

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2119.—VOL. XIV.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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COVENT GARDEN.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), March 21, at 8.30, Verdi's Opera *IL TROVATORE*. Manrico, Signor Ravelli; Il Conte di Luna, M. Lhéry; Fernando, Signor Vetta; Azucena, Mdle. Hélie Hastreiter (her second appearance); and Leonora, Mdle. Gutri (her first appearance). Mdle. Hayten will dance in the incidental Divertissement. Conductor, Signor Loghder. TO-MORROW (Tuesday), March 22, Donizetti's Opera *LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR*. Edgardo, Signor Ravelli; Ashton, Signor del Puente; Raimondo, Signor Vetta; Alice, Mdme. Bauermeister; and Lucia, Mdme. Alma Fohström (her first appearance these two years). THURSDAY, March 24, Bizet's Opera *CARMEN*. Carmen, Mdle. Minnie Hauk (her first appearance this season). Popular Prices.

DRURY LANE.
DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS
HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.25; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
125th Performance. LAST NIGHTS.

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

ADELPHI.
ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, *THE HARBOUR LIGHTS* (430th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, *FAMILY JARS*.

GLOBE.
GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and
Manager, Mr. C. H. Hawtrev.—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. Hawtrev, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, 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* (266th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, *NEARLY SEVERED*. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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 E. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by *A HAPPY DAY*, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30.

COURT.
COURT THEATRE.—DANDY
DICK, by A. W. Pinero, at 8.30. Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lugg, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.0, *THE NETTLE*. Box-office open to till 5. No fees. MATINEE of DANDY DICK every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GAIETY.
GAIETY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and
Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—THIS EVENING at 8.0, *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, Pro-
prietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled *RUDDIGORE*; OR, *THE WITCH'S CURSE*. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Mesdames J. Findlay, Jessie Bond, Lindsay, and R. Brandram. Preceded, at 7.40, by *THE CARP*. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance of *RUDDIGORE* every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers,
Mr. E. Russell and Mr. G. F. Bashford. LAST TWO NIGHTS of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play, *HARD HIT*, at 8. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. 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.

OPERA COMIQUE.
OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT, at
8.15, *THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL*. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, S. Brough, Caffrey, J. C. Buckstone, Paget, Fawcett, Lawrence, Boyle, 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*.—SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, MASKS AND FACES. Peg Woffington, Miss Kate Vaughan.

CRITERION.
CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and
Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. At 9, *DAVID GARRICK*. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8, *"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"* Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—Next MATINEE of *DAVID GARRICK*, SATURDAY, April 2nd, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—For Twelve
Nights only, A. W. PINERO'S Eccentric Farce, *IN CHANCERY* and J. J. HEWSON'S Comedietta *MY COUSIN*, preceded each evening at 7.45 by *TWO BLINDS*. Matinée Saturday next at 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.

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

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GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME.
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ROYAL HORTICULTURAL
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A FLOWER SHOW will be held in the Conservatory TO-MORROW, March 22nd. Admission Free to Fellows at 12 o'clock, and to the Public at one o'clock on payment of one shilling.
N.B.—Entrances: N.E. Orchard House, Exhibition-road; and Exhibitors' Entrance east side of the Royal Albert Hall.

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TION.—A Portrait Model of her Majesty the Queen, represented (date 1837) in her coronation robes. The principal members of the Royal Family. Also 400 portrait models. Orchestral performances afternoon and evening. Admission 1s.; Children under 12, 6d. Open 10 to 10.

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LADIES' NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, Monday,
March 21.
ARTISTES.—Miss Clarice Riley, Miss Lena Law, Messrs. Edwd. Dalzell, Arthur Thompson, Fred. H. Cozens, R. W. Heney, Albert Hubbard, Donnell Balfe. Solo Harp, Mr. G. I. Miles.
Conductor, Mr. FRED. H. COZENS.
Secretary, Mr. R. W. HENY.

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INSTITUTION.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th March, at Three o'clock precisely, the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, in the Chair.—CHARLES DIBDIN, Secretary, 14, John-street, Adelphi.

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for WOMEN, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, W.C. Entrance Scholarship, value £30, will be offered for competition, September, 1887. Apply to Mrs. THORNE, Hon. Sec.

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TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is prepared to receive Tenders for Job-work Printing required for the Admiralty for three years commencing from the 1st July, 1887.

Samples of the Printing may be seen, and descriptive schedules and forms of tender obtained, at H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, between the hours of twelve and four, on and after Monday, the 21st February, 1887; and tenders must be delivered on or before twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1887.

H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

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H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

LAW AND ORDER.

BEFORE the Government passes to the most importunate business which it has on hand for the House of Commons it may be well to point out that the simplicity of the objects that lie before it is almost as great as their importance. It will attempt to restore law and order in Ireland. The Opposition are said to regard this undertaking as so little imperative that a series of meetings is to be held in England for the purpose of denouncing it. Law and order, it is argued, ought not to revive in Ireland until the whole population is contented with its institutions. Ireland, declares the modern sentimental Jacobin, ought to be ruled by love and not by force. Now, just let us ask ourselves what it is that is gradually disappearing in Ireland. It is a Habit—the one habit by which societies are held together. Why do the overwhelming majority of Englishmen obey the law? Why does an Englishman stop in the street when a policeman orders him to stop? Why does he refrain from appropriating an unconsidered trifle of a ring when he is in a jeweller's shop? Because he has always obeyed the law, and because his fathers (unless he is unfortunately descended from the criminal classes) have always obeyed the law before him. It is because he has learned elementary lessons of morality at home and at school and has always associated criminality with disgrace. He has formed a law-abiding habit, and follows that habit even to his own detriment. This habitual observance of the law is not, however, in any way peculiar to Englishmen. In the enormous bulk of private transactions it characterizes all Europe—even communities of men which pass as barbarous. Among the Lapps and Finns and Esquimaux men habitually obey the law. If they did not, the most barbarous societies of mankind would fall to pieces.

But there is one country in which this habit is in rapid course of destruction. We do not attempt to anticipate what the Government may have to say about the violation of law and the overthrow of order in Ireland. It may be that Mr. BALFOUR may be able to show that this cement of society has been loosened to a far greater extent than the evidence of Irish disorder hitherto accessible has seemed to prove. But one thing is quite certain. A company of ruffians have deprived the ordinary tribunals of all authority in the most delicate class of cases which can arise between man and man. They have usurped the jurisdiction in all questions of contract respecting the letting and hiring of land. It would almost seem, from the foolish language of their abettors in this country—from their use, for instance, of the word "landlordism" as an authorized term of abuse, a term of precisely the same value as "creditorism"—that some of our own countrymen really believe the withdrawal of contracts from the sphere of the law to be a slight and unimportant social ailment. Yet by contract England lives and breathes and has her being. It buys quite half its food from abroad; it purchases it by selling its own productions to foreigners. A long chain of contracts connects the English operative and manufacturer with the foreign purchaser; an equally long chain connects the American or Indian cultivator with the English bread-eater. Take away or even diminish the authority of contracts at any point or points of these two chains, and England, Scotland, and Ireland starve. Nevertheless this horde of law-breakers in Ireland are taking all contracts about land into their own hands, and are undertaking to decide of their own pleasure and in their own discretion how far these contracts shall be performed: which, in principle, is exactly the same thing as though the disciples of Mr. HENRY GEORGE in the United States were to prescribe the price at which corn should be sold to a person who intends to export it for British consumption. What is taking place in Ireland is not distinguishable from the proceedings of the Jacobin clubs in France. The disorderly scamps in every part of the country formed themselves into local associations, affiliated to a central club in Paris; and assumed the jurisdiction over treason, just as the branches of the National League have usurped jurisdiction over contract. The first took off men's heads in profusion when they had convicted them; the last do not often find it necessary to take life, and here and there confine their severities to cattle. But the two classes of usurpers exactly resemble one another in one particular. Their effect is first to impair and finally to destroy the habit of obedience to law, without which human beings cannot live in society. After a generation of despotism and a generation of war, the French are hardly cured even now of the morbid habits produced by the Jacobin Club; and the beginning of a course of treatment in Ireland is at this moment in the hands of the British Government of that country.

The remedial policy on which the Government is about to enter is made much more difficult than it might have been by the

addition of a special class to the law-breakers. The removal of technical difficulties so as to give the administration of the law a chance against ordinary offenders ought not to present any insuperable difficulties. But the restoration of legality, in such a way as to revive law-abiding habits, is seriously impeded by the revolt of the Roman Catholic priesthood against law and order in Ireland. These habits are principally learned in England in the Sunday school and in the nursery at home. But it now appears that those who guide the mother, the governess, and the Sunday school teacher in Ireland have turned against received moral teaching. There are some silly enough to contend that the state of a country must be very bad when its clergy rise up against the law. But the true lesson is of another kind. The first remedial experiment tried in Ireland was Disestablishment. Here is its result. The Catholic clergy, with no Establishment to check them, have abandoned the morality of their Church and adopted the morality of their people. The priests of the most ancient and stubborn of Christian Churches have been utterly demoralized by the disestablishment of the only rival communion: with such wisdom are we governed! And to such a length have things gone, that a Jacobin priest is disregarding the most elementary principles of the administration of justice and claiming to refuse his testimony when called upon to give it by the judge.

THE BREECHES-POCKET VIEW OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

PERA, March 15.

IN your journal of the 13th of December I briefly stated the "breeches-pocket" view of British interests in keeping Constantinople out of Russian hands. I was followed by "An Old Resident" in the *Contemporary Review*, who more fully but in a similar order of ideas answers the question "Is Constantinople worth defending?" The *Kölnische Zeitung* and the Berlin weekly review *Die Nation* have both remarked upon this article; and the pith and substance of their comments may be condensed into a single phrase. "If England now asks herself whether Constantinople is worth defending, it is time for Germany to ask herself whether England can be depended upon or not as an ally against Russia." So obviously to the foreign eye are the interests of England involved in keeping Russia out of Constantinople, that if England herself becomes indifferent to those interests that fact shifts the centre of gravity of European politics. This in itself is no misfortune for England; but the effect of it is to place England at once in the ranks of surrendering States whose interests and possessions may become a matter of bargain between other States.

The existing commercial interests of England in the Balkan Peninsula and in the Asiatic dominions of Turkey are great; prospectively they are immensely greater. If England shows slackness to defend them, as she is perfectly able to do, they will become *ipso facto* matter for traffic between other Powers. "Here," says Germany to Russia, "is a splendid trade and a reversion of incalculable value going a-begging; it is England's now, but England is too indolent to keep it. We might make it ours if we chose; but we will leave it to you for a consideration." Are we ready to surrender the trade to cultivate which the commercial spirit of England has bent itself since 1581? Are we ready to give up into rival hands the fruits of the labour of three hundred years? This is "breeches-pocket" talk, no doubt; but the British taxpayer must know the close connection between bread and "breeches-pocket." According to the prevalent philosophy of British statesmanship, breeches-pocket interests are despicable because they are breeches-pocket interests: while sentimental interests, as they are called—that is to say, interests connected with national traditions, the defence of which has contributed to the moral greatness of the British Empire—are unworthy of support because their connection with the breeches-pocket is only indirect. The country is thus placed between two very rickety stools; and the fall is likely to be singularly painful. But this question of British interests in Turkey stands no chance of being fairly understood by the British democracy, unless some public man of first-class influence takes it in hand and explains it to the British electorate. It is not likely to be a popular subject; it has become interwoven with the question of the intrinsic worth of Turkey as a Government, with which it has nothing whatever to do. The Turkish Government is not a good Government; but it is far more tolerant, more humane, and more progressive than that of Russia. The great fault of it is that it is weak; and the weakness arises partly from its poverty, and partly from the great variety of social conditions and gradations of civilization with which it has to deal. Western civilization lives already in the towns of Macedonia; Kurdistan is in the outer darkness of barbarism, and the Hedjaz and the Yemen are in the same condition. But this is no concern of ours as a nation. These conditions would not be altered if Russia possessed the country. The Tchinovnik would overrun it, and a new corruption would succeed the present *laissez aller*; but the population would not be one whit better off. The existing order permits the penetration, slow it is true, of civilizing influences; and it also permits, as statistics show, the expansion of British commerce. If Russia possessed it, nothing could penetrate but the Tchinovnik, and British commerce would be promptly shouldered out of the regions in which for 300 years it has successfully contended for supremacy.

I have said that the British people will only understand this question when some strong and patriotic demagogue takes it in hand and shows the country how it was misled in 1876. The people were told then that because an insurrection was accompanied by such incidents as usually

attend insurrections, therefore Turkey as a State was to die. But what was to replace it? That important question was left unanswered. The only life ready to fill the void which Turkish death then or now would open is Russian. Admit it; the first consequences would be the expulsion of British trade, followed by the expulsion of England from the Mediterranean, or the alternative of an enormous expenditure in that sea with no commerce to relieve it. After such admission, the epoch of surrender would necessarily begin; England would then repeat, more or less fluently, the history of Rome, Venice, and the Lower Empire.

R. R.

NOTES.

The report that the Bulgarian Regents are on the eve of proclaiming the independence of the Principality is quite likely to be true. It is less surprising that the Regency should be driven to taking "extreme measures" than that it should have abstained from them for so long. For weeks, and indeed months past, the Sophia Government has been in a position of the greatest difficulty. It has had to cope with Russian intrigue and violence from without; with a small but very active rebel faction within; and with the patriotic party in the army, which is impatient of further submission and anxious to enter on a bold nationalist policy. So far the Regents have contrived to hold back this last party; but it includes the vast majority of the officers and soldiers, and the Government have probably come to the conclusion that it is useless to endeavour to baulk its wishes, which are those of the mass of the population, any longer. Attacked by Russia, menaced by Turkey, and deserted by Europe, the Regents will respond by proclaiming the union with Roumelia and hoisting the flag of United Bulgaria.

The Gladstonian newspaper has at least more grace than the Gladstonian leaders. The *Daily News* admits that when a witness in a civil action refuses to give evidence he must be sent to prison. Further, that "if people resist the police in the execution of their duty, they must expect to get their heads broken, and dangerous rioters are in every civilized country liable to be shot." We quite agree with our contemporary, that if the policeman who killed O'Hanlon was acting unlawfully and without orders he should be put on his trial, and that in the meanwhile to accuse the constabulary of committing murder is "cruel, indecent, and unmanly." But then we always hear this kind of language from the partisans of Parnellism whenever there is a danger of English feeling being roused by some specially outrageous act of lawlessness. Even the Nationalist members (when in England) were for a time profoundly shocked at the cowardly crime in Phoenix Park, which their evening organ in the London press now refers to as "Joe Brady's blunder about Lord Frederick Cavendish."

Mr. J. K. Cross, whose death by his own hand is announced this morning, was one of the more estimable of Mr. Gladstone's "young men." He won the respect of opponents by his hard work, his modesty, and his devotion to duty. Though an advanced Radical, he was happily devoid of the self-sufficient and pushing aggressiveness characteristic of many among his friends and colleagues. He was a quiet, pains-taking, and well-informed politician. As to the causes which led to the catastrophe that closed his life, we have as yet no certain information. It is said that his mind had become unhinged by a prolonged period of severe bodily suffering. It would seem as if the present generation of our public men was somewhat wanting in the physical stamina of their predecessors. Vigorous political septuagenarians like Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Lord Beaconsfield, will not be common in Parliament five-and-twenty years hence, apparently.

There is an energetic, not to say excited letter about the navy from Sir E. J. Reed in the *Times*. Its writer hurls defiance at the leading journal. "You may say what you please of me, and impute to me what you will, but you will not deter me, while I have a place in the Parliament of my country, from denouncing," etc., etc. Sir Edward Reed, being of opinion that the service has gone to the dogs, intends to say so as often as he gets the chance from his place in the Parliament of his country. There are many other persons engaged in doing the same thing just now. And it does seem rather a pity that eminent engineers, who have no small responsibility in the existing iron-clad navy, should have been so powerless hitherto, and can only comfort themselves by denunciation.

The "Home Ruler" who writes to the *Times* on the subject of Parnellism and Crime, has the courage of his opinions. He admits that Mr. Parnell and his friends "have constantly associated with the advocates of murder and outrage, and probably in some cases with the actual instigators of private and atrocious crimes." Nevertheless he thinks that Mr. Parnell and his fellow-members are "fit to rule Ireland." Why? Because they must either rule Ireland or "rule the Empire." If they are fit to rule the Empire, *à fortiori* they can rule Ireland; and if not, they ought not to be where they are now. "Home Ruler's" dilemma is a purely fanciful one. Unionists reluctantly admit the necessity of allowing Mr. Parnell and other accessories to grave crimes to remain in the Imperial Parliament, where they are still in a con-

siderable minority. Their presence is an evil, no doubt; but it would be a far graver evil to give them a Parliament and an Executive all to themselves. As to the charge of friendship and alliance with the Parnellites, "Home Ruler" relies on a cynical indifference to means where the end is a good one, and on certain rather illusory precedents. His best precedent is that of the Kilmainham Treaty; but he is mistaken if he supposes that that infamous transaction is forgotten or forgiven.

