

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

## An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2120.—Vol. XIV.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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### COVENT GARDEN.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), March 22, at 8.30, Donizetti's opera, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*. Edgardo, Signor Ravelli; Ashton, Signor del Puente; Raimondo, Signor Vetta; Alice, Mdme. Bauermeister; and Lucia, Mdme. Alma Fohstrom (her first appearance these two years). Conductor, Signor Logheder.

THURSDAY, March 24, at 8.0, Bizet's opera *CARMEN*. Don José, Signor Ravelli; Escamillo, Signor del Puente; Michaela, Mdme. Marie de Lido (her first appearance); and Carmen, Mdme. MINNIE HAUKE. Mdme. Hayten will dance in the incidental Divertissement a Pas Espagnol. Music by Anton Rubinstein.

SATURDAY, March 26, at 8 o'clock, Gounod's opera, *FAUST*. Margherita, Mdme. LILIAN NORDICA. Doors open half an hour before the opera commences. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. Popular prices.

### DRURY LANE.

#### DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS

HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 7.45; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7.25.

THE FORTY THIEVES. 126th Performance. LAST NIGHTS.

### LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open to 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 (431st 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. HAWTREY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING, a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock by a new Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS, by Arthur Elwood. To conclude with a Musical Absurdity, CRAZED, by A. R. Phillips. Messrs. C. H. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hettie 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### GAITY.

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

### HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD. LAST NIGHT OF HARD HIT, at 8. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. Ben Greet, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Winter, Mr. Compton Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins. TUESDAY NEXT, March 29. Booking-office open daily from ten to five. No fees.

### ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. HARR and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, 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. Collins. 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. Last Four Nights. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernander, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, S. Brough, Catfrey, 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.

### VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (267th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD HOVNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—For 11 Nights only, A. W. Pinero's Eccentric Comedy IN CHANCERY, and a Comedietta MY COUSIN; preceded each evening, at 7.45, by TWO BLINDS. Terry in two pieces nightly.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S.

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

### 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.

### 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.

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

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

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

### ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 23rd March, 1887, EVENING ASSEMBLY of the HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS. Her Royal Highness PRINCESS FREDERICA will distribute the Prizes. The Earl of Strafford will preside. Music by 400 Boys and the Farnham Band, with Musical Drill and Gymnastics in the Arena. To commence at Seven o'clock. Tickets for gallery free; amphitheatre and upper orchestra one shilling. May be had at the Book-sellers; Royal Albert Hall; and at the Offices of the Homes, Bank-buildings, Ludgate-circus. A. O. CHARLES, Secretary.

### OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SPORTS

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

### FREEHOLD GROUND.—CITY OF LONDON.

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

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed outside "Tender for Ground, Bream's Buildings," and be addressed to the undersigned at this office, and must be delivered before 12 o'clock on the said day of treaty. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

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

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk. Sewers' Office, Guildhall, February, 1887.

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**THE QUEEN**  
AND  
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
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EDWARD GRIMWOOD, Secretary.

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4. And offices where the work for the Society will be carried on.

It is proposed to erect this new building as a  
**JUBILEE MEMORIAL**  
TO

Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,  
on behalf of

**HOMELESS and DESTITUTE BOYS.**

Among the many memorials that will be set up as evidences of the gratitude of the people of this nation to Almighty God for the long and prosperous reign of our beloved Queen, and as evidencing the love and esteem in which her Majesty is held, the Committee venture to assert that there will be no memorial more practical than the building about to be erected for the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of the homeless and destitute boys of London.

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The Committee have every confidence that the appeal will be liberally responded to, and that the amount required will be forthcoming before the building is completed.

Early in the spring

THE FOUNDATION-STONE WILL BE LAID.

CONTRIBUTIONS are very EARNESTLY SOLICITED, and will be thankfully received by the President, the Earl of Jersey; the Treasurer, W. E. Hubbard, Esq., 4, St. Helen's-place, City; the London and Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn; and by the Secretary,

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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1887.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A GOOD many sermons are written this morning on the German EMPEROR and his birthday; which is natural enough, since it is a suggestive theme for improving the occasion. Look at it how we will, the career of Kaiser WILLIAM is a striking one for the moralist as well as the historian. If we were to follow the fashion and preach a sermon on the text, we should be inclined to dwell somewhat on the personal character of the aged KING. A useful lesson might be drawn from it which, if rather trite, is none the less worth repeating. King WILLIAM'S life, with its marvellous successes, is a good illustration of an ancient copy-book maxim. It has proved once more that honesty is the best possible policy. It has demonstrated again that in high places as well as in private life, for kings not less than for common folk, character is a better and even a more "paying" quality than genius. The German EMPEROR is very far indeed from being a genius. His most devoted admirers would not venture to claim for him that title; perhaps if they were quite sincere they would admit that he is not even very clever or in any way specially gifted. Courage, industry, integrity, fidelity to his friends, his servants, and his country—these somewhat prosaic and humdrum qualities are all that he has had to set off against an intellect of a quite commonplace and mediocre order. EMERSON said of NAPOLEON that his career is valuable for all time as showing what the ordinary qualities of the man of business—such as perseverance, punctuality, method, and promptitude—can be made to do when brought to perfection. King WILLIAM'S is perhaps more instructive, since it proves how much can be done by a man of moderate abilities, even in the most trying circumstances, if he has the resolution to look his duty in the face, the strength of will to pursue it steadily, and the modesty to submit to those who are wiser than himself. Perhaps it is this last characteristic which, in the long run, has served him best. His servants have been devotedly and even superstitiously loyal to him because he, in turn, has been the most loyal of masters. The great captains who have led his legions, the great Minister who has built up a mighty empire for his house, have been able to respect his manly simplicity of character all the more because he has shown himself able to appreciate their superiority of tact and intellect. The Moltkes, the Bismarcks, and the Roons have found no difficulty in paying the heartiest deference and obedience to the stout old soldier who, as his brother said, would have been a drill-sergeant if he had not been born a Prince.

Considering all that he has done and all that has been done with his help, it is not wonderful that the peoples of the civilized world join with his subjects in honouring this patriarch of monarchs. Yet there are men in certain parts of the civilized world to whom the triumphs of Kaiser WILLIAM must suggest reflections that are not wholly comfortable. If there is any elderly gentleman who still cherishes the political faith which animated Enlightened Persons some forty, thirty, or even twenty, years back, he must survey the history of the German EMPEROR with something less than pleasure. For it is not to be disputed that this history is a standing rebuke to Modern Progress as depicted by its more intimate acquaintances. Modern progress was to render war an anachronism and abolish the military profession; whereas Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. HERBERT SPENCER must acknowledge with sorrow that this most successful of contemporary rulers has been nothing but a soldier all his life long. In other respects he has set himself counter to the progressive spirit in a way that must be regarded as discouraging. He has been consistently content with that old-world virtue of patriotism instead of showing any appreciation for the new cosmopolitanism so much in favour with the more exalted thinkers of France, England, and his own Germany. So far from evincing any desire to consult the interests of the world in general, he has been satisfied to look after the interests first of Prussia, then of Germany. "Peoples rightly struggling to be free" in foreign parts have failed to rouse his enthusiasm in the least. "My country! right if it may be; wrong if it must be; but, in any case, my country," would be a sentiment much to his mind, though it is very little in favour with the more advanced exponents of Progress. Then, again, he is a devoutly pious man, of the narrow Lutheran kind, with no sympathy at all for modern improvements in religion.

It was part of the progressive theory that the era, if not of any kind of monarchy, at any rate of personal monarchy was at an end. The peoples would manage their affairs for themselves so well that a king would be superfluous, and a king who was anything else but a puppet would become intolerable. Perhaps the Progressists were right. There are some signs that the attachment of even nations with con-

servative instincts for hereditary sovereignty is being rapidly weakened. But in the meanwhile, in Germany we have the spectacle of a country, which on the whole, conducts its business both in peace and war indifferent well, where the monarchy continues to be a living force. It is possible that the EMPEROR is destined to be the last of the kings in Europe. It may be that when he dies the throne in Germany will come to be what it has already become elsewhere. But while he lives there is still a king in the right sense of the word, and according to the old understanding of his functions. Though Germany as well as Prussia have written Constitutions, the German EMPEROR and KING of Prussia is not a constitutional Sovereign. He is a king of the traditional Teutonic pattern—the representative of the "kin" or race, the type and symbol of the national unity and identity. Moreover, he is the exponent of the Hohenzollern principle that the Crown is not merely the ornamental apex of the State, but the governing power in it. According to the theory of Prussian royalty, the King is the chief administrator of his dominions. He rules with the aid of his Ministers, instead of aiding them to rule; as is the practice more or less successfully followed in the various States which have modelled their Constitutions on the English pattern. That the EMPEROR is still enabled to occupy this position with the acquiescence of a people like the Germans is due partly to the accidents of his extraordinary career, partly to the general and well-grounded respect felt for his personal character. It is not easy for Prussians to scan too jealously the actions of the Prince who gave them the hegemony of Germany, or for Germans to object to the assumptions of the conqueror of France and the second founder of the Empire. But it seems doubtful whether this sentiment will be transferred to his successor. His death will probably be the signal for changes at home as well as for commotion abroad; and it is a reason the more for looking with anxiety to the day when the old KAISER will go to his rest.

## THE IRISH REBELLION.

It appears that Ministers have finally resolved to take the course which we have on various occasions pressed upon them. They do not propose to go on with the Procedure Rules, postponing "urgency" for their Criminal Law Procedure Bill till after the Easter recess. All notions of that sort have been upset by recent events, and by the consciousness that a spirit of revolt against any further procrastination was astir in the country as well as in the rank-and-file of the Conservative party. To-day, then—(unless the Gladstonians and Parnellites succeed in driving the whole business over, as they are still endeavouring to do while we write)—Mr. Balfour is to ask leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of crime in Ireland, "and for other purposes." This measure is to be introduced at once; and the leader of the House of Commons will move that the "Coercion" Bill shall have precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motion, including the Rules of Procedure, whenever they shall be set down for consideration by the Government as the first business of the day.

So far, good. As far as the Ministry is concerned, all we have now to ask is that the Criminal Law Bill shall be no yea-nay measure, but a measure planned in full remembrance of the evils to be quelled and the duty to be done. Up to this time Ministers have gone upon a course which no doubt some of them thought judicious as well as merciful. But there is no wisdom, there is certainly no kindness, in allowing a popular conspiracy to grow if you mean to put it down; and the truth is, that even within the last month the Irish conspiracy has become much more bold, much more confident, much more likely to end in bloodshed. Meantime, of course, the English allies of the conspiracy have grown bolder too, while the friends of the Government and the supporters of the Union have either been disheartened or enraged. Time to put an end to all that; and there is only one way of doing it. There is a rebellion in Ireland against English rule; more and more its procedure is taking the shape of civil war; this rebellion and its methods are openly supported by a certain set of Englishmen who seek to distinguish themselves as revolutionary personages; and if the Government can see anything at all, they must see that they must come to grips at once with the whole movement and the whole party. What the actual proposals of the Government are we do not know as yet; but we are altogether mistaken if any mere change in criminal law procedure will suffice for the emergency. The parliamentary representatives of the conspiracy are already up in arms. All night long, and hour after hour this morning, the war of obstruction has been waged with a gay impudence which, as we shall see, will not be exhausted with the first exhaustion of the attack. Both the English and the Irish Parnellites feel that at last they are about to be driven to the wall; and they are resorting to any means that seem likely to help them, no matter how desperate or disgraceful they may be. In another page we record the scenes that ensued upon the announcements which Mr. Smith and Mr. Balfour made yesterday evening, and they are enough in themselves to enlighten the Government as to the work that lies immediately before them. The calm-minded and thoughtful ones of the party have got to work also, showing at



once how complete is their sympathy with the campaign of outrage and robbery in Ireland. No sooner had the Government declared its intentions than Mr. Morley rose to give notice that when the First Lord of the Treasury makes the motion he had just announced he would move the following amendment:—"That this House declines to set aside the business of the nation in favour of a measure for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland, while no effectual security has been taken against the abuse of the law by the exaction of excessive rent." Note the terms of this amendment. To begin with, Mr. Morley goes upon the cool assumption that it is not the business of the nation, or the nation's representatives, to provide for the enforcement of law in Ireland. And then he asserts, by clear implication, that it is an abuse of the law to exact the payment of rents which were either settled by order of Parliament or fixed by contract under the sanctions of law. Of course we know what the contention of the conspiracy is out of Parliament; *i.e.*, that when A, B, C, and D are of opinion that an Irish tenant cannot meet his obligations under the law, it becomes an abuse of the law to force him either to pay up or resign his tenancy. But never before was such doctrine preached in England by any person calling himself a statesman or formulated for the acceptance of the Legislature. To call it revolutionary, destructive, anarchical is not enough; it is all this no doubt, but it is also very impudent and very absurd. However, there it is; and we do not pretend to any regret that Mr. Morley should have revealed so very plainly the stuff he is made of, and the length to which he and his feather-headed companions in notoriety-hunting are prepared to go. Englishmen now see what they have to deal with more clearly than ever; and if they and their Government do not move promptly and vigorously to put down a conspiracy at once ridiculous and dangerous, so much the worse for them and for Ireland too.

