsylvania Shares | 59½ 59½ | Ditto Two per Cent. | 46½ 46½ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Shares | 109½ 109½ | Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 | 102 104 |
| Ditto General Mortgage Bonds | 105½ 105½ | Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1 | 21½ 21½ |
| Union Pacific Shares | 57½ 59½ | Ditto Nine per Cent. | 21½ 21½ |
| Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific | | Ditto Six & Five per Ct. " 2 | 13½ 13½ |
| Ordinary Shares | 17½ 18 | Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 | 71½ 72½ |
| Ditto 100-dol. Preference | 31 31½ | Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854 | 93 95 |
| BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS. | | Ditto Five per Cent. Defence | 83½ 84½ |
| Caledonian | 99½ 99½ | Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883 | 52½ 53 |
| Great Eastern | 68½ 68½ | BANKS. | |
| Great Northern Ordinary | 111½ 111½ | Anglo-Egyptian | 16 17 |
| Ditto A | 103½ 104 | City | 18½ 19½ |
| Great Western | 135½ 136½ | Colonial | 34 36 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 111½ 111½ | Consolidated | 6½ 7½ |
| London and Brighton Ordinary | 131 133 | Imperial Ottoman | 10 10-16 |
| Ditto A | 130½ 130½ | London and County | 81½ 82½ |
| London, Chatham, & Dover Ord. | 23½ 24½ | London and Westminster | 61 61 |
| Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference | 100½ 101½ | London Joint Stock | 63 68 |
| London and North-Western | 164½ 164½ | National Provincial (£12 paid) | 40½ 50½ |
| London and South-Western | 128 129 | Union of London | 35½ 37½ |
| Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln | 74 75 | MINING SHARES. | |
| Ditto A | 42 42½ | Cape Copper | 21½ 23½ |
| Metropolitan | 111½ 112½ | Indian Consolidated | 1 1½ |
| Metropolitan District | 39½ 40½ | Mason and Barry | 8½ 8½ |
| Midland | 124½ 124½ | Montana | 8½ 9 |
| North British | 101 101½ | Mysore Gold | 63½ 64 |
| North-Eastern | 154 154½ | Oreogum Gold | 4½ 1½ |
| North Staffordshire | 93½ 94½ | Richmond Consolidated | 4½ 4½ |
| South-Eastern Ordinary | 128 131 | Rio Tinto | 10½ 10½ |
| Ditto Deferred | 110½ 111 | St. John del Rey | 45 55 |
| Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary | 13½ 14½ | Thariss Sulphur | 3 3½ |
| Ditto First Preference Stock | 77½ 78 | United Mexican | 2½ 3½ |
| Ditto Second Preference Stock | 61½ 61½ | TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES. | |
| Ditto Third Preference Stock | 33½ 34½ | Anglo-American | 33½ 34½ |
| Ditto Guaranteed | 76½ 77 | Brazilian Submarine | 10½ 10½ |
| Canadian Pacific Shares | 63 63½ | Consolidated Telephone | 34 34 |
| Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares | 127 129 | Direct United States | 83½ 83½ |
| Lombardo-Venetian | 71½-16 81-15 | Eastern | 10½ 10½ |
| Mexican Ordinary | 63½ 63½ | Eastern Extension | 11½ 12 |
| Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref. | 122 122½ | Globe Ordinary | 5 5½ |
| Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref. | 84½ 85½ | Ditto Preference | 12½ 12½ |
| Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual | | India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and | |
| Debenture Stock | 121 123 | Telegraph Works | 21½ 22½ |
| MISCELLANEOUS SHARES. | | Oriental Telephone | 3-16 5-16 |
| Australian Agricultural | 119 124 | Telegraph Construction | 36 36½ xd |
| Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid) | 2½ 3 | United Telephone | 11½ 12½ |
| Hudson's Bay | 22½ 22½ | Western and Brazilian | 7½ 7½ |
| National Discount | 10½ 11 | TRAMWAY SHARES. | |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam | 59 61 | Dublin | 10½ 10½ xd |
| Royal Mail Steam | 37 39 | Glasgow | 12½ 13 xd |
| Suez Canal | 80 80½ | Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus | 10½ 11½ xd |
| | | London | 19½ 20 |
| | | London Street | 19½ 20½ |
| | | North Metropolitan | 21 21½ |

Quarter past One.

The tone of the Stock Markets continues firm. Compared with the prices given above, Consols have advanced ½ per cent. to 101½ to 101½ for money and 101½ to 101½ for the account. Chatham Preference is ½ higher at 101½, Mexican Railway Ordinary ¼ at 63½, the Second Preference ¼ at 84½, Russian of 1873 ¼ at 94½, Egyptian Preference ¼ at 96½, Italian ¼ at 95½, Denver ¼ at 28½, and New York Central ¼ at 115.

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPECIAL REPORT.

At the close of a long and tedious Ministerial catechism, in which some fifty or sixty questions had been put and answered, Mr. Dillon rose last night in a full house to ask for leave to move the adjournment in order that he might discuss, as "a definite matter of urgent public importance," the arrest of the Reverend Father Kelleher, parish priest of Youghal, under a warrant issued by Judge Boyd, of the Bankruptcy Court, and the disturbances and loss of life which resulted from the issue of the warrant. Of course the House refused to grant leave; but equally of course the honourable member had provided himself with the support, not of the necessary forty, but of eighty or a hundred members, including not only the bulk of the Parnellites but of such shining lights of the Gladstonian party as Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Conyngham, Mr. Cossham, and the rest, who habitually "better their instructions" by being, if possible, more Parnellite than Mr. Parnell himself. Mr. Dillon was not long in stating his case; but he would have been longer had he not found himself subject to embarrassing restraint from the Speaker. He had made but very little progress with what promised to be a terrible denunciation of Judge Boyd for daring to issue a warrant against a parish priest when the Speaker naturally interfered, and declined to allow the conduct of the judge of a superior court to be impugned on a mere motion for adjournment. If the judge were to be attacked at all, it must be on a distinct and definite motion setting forth the charges against him. This ruling visibly disconcerted Mr. Dillon and his friends, who had obviously stored up "a power o' rhetoric" for the annihilation of the unhappy Judge Boyd. But as they were not permitted to use their stores, even though Mr. Dillon pleaded that "the strength of his case" rested on his ability to denounce the judge, they had to do as well as they could without them.

Mr. Dillon's main grievance was that Father Kelleher, who had been arrested for refusing to give evidence before the Bankruptcy Court in a case arising out of the operation of the Plan of Campaign, was not summoned to give *bona fide* evidence, but only because he was the parish priest; and as, from the nature of his office, he must know the secrets of his parishioners, "a partisan judge, who used his power of committal as a political weapon, to put down his political opponents," hoped to "make him turn informer against his own people." Over and above this complaint, Mr. Dillon protested against the action of the police when, on making an unsuccessful attempt to arrest Father Kelleher, a riot ensued, and they charged the people, bayonetting one of them, who died from his wound. Mr. Dillon did not mince his language or water his complaints, so that, although brief, he was vigorous enough, and he distinctly charged the Government with having tried to "goad the people into sufficient outrage to justify the passing of a Coercion Act," his view being that the fatal charge of the police was "part and parcel of a deliberate policy."

The Chief Secretary for Ireland spent only ten minutes in reply, and it is fair to point out that in his brief answer he never showed the slightest trace of temper, or want of courtesy, or indeed any quality which called in any way for rebuke, whether serious or slight. It is necessary to point this out because of the unaccountable violence with which he was afterwards attacked through five or six long hours, not only by the Parnellites, but by Gladstonian Liberals, who, without the least warrant, assailed him in the bitterest terms for the "tone" and "manner" of his reply. Indeed, the assault was so inexplicable that one can only come to the conclusion that it had been determined on in anticipation, and that, whatever the nature of Mr. Balfour's speech, the attack would have been made all the same.

All that Mr. Balfour did was to recognize the fact that he had to make a determined stand in the interests of law and order; and this stand he proceeded to make with a resolute will but with perfect courtesy and politeness. He repudiated as "monstrous and unfounded" the accusation that the Government wished to "goad the people into excesses in order to secure the passage of a Coercion Bill," and he justified the judge who committed for contempt a witness who refused to appear before him; for it was absurd to suppose that any man could be free from summons as a witness merely because he happened to be a priest. Committal was the only weapon at the judge's disposal to enable him to assert the jurisdiction of his court when it was defied. As to the rioting, Mr. Balfour's tale was very different from Mr. Dillon's. Mr. Dillon had suggested that only one policeman was touched, and that he probably only got "a scratch upon the forehead;" but Mr. Balfour showed that twenty-one out of twenty-two were struck, fifteen of them were hurt, and three of them were seriously hurt, and that the charge was not ordered by the commanding officer until the lives of the police were absolutely in danger. In conclusion, he declared, with an emphasis which somewhat exasperated the Parnellites, that those who were really responsible for "goading on the people" to outrage were those who carried out the "illegal plan of spoliation" known as the Plan of Campaign; and though Mr. Dillon shouted defiantly that that was the people's "salvation," Mr. Balfour took no further notice of the cry than to declare that even now Ireland would be peaceable in every district if only the agitators would "cease from their baneful work."

With the debate which ensued it is unnecessary to deal at any great length. For the most part carried on by Parnellites, a Gladstonian Liberal every now and then threw himself into it to denounce Mr. Balfour and his "tone" and "temper;" and the Parnellites, though always ready to carry on the discussion when it showed signs of flagging, always gave way to a Gladstonian whenever one showed a desire to fight their battle for them. The Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists practically took no part in the debate, and their reticence was reasonable and explicable enough; but what was extraordinary was the fact that, though Sir William Harcourt and many of the Gladstonian leaders were present throughout, and heard follower after follower assailing the Government for simply carrying out their duty in endeavouring to maintain the law, they had no word of protest to offer, and gave no hint or suggestion that in their opinion the Government were unfairly attacked. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., began the Gladstonian attacks upon the Chief Secretary,

and with quite a lofty air of superiority gravely lectured Mr. Balfour upon good behaviour, telling him that he ought to be "calm," "respectful," "without temper," and "without undue emphasis," whereas he had really "displayed temper," and "shown a dictatorial spirit." This gave a sufficient hint to other Radicals as to the proper line to pursue, and, if they did not all quite agree as to the right way of following it up, it was not from want of good intention. Mr. Picton (who was sadly bothered about the pronunciation of the name of the town wherein the riot occurred, but finally decided in favour of a dissyllabic "You-all") praised the rioters for their "peaceful and constitutional agitation," and condemned Mr. Balfour for considering the riot "a comparatively trivial affair." Mr. Picton himself, in a fine poetic frenzy, preferred to regard it as "the first shot in a battle—the opening of a dread carnival." Mr. Handel Cossham was severe upon the Chief Secretary for "flippancy" and "want of feeling;" Dr. Wallace regarded him, from a Scotch point of view, as indulging in the most hazardous experiment in charioteering since Father Phœbus entrusted Phaeton with the temporary driving of the solar tandem;" which was the sole classical contribution to the discussion, and even that was a trifle laboured. Mr. Labouchere, with his usual airy lightness, to which a perverse Parliament will never attach any serious meaning, avowed his belief that the Government really are "goading the Irish people" to outrage, and are "weak men trying to be strong." Mr. Jacob Bright abused the Government for remaining silent under such a terrible series of assaults, and he brought up the leader of the House, who in a few sentences defended Mr. Balfour from the unfair and ungenerous attacks upon him, and flatly declined, on behalf of the Government, to discuss the details of a case now undergoing judicial investigation. Of the Parnellite speeches it is unnecessary to say more than that there were many of them, and that they were all of the same pattern.