One wonders whether Mr. Ritchie, before he fixed upon his "four typical metropolitan working-class districts," consulted Mr. Walter Besant. Perhaps he contented himself with reading that gentleman's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which certainly seems to have suggested at least three of the four localities inquired into. Deptford is not specified in the novel, but St. George's-in-the-East, Battersea, and Hackney were all known to the marvellous young lady who conceived that "Palace of Delight" at Stepney which the Beaumont Trustees are endeavouring to realise at Mile-end. "Hoxton, Bethnal-green [both parts of the old borough of Hackney], Battersea, and the Isle of Dogs are linked as the purgatory prepared for those who have given themselves up too much to the enjoyment of roses and rapture while living at the West-end," and the "distinctly squalid street now called St. George's-in-the-East" is emphatically asserted to "have its points," and these are not quite purgatorial. And as our Blue-Books are becoming more lively and literary, perhaps the Registrar-General, when he issues the returns (if any) his enumerators have collected, will lighten their weight by apt quotations from Mr. Besant's readable (and occasionally reliable) works.

On this subject a correspondent who has much acquaintance with London distress, writes:—Though every one will look with interest for the result of the Local Government Board inquiry into London distress, it is impossible not to feel that it only deals with the outside husk of the question. Assuming, for example, that it is found that 20 per cent. of the population are out of work, who is to tell us in how many cases this is owing to slackness of trade, in how many to severe weather, to incompetence, or even to laziness? Take Deptford or St. George's-in-the-East for instance. There must be hundreds of dock-labourers out of work because the long-continued east winds have prevented sailing-ships from getting up the Channel. But the census will show no trace of this. Take Battersea, again. How can the enumerators record the fact that here, owing to the many openings for women's work, especially in the large steam-laundries, the wives are often the bread-winners of the family? Again, the railways whose works lie between Vauxhall and Clapham Junction have brought thousands of country workmen to town; and in this way the district (whose population, by the by, is nearer 150,000 than 50,000) is by no means typical of the whole metropolis. Let us hope at least that the inquiry will not rouse a vague feeling of expectation that the Government is going to undertake to make everybody happy and comfortable by Act of Parliament. So far as inquiry goes, such careful investigators as the Mansion House Council have tabulated a much more trustworthy mass of facts and figures than is likely to be accumulated by Mr. Ritchie's scratch team of untrained enumerators.

Mr. Hyndman's attempt to arouse the latent disloyalty of Birmingham on behalf of the Social Democratic Federation was not very successful. Three meetings were held in that town on Saturday for the purpose of evoking an expression of public indignation at the proposed celebration of the Queen's visit. A summons to the men of Birmingham to assemble in their thousands attracted only a few score of boys and loafers. One of the meetings did, indeed, attain the respectable dimension of 500; but this was the least successful of the three. The majority voted against the disloyal resolution which was proposed. The chairman's speech was received with "derisive cheers, groans, and jocular remarks;" Mr. Hyndman's eloquence was interrupted by the unwelcome strains of the National Anthem; and finally the meeting broke up owing to the superior attraction of a number of horses and hounds on their way to take part in the evening's performance at a neighbouring theatre. Mr. Hyndman had to rely on police protection to secure himself from violence when his remarks became personally insulting to the Queen; and the pleasure which he must have gained from putting the police in the rather absurd position of the protectors of disloyalty is about the only satisfaction he can have derived from his visit to Birmingham.

Mr. Gladstone's remarks (says a correspondent) to his Yorkshire supporters suggest a curious historic parallel, the reverse of encouraging to his cause. It may at first sight seem strange to compare the apostle of Home Rule with the champion of divine right; but it is historically an incontestable fact that the dividing line on which Mr. Gladstone is so anxious to insist in England is, broadly, that which at the outset of the great Civil War divided the Parliamentary from the Royalist districts. No one can glance at Mr. Gardiner's map without observing that Yorkshire, Durham, Cornwall, and "gallant little Wales" are all coloured as Royalist, while, to quote the historian himself, "the south-east, with its fertile lands, its commercial activity, and its superabundant wealth, was on the side of the Parliament." Such was certainly the case in the capital, where—as indeed everywhere else—the dependence of the King on Irish support had done much to alienate his people. Charles had cause to lament the obstinacy of "the Southern English," which, as Mr.

Gladstone may be aware, secured the victory of their cause. Perhaps he might find it worth while to note that the side which Southern England has adopted has nearly always been victorious in the long run. The South supported the Yorkists against the Lancastrians, the Tudor settlement against the Catholic rebels of the north, the Parliament against Charles I., and the House of Hanover against the Jacobites. It was Whig in the last century, and the Whigs carried the day. It is Tory and Unionist nowadays.

Salmon poaching has been greatly on the increase in the north of Scotland during the past few weeks, and is generally attributable to the preachings of the so-called friends of the crofter. The grouse on the hill-side, the deer in the forests, and the salmon in the stream, it is contended by these agitators, are as free to all as are sprats and herrings. They do not, however, state that every grouse killed costs a sportsman a guinea, which is chiefly spent in wages to gillies; that every salmon costs an angler about £5, or twenty times the value of the fish; and every stag shot £40, or the price of a couple of bullocks. To give the Highlanders the grouse, the salmon, and the deer, and drive away sportsmen, would be a bad bargain for the country. As a matter of fact, in many forest districts much of the venison killed is actually presented to them by the shooters.

Professor Huxley suggests that Lord Hartington should add to the claims he already possesses on the gratitude of the country, by bringing about the reform of technical education. It is reassuring to hear from Professor Huxley, who is not given to injudicious optimism, that we have the foundations laid for a very good system of technical instruction, if we like to build on them. There are the Board Schools, which may devote part of their resources to giving higher instruction of a technical kind, though they do not. There is the much-maligned and but still not wholly useless Science and Art Department; and there is the City and Guilds of London Institute, which the Professor is inclined to regard apparently as a splendid failure. In fine, it is "highly necessary that some man or body of men, whom their countrymen trust, should consider these various organizations as a whole and determine the manner in which they should be correlated, and in which it is desirable that the resources, public and private, which are available should be distributed among them." The work ought to be done quickly. We have already sufficient leeway to make up.

Bank robberies are becoming fashionable in London. The *modus operandi* is simple enough. The thief, choosing an hour when the bank is likely to be crowded with customers, enters the building and abstracts from the counter anything in the shape of notes or money he can lay hands on. A robbery of this easy kind took place on Saturday at the London and County Bank in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. A customer transacting business at the bank was relieved of about £30 worth of notes which he had deposited on the counter, and which were pocketed by an enterprising person, who, doubtless, like many other enterprising persons, looks upon all property-owners as legitimate objects for plunder. The story is a sad one, but is not without its consolatory features. The bank-robbers of this metropolis, it must be admitted, conduct their operations with some show of decency and consideration. No attempt is made, as in some lawless countries, to seize the bank-cashiers, tie them with ropes, hold revolvers at their heads, and then "loot" the institution on a sweeping scale. Our own bank-robbers are content with small profits, and, as a rule, display no unseemly violence even when, as is rarely the case, they are discovered and given into custody. They must be careful, however, not to overdo the thing. If these robberies become too frequent, precautions will probably be taken to prevent their occurrence.

THE IRISH CHURCH AND THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

THE patronage and encouragement extended to Father Kelleher by Archbishop Walsh are signs that the relations between the Roman Church and the National League have developed into an alliance of the closest possible character. No one can now imagine that the Church and the League are merely separate bodies, actuated by the same spirit of patriotism, and working for their common object by different means. It is no longer open to the spokesmen of the Irish Church to confine their enthusiasm to the ends sought by Mr. Parnell and to decry the means that are used. Nor can the priests, who in various parts of the country have become leaders of the local branches of the League, and have engaged in the organization of robbery, be represented as scattered individuals who have succumbed to the temptations by which they were personally affected. The leaders of the Church have identified themselves with the most lawless of their subordinates. The Archbishop of Dublin has accepted the rôle prepared for him by the leaders of the agitation, and he expects his subordinates throughout the country to follow his example. The Irish Church does not confine itself to preaching Separatist doctrines and condoning the crimes committed in what is called a good cause. It has placed itself as a body at the disposal of Mr. Parnell and his fellow-conspirators; and it will do any work, however seditious and humiliating, which may be assigned to it by the civil authorities.

The action which Father Kelleher took, with the approbation of Archbishop Walsh, has been recommended as an example to Father Ryan,

another trustee of the Plan of Campaign, by "his ecclesiastical superiors." Now, the leading characteristic of that action is gross dishonesty. Father Kelleher refused to give evidence in bankruptcy proceedings, on the ground that he should be revealing matters confided to him in his ecclesiastical capacity. No doubt Father Kelleher was selected to perform certain duties in connection with the Plan of Campaign because he was the parish priest. As parish priest he enjoyed exceptional advantages for the work, and he was very likely the only person of education available for the purpose. But it is only by the paltriest of quibbles that the privilege which rightly belongs to communications made under the seal of the confessional can be held to extend to purely secular communications made to a man who happens to be a priest as well as the officer of an illegal organization. Father Kelleher himself must have smiled as he advanced his transparently fallacious plea. Archbishop Walsh cannot pretend to be taken in by it, at any rate. No man of sense can imagine that the argument by which Father Kelleher defended his position was genuine or was meant to be taken as genuine.

Flat defiance of law, supported by groundless quibbles which can convince no one except the mob, who are only anxious to be convinced, has always been the method of the National League. In Parliament and in the Nationalist press we constantly meet with flagrant misrepresentations and obvious fallacies which survive refutation because they were never advanced in good faith. The adoption of the regular Nationalist method by the Church teaches us what to expect. No means will be spared to reduce the law to impotence, to confirm the despotism of the League, and to extend its scheme of plunder. Priests will court the "martyrdom" of a triumphal progress to Dublin and a first-class misdemeanant's cell. The prospect is serious; but it is not too serious to be faced. The Roman Church in Ireland has put itself bodily into the hands of the League. We have not to deal with a patriotic Church side by side with a popular movement: we have to deal with a powerful conspiracy to which the priesthood and episcopate have completely surrendered. If the League is left standing, it will have priests and Bishops as its tools. If the League is crushed, we shall hear no more of ecclesiastical Nationalism.

FARM AND GARDEN PESTS.

IN continuation of his previous reports, Mr. Charles Whitehead has reported to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council upon the numerous insects which specially prey upon root-crops, upon crops used for cattle-feeding (such as rape, mustard, and kohlrabi), and upon certain vegetables grown on a large scale by market-gardeners. These papers, conveying in a practical style the latest information, ought to be studied by all farmers and gardeners, as will be seen from the following brief and general summary.

No fewer than twenty-two insects are described. Some of them are old and well-known offenders; others have hitherto been supposed to be harmless; while a few have actually been terrible thieves in policemen's clothes. Of this last class is the night-feeding ground-beetle—a stalwart fellow three-quarters of an inch long, who has always been regarded as the natural enemy of wire-worms, but who turns out to be a frightful scourge to almost every plant grown on a farm. Owing to his habit of feeding at night, he managed to escape detection; but his guilt is now placed beyond doubt, for he "has been caught frequently *flagrante delicto*." He attacks the plants just level with the ground, where the root begins, and bites the plant either through and through, or all round the collar of the root, so that it is completely killed. Another wolf in sheep's clothing is the carrion-beetle, which was formerly supposed to feed only on the carcasses of moles, hedgehogs, birds, and insects, but which has acquired a taste for mangel-wurzel. In France it preys specially upon beet, and has therefore been called the beet-beetle. Even more destructive is the turnip-flower beetle, which feeds upon the pollen of rape, turnip, mustard, and cabbage plants, thereby hindering fructification. Its larvæ are "born in the buds and cradled in the flowers," living upon these and upon the seed-vessels developed later on. Whole acres of seed-plants have been ruined by this active little pest—he is only one-eighth of an inch long—in an incredibly short time. The only other beetle described is the wireworm, or click-beetle. It attacks all kinds of plants, and is very difficult to destroy. It is included here because it is injurious to all root and cabbage crops; but it was fully described in the reports on insects injurious to hops, fruit, and corn.

The weevil tribe naturally come in for close attention. So tiny that they can barely be perceived, they nevertheless commit frightful ravages. In shape they are like the common beetle, but their bodies are not much bigger than a pin's head. Nearly all of them have a different "plan of campaign." The turnip-seed weevil gets inside the seed-pods of turnips, rape, mustard, and cabbage plants while green, eats up the seeds, and then makes its exit through a tiny hole barely visible to the naked eye. It passes the winter in the ground, and under weeds, stones, and rubbish; reappearing about the beginning of May. The turnip-gall weevil is so called because in its larval state it raises up galls or excrescences upon the roots of turnip and cabbage plants, destroying their vitality. The mustard beetle, commonly called "Black Jack" in the Fen country, "advances in battalions and invades fields of mustard, rape, turnips, and kohlrabi, clearing off the leaves, and leaving nothing but the stems and stalks." The turnip-flea has the proud distinction of being "by far the most destructive" to turnip and swede crops of any in the long list of their enemies. It is on record that a crop was sown three times over, and was cleared off each time by the turnip-flea. As may be inferred from its name, it is an accomplished jumper. It can jump 18 inches, or about 216 times its own length. The flea is run very hard as a crop-destroyer by the

sawfly, the grubs of which, described as "ugly black caterpillars" and known to the agriculturist as "niggers," clear the leaves of turnip-crops like magic. They blacken the ground with their numbers, and are extremely difficult to kill.

Now we come to another class—butterflies and moths. The common white butterfly, in the caterpillar state, devours the seed-pods of all the plants of which Mr. Whitehead treats. Its peculiarity is, that it passes the winter in the chalk cliffs on the south-eastern coast, from which large flights may be seen issuing in the spring. The small white butterfly, "as distinct from the large one as a wren is from a sparrow," deposits its eggs in the hearts of cabbages, and is considered a great pest. Then there is the green-veined white butterfly, which, however, has a deadly enemy in the shape of an ichneumon fly. The common dart-moth caterpillars work mischief to plants just at or just under the surface of the ground. They not only eat off the young leaves of turnips etc., but bore holes in the bulbs. In France they are particularly troublesome to sugar-beet, tobacco-plants, and maize. Unfortunately for the dart-moth, his habit is plump and fleshy, so that he makes an uncommonly toothsome morsel for the birds and the moles. The "silver Y moth" and the "diamond-back moth" are, judging from their names, pretty little beasts; but they are no friend to the farmer. The former has a long tongue for the extraction of honey; and this makes it swarm where flowers abound. The latter is one of the smallest of moths, and its caterpillar is not more than half an inch long nor quite so thick as whipcord. Yet it is enormously destructive.

Passing by the aphides, as too well known to need description here, we reach the fly class—the mangel-wur-el fly, the onion-fly (*De gustibus* etc.), the carrot-fly, the celery-fly, the black-horned turnip-leaf miner, and the yellow turnip-leaf miner. The larvæ of these work great havoc upon the plants they respectively prefer. They produce the black powdery spots on the surface of carrots and the rottenness so often seen at the junction of onion-roots with the bulb; or they burrow below the skin of the under-side of turnip-leaves.

We cannot go particularly into the means of prevention and remedy which Mr. Whitehead recommends; for though they broadly resemble each other, they differ in minute details, and should therefore be studied in the reports themselves. Any general description might prove misleading. But the commonest means of prevention are deep ploughing; the ruthless destruction of weeds, especially cruciferous weeds, like charlock; dressings of soot, lime, guano, or paraffin-saturated materials; the burning or feeding-off of infected crops; rolling down the land, etc. To check an attack when once developed, various washes and other means are suggested. Fortunately, in most cases, it is possible to save a crop if measures be taken in time; and we have great hope that Mr. Whitehead's researches will prove of assistance in enabling farmers and gardeners to detect, at the earliest moment, the hitherto obscure or unknown cause of many a threatened crop-failure. When a crop shows signs of languishing, there is at once reason to suspect that some insect is the mischief-maker; and careful reference to these reports is almost certain to lead to his discovery. After that the farmer has his remedy in his own hands.