## NOTES.

The Obstructionists have had a grand field-night at last. The Parnellites and their Radical parasites have succeeded in doing several things since the House of Commons met yesterday. In the first place, they have compelled the Government to apply the new powers they have just obtained from Parliament. At half-past four this morning Mr. Smith had the gratification of getting through the Navy Victualling Vote by means of the cloture. In the second place, the Irishmen and their friends have (at the present time of writing) kept the House of Commons in continuous session for about twenty hours; and, thirdly, they have seriously impeded the business of the country by preventing the Government from taking the Civil Service Vote. It cannot be pretended that to keep the House of Commons sitting till members are knocked up, and to obstruct the votes for the navy and the Civil Service, can have any direct effect upon the question of Irish legislation and government. But it may tend to weaken, impede, and annoy England, Englishmen, and the English Administration; and that is enough for the rebel party and their allies. There is a revolt against English rule, and it is waged at Westminster as well as at Youghal and Dublin. That is the long and the short of it; and it must be disposed of accordingly.

In the early part of yesterday's sitting, before the debate on the Admiralty Estimates dwindled down into mere obstructionism, there was a useful discussion on the naval programme of the Government. There was a desire on all sides to abandon the ostrich policy, and to admit frankly that serious blunders have been committed and must be retrieved. There was no defence for the incredible mistake by which the belted cruisers were so constructed that when they have their coal on board their entire belt of defensive armour sinks below the water-line. But there was a general confidence felt and expressed by the "experts" (with the exception of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who cannot forget that he is a party man first of all) that the present First Lord is really making a serious effort to put things right. Lord George Hamilton can do no greater service to his country, and, incidentally, to his party. The Gladstonian newspaper says that the nation is asking with anxiety, "Are we ever to see any more Liberal legislation for England?" It is doing nothing of the kind. The nation will be quite content to postpone legislation of all sorts to proper organization of the services of the country.

We are glad to note that attention was called to certain "Admiralty Curiosities" which have been described in these pages. Colonel Hughes Hallett gave the House of Commons an instructive account of a remarkable work issued by the United States naval authorities. As we have already explained, the American Admiralty some time ago sent over a Commissioner to Europe to find out what he could concerning our armaments. We approve of civility to the Americans; but our authorities were a great deal too civil to this emissary. He visited our dockyards, he got estate plans of them, and he obtained working drawings of most of our new ships, and exact information as to their size, cost, capacity, and the details of their construction. What transactions he had with persons like Mr. Young Terry is not known; and, as he was entrusted with a secret-service fund, it is not likely that they will ever be known. No doubt the travelling expenses

of this agent were considerable; but the United States are justified in thinking that they have paid a low price for some of the most valuable information in the possession of the British Admiralty.

A speech delivered at Mitchelstown by Mr. Condon, M.P., illustrates the spirit in which the National League exercises its authority over the peasantry. Lady Kingston had expressed a wish that her tenants should amicably discuss the question of a reduction of the rent now due. Mr. Condon urged his hearers "not to be bribed into conciliation." He was horrified at the idea of a negotiation between the tenants and the agent. He would not, he declared, "permit any such thing to take place." "Nobody but the accredited agent of the Irish party could be permitted to settle that dispute." These facts show plainly enough who are respectively the advocates of conciliation and of coercion.

The French Government have set us an example. The municipality of Marseilles is to be dissolved. Its offence consists in having adjourned in honour of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. The resolution to adjourn was carried amidst acclamations and expressions of a hope for the speedy re-enactment of the horrors of 1871. The new municipality will be elected by the *scrutin de liste*, whereas the elections have hitherto been by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. It does not seem by any means certain that the change of system will ensure the election of a body which will disapprove of the proceedings of their predecessors. There may be considerable difficulties yet in store for the Government in their dealings with Marseilles; but on this occasion, at all events, they have begun in the right way. No Government ought to recognise municipal authorities as its equals; or to condone the open patronage of outrage and rebellion on the ground that the offenders are public officers. It seems a pity that Lord Mayor Sullivan is not at the head of a French corporation.

The sentence passed on Colonel Sandoval for infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act was certainly not at all too severe. A month's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant is almost a nominal punishment, except for the fact that it brands the prisoner as an offender against the criminal law. A more substantial element in the punishment of Colonel Sandoval was the fine of £500 which he was ordered to pay, in addition to a considerable sum for costs. It is true, as the judge said, that the crime which the prisoner had committed is "not one which is rife in the country." This is, indeed, the first conviction which has taken place under the 11th section of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. But it is of the first importance to any Government, and to the interests of international law generally, that laws of this nature should be strictly enforced, and that their infraction should be regarded as a serious offence. There is no kind of litigation so lengthy, so expensive, and so indecisive as that in which nations are at once the parties and the judges; and it is from that form of litigation that a strict enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Act should protect us.

The Bill for making a railway from Ambleside to Windermere has been lost in Committee, and there is no cause to regret its loss. The Committee were not satisfied that the financial prospects of the enterprise justified them in allowing it to be undertaken. Indeed, it appeared that it could only pay its way upon the supposition that it would encash an amount of earnings per mile far exceeding that which is realized by any existing line of a similar kind. It is as well that the Bill survived its second reading and reached a stage when these defects could be brought to light. Those whose personal enjoyment of a visit to Ambleside would be diminished by the existence of the proposed railway can safely rejoice that no practicable measure has been suggested which imposes on them the duty of considering whether their own feelings ought not to yield to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of the district. The objections to railways in the Lake country remain in undiminished force, and will be urged and considered whenever a reasonable scheme is proposed. So far as Windermere and Ambleside are concerned, the present state of things is that the advocates of a railway have not been able to make a plan which will stand the criticism of businessmen. The opponents of the Bill did not have to state their case. The consideration of the question is adjourned and will very likely never require to be considered at all.

If unanimity among politicians of different views could secure the practical carrying out of the policy upon which they are agreed, the friends of technical education might consider that their cause was safe. Mr. Mundella and Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir Richard Temple and Professor Stuart, were among those who made speeches yesterday at the Education Department in favour of empowering local authorities to open commercial and technical schools. Lord Cranbrook re-echoed the sentiments of Lord Hartington and of Mr. Huxley. Lord Cranbrook was necessarily cautious. A greater amount of technical education is "to be got somehow or other;" but it cannot be done by means of mere administrative action under the existing law. There must be fresh legislation, an expression of opinion in Parliament, and a willingness to expend money for the purpose. It is not likely that such discussions as that of yesterday will do very much towards directly bringing a good technical education within the reach of English workmen; but they are valuable as a means of arousing public interest in the matter, and making Englishmen realize the disadvantage under which we now compete with



Germany and other Continental countries. The question is one which will not brook delay; and the utterances of Professor Huxley, Lord Hartington, and Lord Cranbrook ought, at all events, to awaken public opinion to the pressing need for action. Those who are not contented with the spectacle of English workmen just holding their own, or just failing to hold their own, by dint of diligence and perseverance against better-trained competitors, might do something by voluntary efforts in various localities to set a useful example to the Legislature.

Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt has hit off the theatre of to-day neatly enough. It is "a hosiery stage." Mdme. Bernhardt said this the other day to an American interviewer, and other severe things as well. "Genius in a dress of hemp bagging" she is willing to bow before; but she "abhors" the professional beauty. "You refer to the Langtry?" asked the interviewer in his characteristic way. "I did not say so," replied the great actress, "stooping to collect some scattered rose-leaves." Mdme. Bernhardt considers Modjeska "the greatest of all actresses" (with one exception, it may be presumed). Miss Ellen Terry she calls "wonderful." Salvini is, in her opinion, by far the greatest among living actors: "he has solid grandeur." What ease to the conversational style these interviews impart!

Mr. Henniker Heaton last night unearthed one more postal anomaly—that the postage from Shanghai to Europe was  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  through the French Post Office and  $5d.$  through that of her Britannic Majesty. It may be presumed that letters for Great Britain are not received except by the English Post Office; otherwise the difficulty would probably settle itself at once by the English office putting up its shutters for lack of custom. The Postmaster-General's explanation was, we are sorry to say, as lame as usual. He was not prepared to recommend the Treasury to incur the loss which the reduction of British postage would involve. The French Government, it is explained, suffer no such loss, as they use the heavily subsidized English mail-packets to convey their mails at Postal Union rates. But what were the English postal officials about when they entered into so one-sided a bargain, and for how many years to come are we bound to abide by it?

Perhaps the most unenviable position in the world is that of an A in an "alphabetical collection," which is a species of charitable subscription immensely popular just now in places where there are churches to be built or peals of bells to be provided, or any other good work to be done. At first sight the scheme is superbly simple. Some individual, generally a lady, is appointed A, and asks four B's to contribute a given unit of subscription, each of them undertaking, at the same time, to do the same by four C's; the sixteen C's pass the game on to sixty-four D's, and they, in turn, to 256 E's; and so on, if possible till the end of the alphabet is reached. But in ordinary cases it is considered enough if the scheme ends, like the musical scale, with G; each of the 4,096 G's exacting the amount from 10 other persons and requiring nothing more. By this time, supposing the unit is half a crown, the unfortunate A is responsible for several hundreds of pounds due to her from nearly as many thousands of people of whom she has never heard. It would be inhuman to suggest that the Imperial Institute might be forwarded by an alphabetical collection. Yet a Bishop has the credit of having devised this ingenious scheme of extortion.

It is certainly somewhat startling to a barrister to be introduced personally to the scene by a witness whom he is cross-examining. This happened yesterday during the progress of the libel action brought by Dr. Pankhurst against Colonel Hamilton. The defendant was in the box; and, being challenged by Sir Charles Russell, who was cross-examining him on behalf of the plaintiff, as to whether he had ever been told that Dr. Pankhurst was an atheist, declared amidst much merriment, in which the learned judge joined, that it was Sir Charles himself who was his informant. Whereupon counsel became extremely angry, and proposed to "take his wig off and go into the box" in order to give an absolute contradiction to the statement; and a very pretty little scene ensued, during the progress of which many harsh terms were used. In the course of a trial which took place a few years ago the late Serjeant Ballantine asked a witness if he had ever seen a single individual go behind the scenes at a certain theatre. "Yes, Serjeant," was the prompt reply, "I have seen you." "Don't you dare to introduce me into this matter!" cried the Serjeant in a voice of thunder; and the unfortunate witness subsided into his boots. But Sir Charles Russell, though a "harbitorary gent," did not succeed in overawing his opponent so easily.

Burglars will doubtless feel annoyed by being brought under notice in the House of Commons last night. Sir A. Borthwick asked the Home Secretary if he would lay upon the table of the House a return stating the number of murders committed by burglars in the United Kingdom during the past ten years. How many of such murderers had been convicted; how many persons had been wounded by the use of firearms by burglars; how many burglars in the Metropolitan Police district had avoided arrest by the use of firearms; and whether he contemplated proposing any change in the law to deter burglars and others from the felonious use of firearms and other dangerous weapons. Mr. Matthews promised to grant a return for the metropolitan district, but objected to give a return for

the whole kingdom on the ground that it would entail great trouble and expense. It was not, he said, his intention to propose any change in the law, as suggested. Sir A. Borthwick nevertheless does good service by calling attention to a matter of growing importance. Burglaries are not only far too frequent, but burglars apparently ignore the fact that although free-and-easy notions with regard to the ownership of property are now held by eminent statesmen, and although robbery even accompanied by murder in Ireland is looked upon in some quarters as justifiable, yet the taking of human life is still considered in this country as an offence against the law that merits punishment.

The extraordinary perfection to which the art and science of cricket have been carried is proved by the fact that the enormous score of 803 has been made by an eleven suffering under the grave disability of total abstinence from tobacco. The smoking representatives of Australian and English cricket only made 350: a score respectable in itself, but insignificant in comparison with the performance of the other side and less than might have been expected after the brilliant opening of the innings. An eleven which had the immense advantage of consisting exclusively of men strengthened and steadied by the use of tobacco could hardly make less than 350 runs; and perhaps we need not regret that they made no more, since the wonderful success of their heavily handicapped opponents would have been less startling and conspicuous if the smokers had done themselves justice. Some rash speculators have imagined that the indubitable truth that tobacco conduces to moral, physical, and intellectual superiority, can be shaken or disproved by the result of a single cricket-match. This view shows a failure to appreciate the teachings of science. We have witnessed a brilliant exception which serves not only to prove the rule, but also to show that England and Australia have produced men whom no difficulties or disabilities can prevent from performing wonders in the cricket-field.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PRICE OF FISH.

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

SIR,—I have read with much interest the article on "Our Fish Supply" in your issue of yesterday, in which you point out the disproportion of the first cost of fish and its price to the consumer.