Mr. Parnell brought the debate to a close by a speech which ended at eleven o'clock at night, and which, while characteristically cold and deliberate in utterance, was full of seething passion. Mr. Balfour, he said, might, like Byron's pirate, be "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat;" but his mildness of manner would "not enable him to escape the retribution which the judgment of history would assign to him." It was amid great interruption and uproar that he spoke of the right honourable gentleman, as "entering upon his task of bloodshed," "showing more callousness and indifference than any previous Chief Secretary," "having a lie put into his mouth," and "signalizing his first week of office by a murder;" but the honourable gentleman was permitted, though under protest, to say all the strong things he could imagine, and when he had finished the question was put, "That this House do now adjourn." There was much laughter and ironical cheering when Sir William Harcourt and the other Gladstonian occupants of the front Opposition bench rose from their seats and hurried out of the House to avoid giving a vote; and when the division was over it was found that the motion for adjournment had been negatived by 226 votes to 88, many of the Liberal Unionists having remained to support the Government.

The House then passed to the orders of the day, and the rest of the sitting was spent in a final discussion upon the cloture rule, which, after the disposal of the few remaining amendments, was passed amid loud cheers by 262 votes to 41, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

"MORE ADMIRALTY CURIOSITIES."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We particularly commend to the consideration of members of Parliament and every one interested in the efficiency of the navy, some startling figures given in the *St. James's Gazette* of Tuesday, under the heading of 'More Admiralty Curiosities.' These figures show, in the plainest manner, that 'the payments out of Vote 3 (Admiralty Office) have for years, one might almost say for generations, been the spoil of the most flagrant jobbery.' To those who, like ourselves, have devoted a quarter of a century to pointing out that each successive so-called reorganization of the Admiralty simply means an increase of the pension-list without any corresponding increase of efficiency, the indictment of our contemporary will not come as a revelation; but if, when this vote is discussed in the House, something is not said on the matter, we shall be much disappointed."

"Veritas," writing to us from the Admiralty, says:—"In justice to myself and to my colleagues, I feel compelled to call attention to an error in your article of the 15th inst. on 'Admiralty Curiosities.' The lower division of the Accountant-General's Department, the article states, number 155, and take up £34,632, an average of £223. This, however, is wrong. On reference to the Estimates it will be seen that the lower division of the above department number 128, and take up £18,340, or an average of £143 only. The remainder of the staff, consisting of Admiralty writers (old scale), the inspector of yard accounts and his assistants, dockyard writers, Civil Service writers, etc., although quoted under the head of 'Lower Division,' are of quite distinct grades. I trust the insertion of these few facts will help to remove any false impression that might otherwise have been created in regard to the lower division."

EGYPTIAN EXPENDITURE.

Every attempt to reduce the Egyptian expenditure, or even to adjust the burden on the country, continues (the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says) to be met by the unceasing hostility of France, to such an extent that even those Powers who formerly showed a disposition to support her are unable to follow her unprincipled lead. Even an attempt to reduce the light dues in Alexandria Harbour had to be abandoned. Attention has been drawn to the large amount spent by the different Administrations in subscriptions to and advertisements in the native newspapers. A sum amounting to over £2,000 yearly is thus contributed by the Egyptian Government, through the influence of French officials, to the native press, which, recognizing that it is indebted to French patronage, is consistently hostile to the Anglo-Egyptian Administration. Another sum of £1,000 is literally thrown away as a subsidy to the Havas Agency for circulating mendacious reports concerning English policy. This subsidy, annulled some time ago, was renewed under French pressure by the ever-complaisant Anglo-Egyptian Government.

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

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The announcement of the German Emperor's intention to confer the Black Eagle on Count Robilant is regarded as an event of high significance. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—

It is regarded here as a public recognition on the part of the Emperor of the gratifying and important fact that Italy has again renewed the formal expression of her adhesion to the league between Austria and Germany, which ever since its formation in 1879 has been the firm and effective bulwark of European peace. The dominant factor of the situation is now the triple defensive alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, and it requires no words of comment to point out the far-reaching meaning of this factor, which will give Russia pause if she still harbour any aggressive design against the sphere of Austrian interests in the East, as well as damp the ardour of the Revanchists in France. Prince Bismarck must naturally desire to let both France and Russia know the policy of Italy, and the bestowal of the Black Eagle on Count Robilant is a sufficient hint enough to all concerned.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that the high distinction conferred on Count Robilant has produced a most reassuring effect on public opinion there.

The certainty that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy are now in close alliance not only diminishes much of the fear that has been entertained about Russo-French combinations, but also makes it appear doubtful whether war will now break out at all. It has always been suspected that the war party in Russia was speculating more upon the divisions between the European Powers than upon Russia's own strength; and similar calculations were attributed to the French Chauvinists. It will be seen shortly whether these surmises were correct, for the state of suspense in which Europe has been living cannot be indefinitely prolonged; and, if Russia's intentions be peaceful, some unmistakable proof of this will have to be given. For the present, it is enough that Europe should feel that Count Robilant's policy has given Russia and France very strong motives for remaining quiet.

The high distinction to be bestowed on Count Robilant and the resignation of Herr von Keudell have produced a deep impression here, remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—

It is thought that these two facts indicate in the first place that the Austro-German-Italian treaty was really signed on the 4th of March last, in spite of assertions to the contrary; and, next, that the negotiations relative to the treaty were conducted without participation of Herr von Keudell, whose unexpected resignation, suddenly announced on Thursday afternoon, is thus explained. It is certain that it is perceived, somewhat late, that there has been an incomprehensible remissness in watching a diplomatic event which is considered here as one of the most momentous for France which has occurred for a long time. If this treaty contain, as is asserted, a clause binding Italy to interfere in the event of a struggle in which Austria is involved, the alarm of France would be amply justified, in spite of all assurances to the contrary. As Austria is only menaced with a conflict against Russia, it is believed here that the intervention of Italy would have the effect of paralyzing the forces of Russia, and of leaving France completely isolated and exposed to the contingencies which might occur.

THE RUSSIAN PLOTS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* gives some later particulars of the plot against the Czar. It is now affirmed that all three of the chief culprits come from the south, and belong to Cossack families. The explosive engines found on the arrested students each contained about 7 lb. of dynamite or melinite, and 200 poisoned bullets. The prisoners behave with much insolent boldness, as usual. Several soldiers, it is reported, have also been arrested. Yesterday afternoon there was a loyal demonstration of students in the St. Petersburg University. The occasion which gave rise to it was a funeral service in the university chapel in memory of a recently deceased professor. Returning to one of the large halls of the university after the service, a large number of students clamoured for M. Andreisky, the rector, and on the latter's appearance they set up loud shouts of "Long live the Czar!" A couple of students who were heard to hiss were severely beaten, their clothes being nearly torn off their backs. As soon as order was restored, a short address of loyalty and devotion to the Emperor was there and then drawn up and covered with hundreds of signatures.

The Austrian papers abound in details of the twofold conspiracy, Nihilistic and military. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that arrests continue not only in St. Petersburg, but in Cronstadt and other garrisons, partly for the Nihilist conspiracy, partly for the military, between which it is said a close connection can be traced. The *Tagblatt* reports a daring Nihilist outrage in Moscow, where on the eleventh of this month the Nihilists tried to extort a sum of 15,000 roubles from a rich lady. They first sent a letter threatening her with death unless she gave them the money. She warned the police, and two officers came to protect her. When the Nihilists arrived they discharged their revolvers at the policemen, wounding one of them in the hand, but were soon disarmed; one Nihilist being stabbed in the back by the cook, who came to the assistance of her mistress, armed with a kitchen-knife. Several arrests have been made, and Major-General Jurkovski, the chief of the Moscow police, has gone to St. Petersburg to report on the affair. On Wednesday night another gang of Nihilists were surprised at Odessa; a student of the Novorossi University, with his sister and another girl student, being arrested, and a great quantity of explosives and tools for making bombs found in their house. The two girls, it is said, were flogged till they fell down insensible. The well-known Nihilist Degaeff, who was recently seen in St. Petersburg, and whose arrest was falsely reported, is believed to be the real head of both the Nihilist and military conspiracies.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT A FIRE.

According to the accounts published this morning of the fire at the Richmond Hotel at Buffalo, it appears that the flames were first discovered in the cloak-room on the first floor of the building. The shaft of the elevator acted as a flue, and within a few minutes every floor of the building was on fire. An electric alarm-bell had been fitted on each floor, and this being put into action speedily awakened the large number of people who were sleeping in the hotel. They rushed to the windows, from which some leaped in desperation, while others managed to escape by walking along the parapets to the adjoining houses. The accounts of some of the escapes almost exceed belief. It is stated that one person, despairing of the possibility of getting out of the house, returned to his bed prepared to die, but was rescued by a fireman who gallantly brought him forth from the flames. Another hung from a window-sill for four minutes while the flames were scorching his hands, and was then fetched down by means of a ladder. A third went hand over hand along the telegraph-wire to an adjoining house; but when three others attempted to follow him the wire broke, and they were precipitated to the ground and seriously injured. It is stated that of 125 guests in the hotel twelve were killed and twenty-five were injured. The loss of property by the fire is estimated at 500,000 dols.

THE MURDERS IN PARIS.

Though the murderer of Mdme. de Montille, her *femme de chambre*, and that servant's daughter, has not yet been arrested, the police seem to have obtained a clue to his identity. The *conciierge*, when putting out the gas for the night, met a man on the stairs, whom he allowed to pass because he said he was going to call on Mdme. Montille. There are serious reasons for believing that this visitor was the murderer, and that he committed the crime between five and six o'clock in the morning, after passing the night in the apartment. The investigations which have been made have convinced the police that the triple murder was committed with the object of robbery. The murderer did his utmost to open the iron strong box which contained his victim's jewels, but he failed. Nevertheless it is believed that he carried off property of considerable value. It is found difficult to establish exactly of what that property consisted, as Mdme. de Montille was always very reserved in speaking about her fortune. While examining the room the detectives found a pair of man's linen cuffs, with mother-of-pearl buttons in them. These buttons bear initials which correspond with those on a leather waistband also found in the apartment. The police have discovered in Mdme. de Montille's correspondence several letters signed with a name with which the initials correspond exactly. The cook has declared to the examining magistrate that she knows the man who wrote the letters referred to, and that he had come to dine several times with her mistress. The police are stated to be on the track of this individual, whose name is said to be Gaston Geisler.

THE LONDON FLOUR-MILLERS AND FREE TRADE.