THE SADDEST WORD.

QUITE recently I had the rare privilege of being present at an interchange of confidences between six beautiful girls. The afternoon was raw and dank. But for a light wind that wafted a few belated snowflakes against the window of the back drawing-room, dead would have seemed the white world without. There was a bag of chocolate-drops on the small table by the fire, and thirteen halfpenny buns. It had been a melancholy day, and gradually these young girls fell into a pensive strain. At times nothing could be heard but the moaning of the wind in the chimney or the rustle of the chocolate-bag. Then, as day waned and shadows crept up the dim walls, they talked of the saddest word.

A tall poetical-looking girl thought that the saddest word was "nevermore." She was indeed a beautiful creature, the loveliest in the room. Her cheeks were tinted with the most delicate carmine; her transparent skin, through which the blue veins were clearly traceable, was of a dazzling whiteness; and the dense blue depths of her wistful wondering eyes glowed as with the light of living sapphires. A daughter of the gods, divinely tall, she was exquisitely proportioned. Her taper fingers, like her clear-cut upper lip and sensitive nostrils, betokened race and breeding; while her voice, capable of the most varied modulations, now soft and tender, now deep and mellow, and again clear and bell-like, was of the *timbre* to stir a man to his innermost soul. Nevermore! It sounded like the wail of a broken heart. It was a judge passing sentence of death. Nevermore! That was what the relentless waves said as they dashed against the sullen rocks, and the sea-gulls eddying round the cliffs took up the shrill response. What she specially liked about Nevermore was its cruelty. It was as cruel as the grave. Was it not the grave itself—the grave of human hopes and aspirations? It recalled the past only to make the future more bitter. The loved ones, or the loved one, of the past—where were they, where was he? Far away across the seas: we should meet him nevermore. The dances we have had! Ah, the dances we shall have nevermore! The smiles that were! The warm clasp of the hand that seemed so little, that meant so much! The nights on the river, when the boat glided down, a soundless shadow! The day when first they met and all seemed merry as a marriage bell. All, all are gone for ever. Nevermore! The river glides on; but when shall they see it together again—they and the pale moon? Still the conservatory stands; but is it the conservatory of the days of yore? Ah, nevermore, nevermore! She never looked upon a raven now without fancying it croaking forth that doleful solemn word. "Quoth the raven, Nevermore!" was the saddest line in English poetry.

"Nevermore" did not seem so inexpressibly mournful as simply "never" to a second girl, who was undoubtedly the loveliest in the room.

It is no disparagement to the others to say that she shone among them like the moon among the glistening stars. Yet were the sun a more fitting emblem, for she seemed a ray of sunshine rather than a being of flesh and blood. She was of a *petite* form of the most enchanting roundness, and her noble head stood on a neck so white that untrodden snow turned yellow beside it. Her golden hair, escaped from its single band of ribbon, fell in rich profusion over her shapey shoulders, caressing her delicate shell-like ears, and ever and anon lightly kissing the red pouting lips that men would have gladly done deeds of derring-do to touch. Her melting eyes seemed ever on the point of glistening with a tear; and as she spoke falteringly, dreamily, she slowly picked a bun to pieces to get at the currants. "Never" was sadder than "nevermore;" for, unlike the latter, it did not even imply the pleasures of memory. "Nevermore" meant that though you might now be old and grey you had your moments of happiness to which you could look fondly back. They were gone for evermore, but they had been. "Never" gave no such solace. The lover's glance, the hand-pressure, the moments in which one lives a lifetime—it was sad indeed to think that they would be no more, but sadder to think that they had never been. "Nevermore" was a sentence for the future, "never" for the past and the future too. Saddest of all, "never" meant that you knew what you had missed, what you must go on missing to the end. The most terrible line in English poetry was not "Quoth the raven, Nevermore," but—

Never—for ever;
For ever—never.

The bells tolled it when the grave was filled, and the aged hills sent back the mournful words. The time to appreciate their significance was in autumn in the woods when all the twigs were bare and the naked trees shivered in the cold. Wandering through the dead and rustling leaves, she loved to murmur "Never—for ever; for ever—never."

The third speaker would have been the admired of all wheresoever lovely women were gathered together to feast the eyes of man. Others might be fair; but she was a queen among her sex—majestic, stately, superb. Her eyes were black as death, their lashes of the same hue. Eyes wonderful, fatal not only to others, but to herself. Two dark arches marked the low brow, and the creamy skin had the blush that is at once the painter's admiration and his despair; in tint it looked like a magnolia petal laid on a rose-leaf. Her white firm hands were plump and dimpled, with lissome fingers and cameo nails, and she spoke with a *séduisante* that vibrated like sweet music through the room. She was indeed *recherché*. To her, sadder far than any word was the tragic story told in the phrase "It might have been." "Nevermore" dealt with the inevitable. However bitter "never" might be, not yours was the blame. Fate said that what was would be nevermore; you had no voice in the matter. But "It might have been!" That implies fault on your part; and what so bitter in this vale of tears as the consciousness that you suffer for your own error, your own blindness? It is sackcloth and ashes now, and it might have been bridal garments. It might have been! With these words you are back again at the broken stile of your youth. Ah! how well you remember it, with its broken spar and the hedge that concealed it almost. He came. He was impatient, perhaps; but you, you were coy, and you parted to meet no more. That was the turning-point of your life. You did not realize it then. You know it now. And how easily it might have been! Or it was at the yeomanry ball, and you sat on the stairs with Another. You longed to be with him, for you had read aright from his eyes the tale he longed to tell; but though your hand would have thrilled to his touch, you were mad and you sat on the stair with Another. Mad, mad. And so he turned on his heel and left you, and the light went out of your life. It might have been!

There is an attraction in some faces beyond all mere physical charm. A girl who thought there was most sadness in the simple words "A faded flower" had a *spirituel* look that the others lacked. A man would have admired them, but he would have sat down beside her. What was it about her that gave her this subtle fascination? At times you would have said that she was absolutely plain, and yet her face haunted you like a painting by the Old Masters. Was it that there was a history in that face, that she was one who had already lived and suffered? She regretted that they had not bought chocolate cakes instead of drops, and it was because "A faded flower" was pathetic rather than tragic that she liked it best. A flower was the emblem of happiness; for it was short-lived. It was here to-day and gone to-morrow. Yet not gone; for the withered stem remained in your hands to remind you of the sunny long-ago when the flower was plucked. The flower was the loved one's gift far more than glittering jewels; for love was a thing that could not be bought, and a flower cost nothing. Did it cost nothing? A broken heart, perhaps; that was all. If one could write the history of all the faded flowers that have ever been preserved, it would be a history of the heart since the days of Eve.

The fifth girl was such a one as it is the glory of English homes to produce. There is only one description for her: she was an English girl. Of a blooming complexion and elastic step, hers was the beauty of rosy health. She had been a good daughter, and you could not look at her without feeling that she would make a good wife and a good mother. No other girl is to be mentioned in the same breath with such an one. She thought there was something strangely sad in the words "Till the sea gives up its dead," but subsequently agreed with the sixth girl that the most mournful phrase of all was "She never told her love." The sixth girl, who was one of those very clever women that draw their cavaliers away from the mere beauties, could conceive nothing sadder than circumstances which compel one to conceal one's love. She never told her love! Think of the unutterable grief of seeing him day by day as the years roll on, and knowing that he thinks she is without a heart! Ah, fate is sometimes hard! He will never know that her love for him is even as his for her: for she never told her love! This girl ate the odd bun, but did not have her full share of the chocolates.

MUSIC.

SEEING how well opera flourished in Italy under the Austrian domination (which, musically measured, lasted from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," 1815, until Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," 1859), Stendhal concluded that in a free country this entertainment would have no chance. Then, looking to the other side of the Atlantic, and perceiving there no sign of musical cultivation, he hastily wrote that the soil of America was "favourable to liberty, but impossible for Italian opera." Already, however, America produces more operatic vocalists and more concert singers, counting only those who come to the front, than any other country, without excepting Italy; which, indeed, but for the semi-Italian origin of Mme. Patti would scarcely have a representative among the most famous singers of our time, and none whatever among the *prime donne*. It is the soprano voice, on the other hand, and especially the "light soprano," that America produces in such perfection and such abundance. Italian opera in London will, according to present appearances, be supported this season (at least in the prima donna department) exclusively by American artists: under Signor Lago by Mme. Albani and Miss Ella Russell; under Mr. Mapleson by Mdle. Nordica, the Violetta and the Gilda of the opening nights; Mdle. Hastreiter, who appeared on Thursday as Leonora in "La Favorita;" Mdle. Engle, who undertook on Saturday the part of Marta; Mdle. Gutri, who comes out to-night as Leonora in "Il Trovatore;" Mdle. Minnie Hauk, who returns to us on Thursday in the character of Carmen; and others to whom no parts have as yet been specially assigned. The high, clear, musical voice of the American young woman is probably due to the dryness of the American atmosphere; but the presence of so many well-trained American vocalists on the stage may also be accounted for by an absence of prejudice among the Americans against the stage as a profession.

Mdle. Hastreiter, in any case, appeared on Thursday night as Leonora in Donizetti's "Favorita," which has gradually lost its original character as a French "grand opera," and is now known only in its Italianized form. Mdle. Hastreiter is in one sense a very high soprano; for on Thursday night she was twice as tall as the tenor attached to her—Signor Ravelli. But, unlike the great majority of American female vocalists, she possesses a mezzo-soprano voice; and she has, we believe, sung with great success at Vienna the part of Orfeo, in which she will shortly be heard at the Royal Italian Opera. As Leonora she sang the grand air "O mon Fernand" (especially the slow movement) with fine expression; while in the final duet "Viens dans une autre patrie" she showed both as vocalist and as actress considerable dramatic power. Signor Ravelli as the valiant dignified Fernand has not quite the bearing that one imagines, or that, having seen Mario in the part, one remembers. But this able artist is fairly equal to all kinds of tenor music; and it is surprising to find him on successive nights acquitting himself well (and sometimes admirably) in such different parts as those of the Duke in "Rigoletto," Fernand in "La Favorita," and Lionel in "Martha." The third important character in "La Favorita," that of the King, was sung and acted in good style, by M. Lhéris, the Rigoletto of the previous performance. This former tenor has now settled down into the position of baritone, just as, not long since, M. de Reszke, from the position of baritone, raised himself to that of tenor.

On Saturday a charming *débutante* came before the public in the character of Martha. Mdle. Marie Engle, the artist in question, has a voice of singular purity and sweetness, she sings correctly and with feeling, her bearing is marked by grace and distinction; nor can one think of any quality in which she is deficient, except perhaps physical power. With practice, however, the young vocalist will gain in volume of tone. Meanwhile she achieved on Saturday night a decided success; and, in a performance which drew forth constant tokens of approbation, no applause was better deserved than that with which her "Last Rose of Summer" was so warmly encored. The tenor, Signor Ravelli, was quite at his best; especially in the duet with Plunkett, whose music was perfectly sung by Signor del Puente, and in the quick spirited movement of the duet with Martha, which recalls agreeably one of Chopin's mazurkas in the military style. Both these pieces were encored, as were also Plunkett's beer song and Lionel's romance "Tu m'appari." In this last air, however, the first part of the melody—whether, from the fault of the singer, of the conductor, or of both—was allowed to drag in the most lackadaisical, most wearisome manner. Mdle. Borghi, the "Nancy" of the cast, will perhaps be better in another part. Her voice is not bad until some little demands are made upon it, but in passages requiring execution all its musical quality disappears. Signor Ciampi as Sir Tristan de Mickleford is, like his name, altogether too droll. In the scene of the hunt he appeared bearing on his arm a sort of popinjay, which was apparently intended to do duty for a falcon or a hawk, but which bore no resemblance to either bird. This humourist ought to be careful not to act "as funny as he can."

Only one new Italian Opera was reported last week in addition to the Mapleson, Lago, and Harris enterprises. The fourth company, with Mme. Adelina Patti as its bright particular star, and with Mr. Abbey as director, will be located at the Gaiety Theatre, or more probably at Her Majesty's Theatre. It is evidently supposed that her gracious Majesty's Jubilee will have the effect of turning us all into Italians. Mr. Carl Rosa, however, continuing to hold a contrary opinion, will give performances of English opera at Drury Lane from the beginning of May until the middle of June.

The last of Mr. Henschel's Symphony Concerts began with Weber's Jubilee overture—the first piece of Jubilee music yet performed. It has been suggested that Raff's "Jubel Overture," which also contains the English National Anthem, should be brought forward; and Wagner is known to have left an orchestral work based on "Rule, Britannia," which every one would be glad to hear if the manuscript, gone astray, could only be found. The first of Mr. Max Pauer's recitals exhibited that able young pianist to great advantage. Playing well in every

style, from Handel and Scarlatti to Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt, he particularly distinguished himself in one of Beethoven's latest and grandest pianoforte compositions, the Sonata in C minor. Mr. Matthay, equally ambitious as a composer and as a pianist, gave a concert on Wednesday afternoon, at which his playing was much applauded by his numerous admirers. At the concert given on Wednesday evening by Miss Josephine Agabeg, a pianist of high merit, her sister Miss Ida Agabeg made her first appearance as a vocalist. She has a soprano or mezzo-soprano voice of good quality, and sings with expression and taste.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"George Canning." By Frank H. Hill. (Longmans.) This is a volume in the series of "English Worthies," among whom Canning had certainly as good a right to a place as Steele or Peterborough. Perhaps, like them, he is rather of the famous company of English "wits," and less distinguished by character than by parts. Not that he wanted such a measure of virtue as would have sufficed for the life of a private citizen. Mr. Hill rightly eulogizes "the essential generosity and nobleness of the man's nature" while regretting "a certain eagerness and paltriness of self-assertion which could not tolerate delay in the recognition of the claims of the highest genius to the highest place." These lower qualities not only involved him in incessant quarrels and intrigues, but permanently impaired his usefulness as a public servant. And it is worth remembering—for Canning represents a recurring type of politician—that his eagerness to push in front of Castlereagh cost him just ten years' seniority. To Castlereagh Mr. Hill is just to the point of generosity; indeed, throughout the book he displays a most commendable spirit of impartiality. Only a stray sentence here and there reveals his own political leanings. That clean-cut opinion of Canning's on the question of his day and ours is reproduced, we notice, without comment. "He urged that a separate Parliament, whatever limitations might be imposed on it at first, must ultimately be an independent Parliament, and that an independent Parliament meant national separation and the conversion of Ireland into a hostile republic under the protection of France." Generally, this is a good specimen of a short biography—concise, clear, accurate, and neglectful of no fact that imperatively calls for mention.

"Recollections of a Private Soldier." By Frank Wilkeson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) The writer of these notes saw the reality of war while serving in the Army of the Potomac during the summer of 1864. At first he enjoyed the fighting with all the zest of a youngster of seventeen who had run away from home to enlist; but the "delight of battle" began to pall after a few weeks of almost incessant slaughter, and the record is generally as sad as a member of the Peace Society could wish it to be. A painfully realistic chapter tells us "how men die in battle." Here we note an expression of doubt as to whether "the face of a dead soldier, lying on a battlefield, ever truthfully indicates the mental or physical anguish, or peacefulness of mind, which he suffered or enjoyed before his death." Rarely, however, can the suffering from a wound have equalled the agonies endured in the way of military punishment. The flogging once permitted in the British army would have seemed a trifle to the victim of the tortures described on pp. 32-36. It must be confessed that the "bounty-jumpers" of the later campaigns had to be kept in order by the severest discipline. Mr. Wilkeson believes that two capital errors were committed by the Federals in their conduct of the war. The one was, to call out volunteers instead of enforcing a conscription; the other, to rely too much on West Point graduates, who (he thinks) were often better fitted to write books on tactics than to handle regiments in action. Lord Wolseley has recently given his view of this matter, which is all on the side of the West Point officers; and Lord Wolseley had at least as good means of judging.