Permit me to recite my recent experiences in proof that it is neither the railway companies nor the wholesale dealers who are to blame for this state of things. I am resident in a small manufacturing town in a west-midland county, situate on a branch railway, some 150 miles from Grimsby, in which the purchase of fish, save from the cart of an occasional hawker, was an impossibility; and, finding that my workpeople were as anxious as I to use fish more freely, I took steps to obtain a supply direct from Grimsby. I found that I could be supplied with cod, ling, haddocks, hake, etc., at  $2d.$  a pound, plaice at  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and salmon, soles, turbot, etc., at a small commission on market prices. My first order included 14 lb. of turbot (invoiced at  $7d.$ ), six score English oysters at  $1s. 3d.$ , a few pounds of whiting at  $4d.$ , and 80 lb. of cod and haddock at  $2d.$  This consignment left Grimsby on a Friday night, and was received by me in capital condition at ten o'clock on the following morning, the carriage costing about  $5s.$  In a very few minutes after opening the box I had sold every fish; and in the following week I repeated the experiment on a larger scale. The third week I speedily distributed about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. in this way. The next week, not wishing to surfeit my clients, I did not place an order, and great disappointment was the result.

To conclude, I find that I can supply good fresh fish—cod, haddock, ling, etc.—without loss at  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per pound; which well bears out your calculation that a fish meal of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. should be procurable for  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  Of the above  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $2d.$  goes to the Grimsby merchant, and the odd  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  suffices for carriage of fish, return of empties, etc.

I don't mention the name of the Grimsby factor for obvious reasons. No doubt there are many who would send supplies as cheaply and satisfactorily as he.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MANUFACTURER.

March 19.

### CONTEMPT OF COURT: A CONTRAST.

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

SIR,—On reading the account of the apprehension of Father Kelleher, his journey from Youghal to Cork, his triumphal ovation there, and his still more enthusiastic welcome as an Irish martyr in the streets of Dublin, the uproarious and even defiant proceedings in court, followed by the procession of the priest to Kilmainham accompanied by an Archbishop and many thousands of sympathetic admirers, one cannot help being driven to the conclusion that one of the main factors in fostering Irish sedition and contempt of authority is the manner in which the criminal executive of the sister-country perform their duties. How can people do otherwise than sympathize with law-breakers, when the criminal authorities of the land permit such outrageous defiance of authority by word and deed, coupled with unlimited liberty in the expression of it, as seems to be tolerated in all parts of Ireland at present. Why, neither in England nor Scotland would such wild demonstrations as have been witnessed in Ireland in the end of last week have been tolerated by the authorities for one instant. Let me give you two instances, coming recently within my observation in Scotland, of imprisonment for contempt; in one of which, at least, there might have been got up as big an outcry and demonstration here as has just occurred in Ireland, but for the fact that here no one dreams of defying, deriding, or questioning the law. The first was the case of a Presbyterian minister over sixty years of age



who had been the custodian and supporter of his grandchildren for a considerable time; and who was suddenly confronted by his son, who had recently embraced the Catholic faith, demanding the custody of the children, with a view (it was stated) to their being educated at a Roman Catholic seminary. His Protestant proclivities and grandfatherly instincts combined led this clergyman to put the children out of the jurisdiction of the Scottish Court of Session; and, having declined to inform the court where they were, he was committed for contempt and lodged in Edinburgh Prison; and there he would have remained till this day, had it not been that his Catholic son departed from the claim for custody and allowed him to be liberated. The other case is that of a farmer in a remote district of Argyllshire, who, having squatted on a farm from which he had been dispossessed, and having refused to remove from the miserable hut in which he had taken up his abode—alleging his wife's illness as the excuse—was brought up to court under warrant; committed for contempt; and is now in the prison of Edinburgh, there to remain till he shall purge his offence by removal. Now, Sir, I need hardly say both these cases, and especially the former, appealed to the sympathy of the masses; yet in neither was there popular demonstration of any kind; the warrants were made out, and the prisoners quietly removed in a cab to prison. Wherein differs the case of Father Kelleher, who not only defies the jurisdiction of the Irish Bankruptcy Court, but sends the £3 received by him to pay his fare to Dublin to swell the Plan of Campaign funds? Yet this gentleman is treated as a martyr in Ireland, and goes to prison in the triumphal fashion witnessed in the streets of Dublin on Saturday. The sooner our new Chief Secretary takes steps to stamp out demonstrations of this description the better it will be for the cause of law and order, so grievously beset at present across St. George's Channel.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edinburgh, March 21.

SCOTUS.

### THE HESSIAN FLY.

THE so-called "Hessian" fly has, during the space of exactly a century, been slowly overspreading the whole of the Eastern States of America, and it now has been detected in England. Well may the farmer tremble in view of the steady increase of this pest, to which the first essential of existence is moisture. But that which it likes best is "a moist warm climate;" and perhaps we may congratulate ourselves for once that our moist atmosphere is rarely a warm one.

The Entomological Commission for the United States has published an instructive table and map, which all who are interested in this matter ought to study. The map marks the approximate distribution of the Hessian fly by a dark shade extending over the infected States, embracing the whole vast tract of country north of lat. 35 deg. by long. 93, with the addition of tracts in Dakota, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. There is no certain proof of the plague having as yet extended west of Eastern Kansas; but that it has spread northward into Canada has long been known. The table shows the first appearance of the fly in Staten Island and Long Island in 1776. As early as 1779 it was recognized as a plague overspreading the State of New York, where crops of wheat were severely injured or wholly destroyed in King and Richmond counties. In this year it made its appearance in Massachusetts. From that date the too prolific pests have increased as the sands of the sea; indeed, were it not for five distinct parasites of this fly, it seems probable that the cultivation of wheat would ere now have been abandoned in despair. Of these parasites one pierces the sheath of the wheat-stalk within which the pupa of the Hessian fly lies concealed; and though the hole thus made is so minute that it takes a powerful microscope to detect it, the egg of the friendly parasite is safely deposited, and its own young is in due time evolved. Another parasite deposits four or five eggs within that of the fly. The latter egg does nevertheless hatch, and the insect advances to the pupa state apparently none the worse; but there its life ends, for the parasite's young feed on it. By 1786 the Hessian fly had conquered New Jersey and Pennsylvania, many crops being totally destroyed and others grievously injured. In 1790, while retaining a firm hold of the lands already in possession, the fly had overspread the States of Delaware and Maryland; and Dr. Mitchell, of New York, affirmed in 1800 that "the insect is more formidable to us than would be an army of 20,000 Hessians"—a speech, by the way, suggested by the erroneous supposition that this fly was introduced into America in straw brought to Long Island by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war, in August, 1776. It has now been proved that the pest could not have been introduced from Hesse, for it was unknown in Germany before 1857; whereas it has from time immemorial been known in the wheat-fields on the shores of the Mediterranean—especially at Toulon, at Naples, in Spain, in Minorca, and in Asia Minor. Hence it is now believed that the fly was introduced into the States either from Southern Europe or from Asia Minor, before the revolutionary war, and that it reached both Germany and Russia from the same source. Be this as it may, the sphere of devastation in America steadily widened, and in 1805 it first included Canada. That it did not spread still more rapidly is attributed to the absence of railways; and it is obvious that the present rapid transit of grain-cars and bales of hay and straw largely increases the danger.

So early as 1788, when large quantities of wheat were being exported to Great Britain, the attention of the British Government was arrested by the accounts of the havoc already made by this fly; and so great was the fear lest the pest should be brought in with American grain, that the import was prohibited until naturalists were satisfied that eggs could not be introduced by this means. In the following year Sir Joseph Banks drew up a report for the Privy Council, in which he stated that since the first appearance of the insect in Long Island it had advanced at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles a year, neither waters nor mountains impeding its progress. He told how it had been seen crossing the Delaware like a cloud; how within thirteen years it had reached Saratoga, 200 miles from

its birthplace; and how it had infested the neighbourhood of Philadelphia and all the wheat counties of Connecticut etc.—ravaging wheat, rye, barley, and Timothy grass.

As regards this importation of wheat from Canada and the American colonies, some interesting entries have been brought to light by research for any mention of the Hessian fly in the files of old Philadelphia papers. Thus, the *Pennsylvania Packet* quotes from a London paper of the 18th of October, 1773, that on the previous Friday the *Active*, from Quebec, arrived in the Thames with a cargo of wheat, being the first vessel that ever came to London from that port with grain. And the *Philadelphia Mercury* of the 22nd of December, 1775, quotes a letter from Lisbon mentioning that the ports of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, as well as every other port in England, have received from America immense supplies of wheat—much more than they can consume.

Throughout the records of this century sometimes one State, sometimes many, have to note a grievous tale of destruction. And by the year 1877 it was found that the Hessian fly existed in numbers great or small over the whole wheat region, and that in almost every case it attacked the early-sown wheat-fields. Hence farmers who formerly sowed as early as September now defer doing so till the latter part of November, or sometimes till "between the Christmases"—i.e., between the days observed as Christmas, old and new style.

The American papers teem with letters from farmers in all parts of the States, giving their personal experiences and suggesting remedies. One, writing in 1876, tells of his luxuriant wheat crop, sown in September, and promising a splendid return, till patches here and there began to turn yellow, revealing the ravages of the fly; so that the promising crop proved dead loss. On single stalks as many as forty insects are found. In the same year one of the largest farmers in Michigan wrote, that from a crop which he had considered certain to yield 3,000 bushels he had no hope of recovering 1,000. In 1882 Ohio reports from some districts a loss of 50 per cent., and the province of Ontario, Canada, also suffered severely. The fly which causes all this damage is a minute creature one-tenth of an inch in length, and yet so mighty by reason of numbers as to form resistless armies. Thus, on the 26th of May, 1877, a gentleman in Michigan mentions that above one great field of wheat the air was literally black with a cloud of these winged creatures. They hover over the wheat-fields at morning and evening, but avoid the midday sun. Their multiplication is favoured by wet summers and autumns: warm moisture being the condition in which they thrive best.

Amongst the many remedies or precautions recommended, the most effectual appear to be late sowing, the selection of hardy varieties of wheat, strengthening the crop by the use of strong manures, pasturing the infected ground with sheep, and the free use of lime, soot, and salt. That the subject is one which admits of very wide discussion may be inferred from the catalogue of about sixty works on the subject to which the anxious inquirer in the United States is referred.

### THE ERUPTION OF MAUNA-LOA.

FROM the Great Isle of Hawaii (which gives its name to the group which we so unjustifiably call "Sandwich"), come details which prove that the return of the Fire Giants, after their temporary desertion of their accustomed playground, has been marked by no diminution of their energies. But, happily, the much-tried Hawaiians have been spared the horrors of seeing their cattle and their homes embedded in a torrent of adhesive mud or their seaboard swept by a devastating tidal wave.

An occasional slight shock of earthquake is little noticed in this region; but ever since early in December there has been a steady increase in the force and the frequency of the shocks. By the 12th of January they had increased to an average of about three a day, and they became heavier and heavier until the 16th, when it was evident that an eruption was to be expected, though none could tell where it would burst forth. In the forty-eight hours that followed, the earth kept up a constant trembling; with every now and then a vicious jerk, first in one direction and then with equal force in a directly opposite line: so that the movement of the houses was like that of a boat in a chopping sea, and the effect produced on human beings was like sea-sickness. The vibration was almost continuous; but the shocks followed one another at intervals of from three to five minutes, with occasionally three in succession strongly marked: as is often the case with ocean waves.

From various parts of the island we receive letters detailing the experiences of this very trying week, and giving the writers' calculation of the number of shocks between the 17th and 19th. Some reckon upwards of 600; but the most reliable report is that of a gentleman who took for his standard such well-defined shocks as caused an open door to bang; and of these he counted 383. Between these, however, there were innumerable slight tremors and jars.

The marvel is how little damage Hawaiian homes have sustained by all this shaking: it really seems as if they had got used to it. Human beings, however, find that custom does not diminish their distress at these earth-shivers; on the contrary, some who live in the most tremulous districts find the ever-recurring strain on the nerves almost intolerable. Those whose homes quiver in sympathy with every throe of the great mountain know how real is their constant danger, although they may be shaken for days without serious results. A remarkable feature in the late eruption is that although little harm was done by the 400 oscillations, yet, after the heaving mountain had obtained relief and the eruption was apparently subsiding, several much more severe shocks occurred: whence it is inferred that another eruption must be in store. As the result of these final shocks, one lady writes that though she and her friends had instantly busied themselves placing all breakable articles on the floor, yet her drawing-room



looked as if a whirlwind had swept through it, and the house creaked, and doors and windows rattled till it seemed as if the whole must fall.

At intervals throughout the week of the eruption there were awful thunder-storms, accompanied by vivid lightning and a wild wind; but on the evening of Sunday, the 16th, the heavens were of a clear intense blue with brilliant star-light; and the great rounded dome of Mauna-Loa and the many cones of Mauna-Kea lay pure and cold beneath a deep covering of newly fallen snow. At 9 P.M. the people beheld a mighty column of fire and illuminated smoke burst up, not from the summit crater of Mokuaweo-weo, but from Pohakuohanalei, one of a group of extinct craters lying about three miles down the western slope. The night air was chill; but for two hours and a half the people wandered about, waiting to see what would happen next; when, suddenly as it had appeared, the light vanished, and then the earth-quivers commenced in right good earnest. But the pillar of fire and smoke was not seen again till about noon on Tuesday; during which time the lava was forcing its way by an underground channel, till it again burst to the surface within a mile of another extinct crater named Halepoohaahaa; where it rent a fissure a mile and a half in length, and thence poured forth in three streams, all of which crossed the Government road on their seaward way. This means that wide tracts of the said road now lie deeply embedded beneath masses of the coarsest black lava, of the sort distinguished as *a-a*, which resembles huge blocks of concrete and seems never to disintegrate. For the first twenty-four hours all the lava ejected was of this nature; but afterwards all that was thrown up was *pahoehoe*—the smooth creamy-looking rock which becomes pulverized within a few years, and then requires only the action of water to prove fertile soil. This is fortunate; but in the meantime much good pasturage has been destroyed.