A meeting of the London Flour-Millers' Association was held yesterday at 61, Mark-lane, to consider the desirability of agitating for the imposition of a duty upon foreign flour. Mr. E. R. Lightfoot, who presided, said it was generally agreed that the large and increasing importation of flour from abroad exercised a very prejudicial effect upon the milling trade. Many mills had been closed altogether, while others were only working at half-time, and a large amount of money was lying idle. The country had had free trade for forty years, and they were now feeling its effects in earnest. Canada tried the system for six years, and became very nearly ruined; but since protection had been reverted to he ventured to say that they could hardly find a man engaged in trade in the Dominion who was not prospering. His own opinion was that all imported commodities of a similar nature to those grown or manufactured in this kingdom should be taxed. This would protect native industries, and at the same time give employment to labour. He moved a resolution requesting the council of the British and Irish Millers' Association to present a petition to Parliament praying that a moderate duty might be levied upon all imports of flour. Mr. A. Robinson seconded the motion. After discussion, a resolution in substitution of the original motion was agreed to, asking the council to institute inquiries into the causes of the present depression in the milling trade, and to consider whether it would not be advisable to urge the imposition of a moderate duty upon foreign flour.

MR. BRIGHT ON FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Bright has written the following letter to Mr. J. Dacosta:—"Reform Club, March 15, 1887. Dear Sir,—I thank you for your letter and pamphlet and for the copy of Lord Grey's good letter. It seems as if nothing can be done to arrest the mischief which is constantly growing in England and in India from our foreign policy. We must go on to some catastrophe, as I suppose that nations only learn through calamity, and perhaps we may learn, although it may be too late. The evil does not exist only in one political party. Tory and Liberal Administrations commit much the same blunders and crimes, and yet the people do not come in and demand a change. They do not see clearly, and they are helpless, because in a sense blind. I hope you may open some eyes; but, to tell you the truth, I have long felt little but despair.—Yours very sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT."

PREACHERS IN LONDON TO-MORROW.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 10.30, Prebendary Harry Jones; afternoon, 3.15, Canon Gregory; evening, 7.0, Rev. Aubrey L. Moore.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Morning, 10.0, Rev. W. F. J. Romaine; afternoon, 3.0, Canon Rowsell; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. Fage Roberts.
CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Morning, 11.0, the Dean of Manchester; afternoon, 3.0, Canon Durrant.
CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Noon, Canon Drake.
CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Henry White; evening, 7.0, the Dean of Manchester.
TEMPLE CHURCH.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Vaughan; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. Dr. Ainger.
LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Wace; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. C. J. Ball.
GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Stokoe.
ROLLS CHAPEL, Chancery-lane.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. John Congreve.
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Albemarle-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Francis Palmer.
ST. ANDREW'S, Ashley-place.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. A. Gerald Bowman.
BERKELEY CHAPEL, Mayfair.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. White; afternoon, 3.30 (Children's Service), Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
ST. PHILIP'S, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. F. L. Donaldson; afternoon, 4.0, Rev. Horace Waller on "Church in Central Africa"; evening, 7.0, Rev. Harry Jones.
ROYAL MILITARY CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks.—Evening, 6.0, Rev. Corbett Moore.
ST. AGNES'S, Kensington Park.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. H. D. Nihill; evening, 7.0, Rev. Thomas B. Dover.
ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, Gresham-street.—Morning, 11.45, Rev. R. Rowley; evening, 7.0, the Bishop of Colchester.
ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, Queen Victoria-street.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. T. Hancock; afternoon, 3.45, Lecture, "Social Duty," Rev. C. W. Stubbs; evening, 7.0 and 8.30, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.
ST. BRIDE'S, Fleet-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. C. W. Kett; evening, 7.0, Rev. E. C. Hawkins.
ST. ANDREW'S, Holborn.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. H. Blunt; evening, 7.0, Rev. J. W. Shepard.
ALL HALLOWS' BARKING, E.C.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. J. Mason; afternoon, 4.0, Rev. W. Bellars.
ST. BOTOLPH'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. R. H. Hadden; evening, 6.30, Archdeacon Gifford.
ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. J. B. Donovan.
ST. GEORGE'S, Botolph-lane.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. W. E. Moll; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. Sinclair.
ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Afternoon, 3.30, Rev. C. J. Ridgeway (for men only).
FOUNDLING CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Mommie.
PRO-CATHEDRAL, Kensington.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. C. Harington Moore; evening, 7.0, Rev. James Lawless.
ST. MARY'S, Moorfields.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. L. G. Vere.
FARM-STREET, Berkeley-square, W.—Morning, 11, Father Considine; afternoon, 4, Father Coleridge.
UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Mr. McClure; afternoon, 3.30, Mr. W. B. File.
METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington Butts.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
THE CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.
BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. James Baillie.
BELGRAVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Adolph Saphir; evening, 7.0, Rev. Hugh Shearer.
KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Charles Moinet; evening, 7.0, Mr. George Clarke.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Kensington Park-road, Notting-hill.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson.
ST. COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, Belgravia.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Donald Macleod; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Paterson.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Regent-square.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Oswald Dykes.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Crouch-hill, N.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. C. Murphy.
CALEDONIAN (SCOTCH) CHURCH, Holloway-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. J. S. Forsyth.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown-court, Covent-garden.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Macleod, editor of *Good Words*; evening, 6.30, Rev. A. M. Philip.
FALCON-SQUARE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Aldersgate-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. H. Storrow.
PADDINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Marylebone-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. G. D. Macgregor.
WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham-court-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Jackson Wray.
FRENCH HUGUENOT CHURCH, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Pasteur Neel. (Services in French.)
THE THEISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. C. Voysey.

ARREST OF FATHER KELLEHER.

Father Kelleher, parish priest of Youghal, was arrested yesterday by a messenger from the Bankruptcy Court, for having disregarded Judge Boyd's summons to attend and give evidence with reference to the part taken by him at a meeting of the tenantry on the Ponsonby estate, on the occasion of their lodging their rents with secret trustees under the Plan of Campaign. There was no effort made to prevent the execution of the warrant; and Father Kelleher, when apprehended, drove to the railway station without any further guard than two Bankruptcy Court messengers and a constable. A crowd followed, Father Kelleher, addressing them from a railway-carriage window, thanked them for their sympathy. As the train was moving off he called for a cheer for the Plan of Campaign. On arrival in Cork the mayor and a section of the Parnellite members of the corporation were in waiting and presented him with an address of sympathy. In replying, Father Kelleher said that, no matter what course may be pursued towards him, he should never swerve from the position he had taken up. As Father Kelleher took his departure in a slow train for Dublin he called for cheers for the Plan of Campaign. On the rest of the journey Father Kelleher was made the object of popular demonstrations at every stopping-place. At Thurles railway station he was met by Dr. Croke, the Archbishop of Cashel, twelve priests, and some thousands of people. Dr. Croke, addressing Father Kelleher, said:—

You take with you to prison the sympathy and good wishes, as well as the approval, of the Archbishop, the priests, and people of Tipperary. You have, in fact, the Irish priesthood and the whole Irish race at your back. You now represent two great principles—the principle of opposition to unjust actions in regard to rent, and the principle, eminently a priestly one, of guarding faithfully the confidence of your flock. Those principles could not be in safer keeping. No Government has ever successfully grappled with the Irish priesthood. The present Tory Government will rue the day on which they threw down afresh the gage of battle to the united priests and bishops of Ireland.

In reply, Father Kelleher said he had endeavoured to stand between the rack-rented and downtrodden tenants and their cruel oppressors. He had no reason to regret what he had done. At Charleville station a band turned out with craped instruments, and carrying black flags. At Limerick Junction addresses were presented to Father Kelleher. On arriving at the Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, which was reached shortly before ten o'clock at night, Father Kelleher was received by the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. Healy, M.P., Mr. Murphy, M.P., Mr. Harrington, M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., Dr. Kenny, M.P., several members of the Dublin Corporation, and a large crowd of Nationalists, with flags and bands. The platform and its approaches were in charge of a strong force of police. A scene of great disorder ensued when the train steamed into the station, the crowd breaking through the lines of the police to congratulate Father Kelleher and offer him a hearty welcome. Having shaken hands with the principal Nationalists, Father Kelleher pushed his way through the crowd to the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which he drove off, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Mr. William O'Brien, and other gentlemen, to the Imperial Hotel, cheers being given again and again along the route for the Plan of Campaign. At the hotel an address of congratulation and welcome was read by the Lord Mayor and presented to Father Kelleher, who, replying, said that he had lived among a rack-rented and cruelly oppressed tenantry who, as a last resource, were compelled to take refuge within the entrenchment of what was called the Plan of Campaign. This he approved of, and blessed it with his whole heart. His people had from day to day confided to him secrets in his own house. They had communicated to him trusts which he, as a priest, was bound to regard as perfectly sacred. Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. T. M. Healy, and Mr. McCullough who formerly represented Glasgow, also addressed the meeting, which soon afterwards separated. Mr. Kelleher remained at the Imperial Hotel for the night.

DRESSES AT THE DRAWING ROOM.

At the Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace, yesterday, the Queen wore a train and dress of black satin trimmed with black guipure lace, and a white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and pearls. Her Majesty wore four rows of large pearls and pearl and diamond ornaments; the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, Royal Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Order. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of red embroidered satin, veiled in fine point de Gaze and looped with bunches of poppies, train of the embroidered satin and draped with the same beautiful lace, corsage to correspond. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, opals and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, the Order of the Royal Red Cross, and the Danish family Order. Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, wore a dress of pale primrose satin and crape, trimmed with clusters of shaded feathers, train and bodice of pompadour satin to correspond. Headdress, a tiara of sapphires and diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, sapphires and diamonds. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Royal Red Cross, St. Isabella of Portugal, the Hessian and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Orders. Princess Victoria of Wales wore a train of rose-pink poult de soie, lined faille and trimmed tulle and bunches of roses and foliage tied with noeds of ribbons, corsage to correspond, over a petticoat of tulle in draperies, over faille festooned with bunches of roses and foliage tied with ribbons. Ornaments—pearls, diamonds, and rubies. Order, Victoria and Albert.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, describing some of the dresses worn at the Drawing-Room, says:—"A most artistic dress was of satin in the beautiful green-blue colour of a duck's egg, shot with ivory. The petticoat was of ivory satin, beautifully embroidered with golden oak-leaves and acorns. The train and bodice were black velvet lined with ivory satin. A very distinguished-looking toilette was composed of cream-coloured brocade lighted up with threads of gold. Some fine old Venice point composed the trimming, in conjunction with exquisite embroideries. The train and bodice were Lyons velvet in a golden shade of bronze trimmed with a velvet and lined with silk. A very lovely dress was composed of brocade in amethyst and gold, combined with amethyst satin relieved with satin of a paler shade and draped with some very fine old Brussels lace. The train was hung from the shoulders, and consisted of velvet in a deeper tone of amethyst, forming a beautiful harmony with the other tints. It was bordered with velvet and lined with satin. Plumes of shaded amethyst feathers were gracefully arranged on the bodice, and a fan of similar feathers was carried instead of a bouquet. A dress, in which some soft tones of colour were exquisitely blended, was worn by a lady who is one of the brides of this season. The train and bodice were made of ivory and gold brocade lined with satin and bordered with ivory velvet and clusters of feathers in the same soft shade. This was worn over a dress of ivory satin with petticoat of unequalled and magnificent old Valenciennes of

the fifteenth century. The lace itself is in a tint of ivory, and was held by plumes of ivory feathers. A splendid tiara of diamonds was worn with this dress. Two sisters went as a duet in blue and pink. Over a petticoat of pink crêpe and tulle one wore a train of striped pink silk. Her sister wore a train of pale blue moiré over a ball-dress of tulle and crêpe in the same cerulean hue. Two other sisters made an effective contrast in white and soft red respectively. An uncommon mixture of colours was achieved in a Court train of grey velvet lined with orange satin, depending from the shoulder. The petticoat was black and white silk embroidered with orange rosebuds and raised over a petticoat of orange satin trimmed with a garland of wall-flowers. A lovely and a spring-like dress had a train of velvet in a bright soft shade of apple-green, lined with moiré of the same colour. This was worn over a petticoat on which a pompadour design of pink rosebuds and green leaves was delicately thrown up upon a ground of creamy white. The bodice was of the brocade, with velvet folded like flower petals round the shoulders. A beautiful old-world brocade, with groups of flowers in dreamy tints upon a ground of pearl coloured satin, formed the train of one of the prettiest Court dresses seen yesterday. A much admired dress was all one cloud of silvery grey.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

Officials relations between the Russian and Chinese Governments have (a St. Petersburg telegram says) recently assumed a very friendly character. In regard to the boundary questions which are continually being raised, it appears that in the districts very remote from St. Petersburg and Peking both Governments admit that they are often unable to determine the exact line of demarcation between their conteminous territories, and have agreed to leave minor differences for future arrangement, so as to gain the necessary time for acquiring more exact information.