"Rambles and Studies in Greece." By J. P. Mahaffy. Third Edition. (Macmillan and Co.) It is unnecessary to praise this book, which the public has already decided to be one of the best of its kind. The present edition is enriched with a good deal of additional information, including a complete chapter on Sparta, which still vindicates its ancient title of *εὐρύχορος*. But the tradition which represents the Spartans as hardy mountaineers will scarcely survive a glance at the rich valley of the Eurotas, the most fertile in Peloponnesus. Whatever may have been the character of the original settlers from Phocis, it is evident that the historic dwellers in Laconia "must from the very outset of their career have had better food, better climate, and hence much more luxury, than their neighbours." Some remarks on the Spartan military discipline are also to be noted: its peculiar merit seems to have consisted in an anticipation of the modern system of graduated subordination. "Orders were passed down from officer to officer, instead of being bawled out by a herald to a whole army." But Greek soldiery generally the author esteems as lightly as Greek pugilism; being convinced that "any prominent member of the P.R. with his naked fists would have easily settled any armed champion of Olympian fame." The really great qualities of the race no one can better appreciate than Professor Mahaffy; whom contemporary Hellenes might well forgive an occasional plainness of speech, were it only for his firm belief in the splendour of their descent. Now and then the patriotism of the people may be seen in whimsical conflict with its pride of intellect. Thus certain subjects of King George who were asked if they attached any credit to the mythical stories they repeated declined to commit themselves to a positive opinion. "They seemed afraid of being thought simple if they confessed that they did, and of injuring the reputation of their ancestors if they declared that they did not." Politically there is more hope of Greece to-day than at any time since the War of Independence; the recent memorable coalition of parties having been brought about by "the deliberate pressure of the country and from a solid interest in its welfare." No doubt there are "more developed" nations which appear to be incapable of a parallel sacrifice of party ambitions and jealousies.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.
FOURTH EDITION.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The following communication from the Government, protesting against the reports published by some Russian newspapers representing the relations between Germany and Russia as unfavourable, is published in the *Official Gazette* this morning :—

In consequence of the unfounded reports which appeared in some of the Russian newspapers last year of alleged unfavourable relations between the German Government and ourselves, the *Official Messenger* of December 3, 1886 (O.S.), announced that the relations in question could not give any ground for the slightest apprehension. Despite such a positive declaration on the part of the Government, however, these reports have recently been revived in the newspapers, especially since the judgment of blood to which those who took part in the abortive revolt at Rustchuk had to submit. Some of the newspapers have gone so far in their want of moderation and in their partiality that they have not even hesitated to make the German Government and its agents in Bulgaria responsible for the sentences carried out at Rustchuk. The laws of morality render it incumbent upon any one who takes it upon himself to formulate such a grave accusation to adduce sufficient proof in support of it. In default of such proof it is not possible to draw the line between formal accusation and idle calumny, the latter being just as incompatible with the dignity of a newspaper of any self-respect as with the dignity of a private person. The information which has reached the Imperial Government relative to the recent events in Bulgaria is in open contradiction with the newspaper reports above mentioned. Representations in favour of those who took part in the Rustchuk revolt were made by the German Consul-General at Sophia immediately after receiving notification of the sentence of death pronounced upon them. Baron Thielmann cannot in any way be held responsible for the haste with which the death-sentences were carried out. On the other hand, it is well known that the German Vice-Consul at Rustchuk had exerted himself on behalf of the condemned men before he received instructions from his superiors. Thanks to his assistance, the name of the Russian subject Bollmann, among others, was struck out of the list of the condemned. The Imperial Government in confiding the protection of its interests to the German agents in Bulgaria did so on perfectly sufficient grounds, and the statements of the newspapers which seek to discredit this measure in the eyes of the reading public are devoid of all foundation.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, March 21.—The latest arrivals here of princely personages to attend the Emperor's birthday festivities include the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Prince and Princess William and the Duchess Eugene (Grand Duchess Vera) of Wurtemberg, and Prince Louis of Bavaria. The Berlin municipal authorities have decided to give the sum of 300,000 marks to the Emperor William and Augusta Benevolent Institute as a contribution in honour of the Emperor's birthday, and to inform his Majesty of their decision to-morrow.

ROME, March 21.—The Pope to-day received a telegram for Monsignor Galimberti, his Holiness's representative at the festivities in connection with the Emperor William's birthday, stating that he had met with a favourable reception at Berlin. Mgr. Galimberti adds that he has had an interview with Prince Bismarck, and has solicited an audience of the Emperor, in order to present the Papal autograph letter to his Majesty.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AT TUNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TUNIS, March 21.—Great excitement prevails among the Jewish inhabitants of this city on account of the new municipal regulations concerning the burial of the dead, and all the Jewish business houses are closed.

MOONLIGHTING AFFRAYS.—A MAN SHOT DEAD.

A Tralee correspondent telegraphs :—About ten o'clock last night a police patrol from Tralee was in ambush at Ballybrenagh, near the house of a man named King. Shortly afterwards a party of Moonlighters came up and entered the house. The police were about to follow when one of the band, who was keeping watch outside, gave an alarm. The whole of the gang, nine in number, thereupon rushed out of the house. The patrol, consisting of a sergeant and two men, followed and called on the men to halt. Two of the men then turned and fired at the sergeant. The police returned the fire, and one of the Moonlighters, exclaiming "I am shot," fell dead almost immediately. The police pursued the others, but they scattered in the dark among the fields and escaped. On returning to the house the patrol found that the body was that of Patrick Linehan, of O'Brennan, five miles away—a district notorious for moonlighting.

Another account says that Linehan was shot as he was in the act of opening the door of the house adjoining King's where a man named Scollard lives, and by whom he was employed. Scollard's window was shattered with buckshot and a woman who was within had a narrow escape. The inmates of Scollard's house maintain that the deceased could not have belonged to the moonlighting party, as he had only gone out a short time before he was shot, and he was undisguised.

About four o'clock yesterday morning eight young men of the farming class were arrested at Clogher, midway between Tralee and Castleisland, for attacking the house of John Teahan, near Killarney, last St. Stephen's Day. The Moonlighters were armed, and warned Teahan to have nothing to do with his brother-in-law's farm near Castleisland. It appears that the men have been arrested through information given by one of their number.

ILKESTON ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Watson (Gladstonian) took place this morning, the gentleman nominated being Sir Walter Foster (Gladstonian), and Mr. Leeke (Conservative).

THE COMING CONFLICT IN PARLIAMENT.

It is understood that the First Lord of the Treasury will give notice to-day, on behalf of the Government, that precedence will be demanded for the Irish Criminal Procedure Bill. A motion to this effect will be made to-morrow, and there is every indication that it will mark the opening of a keen party conflict.

The Central News states that an urgent whip was issued this morning to Ministerialists, in which they are informed that an important statement with regard to the course of public business will be made this afternoon by the First Lord of the Treasury.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes :—"The attitude of the Liberal leaders to the Bill will not be formally settled till its character is known; but there can, I believe, be no doubt that they will meet it with firm and resolute opposition. The Bill will be a strong one. The Government have sense enough to see that a weak Bill would be worse than useless, and, as they have determined to try a system of resolute government, they will have to seek large and sweeping powers. It is certain that the first reading of the Bill will lead to a debate of some length and a division; but the crowning struggle will take place on the second reading. Mr. Parnell, his friends say, intends to throw off the gloves. In other words, he will use every means that the forms of the House allow to defeat the Bill, and will be unsparing, ceaseless, and relentless in his attacks on the Government. Before the Bill is through the Parnellites will signalize their opposition by some dramatic demonstrations, and will probably take means to get suspended."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, who is supposed to be well acquainted with the intentions of the Liberal party, says :—"A statement has been made that the Liberals will resist to the utmost, and step by step along with the Irish members, the progress of the Coercion Bill. This is likely enough, but at present nothing is really arranged except that there shall be a united resistance *in limine* to the Government retaining command of all the time of the House."

With regard to the character of the Crimes Bill, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"The Crimes Bill has been long since drafted. Sir Richard Webster was not, it is believed, consulted on Saturday as to the form of the measure, but rather as to the relation of its provisions to the general law. It is believed the Government will contend that some of the provisions would be useful and valuable for England; but that the extreme urgency of applying them to Ireland renders it undesirable to enlarge the scope of impending discussions. It is certain that they are not prepared to insist upon any application of the Bill to England. That the measure has suddenly become more drastic is a report which has no authenticity. From the first the Government have limited the Bill to the changes of venue, to the power of substituting special for common juries, to enlarged powers of summary jurisdiction, and to powers of dealing with public meetings and with publications."

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, who has been suffering from a severe cold, is better to-day but is still confined to his residence at Arlington-street. Lord John Manners, who has been absent from the last two Cabinet Councils because of gout, drove out for the first time to-day.

The Lord Chancellor visited Lord Salisbury at a quarter after twelve to-day and stayed a quarter of an hour. His lordship was followed by Mr. Smith, who stayed with the Prime Minister about half an hour.

IMITATORS OF FATHER KELLEHER.

Father Ryan, president of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, has been served by post with a summons requiring his attendance before Judge Boyd on Wednesday next to give evidence with regard to the case of the bankrupt Thomas Moroney. At first Father Ryan expressed his intention of disobeying the summons on the ground of the insufficiency of the amount (£2) allowed him as expenses, and also that his ecclesiastical duties during the Lenten season would preclude the possibility of his going to Dublin. It now appears that Father Ryan, acting on the advice of his superior, will obey the summons, but will follow the example of Father Kelleher regarding his evidence.

At National League demonstrations at Portlaw, county Waterford, and Carlow, on Sunday, the Roman Catholic priests expressed their determination to do as Father Kelleher has done, and submit to imprisonment rather than give evidence against the tenants.

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.

Joseph King, aged forty-one, a bricklayer's labourer, was executed this morning at eight o'clock within Newgate Prison for the murder of a woman named Anne Sutton and her child, by cutting their throats at a house near Grosvenor-square. The prisoner has all along expressed his readiness to die. He has been visited every day by Mr. Duffield, the chaplain of Holloway and Newgate Prisons, who describes the prisoner as being the most ignorant man that he ever came in contact with. Mr. Sheriff Kerby and the undersheriffs arrived at the prison at half-past seven o'clock, and a few minutes before eight they proceeded to the prisoner's cell, accompanied by the governor and other officials. Mr. Duffield had been with the prisoner from an early hour. While Berry was pinioning the prisoner the latter said, "There is no occasion to strap me so tight." He afterwards expressed his regret at his crime, and said that he did not know how he came to do it, but he was aggravated by jealousy and hardly knew what he was doing. He shortly afterwards appeared to become faint, and it was necessary for two warders to assist him to the scaffold. The preliminaries were speedily arranged, and when the drop fell, the prisoner appeared to die instantly. He was a short, thick-set man, and he was allowed a drop of six feet. After hanging an hour, the body was cut down, and in the course of the day a coroner's inquest will be held. A good many persons assembled outside the prison to witness the hoisting of the black flag to denote that the execution had taken place.

FIRE ON BOARD A FLAG-SHIP.

A fire was this morning discovered on board the flag-ship, *Duke of Wellington*, in Portsmouth Harbour. The crew were at once beat to fire quarters, when it was found that the flue of a stove in the chief petty officer's mess which passes out through a scupper-hole had melted the leadwork surrounding it and ignited the wooden lining between the ship's outer side and the mess bulkhead. The woodwork was cut away and the fire speedily extinguished. As the vessel is one of the old wooden liners, the results would have been disastrous had not the fire been checked.

REJECTION OF THE AMBLESIDE RAILWAY BILL.

The Committee on the Ambleside Railway Bill, after a short deliberation this afternoon, threw out the Bill, on the ground that they were not satisfied with regard to the money part of the arrangement.

THE FILIBUSTERING CASE.—SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Smith delivered judgment this morning in the case of Colonel Sandoval, late of the Argentine service, recently tried before his lordship and a jury on a charge of taking part in the fitting out in this country of a ship intended to engage in hostilities against the Government of Venezuela. The prosecution was originally against three defendants—Colonel Sandoval, Mr. Baird, and Sir W. Call. Mr. Baird early in the proceedings was discharged from the case, and Sir W. Call was subsequently acquitted, while Colonel Sandoval was convicted, sentence being deferred. The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Crown, now asked for judgment. Mr. Grain, counsel for Colonel Sandoval, produced an affidavit made by the Colonel and his medical adviser, to the effect that, from the state of the defendant's health, confinement and the diet in a house of correction would probably soon prove fatal to him, and appealed to the judge whether justice would not be sufficiently met by fine. His lordship, taking into consideration circumstances urged by counsel, and that that was the first case of the kind under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1880, sentenced Colonel Sandoval to one calendar month's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, and to pay a fine of £500, with the costs of the removal of the case by writ of *certiorari* to the Queen's Bench. While of opinion that under the circumstances this would meet the justice of the case, his lordship threw out a warning that any repetition of the offence hereafter by the defendant or anybody else would involve more serious consequences.

THE WIFE MURDER AT FINSBURY.

At Worship-street Police Court to-day, James Foote Finemore, forty-nine, described as a horse-collar maker, of 90, Paul-street, Finsbury, was charged before Mr. Hannay, with feloniously killing and slaying his wife Elizabeth by stabbing her with a knife on Saturday night. Mr. W. Moreton Phillips (for Messrs Abbott and Earle) defended the prisoner, and Inspector Heavingham was present to watch the case for the police. The only witness called was Police-constable Passmore. He said: About half-past twelve on Sunday morning, I was on duty in Paul-street Finsbury, when I was called by Mr. Slater, of 94, Paul-street, who informed me that a man had stabbed his wife at No. 90. I proceeded to the house in company with another constable, and there I saw the prisoner standing at the door. I asked him if he was the man who had stabbed his wife, and he replied, "Yes." I then asked him to show me where she was, and he at once led the way into the back parlour on the ground floor. There I saw a woman in a stooping position on the floor. There was a pool of blood near. I at once sent for Dr. Roe. When he arrived the woman was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and she has since died there. When I had sent for the doctor, I asked the prisoner with what instrument he had inflicted the wounds, and he at once took me into the front parlour. On the table were the remains of supper. The prisoner took up a bloodstained knife which was lying beside his plate, and, handing it to me, said "I have done it with this." The prisoner was then taken into custody. Mr. Hannay said that would be sufficient evidence for the granting of a remand, and Mr. Phillips asked permission to postpone his cross-examination of the witness. Mr. Hannay acceded to the request, and it was arranged that the prisoner, who made no remark whatever, should be remanded for eight days.

THIS DAY'S COURSEING.

GOSFORTH PARK.

GOLD CUP.—Fourth Round: Cui Malo beat Prince Napoleon. Huic Holloa beat Lord Sinkat (after an undecided). Restaurant beat Master Tom Harbison. Glenkirk beat Milverton. Tullochgorum beat Gallows. Mullingar beat Delvin. Prince Patrick beat Livia. Haytime beat Countess Grace Darling.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

LINCOLN.

TRIAL SATKES. (About one mile).—Giesshubler (C. Wood), 1. Ossidine (Wall), 2. Violoncello (G. Barrett), 3. The following also started:—Kitty c. (Sharp), Mespilus (J. Watts), Vagabond (Rickerby), Stefanette (T. Loates), and Amalfi (A. White). Betting: 7 to 4 agst Giesshubler, 100 to 30 agst Violoncello, 5 to 1 agst Mespilus, 100 to 8 agst any other (off).

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS.—Brayley, Haridan, Gold, Lowland Queen, Tommy Tittlemouse, Silversmith, Black Gown c., Giesshubler, Fullerton, Sly, Goldsmith, Roozee, Trefoil, Guadiana, Pedestrian, Violoncello, Cymbalaria, Gloaming, Le Beau, Stefanette, Saltpetre, Cintra, Maidenhair f., Talkelda, Distinian, St. Priest, Vagabond, Fetterless, Black Satin, Montreal, Childeric c., Myra, Sainfoin, Beverage, Jesuit, Faustine, Rochefort, Mespilus, Kaunitz, Amalfi, Roseau, Carillon, Hydrangea, Jezreel, Bravona, My Lady f., Lord Lumley, Oberon, Dunblane, Cokenzie, Lassie, Serenata, Tib, Fraulein Wakefield, Bertelina, Nina, Rapsallion, Greenwich, Achtring, Kitty c., Soldier's Love, Sage, Sunny Clime, Myrtle, Horton, Boom, Reprisal, Thorpe, Reflector, Old Harry.

BETTING BEFORE THE RACING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—6 to 1 agst Fulmen (t), 7 to 1 agst Fullerton (t), 10 to 1 agst Pizarro (off), 10 to 1 agst Middlehorpe (t), 100 to 8 agst St. George (off), 100 to 7 agst King Monmouth (t), 20 to 1 agst Despair (t), 25 to 1 agst Castor (t and w), 50 to 1 agst Renny (t).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—350 to 10 agst Spectrum (t).