The coarse *a-a* invariably flows in a sluggish stream, probably not exceeding a mile and a half per hour, whereas the more fluid *pahoehoe* often travels at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. One of the three streams reached the sea on the 19th of January, having travelled circuitously for about twenty miles, the direct distance from the point of eruption being only about twelve miles. A wild wind had already churned the ocean into foam, and deep thunder seemed to echo the booming of the heavy surf, when this fiery flood arrived to add its seething and roaring to the tumult of the elements.

On the morning of the 20th a party of men made their way through the forest to the point of eruption, which is at a height of about 6,000 ft. above the sea (the total height of the mountain is 14,000 ft.). They describe the scene as grand beyond conception. Fifteen fountains of molten lava were in full play, throwing up huge boulders of black rock to a height of 200 ft., while the fluid fiery rock fell in scattered showers like rockets. Columns of smoke rose to fully 500 ft. Explosions of pent-up gases, the roar of rushing lava, and the crashing of thunder blended in deafening chorus. Vivid lightning played around, while a heavy hail-shower fell hissing on the surface of the fiery stream. The whole side of the mountain for a width of two miles was one vast sheet of fluid blood-red fire—a rushing roaring river of molten rock, bearing on its surface boulders weighing tons.

Standing on the brink of that unfathomable fissure, the whole line of fire lay in sight, extending from the mountain to the sea; burning its way through the forest, filling up little valleys, and spreading out in a fiery lake on the plain. It had not yet begun to cool, and was brilliant red its whole length, only blackened on the edges. The sight at night was magnificent; the columns of lurid smoke and the reflected glare on the clouds and on the dark forests combining to produce a scene of bewildering grandeur. So vivid was the light that small print could be read at midnight at a distance of many miles. The Portuguese labourers on some of the plantations, not having acquired the *sang-froid* of the Hawaiians, were almost wild with terror, and spent their time sobbing and wailing and calling on the saints.

#### OLD CARLISLE.\*

PENT-UP within the massive walls of the great border stronghold, there existed down to times strangely near our own a commonwealth of almost mediæval character, exhibiting in miniature the bitter jealousies and incessant internal strife which centuries ago convulsed the commercial centres of Europe. In this unpretentious but instructive volume we obtain curiously vivid glimpses of that old-world community; its members being allowed to speak for themselves—trading, feasting, quarrelling, as it were, before our eyes.

On one point there was no difference of opinion in Carlisle; and that was that residence in their town should be made as unpleasant for a Scotsman as it was in their power to make it. The "foriner or outman" received but scant consideration at their hands. They ordered that "no unchartered Scott shall dwell within this citie, or the liberties hereof, upon payne and forfeitur of all his guds and punyshment of his bodie;" they insisted that "noe Scottsman shall walk within this citie after the watch bell be rounge, at thare perill;" and they forbad the same object of their aversion "to retaille eyther in market or house." This regulation was strenuously enforced as late as the days of Charles II.

But their jealousy of the Scots was at least equalled by their jealousies among themselves. They rejoiced in the possession of no fewer than ten independent bodies, the records of each of which are quoted in this book. Thus we hear them all in turn tell their own story. The corporation had naturally but a low opinion of that venerable body the court-leet jury; but when the mayor loudly proclaimed "that he could bye a jurye in Carlisle to say any thinge that he would require them to say; yea, not only to foreswere them selves, but also to go hed longe into hell fyre," and all this for six shillings, the unfortunate jury

passed a resolution imploring the corporation "to consyder of it," reminding them that "as for his punishment we cannot set it downe."

In addition to these two bodies, there were the eight "occupations" or "guilds." These close corporations of semi-religious origin degenerated, after the Reformation, into mere monopolist bodies, which retained singular tenacity and power in this corner of the realm. It is startling to find the Butchers' Guild vigorously asserting its exclusive rights within the present century, and to such good purpose that the apprenticeship-fee was doubled in 1806. In the same year the resolution, "That one guinea be paid out of the stock towards the funeral expenses of each brother belonging to this guild," carries us back to one of the chief objects of the original mediæval guild—that of a burial-club; the whole "occupation," as at Carlisle, attending the funeral of each "brother" with "ye whole light" and "ye banner." It is curious to observe that the principles of the "ring," of which we have lately heard so much, were well understood by the "brethren," who bound themselves, at the beginning of this century, never to "reveal any secret or privacy that shall be spoken or done among the occupation;" and that where "any brother hath cheapened or bidden at" live stock, "none of the occupation shall outbid or go about to buy the same over him."

These craft-guilds represented bodies essentially antagonistic in origin to the corporation. Thus, as the editors point out, "the struggle which everywhere took place between the oligarchic guilds mercatory and the democratic craft-guilds was long waged in Carlisle, until it culminated in the storms of the famous Mushroom Elections of the last century." Nor, they add, can it be said to have really died out "until the old corporation of Carlisle died itself in the clean sweep made in 1835, by which time the craft-guilds themselves had become oligarchies as narrow as that against which they had so long struggled."

The great "Mushroom" question, which brought matters to a crisis and which appears to have agitated Carlisle throughout the last century, arose from disputes as to the right of creating freemen, who, as such, would be entitled to have votes for the City. It was finally decided, by the resolution of a Select Committee of the Commons in 1791, that freemen could only be created "if they had 'been previously admitted brethren of one of the eight guilds or occupations of the said city.'" The "mushroom freemen" (so called because "they sprang up in a night") had first appeared when the city corporation was, under the last two Stuarts, tampered with and packed. For, as the editors quaintly observe, "There is no modern election dodge, except the great card trick, that was not first hatched in the reigns of Charles II. and James II." But these early "mushrooms" had a brief existence. In June, 1688, we see the Irish officers of the garrison "drinking wine round a bonfire," in honour of the Prince's birth, "till they were exceedingly distracted; throwing their hats into the fire at one health, their coats the next, their waistcoats at a third, and so on to their shoes." But in October coming events had cast their shadows before them; and Fletcher and Musgrave, entering Carlisle "in a kind of cavalcade," enjoyed in their turn "a great drink." A few days later Lowther and Huddleston had risen for the liberties of England, and at the head of their armed tenants had dashed down on Workington. The fall of the Stuarts was promptly followed by the disfranchisement of their "mushroom" voters.

The next century witnessed the adaptation of the system by the Lowthers, who, by skilfully siding first with the guilds and then with the corporation against the guilds, secured at length, in 1784, the triumph of the "mushroom" principle; the corporation admitting on one day 1,195 "ex gratia" freemen; "the names being taken from lists supplied by the agents of the earl, one agent handing in a list of 500 of his lordship's colliers." For weeks afterwards more were added, "coming up to take their oaths in droves, headed by the Lowther agents." It was this that led to the decision of the Committee in 1791.

The decencies of debate were enforced among the conscript-fathers of Carlisle by a graduated system of fines. "Brawling words and thumping the table," occasionally varied, we regret to say, by "thumping against ye clerk's breast," were among the modes of emphasizing a point; while obstructionists were amerced "for raising debate and giving evil language" or "laughing to scorn the clarke." The corporate expenditure on ale, sack, claret, and tobacco may have been partly responsible for these enormities. For the corporation loved to enjoy itself, and was "manteyning of a horse-race for the cytties use" early in the seventeenth century, giving "silver broad-arrows and horse and nage bells" for prizes. Drums and "musick" were frequently charged for; and they gave a livery to the town piper, who performed daily, morning and evening, for the benefit of those that "love musick."

In some respects our "rude forefathers" had anticipated the latest ideas. They boarded out their pauper children, protested against the immigration of "poore that is strangers," fined men for permitting children and apprentices to "tiple and drinke" on their premises, and insisted on the muzzling of dogs. Indeed, one recalcitrant citizen was offered the alternative "either to hang ye s<sup>d</sup> dog or keepe him musled for preventing of farther danger."

"Gordon Songs and Sonnets." By J. Rutter. (Elliot Stock.) If we have not exactly poetry in this little volume, we have compositions which evince a good deal of poetic feeling. The writer is inspired by intensity of sympathy as well as by religious faith and love of country; a fair command of rhythm is also apparent, and reasonable skill in the use of a rather limited vocabulary. Some of the songs are simply hymns, and excellent as such; in fact, we see no reason why "The Unuttered Prayer"—to take an example—should not become a popular favourite, except that it is in better taste and healthier in tone than many of those in vogue. The notes, historical and biographical, which illustrate the text are often of much interest; though we must reject the legend of Gordon's being shot while reading the Bible as both improbable and even unlovely. Assuredly he "took it fighting."

\* "Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle." Edited by R. S. Ferguson and W. Nanson. (London: Bell and Son. 1887.)



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## FOURTH EDITION.

## ALL-NIGHT SITTING OF THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons, which met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, sat all through the night, and up till twenty minutes past one this afternoon. The protracted sitting was the result of the obstructive tactics of the Irish members and some of their English friends, and the proceedings were at times of a rather lively character. The victualling and clothing vote of the Navy Estimates was the first object of attack, and the wrangling over this continued till half-past four in the morning, when the cloture was applied. The vote on account for the Civil Service was then proceeded with, and at once the work of obstruction was renewed. Contrary to practice, nearly every item was separately discussed. This process went on till one o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Sexton announced that so far as his party were concerned the vote might then be taken. The vote having been agreed to, and the other orders disposed of, the House adjourned, after sitting for twenty-one hours and twenty minutes. A report of the proceedings will be found on pages 12 and 13.

Our parliamentary correspondent, writing at noon, said:—The House is still sitting, the Government being determined to complete the votes which Mr. Smith declared were urgently needed. The cloture has so far been ineffective to check obstruction owing to an unforeseen difficulty. Last night a large number of members paired; and as a pair lasts "till sunrise," unless cancelled by the consent of both parties, all these members were "non-effectives," although many of them were in the House all night. The first "whip" in view of an all-night sitting was issued about two o'clock, when cabs were despatched in all directions to fetch members from their houses. The trial divisions taken by the Government, however, showed that during practically the whole night there was not sufficient Ministerial strength for the application of the cloture. The House is perfectly fresh, the worn-out all-nighters having now been reinforced by large numbers of members who have been to bed. The number of men in evening dress, which was very considerable in the early hours, is rapidly diminishing; while the same may be said of the members who literally went to bed on the benches of the House. In fact, the present appearance of the House is thoroughly fresh and businesslike. The lobby and House have been cleared of the scraps of paper which accumulate so largely during the evening, and members on both sides have been carefully "groomed." Lord Ashbourne looked into the lobby this morning to congratulate the Whips; and there has been a great influx of members' wives and sisters anxious to know what has been going on.

There have been previous all-night sittings of the House owing to obstructive action in recent years. In 1881 the House sat from 4 P.M. on the 25th of January, to 2 P.M. on the 26th, the question under discussion being Mr. Gladstone's motion for urgency for the Irish Coercion Bills. The obstruction on this occasion came entirely from the Irish members. Eventually, after a sitting lasting over twenty-two hours the Government motion was carried by 251 votes against 33. A more prolonged and more exciting sitting was that of June 30—July 1, 1882, when the House sat for about thirty hours continuously, and the proceedings ended in the suspension of twenty-five Irish members. The House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill at 2 P.M. on Friday, and a continuous series of amendments to various clauses were brought on by the Irish members, no fewer than thirty-two divisions being taken during the sitting. During the proceedings the chairman drew attention to the "systematic obstruction" of the Irish members and "named" Mr. Biggar, Mr. Callan, Dr. Commis, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Sullivan as guilty of wilful obstruction. On the motion of Mr. Childers these members were suspended, by 125 to 29 votes. The obstructive policy was, however, persisted in by the remaining Irish members, and after several more divisions had been taken, Messrs. W. Corbet, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan, and Sheil were named by the Chairman, and were also suspended on the motion of Mr. Gladstone. Throughout the divisions on the Home Rulers' motions the minority, which never exceeded 38 votes, and ultimately fell as low as 7, consisted entirely of Irish members.

## THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR THE RIVIERA.

The Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg leave Windsor Castle shortly after ten o'clock next Tuesday morning for the Continent. The royal party travel by South-Western train to Portsmouth, cross the Channel to Cherbourg, and proceed via Paris and Marseilles to Cannes, whence, after a few days' stay in the Riviera, they will go to Aix-les-Bains.

A Reuter's telegram from Cannes says:—Queen Victoria is expected to arrive here on the 31st inst., the royal carriages having to-day been ordered for that date.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON A RAILWAY.