The Peking Government is (according to a Tientsin telegram) at present giving much attention to improving the efficiency of the Chinese navy in conformity with the policy which has been recommended to China by the friendly Powers, the main points of which are self-reliance and ability to fulfil engagements without having recourse to foreign assistance. In this connection the maintenance and defence of Port Hamilton and the protection of the Korean mainland, concerning which China has just concluded an agreement with England, are the latest, and are recognized in official quarters as not the least important, of China's obligations. Li Hung Chang, who has been the chief advocate of this policy—Port Hamilton having been ceded by England to China at the latter's express desire—appointed the Marquis Tseng as chief of the Chinese Admiralty in order to secure a coadjutor entering into his views and at the same time capable of giving them effect. The cruisers ordered in Germany are being rapidly pushed forward, and are sufficiently advanced to be ready for inspection. Admiral Lang, under whose direction contracts for the Chinese Government are being executed in England, will proceed to Stettin to inspect two cruisers of the belted type, which are being constructed at that place, carrying guns of 21 centimetres calibre.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTIONS.

A letter from Nice says:—"It does not seem to be known in London that there is a new panic throughout the entire Riviera at present, originating in a prediction that the earthquake will be renewed on the 24th inst." The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Professor Falb's predictions of more frequent shocks of earthquake about the 9th of this month have been verified. Not only on that day were continued tremblings noticed, but on the 11th the inhabitants of Diano Marina and Oneglia and the surrounding district were pretty well shaken by a stronger shock, which caused a panic, and completed the destruction of some already tottering houses. It is not very reassuring to hear from Professor Falb that he expects other earthquakes on the 23rd and 24th inst.; in April on the 7th and 8th; in May on the 5th, 6th, and 7th; in June on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 21st, and 28th; in July on the 20th, 24th, 25th; in August on the 3rd, 19th, and 20th; the 17th and 18th of September; the 16th of October; the 6th, 14th, and 15th of November; and the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December. Some of the promised shocks, too, are to be as violent and destructive as those of last month."

TORPEDO-BOATS FOR TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has placed an order with the Barrow Ship-building Company for two submarine torpedo-boats similar to the one they have built for the British Government.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN WALES.

A White Paper is issued this morning, which shows that the net annual income derived by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from property in Wales is £31,000. The annual payments made by the Commissioners to Bishops, chapters, archdeacons, and others in Wales (including £1,500 paid to St. David's College, Lampeter) amount to £32,023. The annual value of grants in augmentation of benefices in Wales amounts to £33,198.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A private circular is about to be issued, signed by the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal, to all interested in Manchester and districts. The circular points out that the time has come when Manchester and the surrounding towns must decide whether the ship canal shall or shall not be made. It appeals to Lancashire and the neighbourhood to raise three millions, and says that unless that amount is raised the ship canal will not be made.

COLLIERY-OWNERS AND INCOME TAX.

A deputation representing the Mining Association of Great Britain had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons last evening, for the purpose of calling attention to the hardships suffered by colliery-owners in the mode of assessment for income tax. Mr. Goschen, in reply, said he was afraid he could not hold out any hope that the Government would be able to take any action in the matter this session. He admitted the existence of many hardships in the administration of the tax, but it would be difficult to attempt to deal with them singly.

THE RIVAL GRAND JURIES AT WATERFORD.

At the Waterford County Courthouse yesterday the grand jury summoned by Colonel Hillier were sworn in by the Clerk of the Crown. A large force of police was stationed in the building, in anticipation of interruptions from the supporters of Sir Thomas Esmonde, but they did not interfere. Sir Thomas Esmonde held a meeting in the Town Hall, at which the grand jury summoned by him were present. The meeting was addressed by him and Mr. Biggar, and resolutions denouncing the Government were passed.

INCIDENTS OF SPORT IN INDIA.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have published for Mr. J. Moray Brown, late 79th Cameron Highlanders, a book which contains records of some exceedingly interesting incidents of Indian sport.

A PLUCKY BOAR.

The author had his first experience at hog-hunting at Kamptee, in the Central Provinces of India; and this is his account of the death of the first boar in the pursuit of which he took part. He thinks that for fierce impetuous courage, dogged pluck, cunning, and rapidity both of movement and action, the wild boar of India has few if any equals among the beasts of the chase.

I went at him full tilt, when he met me with a gallant charge, but the spear sped true, and I rolled him over. This was repeated twice, when he went and lay down under a small bush. Thompson now joined me. Whilst we were consulting as to what tactics to pursue, the boar trotted out into the open, with the evident intention of renewing the fight; but on second thoughts he retired under another bush. As he lay here we galloped past in turns, he meeting us in a half-charge each time we went by. I speared him twice, but the second time unfortunately twisted my spear-head. Thompson, however, being very short-sighted, missed him each time. Thinking he must be dead, as he made no further movement, I was preparing to dismount, when up he got and charged out like a shot at Thompson, whose Arab he cut badly above the stifle before he had time to spear. I then had a shy at him, but my spear being practically useless for offensive purposes, all I could do was to fend him off in his charge. Tossing the foam from his jaws, and eyeing us contemptuously, the boar trotted off with a surly grunt towards a small bush-covered hillock only a short distance from the main hills. All that we could do was to follow, and keep him in sight until our horse-keepers should come up with the spare spears, and Thompson's second horse. Whilst watching the boar, whom we had marked down under a thick bush, he suddenly charged out at Thompson, who speared him, but the spear-head getting caught between the boar's ribs, and the horse wheeling away from the charge, he was forced to relinquish his hold, and the spear remained sticking in the unfortunate animal, who again retired to his stronghold, with what to him must have been a decidedly novel appendage! I now found my horse so stiff and lame that he could hardly put one leg before the other; so dismounting to ascertain the cause of the damage, I found that the boar had ripped him twice, though, luckily, not very severely, and that in addition he had lost three shoes, two in front and one behind. Upon our horsekeepers joining us, I got on Thompson's mare, and, arming myself with a fresh spear, I waited outside the covert whilst he rode in to protect the beaters in case the boar should charge them. As they approached the spot where he was lying, he charged out at them directly, and Thompson speared him. This seemed rather to sicken him, and, retiring to the thick bush where he had been lying, nothing could again induce him to move. Volleys of stones were flung in at him, and he was yelled and shouted at; but he only acknowledged these compliments by a surly grunt every now and then. We therefore decided to finish him off on foot; so, dismounting, we withdrew all the beaters, and sent them out of harm's way; we gave old Manajee a spear, and, placing him between us, we advanced shoulder to shoulder against the now infuriated boar. This last taunt was too much for him, and, staggering up, out he came in a blundering charge. I caught him fair on my spear, which snapped in two, and over I went on the broad of my back, with a horrible sensation that I should shortly be disembowelled. But it was the gallant boar's last effort, for the steel had gone home, and he fell dead, with a grunt of defiance, within three feet of me.

ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.

The book contains a good deal about tiger shooting in the Berar jungles. This is what occurred while the trail of a wounded deer was being followed:—

We had gone but a short distance when an extra thick, cool, gamy-looking patch of cover in the bed of the nullah attracted my attention; so, kicking up a large tuft of grass, I hurled it in. This was answered by a loud "wough-wough," and out sprang a tigress, who was scrambling up the opposite bank when I fired at her. She flinched at the shot, and half fell back when I let her have the second barrel, yelling to Davidson to "look out." He heard me just soon enough, and had only time to get behind the trunk of a large "mbowa-tree," when the tigress galloped past him within a few yards! I heard him fire two shots in rapid succession, and soon made my way up to him. He said that after his shots the tigress went on, but very lame; and he had lost sight of her at a spot where the little plateau he was on sloped down to some open ground covered with bushes, around whose base patches of rumnah-grass, some three feet high, were scattered here and there. On reaching the spot where the ground sloped downwards, we saw the tigress lying under a bher-tree out in the open, some two hundred yards from us. Davidson was all for opening fire on her there and then, but I would not assent to this; and, after some argument as to the best course to pursue, we decided to walk up to her till within some thirty or forty yards before firing—that is, if she would allow us to take such liberties. This we did; and got up to within some thirty yards of where she was lying, gazing at us, with her head between her paws, and her tail sweeping the ground preparatory to charging. Davidson then fired, and, with that hoarse coughing roar made by a charging tiger, which can never be recalled by those who have once heard it without a tingling of the blood and a quickening of the pulse, up she jumped, and came straight at us, the incarnation of fiendish rage; but, both firing in succession, she turned, and entered one of the patches of grass I have alluded to, where she stood for an instant, giving me a standing shot. I heard the "thud" of my bullet, and the next instant she turned, and came roaring and charging down at us again. During this charge through the dry withered grass, she presented a most curious appearance; and the only thing I can liken the scene to is to an imaginary long, fiery, wriggling serpent advancing rapidly in a sinuous course. Davidson gave her another shot as she came on; and, as he did so, an old stump of a tree, some four feet high, and slightly out of her direct course, seemed to attract her attention, and this she attacked with great fury, giving it a couple of swift, lightning-like pats with her great muscular paws. This gave us time to put in three more shots, which, as they were delivered at only some fifteen yards' distance, tumbled her over, to our intense relief and satisfaction. Pelted the body well with clods of earth and stones, to make sure she was dead, we walked up to inspect our prize, and were surprised to find the vitality she had exhibited. We had fired twelve shots at her, and out of these ten were hits.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Here is an extraordinary story, the events of which, we are told, occurred only a few months ago, and caused a considerable sensation in India:—

In a certain planting district there was a notorious man-eater. Two gentlemen, we will call them A. and B., residing together on an estate, had lost, besides other employés, two "chowkedars," or native watchmen, within a few days, and the unfortunate men had been actually carried off out of the verandah of the bungalow. A. and B. therefore determined to clothe themselves like natives, and sit during the night, armed, in the verandah, in the hopes they might be able to get a shot at the man-eater, who they thought might probably return to the spot which had already provided him with two victims. They proceeded to carry out this intention, and sat up till about two or three o'clock A.M., but nothing appeared. A. then said he should not stay up any longer, as he did not believe the animal would come; but B. announced his intention of waiting half-an-hour longer by himself. There were large windows opening down to the floor of the verandah, and through one of these A. retired, and, after entering his room, had just closed the window, and was gazing out for an instant, when he saw a dark mass land in the verandah, right on to his friend, then heard sounds of a scuffle, and a cry for help. Seizing his rifle, to which a sword-bayonet was attached, and flinging up the window, he rushed out, in time to see B. walking down the steps that led up to the verandah from the garden alongside of the tiger with his hand in the latter's mouth! A. was afraid to fire lest he should hit his friend, so, running after him he, with admirable presence of mind, went up to the tiger, and, plunging his bayonet into the animal's body, at the same instant fired. There was a roar and a scuffle, and B. took advantage of the moment to release his hand, and the tiger, after tumbling about for a moment or two, died. B.'s hand was terribly mauled.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

There was a further receipt of £44,000 in gold at the Bank of England yesterday, partly for the Continent and partly for South America. The speculation for the fall in the value of money is again making rapid progress. The discount quotation was as low as from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; while the rates for short loans ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. Although Thursday's Bank return shows that the collection of the revenue must be going on at a rapid rate, it is to be presumed that the expenditure is also increasing. We are now within less than a fortnight of the end of the financial year, and all contracts and other large payments must be made within that time; next week the salaries will be paid out, and in the first week of April the interest upon the National Debt will be distributed. Therefore the disbursements from the Exchequer within the next three weeks will be very large; the addition to the supply in the outside market will be correspondingly increased; and, although in the long run improvement in trade will necessarily raise the value of money, the improvement must make considerable progress before it tells in that way. Of course it is to be recollected that the danger of war has not yet passed; while even with peace there must sooner or later be a collapse in the Berlin speculation. Lastly, the condition of the New York money market is exceedingly uncertain. If, however, peace is maintained until the autumn, it is probable that money will remain cheap in the interval, and that therefore the speculation for the fall in money will probably succeed for the time being.