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The demand for money in the open market is quiet, and short loans are quoted 1½ to 1¾ per cent.; while the rate of discount is 2¼ to 2½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets have maintained the firmness of the tone that was remarked at the opening, and there is a fair amount of business doing

The English Funds, being favoured by the ease in money and the better political news, are firm, and Consols show an advance of ¼ per cent. Home Railways are also firm at a fair improvement, on hopes of increased traffic. Brighton A is steady, at only a fractional improvement. The weekly traffic return shows an increase of £1,171. American Securities are steady. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks were firm this morning, but are not at their best points. Mexican Railway stocks have gone flat, on less favourable views as to the traffic return to be issued to-morrow, the weakness being increased by sales to take profits. Foreign Government Securities are firm on better political views and favourable prices from the Continent.

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

In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (April) have advanced ¼ to 101½ to 101¾, and 101¾ to 101½. Reduced and New Three per Cents. have improved 1-16 to 100 9-16 to 100 11-16; but New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are unchanged at 88½ to 89.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has risen ¾, Great Eastern ¾, Great Northern A ¼, Great Western ¾, Brighton A ½, Chatham Ordinary ¼, North-Western ¾, Sheffield A ½, Metropolitan ¼, Midland ¼, North British ½, North-Eastern ¼, and South-Eastern Deferred ¾; but Chatham Preference has fallen ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference has risen ¾, the Third ¾, and Canadian Pacific shares ¼; but Lombardo-Venetian has fallen 3-16, Mexican Ordinary ¼, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Brazilian of 1875 has risen ½, Costa Rica B ½, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Unified ¼, the Preference ¼, the Daira ½, French Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ¼, Greek of 1881 ¼, Hungarian Gold Rentes ½, Mexican Old ½, Portuguese Three per Cents. ¼, Russian of 1872 ½, the 1873 ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Turkish Group II. ¾, Groups III. and IV. 1-16, the Tribute Loan ½, the Defence ½, and Uruguay Unified ½; but Mexican of 1864 has fallen ¼, Peruvian of 1870 ¾, and the 1872 ¾.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen ¼, Central Pacific shares ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ½, Lake Shore ¼, and Louisville ¾; but Union Pacific has fallen ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, closed; Calcutta, 1s. 5¼d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2¼d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 5¼d.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101½	101¾
Ditto Account (April)	101½	101¾
Reduced Three per Cents.	100 9-16	100 11-16
New Three per Cents.	100 9-16	100 11-16
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents.	88½	89
India Stock Four per Cent.	101	101½
Ditto Three per Cent.	87	87½
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	69½	69½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72½	72½
Bank of England Stock	993	995 xd
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107	107½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	105	106
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	103	104
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	97½	98½
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-1916	98½	99½
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	106	108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111½	111½
Ditto Four per Cent.	130½	130½
Virginia Funded Bonds	50	50½
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	48½	49½
Central Pacific Shares	38½	39
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92½	92½
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	28½	29½
Illinois Shares	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97½	98
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	66	66½
New York Central Shares	114½	115½
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares	34½	34½
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73½	74½
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101½	102½
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18½	19
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	29	29½
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	19½	19½
Pennsylvania Shares	59½	59½
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19½	19½
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105½	105½
Union Pacific Shares	59	59½
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17½	18
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30½	31½

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	99½	99½
Great Eastern	68½	68½
Great Northern Ordinary	112	113
Ditto A	104	104½
Great Western	136½	136½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	119	120
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134
Ditto A	120½	120½
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord.	24½	25
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	101	101½
London and North-Western	165	165½
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	75
Ditto A	42½	42½
Metropolitan	111½	112½
Metropolitan District	39½	40½
Midland	124½	125½
North British	101½	102
North-Eastern	155	155½
North Staffordshire	93½	94½
South-Eastern Ordinary	128	130
Ditto Deferred	111½	111½
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14	14½
Ditto First Preference Stock	78½	78½
Ditto Second Preference Stock	63½	63½
Ditto Third Preference Stock	34½	34½
Ditto Guaranteed	77½	77½
Canadian Pacific Shares	63½	63½
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23½	24½
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures	127	129
Lombardo-Venetian	7 13-16	7 15-16
Mexican Ordinary	64½	64½
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	121	121½
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref.	84½	85
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	121	123

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	119	124
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2½	3
Hudson's Bay	22½	22½
National Discount	10½	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	80½	81

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	72½	73½
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	88	90
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	63	65
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	99½	100½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98½	99½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	100
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	92½	93½
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	100	102
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	100	102
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	99	101
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	69½	70½
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	63	64
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98	98½
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	93½	94½
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	74½	74½
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	96½	97½
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	72	72½
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	92	94
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93½	94½
French Three per Cent. Rentes	80	80½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	107½	108½
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	80	82
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	62½	63
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	61½	62
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	80½	80½
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	95½	96½
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28½	28½
Ditto of 1864	12½	12½
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15½	16½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13½	13½
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54½	54½
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94	95
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	94½	94½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	88	90
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort.	99	101
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort.	90	92
Spanish Four per Cent.	64½	64½
Ditto Two per Cent.	46½	46½
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group I	21½	22½
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13½
Ditto Six & Five per Ct.	38¼	23½
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	72½	72½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	93	95
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	84½	84½
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	52½	53½

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18½	19½
Colonial	34	36
Consolidated	6½	7½
Imperial Ottoman	10 3-16	10 5-16
London and County	81½	82½
London and Westminster	63	64
London Joint Stock	37	38
National Provincial (£12 paid)	49½	50½
Union of London	3½	37½

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	21½	23½
Indian Consolidated	1	1½
Mason and Barry	8½	8½
Montana	8 13-16	8 15-16
Mysore Gold	6½	7
Oreogum Gold	15-16	1 1-16
Richmond Consolidated	4½	4½
Rio Tinto	10 15-16	11 1-16
St. John del Rey	45	50
Tharsis Sulphur	3	3½
United Mexican	2½	3½

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	34½	35½
Brazilian Submarine	10½	10½
Consolidated Telephone	3½	3½
Direct United States	8½	9½
Eastern	10½	10½
Eastern Extension	11½	12
Globe Ordinary	5½	5½
Ditto Preference	12½	12½
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	22	23
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	36	36½ xd
United Telephone	11½	12½
Western and Brazilian	7½	7½

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10½	10½ xd
Glasgow	12½	13 xd
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10½	11½ xd
London	19½	20
London Street	19½	20½
North Metropolitan	21	21½

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

RUMOURED CONGRESS.

The rumours of an approaching Congress for a revision of the Berlin Treaty in the parts that concern Bulgaria are not wholly groundless (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says), for, if Russia can be brought to accept a compromise of the Bulgarian question, it will be necessary that a Congress of some kind should assemble.

The first step towards securing the election of a Prince must be the return of a National Assembly qualified to elect him, and this would render it imperative that the relations between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia should be settled. Whether a Congress, having once met, could discuss other affairs besides those of Bulgaria, and take the possibility of a general disarmament into consideration, is a question which only optimists would answer in the affirmative. The relations between the three imperial Courts have, however, for the present, become very good. The Czar is said to have been much touched by the feeling messages of sympathy sent to him, on the occasion of the recent plots, by the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria. The Queen of England's heartfelt womanly telegram is also reported to have evoked a most grateful response, and no doubt all these softening influences may combine to prepare some very pacific announcement which will be delivered to a much relieved world on the German Emperor's birthday. Certainly the announcement, if it is to be made, cannot come too soon nor be made too explicitly, for there are strong reasons to fear that if the Bulgarian question be not speedily settled the Regents will take matters into their own hands and execute some very startling coup.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris having informed the Porte (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) of the existence of a project for the meeting of a European Congress on the subject of general disarmament, instructions have been sent to all the Ottoman representatives abroad to sound the respective Courts to which they are accredited as to their opinions regarding such a plan and the probability of its adoption.

With reference to the contradictory reports of recent Russian circular Notes on Bulgarian affairs, a St. Petersburg telegram says:—

It is true that the Russian Government issued a Note to its representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers instructing them to make representations concerning the Ruschuk executions, and to obtain the support of the Powers with the object of preventing further executions. The Russian Government also issued a Note requesting the same representatives to invite the Governments to which they were accredited to co-operate with Turkey and Russia in an inquiry into the cruel treatment to which the partisans of M. Zankoff were alleged to have been subjected. All the Powers, including England but excepting Italy, received the Russian proposals favourably. The Italian Government replied that it regarded the inquiry proposed by Russia as incompatible with the confidence which it felt in the discretion of the Regents and the proper exercise of their authority. France has actively used her diplomatic influence to support these steps of Russia, which are declared in official quarters to have been taken with the object of securing justice for the imprisoned and menaced members of the Bulgarian Opposition. It is further represented that the *entente* between the Powers and their common action in recommending a moderate course to the Regents in the present condition of Bulgaria insure the continuance of peace, for the preservation of which the Czar and the Russian Government continue to be deeply solicitous.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the new triple alliance, says:—

It is now almost certain that the new treaty differs from the old, and is much more explicit as regards joint military action. There can no longer be a doubt of the allies having bound themselves to help each other in the case of attack. The echoes reaching here from the various capitals make this quite clear. No doubt this clause, and the treaty in general, are subject to a reservation to be presently mentioned, a pledge of peace rather than of war. The prospect of having to face Austria and Italy combined is calculated to make Russia reflect. The strange prolongation of the Ministerial crisis in Italy, Count Robilant's conduct, and the tendered, though not yet accepted, resignation of Herr von Kaudell are now explained. Germany is henceforth at ease. She knows that Austria and Italy combined—and soon assuredly to be joined by others (for they are not the only ones who should dread a Russian victory)—would absorb all Russia's energies, and keep her fully employed. As long, therefore, as the new treaty lasts, France has no prospect of Russian help, and stands alone in face of Germany, so that the treaty cuts two ways. There is now some talk of influencing the Bulgarian Regents, with a view to get the Sobranje convoked, in order that it may re-elect the Prince of Battenberg. No one will deny that such an event, in spite of all the consequences it might have for Russia, would bring her into the field; and from this it may be seen how serious would be the anxieties which the contingency would impose on France. Henceforth France and Germany are alone, face to face with each other, and, if a conflict should break out, it would certainly be the duel of which the Germans spoke.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—I will answer for it that England is not foreign to the arrangements recently concluded by Austria, Germany, and Italy in view of the maintenance of peace. It would be misleading to speak of a quadruple alliance, but it will be found that England has not thought proper to stand altogether aloof from a political system which has for its primary object to avert war. This new grouping of the Powers, which must satisfy all true friends of peace, is due in a great measure to the calm, sober judgment of Count Kalnoky.

MR. BRIGHT ON IRELAND.

Mr. Bright has written the following letter to Father J. Sherlock, a member of the Birmingham Home Rule party:—

Reform Club, Pall-mall, March 15.

Dear Sir,—I have little to add to what I have said in my speech in Birmingham on the 1st of July last, and in letters I have since and recently written on the questions respecting which you have addressed me. My sympathy for Ireland is as strong as in past years, and I am anxious to do justice to her people, and it is this sympathy which makes it impossible for me to consent to hand over to this rebel conspiracy the government of five millions of the subjects of the Queen, of whom I cannot doubt two millions are loyal and content with the union with Great Britain. You speak of the majority in Ireland, and ask, Why should they not prevail? That majority would probably vote to make their country a State of the American Union if it were put to them by their present leaders; but should the majority of the United Kingdom consent to it? I am asked why I cannot trust those leaders. I do trust them most entirely. I have seen their course for seven years past, and have heard and read their speeches. I believe in those speeches, and see in them only hatred to England and disloyalty to the Crown, and I am unwilling to entrust to their tender mercies any portion of the population now under the government of the Imperial Parliament. It is believed that there are forty members from Ireland who sit in our Parliament by the support of dollars contributed by the avowed enemies of England on the American continent. Am I to trust these men and to make them masters of one of the three kingdoms? Is it not possible that my sympathy may be as warm as yours for the Irish people, and even as warm and intelligent for those who are members of your Church? Do not imagine that I have given up the principles of my early days; I adhere to them without doubting as to their soundness, and never more firmly than now.—I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE EXPECTED RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is reported from various parts of Afghanistan that the people are disturbed and excited, and there was a general expectation that a revolt would break out on the Nauroz festival, which took place yesterday. The Ameer is said to have summoned to Cabul several regiments from Lughman and Jellalabad. He is also reported to be again suffering from gout.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

Upper Burma (the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* says) still continues to be very disturbed. The official bulletins published by the military authorities from the 7th to the 12th of March report fifteen petty skirmishes with generally successful results for us; our casualties being trifling, except in a skirmish on the 9th near Myingyan, in which a party of ten Madras sepoy was almost destroyed by the insurgents, one private being killed and two native officers, five privates, and one follower being severely wounded. The insurgents were numerous and in ambush.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

The Italian gun-vessel *Provana*, which has arrived at Suakim with despatches from Massowa, reports the situation as grave. For the release of the Italian prisoners Ras Aloola demanded several thousand rifles and ammunition, and, among other demands, the surrender of five men of an Arab tribe friendly to the Italians. One thousand rifles were sent, and the friendly Arabs handed over. They were executed by Ras Aloola. All the Italians are released excepting Count Saviornoux. The Arabs are greatly incensed against the Italians and threaten reprisals. The officers in the Italian army, it is believed, disapprove of the surrender of the friendly Arabs. Ras Aloola's further demands are reported to be very pretentious.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The *Standard* says:—As some doubt seems to exist about the actual position of the negotiations between France and China relating to Tong-king, it may be useful to state that the Government of the former country has proposed the following five stipulations as the basis of a definite arrangement:—(1) China to renounce her claim to have Consuls in Tong-king; (2) the permission to France to import salt into Yün-nan from Tong-king; (3) the Chinese to recall the edict prohibiting the export of opium from Yün-nan to Tong-king; (4) the products of Yün-nan, after traversing Tong-king, to be admitted by sea into the trading ports duty free; and (5) the clear definition by name of the places on the frontier open for trade. On the settlement of these points depends the turn of events with regard to the Tong-king question.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Queen has fixed Saturday, the 9th of July, as the date of the great review at Aldershot to celebrate the Jubilee. It is expected that the muster will reach 100,000 regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers.

The Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief at the Nore, has issued a memorandum inviting the officers and men under his command to subscribe to the funds of the proposed Imperial Institute. Contributions are to be voluntary.

At Sheerness the inhabitants have decided to found a scholarship for boys or girls in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The poor of the town will also be entertained in honour of the event. The ladies' committee, under the presidency of the Princess of Leiningen, have collected a sum of £47 13s. on behalf of the Women's Jubilee offering to the Queen.

To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, the Salt family, of Saltaire, have offered to transfer to the public forty-five private almshouses, providing accommodation for sixty people, with extensive grounds and an infirmary, built at a cost of £40,000, as well as £30,000 left under the will of the late Sir Titus Salt for the benefit of the poor people of the district, as an endowment fund. Already property equal to £50,000 has been given to the public by the same family.

The Jubilee movement in Altrincham has assumed a definite form. The trustees of the literary institution are willing to transfer the buildings and contents, valued at £3,000, to a committee appointed to inaugurate a free library and news-room; and should the Charity Commissioners direct any diversion of the mayor's land charity, the income derived therefrom will probably form a nucleus for the endowment of an art and technical school.

SUICIDE OF MR. J. K. CROSS.

A dreadful discovery was made yesterday morning at Fernclough, the Bolton residence of Mr. J. K. Cross, lately Under-Secretary for India, and for twelve years the senior M.P. for Bolton. Mr. Cross, who had been ailing for the last eighteen months from a nervous complaint, and who had lately returned from abroad, retired to rest as usual on Saturday night; but, on being called on Sunday morning, it was found that his bed-room was empty and the dressing-room adjoining locked. The room was burst open, and a shocking sight presented itself. The body of Mr. Cross was found suspended from the rail of a wardrobe by a double fishing-line. An alarm was raised, and a gardener cut the body down. Dr. Gillibrand was sent for, and he pronounced life to have been extinct for several hours. Mr. Cross visited America in search of health twelve months ago, and seemed to derive some benefit from it. Since then he has been to Switzerland, whence he returned a few days ago. On Saturday he was at the extensive cotton-works of Messrs. Cross and Winkworth, and subsequently he spent the evening with his brother and his brother-in-law, and then he arranged with the latter as to a fishing excursion, a pastime of which he was exceedingly fond. When he retired for the night there was nothing to foreshadow the dreadful event, which has cast a heavy gloom over Bolton and the neighbourhood, throughout which the report of suicide rapidly spread. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Cross, cotton-spinner, of Bolton, and was aged fifty-four. He leaves a widow and three sons and three daughters. Mr. Cross was elected first for Bolton in 1874 as a Liberal, and again in 1880; but he was defeated in 1885. He was Under-Secretary for India from 1883 to 1885, and it is thought the excessive labours in that position, coupled with the private business of an immense concern, practically wrecked his nervous system and led to his tragic end. Mr. Cross married, in 1858, Miss Emily Carlton, daughter of Mr. James Carlton.