About eleven o'clock this morning six surfacemen were working on the Glasgow and Paisley Railway at Ibrox Station, four miles from Glasgow, when a train unexpectedly dashed up and passed over them. Five of the men were killed on the spot.

## PANKHURST v. HAMILTON.—VERDICT.

In the action for libel brought by Dr. Pankhurst against Colonel Hamilton, M.P. for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, for £10,000 damages, the jury to-day, after a brief consideration, found for the plaintiff—Damages, 40s. for the slander and £60 for the libel. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

## THE IRISH BILLS.

The debate on the new Irish Crimes Bill is fixed to commence immediately after question-time this afternoon; though, singularly enough, the Bill itself will not, technically speaking, be then before the House. Mr. Balfour's motion for leave to introduce the measure will appear in its proper place among the notices for the night; but it cannot take precedence of the business previously set down without a special order of the House. Consequent upon this necessity, Mr. W. H. Smith will first move that precedence be given to Mr. Balfour's motion, and it will be upon this preliminary proposal that the debate will arise; as Mr. John Morley is to move an amendment pledging the House not to give facilities for a measure to increase the stringency of the criminal law while no effectual security has been taken to prevent the exaction of excessive rents. Until this amendment and Mr. Smith's motion have been disposed of, it will be impossible for Mr. Balfour to move for leave to bring in his Bill. As Mr. Morley is to be supported by the entire strength of the Gladstonian and Parnellite Home Rulers, the debate on his amendment will probably last all the week, and, in any case, the first reading of the Bill is likely to be delayed until some time next week.

All the members of Parliament who were announced to speak to-night in various places in the Ilkeston Division have been summoned to London by an urgent whip requiring their attendance in the House in anticipation of a division on the Government proposals with regard to Ireland.

A whip of the most urgent description was sent out last night by Mr. Biggar, at the request of Mr. Parnell, calling upon all members of the Irish party to be in their places in view of a possible division on the motion for leave to introduce the Crimes Bill.

The Central News learns that the Irish Land Bill of the Government is now in the printer's hands, and that, pending the passage of the purchases measure, powers will be given to the court to suspend evictions.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—What Mr. Smith meant last night when he said Mr. Balfour would explain the provisions of the Land Bill almost immediately was not fully comprehended by the House. I learn that in introducing the Criminal Law Amendment Bill the Chief Secretary will at the same time explain the Land Bill, so that the two measures may be before the House *pari passu*, though it is arranged that the second scheme shall be introduced into the House of Lords.

The *Dublin Express* says that the introduction of the Crimes Bill will be received with a sense of relief by every honest and loyal man in Ireland. A change of venue will have a salutary effect. In the present state of the country, with jurors threatened if they dare to keep their oaths and openly called upon to violate them, it is a mockery of common sense and justice to have submitted to a jury such cases as have recently been tried.

The *Freeman's Journal* asks, What is the overwhelming necessity that impels Ministers to seek the consent of Parliament for such a measure? There is disorder in a small portion of one Irish county, and less there than in former years. In a strictly limited number of cases—limited by the intervention of popular landlords—tenants have combined to protect themselves against exactions which the landlords of the Cowper Commission condemned as unjust. Not one crime has been committed upon any estate where the Plan of Campaign was adopted.

The *Irish Times* believes that Mr. Morley's amendment will lead him into a morass where he will flounder sadly. The Round Table conference has demonstrated that the minority can't be strengthened by a single vote from the Liberal Unionists, and the opposition probably means, therefore, so much loss of time. The Irish tenantry do not recognize Mr. Morley as their champion. They know nothing of him.

## THE WEATHER.—SNOW-STORMS IN THE NORTH.

Manchester is to-day in the midst of a blinding snow-storm. It commenced at an early hour, and when business hours arrived locomotion was very difficult, and in some places impossible. A keen frost at Leeds was followed this morning by a heavy fall of snow, which continued for two hours, when a thaw set in. In Glasgow there was a heavy fall of snow followed by a thaw this morning. Dumfriesshire has also suffered from to-day's snow-storm. The snow is very deep on the hills from this and previous falls, and much destruction has been caused among the mountain-sheep, the lambing season having commenced. Snow fell throughout West Derbyshire and East Staffordshire last night and this morning, followed by sleet and rain.

There has been a very marked change in the weather in London since yesterday. The frost has broken up, and the north-east wind has given place to a breeze from the south-west. A remarkable fall of the barometer is also noted—the mercury now standing at 29.40 in Hyde Park, as against 29.96 yesterday. The glass has not been so low since the 9th of January. The thaw appears to have set in early this morning, when some snow fell. This ceased, however, as the day advanced, and there have since been alternations of sunshine and clouds.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

In consequence of the all-night sitting, there was great uncertainty as to whether the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges against the Corporation would meet or not. When the House is sitting, either as a House or in Committee, permission must be obtained from the Speaker by a regular motion. The Chairman of Committees being in the chair, the motion could not be made at twelve o'clock, though Mr. Bradlaugh went down for the purpose of making it. The witnesses were, however, told by the members of the Committee to be in attendance till half-past one.

## ARREST OF THE PARIS MURDERER.

A Reuter's telegram from Marseilles says:—It would now appear that the individual arrested here on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murders in the Rue Montaigne at Paris, is the actual murderer. He confesses to have known Marie Regnault, and some garments stained with blood have been found at his lodging.

## TWO MEN INJURED BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

The Lancashire county police are investigating the circumstances of an explosion which took place on premises in Cherry-lane, Walton, on Sunday. It appears that, while Mr. Rowlandson and his brother-in-law were in the yard of the former on Sunday, they found, partially concealed under some timber, a half-gallon stone bottle. On Mr. Rowlandson drawing the cork an explosion occurred, and he and his brother-in-law were injured. It has been ascertained that the bottle contained an explosive consisting partially of gunpowder, and that there was an arrangement whereby when the cork was pulled out three matches were lighted in the bottle. Some months ago Mr. Rowlandson was shot at by a person who has up to the present succeeded in evading the police. Suspicion has, therefore, naturally fallen upon the same individual.



## THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Tuesday.—Berlin has never before looked so gay as to-day, not even excepting the days of June, 1871, when the victories of the German army were celebrated. About one hundred thousand strangers have arrived in the city, and there is an unheard-of scarcity of quarters. All the good hotels are filled with royalty alone. The people are full of enthusiasm and eager to show their loyalty and love towards the nonagenarian Emperor. The weather, which up till Saturday night had been cold and miserable, is now bright and sunny. The city is gaily decked with the flags of all nations, the union-jack and the stars-and-stripes being prominent. Platforms are erected in the neighbourhood of the Palace to enable the populace to witness the arrival of royal visitors. A very impressive service was held this morning in the ancient church of St. Nicholas, at which the Mayor and about 2,000 representative men of the civil and military Governments of Berlin attended in State. At nine o'clock 250,000 school-children having assembled at their respective schools, were conducted to the various churches and synagogues to festival services, at the close of which each child was presented with a book relating to the life of the Emperor. The later part of the day will be devoted entirely to festivities and rejoicings.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—Most of this morning's papers publish articles referring in cordial terms to to-day's celebration at Berlin of the anniversary of the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* warmly and fully unites in the good wishes offered by the German nation to its Sovereign to-day and in the congratulations and marks of veneration which will reach the Emperor William from all sides. The Russian *St. Pétersbourg Gazette*, in an article couched in very sympathetic terms, refers to the Emperor's merits in regard to the maintenance of peace and to the friendship existing between Germany and Russia, and warmly acknowledges the efforts made by Prince Bismarck, his Majesty's counsellor, in the same direction. The *Novosti* and *Novoe Vremya* also recognize the pacific significance of to-day's celebration, and speak with warm appreciation of the Emperor William's high personal qualities.

The German Imperial Standard was hoisted at noon to-day over the German Embassy in London in recognition of the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. Count Hatzfeldt, the Ambassador, received during the morning the congratulations of the other Ambassadors and Ministers to the English Court as well as of several members of the English Cabinet.

## ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21, Evening.—Sir H. D. Wolf conferred again to-day with Kiamil and Said Pashas on the Egyptian question, the sitting lasting an hour. Moukhtar Pasha's report, comprising chiefly details relating to the Administration, was received at the Porte to-day. The discussion on this subject was postponed till Thursday next in order to allow time for the examination of the report, which is of a voluminous character. The question of the neutralization of Egypt was not touched upon at to-day's sitting. M. de Nelidoff had an audience of the Sultan to-day.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## SANDOWN PARK.

HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE. (Two miles.)—Modena (Dollery), 1. Euroclydon (Barker), 2. Boccaccio (Sensier), 3. The following also started:—Queen's Counsel (Mr. Ripley), Southam (Captain E. R. Owen), and Matilda (W. E. Stephens). Betting: 2 to 1 agst Matilda, 5 to 2 agst Boccaccio, 4 to 1 agst Southam, 6 to 1 agst Modena.

GRAND MILITARY HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE. (About three miles.)—Merry Maiden (Captain Fisher), 1. The Abbess (Mr. C. M. Kavanagh), 2. The following also started:—Playfair (Mr. E. W. Baird), St. Albans (Mr. Maxwell), and Client (Captain W. B. Morris).

## LINCOLN.

DODDINGTON PLATE. (About a mile.)—Greenwich (F. Webb), 1. Pedestrian (J. Goater), 2. Sage (Finlay), 3. The following also started:—Duke of Richmond (G. Barrett), Osborne (J. Snowden), and Horton (F. Barrett). Betting: 7 to 4 agst Greenwich, 7 to 2 agst Sage, 4 to 1 agst Pedestrian, 5 to 1 agst Horton.

BROCKLESBY TRIAL PLATE. (About five furlongs.)—Tommy Tittlemouse (C. Wood), 1. Dunblane (T. Loates), 2. Lorgnette (Day), 3. The following also started:—Mariquita (Fittou), Sorrento (Warne), Pulsation (Taylor), Montreal (Wall), Pro Pono (Calder), and Lowland Queen (G. Woodburn). Betting: 13 to 8 agst Tommy Tittlemouse.

## BETTING ON THE COURSE BEFORE THE RACING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—11 to 2 agst Fulmen (t), 6 to 1 agst Fullerton (t), 9 to 1 agst Castor (t), 100 to 9 agst Middlethorpe (t and off), 500 to 40 agst Isobar (t), 1000 to 80 agst Pizarro (t), 100 to 7 agst St. George (t), 100 to 7 agst King Monmouth (t), 100 to 6 agst Despair (t), 20 to 1 agst Braw Lass (t), 20 to 1 agst Stourhead (t), 25 to 1 agst Tib (t), 33 to 1 agst Cintra (t and off).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—9 to 2 agst Roquefort (t), 100 to 15 agst Spahi (off), 10 to 1 agst Frigate (t and off), 10 to 1 agst Bellona (off).

## THIS DAY'S COURSING.

## GOSFORTH PARK.

GOLD CUP.—Sixth Round: Huic Holloa beat Glenkirk. Mullingar beat Haytime. Deciding Course: MULLINGAR beat HUIC HOLLOA, and won the GOSFORTH GOLD CUP.

KILLINGWORTH STAKES.—Fourth Round: Sharp and Clean beat Dunmail. Maidstone beat Birmingham.

Deciding Course: Sharp and Clean beat Maidstone.

ANNITTSFORD STAKES.—Third Round: Cangaroo beat Lisles Burn Lad. Busy Ben beat Madeline. Dalmeny beat Wearside. Alec Ruby beat Harvester.

Fourth Round: Busy Ben beat Cangaroo (after an undecided). Alec Ruby beat Dalmeny.

Deciding Course: Alec Ruby beat Busy Ben.

CAMPERDOWN STAKES.—First Round: Treasure Trove beat Stella Park. Rum Punch beat Court Gem. Guard of Honor beat Draughtsman. Sadler Watson beat Islam Pasha. Caterham Ghost beat Wallenstein. David III. beat Dr. Clayton. Home Secretary beat Bonâ-Fide. Mortlake beat Merry Franks.

Deciding Course: Rum Punch and Home Secretary divided.

BURRADON STAKES.—First Round: Blue Gown V. beat Squire Salvin. Anchor beat Dialzurick. Sleep Sound beat Castle Eden. Street Arab beat George I. Rob Roy III. beat Temp. Teazer II. beat Craig Lad (after an undecided). Our Sam beat Johnstone's Nellie. Bellona beat Aimwell.

## 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 the supply plentiful. Day-to-day loans are quoted  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, and the rate of discount is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Quarter past Two.