The impression in the City grows stronger that the danger of war is now over. The misunderstanding between France and Germany is supposed to have been arranged by the visit of M. de Lesseps to Berlin; while it is thought that the attempt upon the Czar's life will induce him to come to an arrangement with Germany and Austria for the suppression of Nihilism and Socialism. Altogether the feeling is very strong that a period of repose may now be looked for, and that the markets will escape further scares for some time to come. Hence there is a decided revival of speculative activity, which has specially marked itself during the week ending to-day. Apart from politics it is undoubted that the influences acting upon the stock markets are favourable to an advance in prices. Trade has improved in a very marked manner in the United States, it is improving at home, and there are signs of improvement even on the Continent. Money is likely to be cheap, for the reserve in the Bank of England is now very large. With the end of the financial year the supply of loanable capital in the outside market will be considerably increased, and consequently during the summer, usually a period of cheap money, cheapness will be decided this year. If war is avoided there does not seem much danger of serious disturbance in the Continental money markets, during the summer at any rate; and, although the redemption of debt in the United States by rapidly contracting the note circulation and locking up large sums in the Treasury is always a danger to the New York money market, the danger is not likely to become serious until the autumn. With improving trade and an easy money market there is every reason to expect higher prices, provided always, as we have said, that peace is maintained. But the doubt as to peace may be revived at any moment, and it is unquestionable that a fresh scare would produce another great fall, for there has been a very considerable rise in prices since the fall at the end of January.

Although the Berlin Bourse was reported to be firm yesterday, the Paris market was dull and that of Vienna quiet; and consequently the prices of Foreign Government bonds were generally lower than on the day before, though the changes in no case call for any particular notice. Some of the Russian loans were from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, Spanish 3-16, Italian $\frac{1}{8}$, and Egyptian Unified $\frac{1}{8}$; while Austrian Gold Rentees were $\frac{1}{8}$ higher and Egyptian State Domain $\frac{1}{8}$. Consols were 1-16 higher, and there was a general rise in Home Railway stocks, the exceptions being Brighton Ordinary, which were down 1, Great Eastern down $\frac{1}{8}$, District down $\frac{1}{4}$, and North-Eastern down $\frac{1}{8}$. On the other hand, Great Northern A were up $\frac{1}{8}$, South-Western and Sheffield Ordinary 1 each, Sheffield A 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, South-Eastern Deferred $\frac{1}{8}$, and Great Western $\frac{1}{4}$. It is noticeable that the rise has been much greater in Home Railway stocks than in any other kind of Stock Exchange securities. From this it seems clear that the speculation, or rather the revival of speculation, since the war scare has had its origin in London. The speculative movement which has been going on for some years had two sources—America and Germany, the London market following upon those of New York and Berlin; but since the war scare there has been exceedingly little speculation either in New York or Berlin; the operators in both of these cities apparently preferring to wait somewhat longer upon events. In London there is less patience. There has been a jump by City men generally to the conclusion that peace will not be disturbed, and, as it is felt that all the influences outside politics are favourable to a rise, they have proceeded to push up prices. Foreign Government bonds, however, look too dangerous to play much with them, and American Railroad securities can hardly be manipulated without the assistance of New York; but Home Railway stocks the London market feels capable of moving, and Home Railway stocks accordingly have all been pushed up considerably. It is true, of course, that in favour of the movement can be urged the improvement in trade and the prospect of cheap money; but if there were to be an outbreak of war this would not prevent a considerable fall in prices.

In American Railroad securities there was a general advance in prices yesterday, amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$ in Denver shares, $\frac{1}{8}$ in Milwaukee, $\frac{1}{8}$ each in Louisville and Nashville, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash Preference shares, and in other things from about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. The movement, however, appears to be chiefly the work of London operators. It is said that on London account there is very active buying in New York. This may cause a rise in New York; but unless New York co-operates, it is very improbable that the advance will be maintained. Canadian Railway stocks likewise rose, as did also Mexican Railway stocks.

The Rio Tinto Company (Limited) announce payment of the drawn bonds of their five per cent. issue of 1880 and coupons on their five per cent. issues of 1880 and 1884, due 1st proximo. They invite holders to present coupons or drawn bonds at once.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS.

THE PROMISED LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

The *Saturday Review* predicts that the Irish Land Bill of the Government, whatever it may propose, will meet with the uncompromising hostility of both the English and Irish Separatist party. Considered, therefore, as a plan for disarming opposition to the Crimes Bill, its introduction cannot be regarded as a happy idea. A necessity it may possibly be—a concession to be made to that eminently characteristic scruple of the Radical conscience which insists on the mummbling of “remedial measures” as a sort of charm before any attempt is made to compel obedience to the law, and which is apparently no less disposed to insist upon this incantation, even though there should be nothing requiring a remedy or though the time should be most inappropriate for its application. However, if it be clearly understood that a Land Bill is to be introduced, say, into the House of Lords, only on the principle that it amuses Mr. Chamberlain and the Radical Unionists, and does not hurt anybody else, the *Saturday Review* has no objection. But it would most strongly protest against any idea of making the progress of one of the two measures dependent on that of the other, or of subordinating necessary legislation like that of the Crimes Act to a piece of purely experimental law-making such as would be the attempt to settle the Irish question by a statutory expropriation of the landlords. If the combined Liberal and Conservative sections of the Unionist party can agree upon the provisions of a scheme of this kind, there is no reason why, after the law has been duly reinforced in Ireland, they should not attempt its legislative realization. But it is a matter of very slight importance whether such a measure be passed this year or the next, or delayed for three or four years to come. It will probably take much more than the longest of those periods to get rid of the effects of the agrarian agitation, and to bring the Irish people into that condition of discipline without which no remedial measures can possibly be of any avail.

The *Spectator* notes that when Mr. Dillon addresses Irish audiences he hardly ever says a word on the Home Rule question—not because he himself does not care far more about Home Rule than he does about the land question, but because he knows very well that the key to the heart of his audience is the land question and not the Home Rule question. Let our Unionist statesmen, the *Spectator* urges, give up talking about how much they are prepared to concede in the matter of Home Rule, and devote their whole minds to considering what they can do which would cut the ground from under the Home Rulers altogether. That, as regards Ireland, is the true “way of salvation;” and the *Spectator* uses the term in no flippant sense, for never did salvation mean more than it does in a context in which it implies the putting off of those habits of hate, cruelty, jealousy, and suspicion between class and class in Ireland, which lead to misery everywhere, and not unfrequently to robbery and murder as well.

RADICAL UNIONISM.

The *Saturday Review* observes that, though Mr. Chamberlain has always disclaimed any intention of separating himself from Lord Hartington, his scheme of triangular contests would necessarily split the party of Liberal Unionists into two. The truth is that Mr. Chamberlain, though he has rendered valuable service to the cause of Irish union, has undertaken an impossible task. He reserves to himself the right, which he will exercise on occasion, of renewing his former assaults on many of the institutions of the country. He has never renounced either the monstrous doctrine of ransom or the application of the theory in the form of graduated taxation. He is so violent an opponent of Church establishments that one of his objections to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy is founded on the delay which it is supposed to cause in the spoliation of the Church. There is no contradiction between his revolutionary plans and his determination to prevent the disruption of the kingdom; but the Conservatives, who are by far the most important portion of the Unionists, have sometimes a difficulty in cultivating sympathy with so extreme an advocate of change. It is necessary to make the best of an independent ally; but a distinction is drawn between the followers of Mr. Chamberlain and the supporters of Lord Hartington. It is fair to admit that they are both united in their purpose of preventing disruption.

The *Spectator* trembles for Unionism when it reads such speeches as those which Mr. Chamberlain delivered in Birmingham last Saturday, and Sir George Trevelyan at Liskeard on Wednesday. In some respects, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was satisfactory enough. No Unionist could quarrel with what he said on the subject of restoring order in Ireland. No Unionist could quarrel with him for pointing out so ably as he did how difficult it is to overcome the prejudice which attaches to party names, and to persuade a Unionist who has prided himself on his Liberalism all his life that it is his duty to vote for a Conservative rather than return a Liberal who would support Mr. Gladstone's plan for the government of Ireland. But when a Unionist seems to contemplate without alarm the picture which he and Sir George Trevelyan both of them paint for us of Gladstonian Liberals and Unionist Liberals co-operating, and even bidding against each other in their Liberalism on all subjects except the subject of Ireland, and on that subject voting in opposite lobbies, the *Spectator* feels real consternation. How is that picture to be realized consistently with keeping out of power a Government which would grant what Mr. Gladstone has proposed? Conceive the Gladstonian Liberals and the Unionist Liberals uniting to defeat the present Government, say on such a question as the magnitude of the Estimates, or the character of the English Local Government Bill. What must be the result? Why, of course, that the present Government must resign; that a Liberal Administration must be appointed which would hardly live a month, and which would be the very last that would even profess to resist Mr. Parnell's demands. No, if union is strength, disunion is weakness; and disunion on the subject of the Union is pure madness.

“FORCE” IN IRELAND.

The *Economist* asks all sensible English Home Rulers, whether leaders or men of less political degree, whether they are gravely prepared to maintain that armed policemen, when resisted by a mob, ought not to fire. Do they maintain that no provocation is adequate except the use of firearms by the mob? If they mean that, have they considered the consequences of their decision? It is nothing less than the extinction of order in Ireland, with the alternative of a resort on all occasions to direct military force. The mob in three provinces of Ireland, owing partly to incitements, partly to its permanent illusion about the moral right of tenants to the land, is always inclined to resist the police; and if the police are forbidden to fire will resist them most savagely, while if the police are so resisted they must be defeated. If the police always have to give way, law and order will come to an end in Ireland. It will not be possible to execute any process of any court, and the decrees of the judges, as well as the orders of the Executive Government, will become mere threats, which it is impossible to carry into action. The lowest section of the people will be masters, and any security which may remain for life and property will be due not to law, or to the protection of the State, but to their own moderation. There is no cruelty in enforcing law, but there is cruelty in tolerating anarchy.