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

THE COMMITTAL OF FATHER KELLEHER.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

As we reported on Saturday, Father Kelleher on that day appeared in the witness-box, in the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy, where he was to be examined as to his knowledge of the placing of the money of a bankrupt tenant in the hands of trustees under the Plan of Campaign; but he declined to answer any question bearing on the subject. Judge Boyd warned him that the stern duty of committing him to prison was imposed upon him if the questions were not answered; and as Father Kelleher persisted in his refusal, a warrant for his committal for contempt of court was made out. The warrant was given to Mr. Ellis, the official messenger, with whom the reverend gentleman left the court amid loud cheers. A cab was in waiting at one of the side-doors of the court, and he took his place in it with the messenger, and was accompanied by Archbishop Walsh and Father Petit, his secretary. A scene of indescribable tumult and disorder followed. The crowd pressed around so closely that the vehicle could not be moved and the driver seemed terror-stricken. At length the mob, having taken the horse out, pulled and even carried the vehicle along in the direction of Kilmainham, proceeding by the North Quays to Bridgefoot-street, through which they went into Thomas-street, and on from it to the gaol. A dozen policemen followed on foot, and then came the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which were Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, M.P., Alderman O'Connor, M.P., and Alderman Dillon. Five or six cars with constables and a number of cabs and cars with sympathizers of Father Kelleher brought up the rear. The procession after some time was composed of about 500 people. On arrival opposite the place where Emmet was hanged a halt was called, and the people, with uncovered heads, sang "God Save Ireland." Loud groans were uttered as they passed Guinness's brewery, and also for Judge Boyd, and cheers for the Plan of Campaign. A little further on Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington alighted from their carriage and proceeded to marshal the motley throng into something like order. The cab was at length halted before the prison, and constables were drawn up on each side. A passage was cleared with difficulty, and Mr. Kelleher, arm-in-arm with Archbishop Walsh, walked into the courtyard. Here were assembled numbers of sympathizers, who gave Mr. Kelleher an enthusiastic reception. After some minutes spent in leaving-taking, Father Kelleher, accompanied by Archbishop Walsh, entered the prison. After Father Kelleher quitted the cab Ellis was subjected to ill-usage by the mob, and would have fared badly if he had not been protected by the police. Among those who were present at the gaol to receive Father Kelleher were the Very Reverend Dr. Brown, president of Maynooth College, and about twelve other priests connected with the adjoining parishes. After half an hour Messrs. W. O'Brien and Harrington came out of the prison and entered the Lord Mayor's carriage, and the former, addressing the people, said that the day would be memorable in Irish history.

A noble priest had been consigned to a prison-cell for Ireland and was proudly conducted to that prison by one of the greatest dignitaries of the Irish Church. He did not pity Father Kelleher; he congratulated and envied him with all his heart. One thing was certain—that no one envied the thoughts of Judge Boyd and Mr. Arthur Balfour; for they had entered upon a conflict the magnitude of which they little knew, and the end of which would be the destruction of their power and of the infamous system of alien rule of which they were the instruments. He could not find words to express his sense of the dignity and fortitude with which Father Kelleher had conducted himself in the presence of the subdued and beaten bully. It was a specimen of the priesthood of whom Ireland might be proud, a type of true nationality, a true-hearted Irish priest. He knew no greater honour or more noble ambition than to share the prison-cell with such a man, and to deserve it as he had deserved it by loyalty to his people and his race. The best way they could honour him was by following in his footsteps and to be, like him, loyal and true to home, faith, and freedom to the last.

While Mr. O'Brien was delivering this rhapsody Archbishop Walsh was paying a visit to Thomas Moroney, of Herbertstown, who is a prisoner for contempt under similar circumstances, and will, no doubt, be fortified in his resistance to the law by the Archbishop's sympathetic approval. After the interview the Archbishop drove away from the prison amid the cheers of the populace. Father Kelleher occupies not an ordinary cell, but a small cell which is provided with a fire and is more comfortable. He is a first-class misde-meanant, and will be allowed to provide his own food and such articles of furniture as he may desire, and to have a servant. He will not be required to wear the prison-dress (although the rule is that misde-meanants shall wear it), nor will he have to perform the same labour. Dr. Kenny has applied for permission to visit him as his medical attendant. It is needless to say that he has not hitherto stood in that relation to Father Kelleher but he is general medical officer of the League, and in that capacity claims to have an interest in every prisoner of the Nationalist class. There is nothing in the rules to warrant such a claim in the case of a misde-meanant; but the matter is to be brought before the visiting board to-day. During the time of the suspects the privileges specially allowed under the Act were grossly abused, and already an application has been made by Dr. Kenny for liberty to supply champagne to Father Kelleher, although in the rules the quantity of wine is very strictly limited.

The *Dublin Express* regards the extraordinary scene in Dublin on Saturday on the occasion of Father Kelleher's imprisonment as one of the most remarkable chapters in the strange eventful history of Ireland. It was, in its popular aspects, one of the most discreditable, and, in its graver features, unexampled. A more significant illustration of the character of the revolutionary movement, which is advancing at a giant's pace over the country, the subtle influences which impel it, and the purpose to which it is directed, it would be difficult to imagine. The right claimed involves the doctrine that a priest is independent of and superior to the law. If it were admitted, the authority of the Crown and the supremacy of the law would be supplanted, and the priesthood would be constituted a separate caste, absolutely free from legal control. Archbishops Croke and Walsh have openly endorsed and ratified the demand of the reverend gentleman, and have emphasized their sanction by descending from their high position, lowering the dignity and tarnishing the lustre of their sacred office by contact with the murk and dust of the political battle-field.

The *Irish Times* blames the Dublin police, and says the procession to the gaol was a scandal, and the disgraceful scenes enacted have no parallel. The police clearly neglected their duty, and should be held responsible for the breakdown of discipline that on Saturday occurred within the precincts of her Majesty's chambers of law.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that if the sole object of Father Kelleher's arrest had been to inflame the passions of the people, and cast the whole country into a seething cauldron of confusion, the Government could not more effectually have set about the task. The Catholics will remember the indignity cast against their religion by the Government and their tools.

THE NIHILISTS AND THE CZAR.

The Russian revolutionary party, whose organ is the *Narodnaia Volya*, has addressed a letter to the Czar, dated March 13, warning him that on the 27th of February the party committee had decreed his death, and that with the execution of their sentence fifty different persons had been entrusted. Arrests continue on a large scale.

THE QUEEN AND HER INDIAN SUBJECTS.

Recent numbers of the *Voice of India*, a monthly paper published in Bombay, which consists of extracts from all sections of the native press of India, have contained interesting comments on the Queen's Jubilee, and many appropriate suggestions as to the methods of local commemoration of that event, together with many affectionate expressions of loyalty from the Queen's Indian subjects. Copies of these numbers having been sent to the Queen's private secretary, the following reply has been received:—

Windsor Castle, March 14, 1887.

Sir,—I have to thank you for sending me the copies of the *Voice of India* which I have had much pleasure in laying before the Queen and in calling her Majesty's attention to the article you have described, which treat of matters of special interest.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

ILLNESS OF SIR ROBERT HARVEY.

Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., of Langley Park, Buckinghamshire, and late member of Parliament for that county, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, which causes great anxiety to his family. Sir William Jenner was sent for yesterday. Sir Robert was a little better this morning, having passed a better night. The Queen sends a messenger daily to inquire about the patient's condition.

WIFE MURDER.

A collier named Hazlehurst was arrested at Wombwell, near Barnsley, this morning, on the charge of kicking his wife to death. Hazlehurst, his wife, and a number of other miners, were drinking in his own house last night. Hazlehurst went out to fetch beer, and on returning missed his wife and a man named Leather. Finding them together upstairs, he turned Leather out and kicked his wife violently over the head. He then fell asleep; and, on awaking this morning, found his wife dead.

EXTRAORDINARY FATAL ACCIDENT.

An extraordinary accident is reported from Tottenham. It appears that a short time since the wife of Abraham Sylvester, a policeman in the X Division of police, became entitled to about £2,000. Abraham visited his brother John on Friday, apparently for the purpose of informing him of the good luck that had befallen his wife. It seems that the two brothers went out together in the afternoon to celebrate the event. They were seen in several public-houses in the neighbourhood, and at a quarter to eleven o'clock at night they left the Milford Tavern, in Park-lane, Tottenham, and walked to Park Railway Station. Finding, however, that the last up train had gone, Abraham decided to stay at his brother's house till the next morning. The two men left the station and proceeded towards John's house, which is situated on the marshes near the volunteer range, John being one of the markers attached to the range. About one o'clock on Saturday morning a policeman walking along Marsh-lane heard cries for help proceeding from a ditch at the side of the path. On reaching it, he found the two men struggling in the mud. Being unable to get them out he went for assistance, and the two men were got out. On the way to the hospital, however, Abraham died. John was taken into the hospital; but his life is despaired of.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The exceptional scoring that marked the opening day in the match between Smokers and Non-Smokers of Englishmen and Victorians (mixed) at Melbourne was continued on Friday, and shortly before the close of play the record for a first-class match was beaten. The *Sportsman's* special correspondent sends the following details of the play. On Friday night, when play ceased, the Non-Smokers had made 792 for the loss of eight wickets. Play was continued on Saturday, and Barnes being absent from the Non-Smokers team, their innings closed for 803; the best on record in a first-class match. Score: Non-Smokers, first innings—Bruce, 131; Bates, 4; Shrewsbury, 234; Gunn, 150; Barlow, 29; R. Houston, 57; H. Musgrove, 62; J. Worrall, 78; W. H. Cooper, 46; Sherwin, not out, 5; Barnes absent; extras, 7—total, 803. The Smokers, on going in to bat, also scored heavily. The rest of the day was spent in getting three wickets, at a cost of over 300 runs. Palmer made 113, the fourth three-figure score in the match. Score: Smokers, first innings—Palmer, 113; Maurice Read, 30; Briggs, 86; Flowers, not out, 48; Lohmann, not out, 16; extras, 10—total (for three wickets), 303. The first innings of 803, made by the Non-Smokers, has been, it is believed, only surpassed by one minor match—namely, that of Orleans Club v. Rickling-green, at the latter village, in the August of 1882, when the former ran up the enormous score of 920. It will be noticed that a dozen wickets fell for an aggregate of 1,106, or an average of over 90 per wicket. Four batsmen obtained "centuries;" while there were eight innings of 50, and a dozen of 20 runs and upwards. Bates was the only player who was dismissed without securing double figures.

THE WEATHER.

It was generally fine and bright in the London parks yesterday—though a few flakes of snow fell in the forenoon—and, the wind having cut up the ice on the northern shore of the Serpentine, there was some boating there. This morning, however, the surface is again completely frozen over. A comparison of the meteorological statistics recently recorded at the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society in Hyde Park, furnishes some interesting facts. The present severe conditions practically set in with the month, on the first day of which 5 deg. of frost were recorded, the thermometer falling during the night to 27 deg. It has, however, been exceptionally cold since yesterday week, when there were 7 deg. of frost. The prevailing winds throughout the month have been north-easterly; while the barometer has shown considerable variation, rising as high as 30.60 on the 2nd, and falling as low as 29.75 on the 12th. This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the thermometer registered 5 deg. of frost.

Mr. J. H. Steward, of the Strand, writes to us:—The frost last night was as follows: In the south-eastern district, 10 deg.; in the south-western district, 7 deg.; and in the Strand, 1 deg.

Snow fell heavily for two hours in Macclesfield and district this morning. There was a severe snow-storm on the Tyne and along the Durham and Northumberland coast early this morning. Snow fell at Newry and in the neighbourhood early this morning, and when our correspondent telegraphed there was every indication of a continuance of the storm. It is intensely cold.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

At Belfast there has been more rioting. At an early hour yesterday morning Private James Edgworth, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, two troops of which are stationed in Belfast, was in an intoxicated state in Brown's-square, adjoining the Shankill-road, of which district he is a native. He is a Protestant, and had a brother shot during the late riots. He used party expressions yesterday morning. Some policemen having arrived, they took him into custody, and soon afterwards the mob, which had now become large, stoned the police and attempted to rescue their prisoner. The constabulary managed to arrest not only Edgworth but six others, and conveyed them to the police station, where they were charged with riotous conduct, stone-throwing, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. All was quiet yesterday, but last night, in Millfield, there was a renewal of the stone-throwing. A strong body of police was promptly in attendance, and charged the mob with their batons. They made no arrests in connection with last night's disturbance.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN BIRMINGHAM.

In view of the visit of the Queen to Birmingham on Wednesday, the committee of the local branch of the Social Democratic Federation arranged to hold a series of meetings in the town yesterday to protest against what the Socialists describe as the wanton expenditure of money on the part of the borough authorities in providing decorations and illuminations. Three meetings were held and they were all poorly attended. The morning meeting passed off quietly; but the chairman, at a meeting held in the afternoon, spoke amid derisive cheers and groans. A resolution in accordance with the object of the demonstration was negatived by a large majority (though the chairman declared it carried). Mr. Hyndman roused the fury of many of those present by an insulting reference to the Queen, and had he not been protected by policemen it was evident that he would have been roughly handled. At this point the greater part of the meeting struck up the National Anthem, much to the consternation of Mr. Hyndman and his companions. Mr. Hyndman gesticulated and tried to make himself heard, but in vain; and the meeting was abruptly broken up by the appearance of a number of horses and hounds which are to take part in a play this evening at one of the theatres. A rush was made to view the horses and hounds, and the meeting dispersed. There was another meeting in the evening. It was but moderately attended, and excited scarcely any interest.

ALLEGED MURDER IN FINSBURY.

James Foot Finmore, a collar-dresser, living in a back room at 94, Paul-street, Finsbury, is in custody charged with having killed his wife. It is stated that the man had often threatened his wife with personal violence. He returned home about one o'clock yesterday morning, having been drinking, and soon afterwards the lodgers heard him quarrelling with his wife. Subsequently Finmore called a Mrs. Slater, telling her that his wife wished to see her. When Mrs. Slater entered the room she saw the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood. The deceased informed her that her husband had stabbed her with a table-knife, and she knew that she was dying. Mrs. Slater at once sent for the police and for Dr. Roe, of Great Eastern-street. On examining the wound Dr. Roe found that it was of a serious character, and there was every appearance of there being internal injuries. The woman was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Police-constable Pasmore, seeing the husband by the door, at once took him into custody. At the Kingsland-road police station Finmore stated that he stabbed his wife with a knife, and that she had only to thank herself for what he had done; she brought it all upon herself. When the police ambulance arrived at the hospital it was found that the woman was dead.

NEGRO BURIAL CUSTOMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution* gives an account of a negro funeral which he witnessed recently in one of the towns in South Carolina. He and a friend were walking in the suburbs when they came upon a burial-ground in which the funeral of a negro was in progress. He says:—It was a strange picture that met our sight, and one that belonged more to heathen lands than to our own civilized country. There, around a newly made grave, about twenty-five negroes were collected. They all held hands and were slowly moving to and fro, while they wailed forth dirges, and at intervals would ejaculate wild incoherent words. In the midst of the circle, at the head of the grave, an old woman sat who rocked backward and forward. Her eyes rolled wildly and she moved in a mechanical way. This was the widow of the deceased, and it was her required part in the ceremony to loudly moan at appointed intervals during the singing. Something in this way their hymns sounded, as nearly as I could catch the words:—

De white horse he rode,
Wid de sickle in he hand,
And slew down our brudder
From among our earthly band.
A moan! sister, moan!

And here the widow would reintroduce her heathenish incantations. These were kept up for some time, when suddenly they ceased and the negroes prostrated themselves upon the ground, while the minister, a tall, very dark negro, stood and offered up a prayer. After the "amen" was uttered they rose, and two of the number took from a basket near some articles, with which they decorated the grave, as if they were placing upon the tomb floral offerings. They then slowly formed in procession and silently marched out of the enclosure. My friend and I, curious to decide what the peculiar mode of grave decoration was, proceeded to the spot where an old man was shouldering his spade to quit the place. "Why, old man," said I, "what are those things they have left on the grave? Bottles, shoes, a jug? Why, what does it all mean?" "Well, boss," said the ebony grave-digger, with an air of importance, "you see, we puts de articles dat de departed brudder use to use on de grave for to keep away de bad sperrits, and I spose it is a sort of 'spectful way ob treating de memory ob de lost sister or brudder. You see, dars de bottle dat he take de medicine from when he be sick. And dars de jug, it had de last dram he drunk 'fore he jined de temperance meetin', an' de boots—I spose dey de shoes dat he gwine to change for de golden slippers dat he put on when he jine de ban up yander," and a beam of placid faith illumined the old black face. It certainly was a strange sight. Here were numberless graves, all bearing the same picturesque decorations. Children's graves were covered with broken toys, tin horns, gaudily-coloured clay cats, dogs, and owls. One mound was almost beat to the ground with age, and on it rested in dilapidation an old hat and the remnants of a banjo, also a clay pipe and a coon-skin. Near by them was the grave of a blacksmith, with the implements of his craft wedged in the ground, and rusty horseshoes formed a circle around the mound.