Although the general tone of the markets is good, prices are not quite so firm as they were at midday, some of the weaker operators having been taking their profits. The English Funds are firm, and Consols show 1-16 per cent. improvement for money. Home Railways are steady at a slight improvement, but there is not much business doing. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are very firm on favourable traffic anticipations. Mexican Railway stocks show a considerable advance on the traffic return issued to-day exceeding expectations. The gross receipts amount to £16,000, being an increase of £5,500. Foreign Government Securities were firm this morning, but have since given way. American Securities are dull.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money have advanced 1-16 to 101 13-16 to 101 15-16; but the price for the account (April) is unchanged at 101  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 102. Reduced and New Three per Cents. have advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 100  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 100  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are quoted 88  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has risen  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Great Eastern  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Great Northern A  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Great Western  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Brighton A  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Chatham Preference  $\frac{1}{8}$ , North-Western  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and South-Eastern Deferred  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; but Sheffield A has fallen  $\frac{1}{8}$ . In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has risen  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the First Preference  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the Second  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the Third  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the Guaranteed  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Canadian Pacific shares  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Mexican Ordinary 1, the Eight per Cent. First Preference 1, and the Six per Cent. Second 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In Foreign Government Securities, Argentine Hard Dollars have advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Brazilian of 1883  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Egyptian State Domain  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Peruvian Six per Cents.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Russian of 1872  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the 1873  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Uruguay  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; but Turkish has fallen  $\frac{1}{8}$ , the Defence  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Egyptian Daira  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Mexican issues  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Milwaukee  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Illinois 1, Louisville  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Erie  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; but the Second Mortgage has fallen  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Ohio  $\frac{1}{8}$ , New York Central  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and Lake Shore  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101 13-16	101 15-16
Ditto Account (April)	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	102
Reduced Three per Cents.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Three per Cents.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
India Stock Four per Cent.	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Three per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. Rupee Paper	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
Bank of England Stock	293	295 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
Metropolitan 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-15	105	106
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	103	104
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. of 1904	106	108

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Bonds	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Four per Cent.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia Funded Bonds	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Pacific Shares	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver and Rio Grande Shares.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Shares	134	135
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
New York Central Shares	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania Shares	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific Shares	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Great Eastern	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern Ordinary	112	113
Ditto A	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western	137	137
Lancashire and Yorkshire	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134
Ditto A	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Preference	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
London and North-Western	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	76
Ditto A	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan District	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
North British	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-Eastern	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Staffordshire	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern Ordinary	128	130
Ditto Deferred	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto First Preference Stock	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Second Preference Stock	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Third Preference Stock	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Ditto Guaranteed	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
Canadian Pacific Shares	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	127	129
Lombardo-Venetian	7 13-16	7 15-16
Mexican Ordinary	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	121	123

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	119	124
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson's Bay	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Discount	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 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	73	74
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Renten	88	90
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	63	65
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	100
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. of 1883	93	94
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	100	102
Chilian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	63	64
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	92	94
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
French Three per Cent. Renten	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. of 1872	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Hungarian Gold Renten of 1881	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of 1864	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. of 1875	88	90
Santa Fé 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort.	99	101
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort.	90	92
Spanish Four per Cent.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
Ditto Two per Cent.	46	47
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	22	23
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Six & Five per Ct.	139-16	13 11-18
Ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	93	95
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colonial	34	36
Consolidated	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial Ottoman	10 5-16	10 7-16
London and County	82	83
London and Westminster	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
London Joint Stock	37	38
National Provincial (£12 paid)	50	51
Union of London	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indian Consolidated	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mason and Barry	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montana	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mysore Gold	64	65
Oregon Gold	15-16	1
Richmond Consolidated	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rio Tinto	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. John del Rey	55	60
Tharsis Sulphur	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Mexican	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazilian Submarine	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Consolidated Telephone	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Direct United States	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Eastern Extension	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Globe Ordinary	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Preference	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	23	23
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	36	37
United Telephone	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western and Brazilian	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
Glasgow	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 xd
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
London	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
London Street	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Metropolitan	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$



## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

During the debate yesterday in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet upon the military credit recently voted by the Delegations, M. Tisza, the Premier, declared that the hope in the maintenance of peace had been strengthened since the voting of these credits. The sacrifices made for the army had been well employed, for the military force of the monarchy was now as ready for action as that of any other State. With regard to the question of alliances, the Premier declared that he could not make a statement on that subject at present, but he could assure the House that the basis of Austro-Hungarian policy in regard to all the Powers was the maintenance of peace so far as compatible with the preservation of the monarchy's own interests.

A Berlin telegram says that, although the conclusion of a new treaty of alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy has been positively announced, nothing definite is known of the provisions outside the Foreign Offices of those countries. It is further stated that, although England has been credited with a share in the new treaty, the British Government has up to the present no official knowledge of its existence. From Rome it is announced that the statement that Herr von Kautsky, the German Ambassador to the Quirinal, had tendered his resignation is confirmed. His resignation was, however, taken from personal reasons only, and had no connection with political affairs.

According to news received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, M. Katkoff has fallen into disgrace with the Czar, owing to his continued attempts to force Russia into war.

## DISTURBANCES IN TUNIS.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Tunis on account of the French authorities having established a control over burials. The administration created with that object commenced operations on Sunday, and caused great agitation among the Jewish inhabitants, who, it is said, absolutely refuse to comply with the new regulations, and maintain that they have a right to continue to bury their dead without any sort of authorization. Several thousand Jews who had assembled in the cemetery were dispersed, but not without a contest between the representatives of the public authorities and themselves, and one gendarme was wounded. Several arrests were made, and order was eventually restored. The Jews closed their shops yesterday and renewed their manifestations in the cemetery and in front of the municipal buildings. The police dispersed the malcontents, of whom three were wounded. Numerous arrests were made. The attitude of the Jews was so menacing that the vice-president of the municipality was obliged to be escorted home by the guard. It is feared that the Italians will follow the example set by the Jews. The Bey's Minister went to the French Residency yesterday to confer with the French authorities relative to the new regulations and the disturbances to which their application had led.

## TRIAL OF AUSTRIAN ANARCHISTS.

Fifteen Anarchists who were arrested last October were brought to trial in Vienna yesterday before a special court of six judges, without a jury, on a charge of secreting and preparing explosives, to the common danger. A much more serious accusation, involving the death penalty, might have been brought against the men; but it was abandoned, not because there seemed no chance of obtaining a conviction, but because, on the contrary, conviction appeared but too certain, and would have necessitated a shocking number of executions. The prisoners are accused of intending to fire several large timber-yards in Vienna, in order to create a general panic. The ringleaders are J. Wawrunek, a weaver, and J. Kaspari, a mason. These two instructed J. Kratochwil, a tinman's assistant, to prepare two bombs. About 1,500 grammes of an explosive called "tonite" were put into the bombs, and the fuses were inserted by Wawrunek at his private lodgings, where the police afterwards discovered a great many dangerous engines. One of these was a grenade containing 300 grammes of "tonite," and provided with several fuses and a long thin piece of tubing. Experts deposed before the magistrates at the private examination of the prisoners that if the bombs and grenade had been thrown they must have exploded, and might have caused wholesale destruction of life.

## THE MURDERS IN PARIS.

The funeral of the persons murdered in Rue Montaigne, Paris, took place yesterday morning. A man who is believed to be the murderer has been arrested at Marseilles. He sold to some women a number of jewels of great value for trifling sums. Among them was a watch in the form of a heart, which corresponds exactly with the description of the one stolen by Mme. de Montille's murderer. Though the watch, which is very small and set with diamonds, is worth many thousand francs, the individual who disposed of it parted with it for 20 fr. This fact raised the suspicions of the people of the house, who warned the police commissary; but when that official arrived the individual had already left the establishment. Detectives were, however, sent in quest of him, and he was arrested at the Grand Theatre. During the night he tried, though unsuccessfully, to commit suicide by hanging himself with the aid of the lining of his great coat, with which he had manufactured a kind of rope. The description of this man does not correspond with that of Geissler. He, however, owns that he comes from Paris, but pretends that he is an Italian. His accent is nevertheless said to be German.

## AN ELOPEMENT IN CHICAGO.

A labouring man named Samuel Belt is "pertinaciously active," a Chicago paper says, in a search for another man named John Murphy. Murphy, who is also a married man, went to board with Belt and his wife. Murphy and Mrs. Belt soon became fast friends, and an elopement was arranged. Murphy drove off in a wagon with Mrs. Belt and her two children. Belt had grown suspicious of Murphy's attentions to his wife. He was in the house when Murphy drove up, and he reached the door just in time to see his wife, children, and Murphy start. Seizing a pistol, he went in pursuit. Murphy urged the horse, and Belt, fearing that he would get away, aimed his pistol and pulled the trigger, but the weapon would not go off. Belt was no match for the horse, and gradually the distance between them widened. As the distance grew greater Murphy began to get courage, and, giving the reins to Mrs. Belt, he descended to the ground and proceeded to fill the wagon with cobble-stones. Belt, who was toiling in the rear, seeing his enemy on the ground, increased his speed, and had nearly reached the wagon, when Murphy clambered in and Mrs. Belt started the horse. Murphy stood at the back of the wagon and was about to throw the last of several stones at his pursuer when Mrs. Belt gave the horse a cut. The horse started suddenly, throwing Murphy out. Belt gave a yell of delight, Murphy one of terror, and both started down the street; Murphy to overtake the woman and wagon, and Belt to overtake all. Murphy caught the wagon, and, getting in on the run, seized the reins and eventually lost sight of Belt.

## THE THREATENED DISTURBANCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

The threatened disturbances in Afghanistan are thus accounted for, according to information received in Vienna. Until the present Ameer began his reign there existed in Afghanistan two entirely distinct series of administrative officials. One of these administered those provinces directly under the Ameer's sway, while the jurisdiction of the other extended over the different tribes who recognize military servitude to the Ameer and pay tribute, but are otherwise free, and manage their own domestic affairs. When Abdur Rahman ascended the throne seven years ago he decided that all the tribes in Afghanistan must be ruled alike. He proceeded to abolish the privileges of several tribes, thereby exciting their discontent. Russian and Bokharan emissaries have lately been urging them to claim back their former rights, promising them assistance from Russia. Up to the present time five tribes have demanded the restitution of their privileges, threatening, in case of refusal, to appeal for the protection and help of the Czar.

## PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

Mr. Charles de la Pryme writes to the *Times* from the Reform Club, March 21:—"In reference to your now celebrated challenge to the Irish members on Friday last, it may interest you, as well as many of your readers, to know that a petition to the House of Commons on this subject has been drawn up for signature, a copy of which I am enabled to give:—'This petition sheweth that a series of articles containing the gravest accusations against certain members of your honourable House have been inserted in the *Times* newspaper on the days between the 7th and 14th days of March; and that on Friday, the 18th, there was inserted a challenge to the said members to publicly deny the truth of the said accusations; that, in the opinion of your petitioners, it will be a great scandal, and contrary to the dignity of your honourable House, if such accusations and such challenge are allowed to pass without inquiry; your petitioners therefore pray that such inquiry may be instituted by your honourable House, according to the precedents well known to exist for such cases; and your petitioners shall ever pray, etc.' It will be seen that the petition has been drawn up with a view to the signature of persons of all shades and of no shade of political opinion."

## M. PASTEUR'S METHOD.

A book, which (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says) is destined to make considerable sensation, was put on sale yesterday. It is entitled, "M. Pasteur et la Rage." The author, Dr. Lutand, editor of the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, has, from the very first, contested the efficacy of M. Pasteur's method for preventing hydrophobia. In the preface Dr. Lutand goes further than he had done before, and says that during the first year of the application of M. Pasteur's method it was inoffensive and ineffectual, but that now, in its intensified form, it has become dangerous. He then proceeds as follows:—"During the last two months of 1886 the mortality among those who followed M. Pasteur's treatment became really disquieting. Eleven individuals died after presenting unusual symptoms which resembled in strange manner the hydrophobia of the laboratory. A searching inquiry into these eleven cases of death made it impossible to keep silent any longer. Professor Peter mounted the tribune of the Academy of Medicine and did not hesitate to declare that the new method of M. Pasteur was dangerous. Hydrophobia was not being cured at the laboratory of the Ecole Normale, it was being given." Dr. Lutand contests all the statistics which have been given in proof of the excellence of M. Pasteur's method. Taking the year 1886, he gives the names and addresses and all particulars concerning the death of twenty-two persons who died of hydrophobia after being treated against that disease by M. Pasteur. Adding to these the seventeen other deaths from hydrophobia of persons who did not apply to M. Pasteur for treatment, he shows that thirty-nine people in all died of that disease in France during 1886—nine deaths more than the average of the preceding years.

## THE MARSEILLES MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED.

The French Government has decided to dissolve the Marseilles Municipality, which on Friday, by 20 votes to 7, with nine absentees or neutrals, adjourned in honour of the Paris Commune anniversary; several of its members exclaiming "Vive la Commune!" "Ca reviendra!" etc. The mayor and his deputies were among the majority.

## MR. DAVITT AT GLASGOW.

Mr. Davitt, addressing a meeting of Glasgow Irishmen last night, said the Irish leaders were denounced by Lord Salisbury for their want of exalted patriotism. The Marquess and his party would hang the Irish leaders to-morrow if they appealed to the arbitrament of the sword and did not win, as the revolutionists of Italy and Hungary did in past generations. Quack statesmen like Mr. Chamberlain had tried for many years to give measures of Westminster medicine; but discontent still existed in Ireland, and it would become stronger and more embarrassing to England and more formidable in its representations to the House of Commons until Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was granted. The spoon-feeding process to Ireland had been a hideous failure. Though the prisons were filled with Irish patriots, and even with priests, the Irish would fight on till Home Rule was won.