The rioting and disorder which would succeed an open collapse of authority would cause much more bloodshed than a volley could, and, indeed, have caused more already; and one volley is all that would be required.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONFIDENCE.

The *Spectator* thinks that Mr. Gladstone's confidence in the future is quite misplaced. He is probably right in thinking that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will wield less influence at the next elections than they wielded at the last, and that he will succeed to some of the influence which they lose. But he is wrong if he supposes that Liberalism will grow in its enthusiasm for a cause which is disfigured by such allies as his, or that Conservatism will not find its enthusiasm stimulated by having such foes to fight.

The *Economist* finds in the whole of Mr. Gladstone's speech only one passage of definite meaning, and that was a passage of self-condemnation, so strong that it wonders even Mr. Gladstone's invincible egotism did not perceive where it led him. If his words mean anything, they mean that Mr. Gladstone considers that the objections of the Liberal Unionists have already improved his scheme, and will improve it further. And what a condemnation is this of his policy of last spring; of the policy of hurrying through the House and forcing upon the country a gigantic measure of Constitutional revolution. Then the Liberal Unionists were branded as traitors to their party and country because they sought to prevent a measure in the nature of a fundamental law being forced on the country after two months' discussion. Now they are the wise improvers of a faulty scheme. Surely no Minister ever before set such a mark of condemnation on his own handiwork.

THE REDUCTION OF THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

The *Saturday Review* says that if Mr. Stanhope does not wish to lose the reputation he has gained for sincerity in army administration, he will undo the mischievous folly of his department, and, while maintaining the strength of the horse artillery, call for an increase of the Estimates sufficient to put the field and garrison batteries on a proper footing.

THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF BEER.

The *Statist* doubts whether the great brewers will long be able to resist the fall in the price of beer. Any one who will take the trouble to look at the profits shown in recent prospectuses, and then take from the brewers' return issued a couple of weeks ago the production of the different breweries, will be able to see at a glance that a reduction of three shillings a barrel would affect most seriously the profits even of the very greatest firms.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *Times* observes that the conduct of the Opposition last night upon a division directly assailing the necessary protection for ordinary justice is an interesting commentary upon Mr. Gladstone's attempt on Thursday to show that he and his friends are conspicuously free from anything like party spirit.

The *Standard* considers that Mr. Balfour did well in using the plain language which the situation warrants and demands. Father Kelleher, it may be granted, is an estimable parish priest, and according to his lights has the good of his people sincerely at heart. His arrest, so far, appears to be by no means attendant with personal discomfiture. But it may be hoped that above the strains of brass bands and the fulsome adulation of the patriots the voice of duty will be heard, and that, as a minister of religion, he may ask himself whether to set an example of disobedience to the law is, after all, a thing to be proud of. At all events, the duty of the authorities is clear. The courts must be free to exercise their lawful powers; and there can be no respect of persons with reference to acts of contumacy. The Government, as now by law established, is doing neither more nor less than a purely Irish Government would do, if it were the will of the people to create one.

The *Dail News* admits that there was not sufficient justification for interrupting the business of the House on such a pretext as the arrest of Father Keller. It adds:—We have no sympathy whatever with the disposition shown by some members, who need not be named, to protest against the enforcement of the law. Ireland, like the rest of the world, requires, as Mr. Gladstone says, resolute government, not for twenty years, but for twenty hundred. It is because we believe she can be resolutely governed only from Dublin that we support Home Rule. But Mr. Parnell reminded Ministers of what they cannot deny when he declared that they shifted from laxity to severity in accordance with the weathercock of party advantage. For the first few months of their official existence they endeavoured by various irregular devices to avoid coming to close quarters with their administrative duty. They have since, under threat of “Unionist” desertions, abandoned diplomacy and taken to moral order. Such vacillation can only excite contempt. Still there was no excuse for Mr. Dillon's motion.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Balfour has done more by his cynical insolence in his speech last night to make the system of the Government loathed than all the blunders of his predecessors did to make it despised. His callousness will be read to a good purpose by the Irish people beside the noble words spoken for Father Keller by the Archbishop of Cashel.

HOW FATHER KELLEHER IS TREATED.

The *Dublin Express* observing that instead of being committed as an ordinary prisoner to Kilmainham, Father Kelleher was committed to the Imperial Hotel, the headquarters of conspirators, says, Was ever a more lame and impotent conclusion to a judicial act? There is something ludicrous in the transaction, and unless some satisfactory explanation is afforded, the country will contrast the bold and energetic declaration of the Chief Secretary last night in Parliament with the whole series of events which marked the reverend gentleman's reception. It is hard to write with gravity or patience of such a mockery of government as the scene last night exhibited.

THE FORTHCOMING IRISH BILLS.

The *Irish Times* observes that nothing remedial can be done in Ireland until reliance can be absolutely placed upon that which is penal. There is a suggestion also that the obvious difficulties surrounding such measures might be smoothed away somewhat by local guarantees. If these are to be offered, it must be by large areas, not by small—by provinces, and authorities created to represent the provinces, and not by poor-law guardians, or such-like petty and doubtful boards.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

The *Morning Post* observes that so far as practical politics are concerned the *raison d'être* of Mr. Gladstone's speech lies solely in the need he felt of reminding Mr. Chamberlain that, as in the case of Fushos and Bombastes Furioso, there is a second lion who can roar at least as loudly as the first.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The *Daily News* considers that Mr. Firth's evidence yesterday fully bore out Mr. Howell's statements in the House of Commons, and amply justified the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the connection of the City Corporation with these scandalous doings.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
ASTELL, wife of Major, 60th Rifles, at West Heath, Congleton, March 17.
DALTON, wife of Rev. Norcliffe, Curate of Holy Trinity, Hounslow, March 2.
HALL, wife of Mr. Edwin T., F.R.I.B.A., at Maple Lodge, West Dulwich, March 12.
LOXLEY, wife of Rev. Arthur S., M.A., Vicar of the Parish, at the Vicarage, Fairford, Gloucestershire, March 14.
VIDAL, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant L. H., 2nd (D.C.O.) Beloochees, at Hyderabad, Sind, Feb. 17.
WOODRUFF, Mrs. John Winthrop, at Bagshot, Surrey, March 16.

DAUGHTERS.

ACKERS, wife of Rev. Frederick J., at Scott's Dale, New Ferry Park, Birkenhead, March 16.
ASHTON, Mrs. W. Mark, at Oak Mount, Fallowfield, Manchester, March 16.
KNIGHTON, Mrs. Frederick A., at Tugvor House, Kew, March 17.
LENEY, wife of Rev. La Grange, at Horninghold Vicarage, Leicestershire, March 17.
SCOTT, Mrs. J. Oldrid, at Oxted, Surrey, March 17.
SHAW, wife of Mr. H. C. Costello, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.E., at Mildenhall, Soham, Suffolk, March 17.
WILLIS, wife of Mr. R. A., of Franklands, Addlestone, at Surbiton, March 13.

MARRIAGES.

BAZALGETTE-MEATS.—At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, Rev. Evelyn, son of Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., to Maud, daughter of Mr. T. W. Meats, of Wimbledon, Surrey, March 16.
GORDON-ROWE.—At St. Andrew's, Fulham, Charles Gordon, of Colombo, son of Mr. John L. Gordon, of West Park, Elgin, to Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Rowe, of Beaumont-terrace, West Kensington, and the late Mr. Richard Rowe, of Kilburn, March 17.
KELLER-SMITH.—At the Free High Church, Edinburgh, Mr. George Keller, of Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., to Mary B. M., daughter of Dr. Walter Smith, March 15.
LEVY-NEWMAN.—At Woodsome-villas, Forest-hill, Mr. Montague Levy, of London and Japan, to Frances, daughter of Mr. S. Newman, March 16.
MARTIN-COMINS.—At Horace A., son of Rev. R. M. Martin, Vicar of Thorpe, Surrey, to Clara D., daughter of the late Mr. Richard Comins, of Meare, Somersetshire, March 15.
ORR-WILKINSON.—At Grand Presbyterian Church, Putney, London, Mr. William V. Orr, M.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), of Putney, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick

Wilkinson, of Cleveland House, Barnes, S.W., March 12.
PEARSON-MONCRIEFF.—At St. Giles's, Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Pearson, of Luce, Dumfriesshire, and Edinburgh, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. David S. Moncrieff, W.S., of George-square, Edinburgh, March 16.
SHEPHERD-KISSEL.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Walter A. Shepherd, to Aimée, daughter of the late Mr. John Kissel, March 17.
SHORTS-STERNBERG.—At Clarence-square, Cheltenham, Mr. Joseph L. Shorts, of Manse Field, Cheltenham-hill, Manchester, to Alice T., daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Sternberg, of Norfolk House, Cheltenham, March 16.
STEELE-MARTINDALE.—At St. Paul's, Wellington N.Z., Adam W., son of Rev. T. J. Steele, of Wapstead Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds, to Harriet M., daughter of the late Mr. William Martindale, of Upper Thames-street, London, and Gainsborough Lodge, Leytonstone, Jan. 2.
WARREN-WINTER.—At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, E.C., Joseph J., son of Mr. Joseph Warren, of East Dereham, Norfolk, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. R. W. Winter, of Norwich, March 15.

DEATHS.

AIRY, Mary C., daughter of Basil R., M.A., vicar of St. John's, Torquay, at Engadina, Torquay, aged 2, March 15.
BARNARD, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas T., of Bristol, at Carlton-road, Maida-vale, Feb. 28.
BAROU, Mary, widow of Major-Colonel, R.E., at Ovington-square, Brompton, March 1.
BASS, Mr. Arthur J., of Union-road, Tufnell Park, aged 40, March 10.
BRAMAH, Ellen A., daughter of the late Mr. Timothy, at Harley-gardens, South Kensington, March 15.
BRISTOW, Louisa, widow of Mr. Robert, of Broxmore Park, at Ash-hill, Romsey, aged 41, March 15.
CARRINGTON, Robert E., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., Senior Assistant Physician Guy's Hospital, at St. Thomas-street, Southwark, aged 33, March 16.
DUNSFORD, Henry L., son of Mr. William H. L., at Belgrave-villas, Cotham-grove, Bristol, aged 14, March 14.
HARDY, Sir William, Knt., F.S.A., late Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, at Milton Cottage, Forest-hill, aged 79, March 17.