DUELLING DAYS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. William Douglas, late of the 10th Royal Hussars, has written a book on "Duelling Days in the Army," which Messrs. Ward and Downey have just published. The custom took a long time to die out in the British service; long after they had been forbidden by the Articles of War duels were fought. When an officer was wounded in a duel, it was represented to the authorities—although every man in the corps knew otherwise—that he had sprained his ankle or broken his leg; and when one of the combatants fell, it was only put down to disease—at home, apoplexy; abroad, cholera or fever. Mr. Douglas mentions several instances of duellists escaping death by the bullets being stopped or deflected by the brass buttons so much worn by our grandfathers. When Captain Cuthbert of the Guards and Lord Lonsdale fought in 1792, two shots were fired by each without injury to either; but Lord Lonsdale's last shot would probably have been fatal if the bullet had not struck a button on Captain Cuthbert's coat.

An even more wonderful affair happened in 1787, when a French officer having said in an unguarded moment "that the English army had more phlegm than spirit," he was soon afterwards challenged by an English officer, Captain S—, of the 11th Regiment of Foot, for having made use of these words. As the Chevalier La B— refused either to apologize for or to withdraw the expression, a duel took place; and the offence was considered by the Briton to be of so deadly a kind—or, rather, one which nothing but the death of the utterer could extenuate—that he insisted upon fighting at five paces. If the two arms and the two pistols are taken into account, this short distance was, of course, much reduced, so that, apparently neither had a chance of escaping. Seemingly, they had tossed, or done something else, for "first fire," which the Englishman won, and Captain S—'s ball "took place," as might be expected, on the Chevalier's breast, but, by a marvel of luck, it was stopped by a metal button. The Chevalier, touched by so providential an escape, magnanimously fired in the air, and did not stop at that, but made a full apology, by stating that the English have both spirit and phlegm. We read elsewhere of another duellist picking up on his way to the place of meeting a horse-shoe, which, for "luck," he placed inside of his coat over his heart, and the bullet happening to strike there, the horse-shoe saved his life. General Bonnet, in his duel with General Ornani, in Paris, in 1814, owed his life to having a hundred-franc piece in his waistcoat pocket.

A RIDICULOUS AFFAIR.

While Dr. Young, an officer belonging to the Woolwich Garrison, was escorting some ladies up the river to Vauxhall about the year 1720, he played them some tunes on a flute. Behind them was a boat, in which were several officers, rowing for the same goal, and, as these soon came alongside the one the Doctor and his party were in, he ceased playing.

One of the officers immediately asked why he did so? "For the same reason I began," answered Dr. Young, "to please myself." The reply to this was an order to continue playing, ending with a threat that if he did not do so, he (the officer) would toss the Doctor into the Thames. Dr. Young complied with the insolent demand and played all the way up the river to Vauxhall. During the evening, however, the Doctor observed the officer, who had been so musically inclined, by himself, in one of the walks, when he went up to him, and with great coolness said, "It was, sir, to avoid interrupting the harmony of either my company or yours that I complied with your arrogant demand, but that you may learn courage is to be found under a black coat as well as under a red one, I expect you will meet me to-morrow morning at a certain place without any second, the quarrel being entirely between ourselves." The Doctor further covenanted that the affair should be decided by swords, to all of which conditions the officer readily agreed. The parties met the following morning as had been arranged; but, the moment the officer had taken his ground and drawn his sword, the Doctor pulled out a horse-pistol, and presented it at him. "What!" exclaimed the officer in a fright, "do you mean to assassinate me?" "No," replied the doctor, "but you shall instantly put up your sword, and dance a minuet, otherwise you are a dead man." The other at this began to swear at his opponent, as well as to vow he would do nothing of the kind; but the Doctor was resolute, giving the officer clearly to understand that if he did not begin to dance before he (Young) counted thirty, the threat would be carried into effect. In slow time the Doctor began to count, "one, two, three," and by the time he had got up to "ten" the sword was returned into its sheath, and before he had counted "twenty" the officer was going through a minuet, as stately as a man could do that had a loaded pistol levelled within but a few feet of his head. After a quarter of an hour's practice the muzzle of the pistol was lowered, the holder of it saying, as it fell, "That will do, sir; we are now quits. You forced me to play against my will, and I have compelled you to dance against yours. Being now on a level, I will give you whatever other satisfaction you require. The next affair will, of course, be with seconds. You know where to find me. Good morning." The Doctor, however, heard no more of the matter.

DETERMINED ENCOUNTER IN A LOCKED ROOM.

Several letters reflecting on the character of a lady having been published in the *Morning Post* in 1777, Captain Stoney, a celebrated buck of the day, challenged the editor, the Reverend Mr. Bate, on the understanding that there were to be no seconds.

They met in a room, and, locking the door, took up their positions. Having discharged their pistols without effect, they threw these on the ground, and, drawing their swords, attacked each other most resolutely, the result being that Mr. Bate was wounded in the thigh and Captain Stoney in the arm and breast. By this time people were hammering at the door of the room trying to open it, but the swordsmen were too intent on their work to attend, and the conclusion would have been fatal to one or both but for an incident which occurred in the combat. This was owing to the bending of the blade of Mr. Bate's sword, which was caused by the point meeting the Captain's breast-bone. On Mr. Bate apprising his opponent of this, Captain Stoney called upon him to straighten it; and in the interim, while Mr. Bate had his sword under his foot for that purpose, the door was broken open; otherwise, as remarked, the death of one or both of the parties might have ensued. On the Saturday following Captain Stoney married the lady whom he had thus defended at the hazard of his life.

A BULLY SURPRISED.

An account of a duel between a French and an English officer while the allies occupied Paris (when the Frenchman, who was a practised duellist, provoked Lieutenant Gordon to fight and killed him) recalls an incident mentioned by Charles Lever in one of his books.

There was a Frenchman who boasted of having killed a dozen English officers, and promised to go on in this work. One evening he swaggered as usual into his café, and, to his astonishment, actually saw one of those hated "Anglais" occupying his chair, a chair that no one hitherto had dared to sit upon except himself. Mastering his passion, he undid his sword-belt, and, having placed his sword on one side, began to insult the perfectly inoffensive English officer who sat so unconscious-looking in his (the Frenchman's) chair. He trod upon the English toes, he deprived the Englishman of his candles; he went from one thing on to another without at all being able in the least, apparently, to disturb the other's placidity. At last he snatched the newspaper out of the Englishman's hand; and then the Briton slowly rose up, displaying to the astonished eyes of the Gaul a guardsman some 6 ft. 6 in. high. The giant, bending across the table, seized hold of the Frenchman's nose with one hand and his chin with the other, and, wrenching his mouth open, spat down his throat. With a howl the Frenchman, holding his under-jaw with both hands, ran out of the room. His jaw was broken; and neither he nor any of his comrades were seen again at that café.

The English officer, Mr. Douglas adds, was the late General Sir James Simpson, who for a time commanded in the Crimea, and who was in his time the tallest man in the British army.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

From the 21st of October to the 10th of this month the Bank of England rate has not been lower than 4 per cent., and from the 5th of December to the 3rd of February it was 5 per cent. There has therefore been a long period of comparatively dear money; and it is interesting to note how this has affected the bullion current. We find that there has been a very considerable influx of gold into London both from abroad and from the provinces. Since the 1st of January to Wednesday night last the receipts of gold at the Bank of England from abroad amounted to £2,054,000; while the influx from the provinces amounted to as much as £3,182,000. From the provinces and from abroad, therefore, the Bank has received since the beginning of the current year £5,236,000. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the gold received from the provinces does not really increase the strength of the Bank. The gold was formerly held by banks throughout the country, or was circulating from hand to hand amongst the people. It has been attracted to London partly by the high rates here prevailing and partly by the slackness of business always attendant upon the depth of winter; but if trade continues to improve there will be an increase in the internal circulation, which will take this money out again and much more besides. Looking at the matter from a national point of view, the only addition to the strength of the Bank is that which has come from abroad. Since New Year's Day, as observed above, the receipts from abroad somewhat exceeded two millions; but a large proportion of this came from Egypt, and probably would have come whatever had been the value of money in London. Still, even allowing for this, a considerable amount has been received from abroad. In the last quarter of last year, on the other hand, the Bank lost to foreign countries as much as £1,923,000. It lost large amounts also in the first and second quarters, and gained only a small amount in the third quarter. The total net loss for the year amounted to £3,383,000. If we go back, therefore, to New Year's Day last year, we find that while there was an import of over two millions in the current year, there was a decrease in last year of more than 3½ millions. The net result is thus a loss of £1,329,000. During the three last quarters of last year there was an outflow of coin and bullion from the Bank to the provinces; but in the first quarter there was an enormous influx. The net result for the year was thus a gain by the Bank at the expense of the provinces of £2,361,000. Since the beginning of the year, therefore, the Bank has gained at the expense of the rest of the country over 5½ millions in gold. It will be seen from these figures that the Bank has maintained its strength by drawing upon the internal circulation. The country ever since the beginning of last year has in fact been losing gold.

The demand for money on Saturday having been quiet and the supply plentiful for current requirements, rates were easy at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. for discount, and 1½ to 1¾ per cent. for short loans. The influx of £36,000 in gold to the Bank, making since the last return was made up nearly a quarter of a million (£236,000), served to increase the belief in a further reduction in the Bank rate, and to encourage competition for business among the bill-brokers.

On Saturday business in the Stock Exchange was tolerably active in comparison with that frequently experienced on the closing day of the week; but the markets were chiefly in the hands of the dealers, who supported prices with the object of attracting the public. The English Funds were firm, and Consols and New and Reduced improved ¼ per cent. on the ease in money. Home Railways were firm in sympathy and on the fine weather giving more encouragement to buyers interested in the course of traffic in the immediate future. The advance in prices ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent. American securities were quiet and without important feature, while Grand Trunk of Canada stocks improved considerably on fresh speculative buying for favourable traffic. Mexican Railway stocks, having been pushed up rather too rapidly, fell away, but recovered at the close to Friday's prices. Foreign securities were inactive but steady, South American descriptions being again in favour.

The demand for money for the Interior, consequent on the trade revival, and the continued accumulation of cash in the Treasury for the redemption of National Bank notes, consequent on the reduction of the debt, have again last week diminished the specie held by the New York Associated Banks. The diminution last week was £240,000, bringing down the stock to £16,580,000. On the other hand, the legal tenders increased £20,000 to £4,000,000. The cash thus decreased £220,000, and now amounts to £20,580,000. The net deposits decreased £420,000 to £76,420,000. Therefore the Surplus Reserve decreased £115,000, but still is £1,475,000. The loans and discounts decreased £160,000, to £73,760,000.

The Board of Trade returns for February give evidence of revival of trade in South America as well as in the United States. As yet the export of cotton piece-goods has increased much more largely than any other department of our trade; but it is to be recollected that the export trade in cotton is an exceedingly large one, and the improvement is marked for the first two months of the year in the exports to South America as well as in those to India and the United States. The recent depression was very severe in all raw-producing countries. It will be recollected that in the River Plate countries there was a severe crisis leading to the suspension of specie payments in the Argentine Republic, and to a premium at one time of about 70 per cent. upon gold. Of Peru we need hardly speak, and even Chili, as well as Brazil and Uruguay, had their difficulties. Mexico also passed through a severe crisis. Since the arrangement of the European debt there are evidences of considerable revival of prosperity in Mexico; and the Argentine Republic has made extraordinary strides. The rise in wool greatly benefited that country as one of the great exporters of wool, and the extension of the wheat cultivation has also benefited it. The result is that we see a very marked increase both for January and February of the exports of this country to the South American republics of cotton piece-goods.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PAUPER SCHOOL VILLAGE.

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

SIR,—Even without your interesting article thus entitled, public attention will probably ere long be drawn to the question of generally establishing what are (as I think I shall show, mistakenly) called "cottage homes" for the education and maintenance of pauper children.

About a quarter of a century ago much was said about the evils of workhouse schools and their inefficiency in preparing their inmates for an industrious and self-reliant life; and philanthropists fixed their hopes on the pauper district schools which were then being established. It was expected that removal from the workhouse atmosphere, wholesome country air, occupation in agriculture, gardening, sewing, and household work, would purge the children of the "pauper taint" and prepare them for a life of industry, independence, and good conduct. But after some years' experience it was found that great abuses were apt to arise in these establishments, and that their children turned out little if any better than those brought up in the workhouse schools.

Similar hopes seem to be now entertained of benefit to be derived from the proposed cottage homes; and thus it becomes important to consider whether these are likely to succeed much better than the district schools. Having had long and wide experience in the "boarding-out" of pauper children, during which I have learned much of the condition of the class, perhaps I may be able to supply useful information on the subject.

Like the district schools, the cottage homes are in the country; their inmates are employed in out-and-indoor industrial work. The main difference is, that in the cottage homes the children, instead of being lodged together in huge buildings, are placed in houses containing about thirty boys each in the charge of a married couple, or thirty girls under a matron. Perhaps somewhat more individual influence may be exercised by these officers than by the masters and mistresses of a district school; but when we remember that a large portion of this "family"—often the majority—is constantly fluctuating (for the children of adult paupers enter and leave the homes when their parents enter or leave the workhouse, remaining there generally for short periods), such influence can hardly be of much value, certainly nowise comparable to that exercised by the foster-parents of those boarded out as described below. As a matter of fact, indeed, the Marston-green Homes of the parish of Birmingham, mentioned in your article (when tested by the examination of their inmates in educational standards, or by the more trustworthy criterion of the proportion who return permanently or temporarily as paupers after having been placed out in life), do not compare, as regards the girls, favourably with the workhouse schools of neighbouring unions, nor even with the Birmingham workhouse schools which they superseded. Cottage homes are no more free from the great blemish and defect of the system than are workhouse and district schools. The blemish is that the children (orphan and deserted) belonging to the parish, comprising all except the fluctuating inmates above mentioned, are exposed to the contaminating companionship of the latter, many of whom, when outside, are to be found in the lowest haunts of vice; and thus it often happens that mere babes, when boarded out from the schools, are found to use foul and blasphemous language, which, however, they happily soon forget when placed under the guardianship of well-conducted foster-parents. The great defect of all our pauper schools is that they do not provide parents for the children who will love them and take care of them after they have ceased to be maintained by the parish. From whatever description of pauper establishment children come, very little supervision is practicable after they leave, and that but for a very short time. Unless protected by voluntary associations, as is sometimes happily the case, they are exposed to the wrongs so often inflicted on the young and unprotected. Nor do these "cottage homes" afford any gumption or training in the ways of life to the children, who, on leaving them, no more know how to buy things or otherwise take care of themselves than if brought up in the ordinary workhouse schools.

Very different is the fate of boarded-out children. These are placed in the charge of carefully selected members of the respectable working classes, who, having a natural love of children and being childless, or their children having grown up and left them, or desiring a companion for an only child, etc., are glad to accept the young creatures at a payment which merely covers the cost of their board and clothing, while the schooling and any medical attendance which may be necessary is paid for directly by the parish. It is found in the vast majority of instances that a warm affection springs up between these foster-parents and children, so that the former nurse the latter with the greatest tenderness, through long, tedious, and sometimes loathsome illness; and, on their attaining the age when the parish allowance ceases, often, if the children are unable to work, maintain them for years at their own expense, and in after-life behave to them like their own parents. As might be expected under such a system, the vast majority of these children turn out well in after-life.

As to the comparative expense of cottage homes and boarding out, although not the most important question (for, putting humanity aside, it would be false economy to save money at the cost of rendering the children less likely to be self-supporting in after-life), is of serious moment. Now, according to the guardians' report, as stated in your article, the cost per child at Marston-green is 7s. 2½d. per week; though, having carefully gone through the printed accounts, I am satisfied that this is understated. Still even this sum compares very unfavourably with boarding-out; the allowance for which is from 3s. to 4s. a week, with an additional sum for clothes, which with the schooling and medical charges (happily very few) bring the whole weekly cost to 4s. or 5s. a week. Further, it should be known that the allowance of Birmingham parish for boarded-out children is stopped when they attain the age of thirteen, the guardians deeming that they are then able to support themselves; while it is found necessary to keep the inmates of Marston-green until fourteen, fifteen, or even sixteen years old, thus causing a serious addition to the expense of their maintenance.