HINDE, Margaretta S., at Dallas Place, Lancaster, aged 79, March 13.
JACQUES, Ada, wife of Mr. Joseph B., Barrister-at-Law, at Bernard-street, March 16.
JOHNSON, Margaret S., widow of Mr. Francis J., late of The Wardwick, Derby, at Hartington-street, aged 63, March 15.
JOHNASSON, Mathilde, wife of Mr. John, at Paris, March 15.
LOZELL, Hannah M., at New Southgate, aged 84, March 16.
MAJOR, Mr. William, at Alfred-road, Cloughton, Birkenhead, aged 54, March 15.
POWELL, Mr. Joseph, of Jernyn-street, St. James's, aged 64, March 16.
PRYSE, Mr. Charles, at Moseley, near Birmingham, aged 73, March 12.
SHRE, Harriet, wife of Mr. William A., late H.E.I.C.S., at Belgrave-place, Brighton, aged 75, March 15.
SNAPE, Helen, widow of Mr. Joseph, at Bath-road, Bedford Park, March 16.
WOOD, Emily, wife of Mr. Thomas H., of Mervan-road, Brixton, aged 52, March 16.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

STAGHOUNDS.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Tuesday, Shirburn Castle, Oxon (by invitation); Friday, Brich Bridge—11.45.
DEVON AND SOMERSET.—Monday, Quantock Farm—10.45.
NEW FOREST.—Monday, Brokenhurst Bridge; Thursday, Vinney Ridge—12.
ROTHSCHILD'S.—Monday, Hardwick; Thursday, Mayns Hill—11.30.

FOXHOUNDS.

BEAUFORT'S.—Monday, Easton Grey, 12; Tuesday, White Hart, Pucklechurch; Wednesday, Highway Common; Friday, Potterne; Saturday, Lower Woods—11.
BERKELEY.—Monday, Aldenham Lodge, Radlet; Thursday, Ashlins; Saturday, Wilton Park—12.
BERKSHIRE.—Monday, Westfield House; Wednesday, Lamb and Flag; Thursday, Ashbury—11.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Tuesday, Buckden Station; Friday, Hardwick Arms—11.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Dixton Wood; Wednesday, Star Wood; Saturday, Chatcomb—12.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Hinton-on-the-Green; Thursday, Hidcote Quarry; Saturday, Kington Thorns.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Wakerly Village; Tuesday, Whadboro Cross Roads; Thursday, Greatham Inn; Saturday, Thistleton—12.
CRAGEN.—Monday, White Hart, Hamstead; Wednesday, Five Bells, Wickham; Saturday, Arlington Manor—11.30.
CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM.—Monday, Summers; Tuesday, Steyning—11; Friday, Green Lodge, Angmering—11.30; Sat., Wickford Bridge—12.
CUNARD'S.—Monday, Shearby; Thursday, Billesdon; Saturday, Nevill Holt—12.
ESSEX.—Monday, Baythorne Park; Friday, Messing—11; Sat., Braintree White Hart—11.30.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, West Bergholt White Hart; Friday, Wiston—11.
ESSEX UNION.—Monday, Stow Bullocks; Tuesday, Puddelock; Saturday, Billericay—11.
GARTH'S.—Monday, Red Lodge, Swinley; Wednesday, Titniss Park; Friday, Sherfield Green; Saturday, Wentworth—11.
GRAFTON.—Monday, Foxley; Wednesday, Castlethorpe; Friday, Whitfield; Saturday, Silverstone—11.30.
HURSLEY.—Monday, Shawford House; Friday, Lower Eldon—11.30.

H. H..—Monday, New Inn, Lasham; Tuesday, Matterley Gate; Thursday, Brown Candover; Saturday, Anchor Inn, Ropley—11.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Monday, Bower Heath; Tuesday, Maulden Wood; Thursday, Water End, Gaddesden; Saturday, Colney Heath—11.
HEYTHORP.—Monday, Pomfret Castle; Wednesday, Chipping Norton Junction; Friday, Farmington Grove; Saturday, Ascot—12.
ISLE OF WIGHT.—Tuesday, Parkhurst (breakfast)—10; Friday, Wootton Bridge—11.
KENT.—Monday, Shepherd Well; Wednesday, Hanking Mill; Friday, Denton—11.
KENT.—Monday, Penhurst Station and Dunks Green; Tuesday, Kemsing; Thursday, Vigo; Friday, Four Elms Hill; Saturday, The Kennels, Otford—10.45.
KENT.—Monday, Woodland; Wednesday, High Rocks; Saturday, Crowboro Station—11.30.
NORFOLK.—Monday, Southorpe; Thursday, Castle Rising, Mr. Knights; Saturday, Snettisham—11.30.
OAKLEY.—Monday, Emberton; Tuesday, Knotting Fox; Thursday, Pits Hill, Oak; Saturday, Pertonhall—11.30.
OXON.—Monday, Great Milton; Friday, Lambert Arms.
PUCKERIDGE.—Monday, Standon; Wednesday, West Mill, Ware; Saturday, Bennington—11.
PYCHLEY (WOODLAND).—Tuesday, Brigstock; Thursday, Boughton House; Saturday, Weldon Village—12.
QUORN.—Monday, Great Dalby; Tuesday, Bardon Hall; Friday, Six Hills; Saturday, Costock—12.
SOUTHDOWN.—Monday, Ripe; Wednesday, Ditchling; Friday, Muddleswood Gate; Saturday, Rodmill—11.
SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Fox and Hounds, Bradfield; Saturday, Hepworth, Marlborough—11.30.
SURREY UNION.—Tuesday, Fetcham Downs—11; Saturday, Hawkshill, Esher—10.30.
SUSSEX.—Monday, Battle; Thursday, White Hart, Catsfield; Saturday, Fuller's Arms, Brighton—11.30.
TEDWORTH.—Tuesday, Woodbridge; Thursday, Collingbourne, Kingston; Sat., Wilbury—11.
TICKHAM.—Tuesday, Stede Hill; Thursday, Dunn-street—10.30; Saturday, Bredhurst—11.
VINE.—Tuesday, Overton; Thursday, Hannington; Saturday, Silverstone St. John—10.45.
WARRIERS.
BERKSHIRE VALE.—Monday, Blewbury; Thursday, Sotwell Bell; Saturday, Appleford Crossing—11.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

DUTY.
 Knowest thou yesterday, its aim and reason,
 Workest thou well to-day for worthy things
 Calmly wait to-morrow's hidden season,
 Need'st not fear what hap so e'er it brings
VEGETABLE MOTO.

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Incorporated under the Laws of Colorado, U.S.A.
 First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds. Due in 40 years. Principal and interest (half-yearly) payable in U.S. gold coin.

Authorized Issue 12,500,000 dols., with power to increase to 13,500,000 dols.

Present Issue 10,500,000 dols., in 10,500 Bonds of 1,000 dols. each (of which 2,000,000 dols. in fully paid Bonds have been accepted in payment for Rolling Stock and Equipment now on the Line). The unissued balance of 2,000,000 dols. (or 3,000,000 dols. if authorized) to be held in reserve for possible future requirements.

Messrs. MATHESON and CO. are authorized to receive subscriptions for the 8,500,000 dols. of the above Bonds at 92 per cent. (4s. per 1 dol.) or £184 per Bond of 1,000 dols., payable as follows:—

| £10 per Bond on Application. | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 40 " " " Allotment. | |
| 40 " " " 1st June, 1887. | |
| 40 " " " 1st Sept. " | |
| 54 " " " 1st Dec. " | |

£184 (92 per cent.) per Bond.

Subscribers have the option of paying up in full, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be paid by the Company on the instalments to 1st December, 1887, and the bonds when delivered will bear the first-coupon due on 1st June, 1888.

Simultaneous subscriptions at corresponding prices will be received:—

In New York, by Messrs. Speyer & Co.

In Amsterdam, by Messrs. Wertheim & Gompertz.

The Bonds as provided by the reorganization agreement will be secured by a first mortgage upon the railroad and property constructed and acquired, and upon that to be constructed and acquired out of the proceeds of this issue, and by the further pledge of 7,000,000 Mexican dollars subsidy to be collected from the Mexican Government. Of this subsidy 3,000,000 dols. are already earned, and the relative certificates are in hand, and 4,000,000 dols. will be earned as the works progress. Since July last the Mexican Government has resumed payments on account of the subsidy, and instalments are now being collected monthly.

The Bonds may be paid off at par on the due date of any Coupon after six months' previous notice. The subsidy will be applied as a sinking fund to repay the Bonds by drawings at par.

The total issue of 12,500,000 dols. authorized, or to be authorized, will constitute a first charge upon 1,163 miles of railroad in Mexico, and a second upon 165 miles, the Texas leased line, which is subject to a prior charge of \$95,000 dols. for Bonds outstanding.

The mortgage will be at the rate of less than 1000 dols. per mile, and the annual charge for interest about 650 dols. per mile.

According to the published statements of the railway company, an expenditure of more than twenty million dollars has been made upon the lines to be covered by the new mortgage, to which will be added the amount to be expended for completion out of the proceeds of this issue, the whole, with the subsidy as aforesaid, forming the security for the new Bonds.

PROSPECTUS.

The Mexican National Railroad Company has been incorporated to acquire the existing Mexican National Railway described below, and to complete and operate the entire line, an amicable foreclosure of the existing mortgage being now in progress, and the plan of reorganization having been accepted with almost entire unanimity by holders of existing Bonds who have deposited their Bonds to carry it out.

The concession granted by the Mexican Government runs for 99 years from September, 1880.

The capital of the new Railway Company will be:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| First Mortgage Gold Bonds (13,500,000 dols. maximum issuable), 10,500,000 dols. now issued. | |
| Second Mortgage Gold A Bonds....\$12,165,000 | |
| B Bonds.... 12,165,000 | |
| Third Mortgage Gold Income Bonds 7,000,000 | |
| Stock | 33,350,000 |

The purpose of the present issue is to provide funds for the completion and equipment of the line, and to the discharge of all incidental outlays. For the payment of any interest not earned during construction, 650,000 dols. will be reserved out of the proceeds of this issue, and reserved bonds for 2,000,000 dols. are also applicable to this and other purposes.

The following is an approximate statement of the mileage to be covered by the Mortgage:—

| | Con-structed. | Uncon-structed. |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Miles. | Miles. | |
| Main line, from Mexico City to Laredo on U.S. Frontier | 497 | 372 |
| Texas Leased Line, Laredo to Corpus Christi Harbour | 165 | |
| | | 662 |
| Branches: Acambaro, via Morelia, to Patzcuaro | 95 | |
| El Salto and Cintura .. | 54 | |
| Matamoros | 75 | |
| Sabinas Coal Road | 224 | 75 |
| | 886 | 447 |
| Total | 1,333 | Miles. |

Although the Mexican National Railway has until now been composed of unconnected sections, more or less under construction, the gross earnings of the line were, according to the Company's latest statement, for the year 1885, 1,321,627 dols., and for 1886, 1,511,855 dols. The Company states that the net revenue derived therefrom has been expended upon the property for works of construction and betterment.

The completion of the remaining link in the Main Line, about 372 miles, will be accomplished as promptly as possible, and will open direct communication between the United States and the Mexican Capital. From New York the length of this route is 800 miles less than by any existing railway, with a corresponding saving in the case of the most populous parts of the Union. As the line will also open up a territory in Mexico possessing good local resources, including coal and minerals in abundance, the expectation that the net earnings of the finished road will far exceed the small amount of 650 dols. per mile required for annual interest on these bonds seems fully justified.

The proceeds of the bonds will not be at the disposal of the new Company until the completion of the title, and the execution of the Mortgage Deed, which is to be satisfactory to Mr. C. C. Beaman, of the firm of Messrs. Evans, Choate

and Beaman, of New York, or other counsel of Messrs. Matheson and Co.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. may appoint a Resident Engineer, who will watch the works in the interests of the Bondholders.

The First Mortgage Bonds will have voting power as provided by the reorganization agreement, of which copies of Articles 3, 4, 5, and 9, are enclosed herein.

A Map of the Railway accompanies the Prospectus.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment letters, which, when the instalments are paid up, will be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer with half-yearly Coupons attached, or in the case of Scrip paid up in full under discount, on or about the 1st of December next.

Applications must be made upon the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of £10 per Bond, and the List will be closed on or before Tuesday, 22nd March, 1887.

Holders of the existing Bonds of the Mexican National Railway will have a pre-ferential right to allotments of the Bonds now offered in proportion to their present holdings.

In case no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without any deduction, and where a less amount is allotted than applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Default in payment of instalments, as they fall due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the reorganization Agreement can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C., where also copies of the Concession and of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company may be inspected.

3, Lombard-street, London, 17th March, 1887.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Messrs. Matheson and Co., 3, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I hand you the sum of _____

being a deposit of £10 per Bond, and I _____

request that you will allot me _____ Bonds of

1,000 dols. each of the above issue, of the _____

Mexican National Railroad Company, and I _____

agree to accept that or any less number you may _____

allot to me at the price of £184 per Bond, and _____

to pay the balance of such allotment according to _____

the conditions of your prospectus of 17th March, 1887.

Signature.....

Name in Full

Address

Date

Present holders of Mexican National Railway Bonds wishing to claim an allotment, to fill up the form below.

Referring to the above application, I have to inform you that I am at present the holder of _____

Bonds or Certificates for Bonds of the Mexican National Railroad Company, numbered as follows:—

Signature.....

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA, and in affiliation with it a Commercial Museum in the City of London.

MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have joined the Mansion House Committee, which has been formed by arrangement with the Organising Committee, for aiding the movement in the City of London:—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Chairman.
The Right Hon. Lord Rothschild
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke
The Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.
The Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. J. P. Currie)
Mr. J. Herbert Tritton (President of the London Chamber of Commerce)
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.
Sir Francis Cook, Bart.
Ald. Sir Robert W. Carden
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Ald. Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart.
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Mr. Ald. Knill
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Sir W. A. Ogg
Sir George H. Chambers
Mr. J. S. Morgan
Mr. Lionel Cohen, M.P.
Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P.
Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P. (Chairman of the P.)
(With power to add to their number.)

SECOND LIST.

The following donations have been paid or promised to the Mansion House Fund in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, in the proportion of 70 per cent. to the Imperial Institute, 30 per cent. to a Commercial Museum in the City, or such other local object as the Mansion House Committee may hereafter determine. Further donations are invited and will be applied in these proportions, unless otherwise directed by the donors.

Donations marked * are exclusively for the Imperial Institute.

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|------|
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| *His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G. | 200 00 | Arthur Brewin, Esq. | 5 00 |
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| Messrs. H. Nathan & Co. | 50 00 | Edmond Sumner, Esq. | 3 30 |
| Dr. Edwin Freshfield | 50 00 | B. Blume, Esq. | 2 20 |
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| Messrs. Prédiaux and Sons | 10 00 | per Messrs. Ramsom and Co. | 1 10 |

Donations may be addressed to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, or to the Bank of England.
REGINALD HANSON, Lord Mayor.
Mansion House, 18th March, 1887.

A BOON TO MEN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This cooling Ointment perseveringly rubbed upon the skin is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsy, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment, which allays in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

"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.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA

IS THE BEST AND REALLY THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.

D R. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM,

Or, Anti-Catarrh Smelling Bottle.
The only cure for Hay-fever and Colds by Inhalation. Of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a bottle. Recommended by the first Physicians and the Medical Papers.

ALKARAM.

IND, COOPE, AND COMPY. (LIMITED).

CELEBRATED ROMFORD ALES,
In 9, 18, and 36 Gallon Casks.
BREWERY, ROMFORD.
LONDON OFFICE—25, OSBORN-STREET, E.

IND, COOPE, & CO. are now registering orders for the MARCH STOCK BREWINGS of their Ales, which are guaranteed to keep throughout the summer.
IND, COOPE, & CO.'S CELEBRATED AK LIGHT BITTER ALE, for family use.
IND, COOPE, & CO.'S CELEBRATED STOUT, Nourishing and Invigorating.
IND, COOPE, & CO.'S CELEBRATED BEERS are brewed from Malt and Hops only.
IND, COOPE, & CO.'S ROMFORD BOTTLED ALE at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.
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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 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., &c.

MONEY.—UNION DEPOSIT BANK
(Reg.) No. 17, King William-street, Charing-cross, London, W.C. Established 1867.—Capital, £25,000; reserve, £120,000.
ADVANCES made without deductions, for short or long periods, in sums of £20 to £2,000, on personal security, furniture, stock-in-trade, reversions; also deeds, life policies, at 5 per cent., without mortgage expenses, from one to ten years. Prospectuses gratis, or post free on application (personal visit preferred).
First letter of applicant immediately attended to. Distance no object. A gentleman sent direct from the bank to carry out all advances. Current accounts opened on usual terms. Interest allowed 4½ per cent. upon deposits, subject to 14 days' notice.
EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.
Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
THREE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS repayable on demand.
TWO PER CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of deeds, writings, and other securities and valuables; the collection of bills of exchange, dividends, and coupons; and the purchase and sale of stocks, shares, and annuities. Letters of credit and circular notes issued.
THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full Particulars, post-free, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (LIMITED).
Bankers to the Queensland Government.
Subscribed Capital £1,304,000
Paid-up Capital 652,300
Reserve Fund 315,000
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.
The London Office receives deposits for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
R. D. BUCHANAN, Manager.
No. 29, Lombard-street, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY, 20, Budge-row, Cannon-street.
FIVE PER CENT. paid on shares (£30 each) and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS at one month's notice, FOUR PER CENT.
Reserve Fund, SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS IN LANDED OR FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted, by the **EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED)**, 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND. Established 1835. Capital £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

THE KOOTENAY VALLEYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £100,000 in 20,000 Shares of £5 each.
Present issue, 15,000 Shares, of which 5,000 fully paid Shares are taken by the Vendors in full payment for the property.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Seton-Karr, Esq., M.P., Director of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company, Limited, 11, Queen's-gardens, W., and Kippit-law, St. Boswell's, N.B., Chairman.
General Sir Henry J. Warre, K.C.B., 35, Cadogan-place, S.W.

Thomas Bate, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff for Flintshire, Kelsterton Hall, Flint, North Wales.
John Rae, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, Addison-gardens, Kensington, W., Director of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company, Limited, late of the Hudson's Bay Company.
Wm. A. Baillie-Grohman, Esq., Belgrave-mansions, S.W.
R. H. Venables, Esq., J.P., Nantyffrith, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

BANKERS.
Union Bank of Canada, Limited, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C., Glasgow, Edinburgh, and branches.

EDITOR.
Arthur Fell, Esq., 40, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

BROKERS.
George Strachan, Esq., 3, Copthall-buildings, E.C.
J. A. Sinclair MacLagan, Esq., 135, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—R. M. Rands.
OFFICES.—46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to take over and develop valuable Concessions of Land in the Upper and Lower Kootenay Valleys, in British Columbia, obtained by the vendors direct from the Government of British Columbia.

The Concessions consist firstly of 78,525 acres of specially selected Agricultural, Timber, and Gold Placer Mining Land, situated on the banks of the Kootenay River, a fine navigable stream. The gold-mining ground lies very favourably at the mouth of two tributaries, one of which is the stream to which the Marquis of Lorne, in his work "Our Railway to the Pacific," refers when he says:—"Gold is found in all the creeks and one, Wildhorse Creek, has given out over 3,000,000 dols. (£600,000) within the last twenty years;" and, secondly, of a charter to construct and work a short canal (1 mile long), connecting two important navigable rivers, with the right to collect tolls at rates (5sh. per ton for all goods taken through the canal), which will practically give the Company the control of about 200 miles of navigation of two rivers, on the banks of one of which almost all the granted land is situated.

In British Columbia, which, like Switzerland, consists of fertile valleys, extensive forests, and high mountains, cleared arable land is, on account of local markets and milder climate, of much greater value than in Manitoba and in the North-west; and this causes the special value of the 78,525 acres of land covered by the Concessions, 68,500 acres of which are choice alluvial "bottom" land, representing almost literally every acre of such land fit for agriculture in the whole of the Kootenay District, having an area of over ten million acres and which entirely unbiased experts and officials consider to be one of the richest mining districts on the American Continent.

A conditional cash sale to squatters has already been arranged, which, when completed, will yield the Company about £3,000. The reserved lands are exempt from all taxation, and so is the Canal.

The Directors, basing their calculations upon personal inspection and the Reports of two proficient experts, estimate that the 78,525 acres (costing £32,740) will produce within six years £248,605.

The anticipated profit from sales of land will be very large. With ample margin for current working expenditures the figures show a profit, after repayment of principal, of over 20 per cent. per annum on the present issue of capital. In addition to the above, further substantial returns may be expected from leasing the Gold placer ground and from the sale of lumber for export to the adjoining treeless prairie countries of the North-West.

The timber land selected by the vendors is very fine. Paliser's Parliamentary Blue Book, speaking of the Kootenay Valley timber, says:—"The forests were the finest it had been my good fortune to see. Asplendid species of pine and a gigantic larch." Sir Henry Warre, K.C.B. speaking of the same locality, says the trees "are enormous white pine, 12 ft. in diameter, and Norway pines 20 and 30 ft. in circumference;" and when referring to the aspect of valleys generally, he says:—"It is as perfect as Nature in her happiest mood could make it." The Bishop of Oregon pronounces it a district "of great prospective importance, climate delightful—in fact, a most desirable country." The Marquis of Lorne writes of it that it "is admirably suited for English gentlemen immigrants."

The Kootenay Valleys can be reached in eleven or twelve days from England, via the Canadian Pacific to Golden City Station, and thence by steamer to the Columbia Lake, on the banks of which, amid scenery it is safe to pronounce the most charmingly attractive on the continent, the site for Kootenay City on the Company's land has been selected.

Californian and Canadian capitalists, attracted by the mineral, timber, agricultural, and coal resources of the Kootenay Valleys, propose to construct three railways to connect them with the Canadian Pacific and with the Northern Pacific systems, and, by extending an already existing line, also with Alberta. These railways are intended either to terminate on or to traverse for a considerable distance the lands covered by these concessions, and it is hardly necessary to point out how greatly the value of the Company's land will be augmented thereby.

No promotion-money has been or will be paid.
The Company purchases the entire concessions (including the part-payments made by the vendors for the land), and the plant, houses, steam-launch, boats, horses, packtrain outfit, farming implements, surveying instruments, &c., and an interest (one-fifth) in one of the well-known "Big Ledge" Mines (silver and lead) on Kootenay Lake, upon all of which the vendors have expended upwards of £80,000, for 5,000 fully paid-up shares, 3,000 of which will only be allotted to them on completion of canal, and complete transfer by the Government of British Columbia of the 30,000 acres which are the subject of the first concession.

The Agent-General for British Columbia in London, H. C. Beeton, Esq., 33, Finsbury-circus, E.C., has consented to answer inquiries concerning the validity of these concessions granted by his Government.

Full prospectuses, with application forms and reports, with large scale map, can be obtained on application at the offices, 46, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Printed and Published by EBENEZER SOUTHCOOT, at the Office in Dorset-street, in the Parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, in the City of London. SATURDAY, March 19, 1887.