These are important considerations, and should, I submit, be well pondered over by the public before making up its mind to a general adoption of the so-called cottage homes.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOANNA M. HILL, Hon. Sec. to a Boarding-Out Committee.

Birmingham, March 10.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

FATHER KELLEHER'S REFUSAL TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

The *Times* says that if a Roman Catholic priest may claim to decide for himself whether or not he will obey the order of a court and give evidence, according to his oath, upon matters not touching the confessional, a very grave question presents itself to all Governments having any Roman Catholic subjects. It ventures to say that the demand which Father Kelleher was prompted to make by his Archbishop would not be tolerated in any Continental country, and hopes the Vatican will at once repudiate a preposterous and mischievous claim. The absurdity of Father Kelleher's pretension to special privilege as a priestly witness is shown by the fact that Archbishop Walsh has extended an equal measure of sympathy and encouragement to the bankrupt Moroney, who has been also committed to prison by Judge Boyd for refusing to answer questions put to him in the Bankruptcy Court, and who is not a priest, but a shopkeeper.

The *Standard* can hardly believe that the behaviour of the Roman Catholic dignitaries in Ireland under existing circumstances can meet with the approval of the Pope. But, whether it does or not, it will find no sympathy in this country. Even Roman Catholics, who are not less faithful to their Church than Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh, are ashamed of the doings of the Romish hierarchy in Ireland. Whatever may be thought by an Irish Archbishop of the principle of Home Rule, he must be well aware of the fact that the Plan of Campaign is what no minister of religion ought to sanction for a moment; and he must also know that to participate in such evasions of the law is to bring discredit upon the Church to which he belongs. If Archbishop Walsh fancies that he is benefitting either his country or his creed by posing as the champion of Father Kelleher, and ostentatiously participating in his defiance of the law, he may live, perhaps, to discover his mistake.

The *Daily Chronicle* points to this incident as showing how hopeless it is to trust the Irish people with Home Rule. It goes without saying that under a Home Rule government an Irish judge would have hesitated to put Father Kelleher in prison. In other words, if Ireland had Home Rule to-morrow, devout Roman Catholics who could induce their priest to go into a fraudulent transaction with them would be virtually beyond the reach of the law, unless they had confided their intention to commit a crime to somebody besides their priest. In fact, as Judge Boyd pointed out, if Father Kelleher's position is capable of vindication, there is no virtue left in the bankruptcy law where a Roman Catholic is a debtor and a Protestant a creditor. Father Kelleher's conduct seriously increases the difficulties with which Mr. Balfour has to contend in Ireland. Till now the Irish priesthood has not openly sided with the forces of Irish anarchy.

The *Manchester Guardian* finds it difficult to read with any approach to patience the story of the arrest of Father Kelleher. The attempt to make Father Kelleher give evidence against his own parishioners and to divulge what he declares to be information given him in a confidential capacity, by an extraordinary stretch of the powers of the Court of Bankruptcy, is eminently characteristic alike of the blundering and of what at bottom can only be described as the illegality with which the machine of government in Ireland is worked.

THE IRISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The *Times* hopes that Mr. Balfour may be permitted to move for leave to introduce the Irish Criminal Procedure Bill to-morrow evening; and it cannot see any reason why his statement should be retarded unless by purely obstructive opposition. But, in any event, his statement ought to be made on Wednesday at the latest; and we have no right to suppose that either Gladstonians or Parnellites will resist the first reading. Last year Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, though it was not only opposed by the Conservatives, but also by an important section of his own followers, was allowed a first reading without a division as a matter of parliamentary courtesy and convenience, and, until the contrary is proved, the *Times* will not believe that Mr. Gladstone and his friends on the front Opposition bench will refuse to abide by that precedent. If, however, the first reading should be resisted, it will be necessary for the Government to insist upon an early division. The second reading of the Bill ought to be obtained before the Easter holidays, so that when the House reassembles after the recess there may be no excuse for delay in proceeding to the discussion of the clauses in Committee.

The *Morning Post* says that unless the Government are prepared to admit the hopelessness of making any attempt to administer the law in Ireland, it is evident that very conclusive proof must be given, and not without delay, that adequate protection shall be afforded to all classes both high and low against the influences brought to bear against them by men whose only object is to render any government whatever impossible in Ireland. Outrages of what are known as the moonlighting character are becoming more and more frequent, and the immunity which the culprits enjoy naturally tends to the further development of this form of crime. The *Morning Post* has always been of opinion that if many of the offences which are now indictable, and as such can only be dealt with by juries, were reduced to ordinary misdemeanours, and brought within the summary jurisdiction of resident and stipendiary magistrates, the punishment being reduced to three or six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the effect would be in the highest degree beneficial. It is well known that it is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which exercises a deterrent effect; and if the pastime of moonlighting entailed such a penalty as has been suggested, and that penalty was almost inevitable, we should have less of these nightly raids which are now so prevalent. The *Morning Post* expects, therefore, to find in the forthcoming Bill on the Irish criminal procedure some provisions intended to secure this end.

The *Daily Telegraph* is of opinion that in the circumstances the Government need and deserve the support of every patriotic Englishman.

The *Daily News* says that the introduction of the Irish Criminal Procedure Bill must of necessity raise again the whole question of Home Rule. It is impossible that those who regard the political misfortunes of Ireland as due to the want of a national Government should support a Conservative Ministry in staving off what must come by a fresh course of tyranny and irritation.

The *Leeds Mercury* urges that it will be an evil day for England on which any serious attempt is made to stifle the freedom of debate in Parliament at the very moment when that Parliament is being asked to give additional Powers to the Irish Executive for the purpose of enabling it to compel obedience to the law on the part of an unwilling and disaffected people. It is right and proper that anything in the nature of deliberate obstruction should be suppressed. But even against obstruction great tenderness ought to be shown when it is being employed for the purpose of delaying a Coercion Bill by the representatives of the people who are to be coerced. That which would be wholly intolerable, however, in the case of such a Bill would be the employment of the closure, not to put down gross and flagrant obstruction, but to hurry the measure through Parliament without even that reasonable amount of discussion which such a change in the law demands.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Cambridge have got their regulation crew together at last; during the past week M'Kenna having returned to his place at bow. They have done one very good performance over the course—on Tuesday, when they came down on a low ebb in a dense fog in very little over 20 min. 0 sec. Their coxswain excusably lost his way in the obscurity, else they would have been some seconds less. They seem to us to have made decided improvement; they row long, and with much better recovery than we have been accustomed to see in average Cambridge crews; and they get well hold of the beginning of the stroke. They are not thoroughly together; but the unusual changes and chapter of accidents which have befallen them during the last three weeks would have been enough to unsettle any crew. There is still time for them to acquire uniformity, and we expect to see them much better in the race than now. So far as their time over various parts of the course goes, they seem to read a fast crew; but their racing against a scratch crew composed of Thames Rowing Club men, with two professionals, somewhat discounts their fast time; for the scratch seemed to go quite as fast as the trained crew for five minutes, and without rowing much faster stroke. The water was rough, and the Cantabs were not so well used to it as their scratch opponents, which may partly explain matters. The work will be done mostly in the forenoon to-day and to-morrow. The crew have been spending Sunday at Brighton. Some critics think them fine-drawn. Stroke seemed rather fagged a few days ago; but on Friday and Saturday he looked to be well enough, and his style was as good as could be wished. The boat in which the crew are rowing seems to carry them well enough and to hold her way between the strokes. They look as if they were rather further from their work than the Oxonians; but we have not measured the distance in either ship.

The Oxford men have had one hard row over the course—on Friday; but they hardly rowed a real racing stroke at any time, and for the two middle miles they were rowing little more than 31. Their steering was very erratic through Barnes Bridge, and they had head wind between Mortlake and the Doves; but even with these allowances their time, 21 min. 24 sec., does not read fast, for they had a good half ebb under them. When they made their first appearance on Putney water (Wednesday) they had a good deal of rough weather to contend with, and did not row particularly well together. They improved in this respect towards the end of the week; but they have not the same life in recovery, nor sharpness of catch at the beginning, nor length of swing back which used to be seen in West's crews. The last-named requirement is important for pace on sliding-seats, especially when men are placed too near their work at the forward reach, as they seem to be in most modern-built eights. Stroke is not rowing so well as he did in the Trial Eights race last December; he has taken to hurrying his slide, and so loses leg support at the finish of the stroke. This tends to shorten his own swing and with that the swing of the men behind him. The crew rowed better on Saturday than on Friday, and made very short work of a Leander scratch in some short spins; but the scratch were decidedly below the average, and had very few strong men in the boat. In rough water the crew go fairly well, and, if stroke could lengthen out his swing back, they might become a fast crew by the end of the week. The usual four steamers will follow the race on Saturday; but, if the start is as late as three o'clock, we should not be surprised if only the umpire's launch should be able to pass under Hammersmith Bridge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.	DAUGHTERS.
BENNETT, Mrs. Sam. A., at Bent-hill, Prestwich, Manchester, March 17.	ALLASON, Mrs. Alfred, at Randolph-crescent, W., March 18.
BINGHAM, Hon. Mrs. Cecil, at Hertford-street, March 18.	BORGINNER, Mrs. Alex., at Lewisham-road, Highgate-road, N.W., March 15.
DUBERLY, Hon. Mrs., at Queen Anne-street, W., March 19.	OLDFIELD, Mrs. Herbert R., at Malvern House, Sutton, Surrey, March 19.
MOORE, wife of Rev. E. W., at Berkeley-place, Wimbledon, March 18.	PEARSE, Mrs. G. W., at Cyprus-road, Finchley, March 18.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. Arthur E., at Bollingham House, Herefordshire, March 17.	ROUTH, Mrs. Claude, at Alexandria, Egypt, March 16.

MARRIAGES.

HOARE-BACON.—At St. George's, Tufnell Park, Mr. William S. Hoare, of Anson-road, Tufnell Park, and Jermyn-street, S.W., to Emily B., daughter of the late Mr. G. W. Bacon, March 16.	LIEBICH-SHIRLEY.—At the Pro Cathedral, Clifton, Frank T., son of Mr. Immanuel Liebich, of Notting-hill, to Louisa, daughter of Major Walter D. Shirley, March 17.
HOOPER-CALLWELL.—Wynyard, son of Mr. George Hooper, of Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, to Annette M. Callwell, of Phillimore-terrace, daughter of the late Mr. William Callwell, March 17.	PYM-CRASKE.—At Banham Church, Norfolk, John M., son of Mr. George E. Pym, of Reigate, Surrey, to Mary E., daughter of Mr. Walter Craske, of Marmora, county Hastings, Ontario, Canada, March 16.

DEATHS.

APFERLEY, Catherine E., widow of Colonel William W. H.E.I.C.S., of Morben, Montgomeryshire, at Mill Court, Alton, Hants, aged 71, March 14.	JONES, Major-General, son of the late Judge Jones, Bombay Presidency, at Manor-road, Holloway, N., March 16.
BOWIE, Mr. John, formerly of Warkworth, Northumberland, at The Beacon, Exmouth, aged 71, March 12.	KELLY, General Thomas C., C.B., son of the late Major-General Thomas Kelly, K.C., Commandant of Tilbury Forts, at Eilerslie, Canterbury, aged 78, March 15.
BROWNE, Captain William, late 95th Regiment, at Studley-road, Forest-gate, London, aged 73, March 17.	PARDEY, Major John Q., at Sion-hill, Bath, aged 91, March 17.
DAURENEY, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Ampney St. Peter and Vicar of Ampney St. Mary, aged 62, March 17.	SLEE, Mr. Thomas, at Kilburn, aged 41, March 16.
FOX, Mary, widow of Francis K., M.D., of Brington House, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 75, March 17.	WATSON, Miss May, at Kensington, Bath, aged 96, March 14.
	YOUNG, Eleanor, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham, of West Smithfield, at Bexley-heath, Kent, aged 79, March 16.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. cent. 1904-5-6-8	105½	106½
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	108	110
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	102	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent., 10-40.	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894.	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902.	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1872 to 1893.	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	112	114
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	103	105
Ditto 6 p. cent., March 15, 1891	104	106
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	102	103
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-190	100½	101½
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1883-19	101	103
Ditto ditto 1889	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	110	112
Ditto ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-189	106	118
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	100	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1906	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	100½	101½
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1908	100½	101½
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	102½	103½
Western Australian 4½ p. cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101	103

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	105½	106½
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	105	106
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg	99	100
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins	100	101
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	104	105
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg	98	99
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins	107½	108½
Do. 3½ p. c. Stock Ins	93½	94½
Do. 3½ p. c. do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100	101
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4).	100	101
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	104	105
1881, Inscribed Stock	104	105
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882,	103	104
1883, and 1884, do. 1903	103	104
W. Australia Loan of £525,000 Stk	103½	104½

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	121	123
Central Pacific of California Six	—	—
per Cent. First Mortgage	118	122
Delaware and Hudson Canal	—	—
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	115	119
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. MB	80	82
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	131	135
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	5	6
Norfolk and Western Preferred	50½	51½
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	105	107
Ditto and Preferred Stock	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	133	137
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	118	122
Union Pacific Land Grant	93	102

STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	133	135
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	118	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	124	126
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	118	121
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	127	130
Ditto Consolidated ditto	121	123
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	109	111

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	11	139
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	160	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	105½	106½
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	109	111
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	140	145
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23½
Ditto Annuity B, 4½ p. annuities	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
4 per cent.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant	—	—
teed Five per Cent.	147	149
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	128
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	118	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	112	116
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	105	107
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort	—	—
gage	101	103
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	99	100
Nizam's State Railway Guarant	—	—
eed 5 per cent. Shares	108	110
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	105
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	80	83
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	109½	110½
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	33	36
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1880	102	104
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	83	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	85	86
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	11	13
Furness Consolidated	101	104
Glasgow and South-Western Con	99	101
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	20½	21½
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co	135	138
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	177	182
Rhymney	160	170

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent	114	116
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 6½ redm., 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ p. cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	118	120
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	122	124
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
Ditto 5 per cent.	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 percent	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4½ percent	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 percent	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ percent	129	131
London & Chatham 4½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ p. c.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	110	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 percent	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ percent	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	158	160
Ditto 4 per cent	106	108
Midland 4 per cent	118	120
North British 4 per cent.	115	117
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	23½	24½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	23½	24½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	113	115
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	164	166
Ditto Extension	14½	15½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	23½	24½
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	15
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	168	170
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	139	142
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	12	11½
Do. Fermt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 per cent	13½	16½
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhineish	17	18
Ditto New	3	5
Ditto ditto 1872	3	5
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 per cent	103	105
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	112	114
Great Western of Brazil, g. 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7½	8½
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 14½ p. annuities	11½	12½
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	26	28
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref	71	73
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref	48	50
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	13	13½
Prov. Orei-Vitebsk g. 5 per cent.	17½	18½
Rio de Janeiro and Sao Francisco g.	103	105
Riga and Danaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	3½	3½
Ditto Preference	3½	3½
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½.	41	42
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	24½	25½
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	26	27
Southern Brazilian Rio Grand	—	—
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	22	22½
Varna	2½	3½
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	12	13
West of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	110	112
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	98½	99½

LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	2½	3½
Natal Land and Colonization	5½	6½
Newfoundland Land	1½	2½
Otago and Southland Investment	1½	2½
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	3½
Van Diemen's Land	95	97

TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	55½	56½
Ditto Deferred	24	25
Cuba, Limited	11½	12
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	13½
Indo-European, Limited	34½	35½
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	69	102
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	185	195
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	8½	9½
Western Union of U.S. 1 M. Bonds	123	127

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Messrs. MATHESON and CO. are authorized to receive subscriptions for the 8,500,000 dols. of the above Bonds at 92 per cent. (45. 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:—

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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 13,500,000 dols. authorized, or to be authorized, will constitute a first charge upon 1,168 miles of railroad in Mexico, and a second upon 165 miles, the Texan leased line, which is subject to a prior charge of 865,000 dols. for Bonds outstanding.

The mortgage will be at the rate of less than 10,800 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.

ABRIDGED 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.

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MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 9, Mark-lane, beg to announce that they will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the London Commercial Sale-Rooms, Mincing-lane, on Thursday, March 24, commencing at One precisely, the following

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