## LONDON AND OSTEND MAIL SERVICES.

Greatly improved arrangements for the conveyance of passengers to and from London and the Continent by way of the Dover and Ostend route will, it is announced, come into operation on the 1st of April next. The new steamers of the Belgian Government, built specially for this service and to attain the speed of eighteen to twenty miles an hour, will run in connection with the mail trains from Charing-cross and Cannon-street. The accommodation for passengers provided on these vessels affords every comfort possible, and the ships are fitted with all the most modern appliances and improvements. Under the new arrangements there will be an additional service each way daily—namely, from Ostend at 6.16 A.M., from Dover at 10.25 A.M., to arrive at Cannon-street at 12.22 P.M., and Charing-cross at 12.30 P.M.; returning from Charing-cross at 1 P.M. and Cannon-street at 1.5 P.M. The early morning mail which has hitherto left Charing-cross at 8 A.M. will be retarded to 9.40 A.M., and will run in connection with a boat to leave Dover at 11.35 A.M.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A largely attended meeting of residents, ratepayers, and others, of Norwood, Anerley, Penge, Beckenham, and other districts around the Crystal Palace, was held at Anerley last night to consider the present position of the palace. Resolutions were passed calling upon tradesmen to become unpaid agents for the sale of season tickets, and urging the necessity of the nation at large showing a practical sympathy for the welfare of the institution.

MESSRS. HATCHARD, 187, PICCADILLY, W., keep a large Stock of all the New, Standard, and Children's Books, Bibles, Prayer-Books, &c. Discount 3d. in the 1s. Libraries arranged.—[ADVT.]



## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. All day yesterday (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) a kaleidoscopic panorama of all the royalties, princes, and special envoys, was afforded to the gazing and gaping multitudes who surged up and down the Linden, from the Schloss to the Brandenburg Thor, crushing, jamming, shouting, and cheering. Cheer after cheer went up from the sea-like multitude beleaguering the palace, to tempt the Emperor to his window; but his Majesty was too busy receiving the visits of the new distinguished arrivals, and could only yield to the will of his clamorous people when the relieving guard came tramping past, almost reduced to the necessity of forcing its passage through the encompassing throngs at the point of the bayonet. Last night there was a grand torchlight procession in which between three and four thousand students, representing all the universities and high schools in Germany, took part. It was a brilliant success. The students, bearing flags and banners, took up their position in a long line extending from the palace as far as the Opera House, and before the Emperor's residence there was an enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty. The Emperor and Empress, when the procession approached, occupied seats at the second window on the ground-floor of the palace; his Majesty, however, making his appearance some time after the Empress. Herr Münch, president of the Students' Committee, then rode up to the window at which the Emperor was seated; whereupon the latter rose with the Empress and the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Duke witnessing the spectacle from an adjoining window. Herr Münch then called for "Three cheers for the Emperor, the victorious commander in glorious battles, the beloved father of their country, the author of the union of the German races, the defender of the frontiers of the Empire, and the treasurer of the peace of the world," his remarks being followed by enthusiastic applause. The Emperor repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. The National Anthem was then sung, during which the Emperor remained standing at the window. The procession then marched past. During the passage of the procession the Emperor called up several of the students to the window and expressed to them his thanks and gratification for the ovation paid to him. His Majesty said that he rejoiced greatly at the spirit displayed by the students of the present day, and expected much from the academic youth of Germany, as the circumstances of the times were serious. The Emperor, after referring to the dissolution of the Reichstag, upon which he said he decided only when compelled by necessity, sent for many of the students separately, and questioned them regarding their place of birth, their studies, the number of terms they had kept, and the corporations to which they belonged. The Empress also expressed her thanks for the demonstration of loyalty. The students, on passing Prince Bismarck's residence, cheered loudly. Prince Bismarck opened the window, and repeatedly bowed his thanks. A similar ovation awaited Count Moltke at the offices of the General Staff. The torches were then burned, the students meanwhile singing the "Gaudeamus," and the procession dispersed.

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A Reuter's telegram from Halifax says:—Much attention is at present being devoted by the press of the Maritime Provinces of Canada to the present situation and prospects of the fishery trade, and to the questions which have arisen between Canada and the United States. The Government organs unanimously endorse the policy pursued by the Cabinet, while the Opposition papers are divided in opinion. The *Chronicle*, the leading journal of Nova Scotia, says:—"The proposal of the *New York Tribune* in favour of the abrogation of the Treaty of 1818 shows the hopeless extremity to which one of the ablest members of the American press has been driven in the course of this international argument. The United States could just as well repudiate the war debt or cancel the national bonds as entertain for a moment the monstrous proposal for the abrogation of the treaty. It is the duty of the Dominion Government to firmly and judiciously continue to protect Canadian rights." On the other hand, the *St. John Globe* says:—"The country will soon awake to the folly of the Government policy in regard to the fisheries. It began in neglect, was followed in ignorance, and is now being pushed to the verge of what almost seems insanity. If President Cleveland puts any part of the machinery of the Retaliation Bill in force, he will strike a blow against the sole surviving interest here which is peculiarly beneficial to our coasting trade with the United States." The *Globe* warns the people of the provinces that their best interests are imperilled, and that the first act of the Canadian officials harassing American trade—such as the refusal to sell bait or to carry fish over Canadian railways, or recklessly enforcing the Customs regulations—will probably compel the President to proclaim retaliation; and the burden will fall upon the vessels and trade of the maritime provinces of the Dominion.

## THE VOLUNTEER CAPITATION GRANT.

A deputation of volunteer commanding officers who are members of the House of Commons waited upon Mr. Stanhope, at the War Office, yesterday, to ask him to reconsider his views respecting the capitation grant. Among those present were the Lord Advocate, Colonel Laurie, Colonel Hill, Colonel Eyre, Colonel H. Vincent, and Colonel Malcolm. It was pointed out that if the grant were made dependent on the men having to pass out of the third-class in musketry firing, it would be a great hardship to many corps, as in large cities and towns there was much difficulty in procuring rifle-ranges for the men to practise at. Mr. Stanhope said the subject should receive his most careful attention. He had no desire to deprive the volunteers of any extras, or of any opportunity of doing their duty. On the contrary, he was anxious to promote the efficiency of the corps. The deputation thanked Mr. Stanhope and withdrew.

## WILL OF THE LATE MR. MIDDLEMORE.

Probate has been granted of the will (dated February 15, 1884), with one codicil, of William Middlemore, late of Elvetham-road, Edgbaston, a Birmingham merchant, who died on the 15th of January, aged 85. He had been a munificent supporter of the religious, charitable, and educational institutions of his native town, was a member of its first town council, a director and one of the founders of the Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank, and a director of other companies. The personal estate is of the value of upwards of £160,000, and from it the testator bequeaths, free of legacy duty, large sums of money to many public institutions. There are many legacies to executors, friends, and persons employed in the testator's late business, the premises of which, with £35,000, he leaves to his eldest son; freehold estates in and near Birmingham to his two next sons; £15,000 each in trust for his two youngest sons; parts of his Lozells estate in trust for his two daughters; the income of a large amount invested in railway, gas, and water companies for his wife; and the residue of his estate in equal shares to his sons Thomas, John Throckmorton, and Samuel George Chetwynd Middlemore.

## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

A large deputation of members of Parliament waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last evening to urge the need of some relief being granted to agriculture. Mr. Chaplin suggested as a temporary relief a subvention similar to that which was granted by Mr. Gladstone in 1882 towards the maintenance of main roads. That subvention amounted to a quarter of their whole cost, estimated at £250,000. Of course this would be merely a fractional affair as regards any relief of agricultural depression; but at the same time, it would be most valuable to them and to the agricultural community as an earnest of good intentions for the future. Sir A. Campbell and Colonel Waring having spoken respectively on behalf of Scotland and Ireland, Mr. Goschen, in reply, observed that a Chancellor of the Exchequer who was within a fortnight of his Budget was placed in a rather embarrassing position by a deputation such as that. He would like to speak out and say something sympathetic as regarded his intention; but his mouth must be closed. He was perfectly alive, however, to the gravity of the situation of agriculture. He admitted that the time had come, if the Government had only time for anything, to review the burden that fell upon the various interests of this country. He was afraid that rather too rosy-coloured views had been put forward; but he would promise that agriculture should have his most earnest and most sympathetic attention. With regard to the establishment of an Agricultural Department, that was a matter which Government would most carefully consider, and there would be no further delay, he hoped, in proceeding with the work of the Currency Commission.

## RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has given his sanction to the construction of an important railway joining Lotai Taku and Tientsin. The work is to be entrusted to Chinese labour and enterprise, and the foreign promoters here are much chagrined. It is hoped that this new departure will be the forerunner of a general adoption of railways in China. The Chinese are fortifying Port Hamilton.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Sidmouth will move for a copy of any written pledges, should such pledges exist on the part of the Empires of Russia and China with the Government of this country in reference to the occupation for military or naval purposes of the harbour of Port Hamilton or any portion of the territory of Corea.

## THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The match between the "Smokers" and "Non-Smokers" was continued at Melbourne yesterday, when the former, who had only lost three wickets at the end of Saturday's play for 303, were dismissed for a total of 350 against the 803 of the "Non-Smokers." Flowers played capital cricket for 69, but none of the others were able to withstand the bowling of Bates, who took six out of the seven wickets that fell. The "Smokers," on going in a second time, had scored 135 for five wickets when time was called and the match drawn. Palmer made 24, Briggs 54, Flowers 25, and Scotton 18.

## PATENT AGENTS.

A deputation, introduced by Mr. Molloy, M.P., waited upon Baron Henry de Worms, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, at the House of Commons yesterday, to advocate the establishment of an organization which should control patent agents. It was urged that the present Institute of Patent Agents was competent for this purpose, and the deputation recommended that it should be endowed with a charter for the purpose. Baron H. de Worms, in reply, said he would lay the views of the deputation before the President of the Board of Trade, and pointed out that in the report of the Patent Committee a somewhat similar suggestion to that made by the deputation was embodied.

## HOAXING AN ADMIRAL.

Letters received at Plymouth state that the British squadron in Chinese waters has been subject to something like a hoax. The relations between Great Britain and Russia over Bulgarian affairs had caused extra vigilance to be exercised; and news being brought to the Admiral of the China Squadron that a number of Russian ships of war were about to assemble at Singapore, it was resolved to make a counter-demonstration, and the *Champion*, *Cleopatra*, *Heroine*, *Satellite*, *Wanderer*, *Swift*, *Zephyr*, and *Daring* were despatched south. On arriving at Singapore on the 19th of February it was found that the original information was incorrect, and that the Russian ships were on their way to Japan, where they would be recommissioned. The China Squadron then divided itself into three evolutionary squadrons.

## SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

A Privy Council inspector has paid a visit to the farm in Cheshire where the alarming outbreak of disease occurred a week ago, and has confirmed the report of the local inspector as to the nature of the disease. There is now not the least doubt that the outbreak is one of anthrax, a much-dreaded and quickly fatal disease. At the meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture it was said that the disease was not contagious, whereas the inspector pronounced it highly contagious and as difficult of control as cholera. As a consequence, the Cheshire county authorities have issued a notice warning the public of the danger incurred in handling the carcasses of animals which have died of anthrax, while stringent regulations to effect isolation have been taken. The blood in anthrax and all parts of the body containing blood are highly infectious. The greatest care is enjoined in Cheshire upon all persons concerned in dealing with the fodder, litter, manure, and other things which may be contaminated. Animals dead of anthrax have to be buried entire under 6 ft. of earth, and the carcass covered with quicklime. The disease first engaged the attention of the Cheshire county authorities in October last, when outbreaks occurred in four places. The latest and most serious case is one on the holding of Mr. Percival, Parkside Farm, Aston. The outbreak there occurred on the 12th inst., when three sheep and thirty-two swine were attacked and died. Since then two more swine have been attacked, one of which was killed and the other died. The disease is a kind of apoplexy, and is also called splenic fever. The disease is at present confined to Parkside Farm, where no further cases have occurred since Friday.

## EXCELSIOR CITY MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A "ladies' night," by the members of this musical society, was given last night at the Cannon-street Hotel, the large hall of which was filled to overflowing. A long and varied programme was ably sustained by the Misses Clarence Riley, Dorothy Garthe, Lena Law, Jessie Bentley, Messrs. R. W. Heney, J. Large, Stokes, E. Dalzell, A. Thompson, Fred. H. Cozens, D. Balfe, and A. Hubbard; Mr. Baker's choir of boys, Mr. G. T. Miles (harp), Mr. Schilsky (violin). Messrs. W. Osmond and W. H. Leslie gave recitations, and Signor Alberto displayed feats of legerdemain. Mr. Fred. H. Cozens, the musical director of the society, conducted.



## OBSTRUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.—LIVELY SCENES.

After the questions and notices of motion had been disposed of in the House of Commons last night, the House went into Committee of supply, and was occupied for some time on the Navy Estimates. On the vote for victualling and clothing there was a long discussion, commenced by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who took exception to certain portions of the Admiralty Memorandum, which he thought unfair to Lord Northbrook's Board, while expressing general approval of the future programme of the Admiralty. Mr. Puleston protested against the general decrease of dockyard wages, while salaries at the Admiralty were increased. Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, agreed that divided responsibility was undesirable, whether at the Admiralty or in the dockyards, but gave an emphatic denial to his contention that the memorandum contained inaccuracies or had been conceived from a partisan point of view. Colonel Hughes-Hallett asked for further information as to the communication of confidential designs to foreign Governments; and after some remarks from Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Jennings, who took a gloomy view of the state of the navy, spoke in favour of retrenchment of Admiralty expenditure. Admiral Mayne objected to the construction of ships being begun in one yard and finished in another, and deprecated a parsimonious policy during a period of trade depression, which, he contended, would lead to fitful extravagance; and Sir W. Crossman urged the importance of transferring the defence of the coaling stations from the War Office to the Admiralty. Lord Charles Beresford, dealing briefly with the numerous questions which had been raised during the debate, bore testimony to the value of an efficient Intelligence Department, and enlarged upon the advantage which would be derived from the employment of mercantile ships in time of war. He also explained that he had not put his name to the Estimates because they had not been put before him until the last moment, when he had no time to examine them.

It was at eleven o'clock that the Government showed anxiety to close up the debate on the clothing vote of the Navy Estimates in order to take the vote on account for the Civil Service; but this soon evoked protests from members below the gangway opposite; and then ensued a dreary debate, in the course of which the Parnellites unsuccessfully tried to induce the First Lord of the Treasury to postpone the Civil Service vote. An offer to withdraw the navy vote under consideration was refused; the Government stuck manfully to their guns, and the work of obstruction was entered on in earnest. Just before two o'clock a motion to report progress was defeated; but it was followed up by a proposition that Mr. Courtney leave the chair. This gave Irish members an opportunity to discuss at length the Haulbowline Dockyard question, while variety was added to the debate by Dr. Cameron's plaintive appeal that a discussion on Irish matters at this moment would fail to be reported in the press; by Mr. Sexton's threat that he would raise the question of social order in Ireland and carry on the debate till daylight; and by Mr. Labouchere's statement that he had thirty speeches to make on the Civil Service Estimates and twenty amendments to move. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that in view of this the Government were bound to persist in their demand. This somewhat softened honourable members opposite; they temporized and suggested a compromise. Mr. Labouchere promised if the Government would content themselves with the navy vote and give a special day for the Civil Service Estimates discussion he would keep his mouth shut throughout that debate. Dr. Tanner tried to add amusement to the proceedings by accusing the Chancellor of the Exchequer of singing "Home, Sweet Home" in his heart while on his lips he had the words of a comic song, "We won't go home till morning." For this he was promptly called to order, and he humbly promised not to mention comic songs again. Soon after three o'clock there was another division, and on this the Government, although they had a large majority, found themselves lacking one vote to enable them to enforce the closure. This was a source of much gratification to honourable members opposite, and with renewed vigour they resumed the discussion of the Haulbowline Dock question; Mr. John O'Connor taking an opportunity to incidentally laud the Irish pig—the friend of the family, the payer of the rent, rates, and taxes, and the animal able to feed the British navy.

At 4.36 A.M. Mr. Smith moved that the question be now put, and for the first time the closure powers conferred on the House by the new rules were enforced; a speech by Dr. Tanner being interrupted for the purpose. The House at once divided, the ayes numbering 207 and the noes 54. As members who had been fetched from their homes entered the House they were received with ironical cheers and laughter by the Parnellites. The announcement of the figures showing the narrow margin by which the Government had succeeded caused cheering and counter-cheering, and the House then immediately proceeded to another division on the question that the vote be agreed to. The figures on this occasion were respectively 210 and 52.

Then came the vote of 3½ millions on account of Civil Service Estimates. Mr. Labouchere was to the fore with a motion to report progress. Mr. Smith emphatically objected. Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Sexton supported the motion, and a scene was caused just before six by a remark of Dr. Tanner that there was opposite him a member who was drunk. Captain Cotton rose to order. The Chairman directed the honourable member to withdraw the expression. Dr. Tanner wanted to know who it was he had accused of being drunk. The Chairman repeated that the term was offensive if applied to any member of the House, and it must be withdrawn. Finally, Dr. Tanner, "out of respect for the Chair, and not for honourable members opposite," did so; and Mr. Sexton then resumed his speech, warning honourable members opposite that a batch of eloquent and perhaps prolix Irish members would arrive at Euston that morning at half-past six. Mr. Illingworth accused the Government of placing the House in an intolerable position. At a quarter to six Mr. Raikes took the chair, and gave Mr. Courtney well-deserved rest.

At six o'clock Colonel Nolan pressed for an adjournment on the ground that the members were not fit to play an ordinary game of whist, much more to vote a sum of three and a half millions with adequate discussion. Half an

hour later, Mr. Wallace, as a Scotch member, protested against the Government action, and brought up Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary for War, who told him that the Government were determined to stand by their guns, and that they must have the money that sitting. Nothing daunted, the Irish members continued the debate; Mr. Molloy making a point by stating that they had the Postmaster-General in the chair, and yet in the Estimate they were asked to vote £100,000 for the Post Office. Later on Dr. Tanner accused the Government of adopting this course in order to promote assassination and murder in Ireland; and, being called to order, modified it by saying that the course they were taking was calculated to promote murder and assassination. At about seven o'clock the lights were extinguished and the debate was continued in daylight. At 7.40, after compromises had been offered and rejected, the House divided on the motion to report progress the Ayes numbering 57 and the Noes 141. Sir John Gorst then relieved Mr. Raikes of the chair, and Mr. Labouchere commenced the discussion of the Estimates in detail by moving the reduction by £5,000 of the vote of £6,000 for the royal palaces. At this juncture not a little amusement was caused by the sight of Dr. Tanner in the Speaker's chair, lounging at his ease and calmly watching the progress of the Committee under Sir John Gorst's presidency. The House divided at half-past eight on the amendment, and of course negatived it by 121 against 53; but the fun got out of the division was that, as members filed in, Viscount Folkestone promptly took possession of the Speaker's chair; and as Dr. Tanner entered by the door opposite and saw his seat occupied, he stopped, bowed, and retreated to the lobby. Mr. Conybeare in criticising the expenditure on Marlborough House said the popularity of the royal family was rapidly waning. The Chairman said the honourable member must speak respectfully of the royal family. Mr. Conybeare said he did not mean to be disrespectful and would withdraw the words. He moved to reduce the vote for Marlborough House by £500. The Committee divided, when there were for the reduction 49, against it 115.

Despite the fagged appearance of the House, members continued the analytical criticism of the Estimates with unabated vigour. A motion to reduce by £14,000 the grant for the public parks was negatived by 144 to 54; but, undeterred by defeat, Mr. Labouchere tried to reduce the next vote. A little breeze was created by a charge made by the Secretary for War that honourable gentlemen opposite had been guilty of continual obstruction. In retaliation Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved to report progress. Other Irish members gave vent to loud cries of "Withdraw!" directed against Mr. Stanhope; but there was no withdrawal except of the motion to report progress; and at half-past nine Sir John Gorst was relieved of the chairmanship and Mr. Courtney returned to his accustomed place. By this time Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Finlay, refreshed by a night's rest, recruited the jaded forces of the Government. Mr. Labouchere still acted as chief spokesman and moved the omission of a vote of £1,500 for the Metropolitan Police Courts. This too was negatived by 186 to 51; but still Mr. Labouchere came up smiling, and, taking credit to himself for missing a number of votes, proceeded to reduce the salaries of the First Lord of the Treasury and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His proposal was negatived by 204 to 49. Mr. Sexton now said he thought it time to enter a protest against the absence of Mr. A. J. Balfour, after Ministers had twice promised to send for him. Numerous Irish questions would have to be discussed on the vote, and an answer was wanted to them.

Mr. Bartley rose to order. He said a gentleman opposite had said to him that if he caught him outside he would black his eye.

The Chairman said the observation was clearly out of order.

Mr. J. O'Connor: I did not use those words at all, sir. (Oh, oh.)

The Chairman: Order order; no name was mentioned. (Much laughter.)

Mr. W. H. Smith, after observing that the present proceedings were contrary to the practice of Parliament, appealed to the House to permit the old practice of Parliament to be observed on the present occasion. Colonel Nolan cast the responsibility for the present proceedings on the Government. He stated that the Irish members had offered the Government every alternative, except to hand over three millions and a half of money without debate. Mr. Wallace also justified the action of the Opposition. Mr. A. J. Balfour entered the House at a quarter to eleven o'clock, and was received with cheers. Mr. A. O'Connor followed. Mr. Sexton said now that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had come in, he would put to him the question he was ready to put at five o'clock this morning. It was, what provision the Government had made or intended to make for the better security of social order in Belfast. He went on to speak of the damage done by the Belfast riots and the proceedings of the commission of inquiry. He also wished to analyze the report of the Commissioners, especially condemning the conduct of Mr. Wallace M'Hardy. On behalf of the long-enduring and patient Catholic magistracy in Belfast, he asked for a declaration from the Government as to the policy to be pursued for the future in that town. The Government had removed two experienced magistrates from Belfast. He had questioned the Attorney-General on the subject, and had received the reply that the Government had acted on the recommendation of the Commission. He would tell the Government that they had done nothing of the kind. They had, as a matter of fact, inverted the recommendation of the Commission, as a consequence of a visit to Dublin Castle of the Mayor and Town Clerk of Belfast, the two mouth-pieces of the party of disorder in that town. Mr. Balfour maintained that the Government were not to blame for the fact that the minority report of the Belfast Commission had not been presented to the House. The Government had no control whatever over the Commissioners, either individually or as a body. The minority report had not yet been received, and he agreed with Mr. Sexton that the delay was very inconvenient. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to point out those recommendations of the Commission which would have to be dealt with by legislation. He would assure the hon. gentlemen that the report would receive his careful attention. The report of the remaining dissident member of the Commission would be in his hands in a few days. That report should be carefully considered, and he hoped in the course of the present session to be able to lay before the House, with a view to legislation, such part of the recommendations of the Commission as the Government thought it advisable to adopt. In conclusion he said that he hoped the Government would have



the assistance of the honourable member and his friends in maintaining law and order in Ireland.

Mr. Sexton: We will deal with each case as it arises. (Parnellite cheers.) Mr. Dillon continued the discussion, and called attention to the continued increase in the Irish Constabulary vote. When they considered that, *pari passu* with the increase in the vote, the population was dwindling away, there appeared to be a state of things of which he challenged the civilized world to show the equal. Mr. Dillon was afterwards called to order for impugning the conduct of Judge Boyd. He then passed from personal criticism to complain that the Court of Bankruptcy was put to purposes for which it was not intended, and he moved the reduction of the vote for law expenses by £1,500. Mr. Balfour indignantly condemned the imputation which had been cast upon Judge Boyd that he was influenced by political motives. The statement of the honourable gentleman that he had instructed the divisional magistrates to shoot down without hesitation the people who obstructed evictions was a baseless fiction. Mr. T. P. O'Connor continued the discussion. The honourable member stated that the evictions which had taken place in the past had occurred without any loss of life or serious injury to the police. Colonel King-Harman having asked for the figures. Dr. Tanner then ran across the floor of the House with a parliamentary paper from which Mr. O'Connor had been quoting and dropped it on the Ministerial bench in front of Colonel King-Harman's seat. The chairman, who rose amidst loud cries of "order," directed the honourable member not to cross the floor of the House. (Laughter.) Mr. Sexton now addressed the House, and said as they had in each instance, and despite the opposition of the Government, succeeded in placing their case before the House, the vote, so far as they were concerned, could now be taken. The House then (one o'clock) divided, when the amendment was rejected by 255 votes against 80. The vote was agreed to, and progress was reported amidst loud cheers and counter-cheers from the Parnellites.

The other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty minutes past one, having sat for twenty-one hours and twenty minutes.

### THE RACING SEASON.

THE prospects of the racing season which opened at Lincoln yesterday afternoon cannot be said to be particularly brilliant. The three-year-olds of 1886 were, by universal consent, of better quality than they had been for some time; and if Ormonde, Minting, The Bard, Saraband, and Miss Jummy had remained in training, their performances as four-year-olds would have been followed with considerable interest. But The Bard has been exported to France, and has already been put to the stud; Miss Jummy has also been turned out of training; and it is extremely doubtful whether Minting and Saraband, both of whom went amiss in the course of the summer, will stand the test of another preparation. Ormonde alone remains; and as it is now admitted that the infirmity in his wind—which many of those who saw him run his last race as a three-year-old thought they could detect—does in reality exist, he may not be allowed to incur the risk of defeat in the events for which he is engaged at Ascot and Newmarket. Older horses of high class, such as St. Gatien and Melton, who were running last year with varying success, have also been sent to the stud; and it is to be feared that the contests for races like the Gold Cup, the Alexandra Plate, and the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot will be shorn of much of their interest. Moreover, there is every reason to fear that the colts engaged in such three-year-old races as the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby are very much below their immediate predecessors in point of merit, and that there is little chance of another such contest for the former race as when Ormonde, Minting, and Saraband competed for it a twelvemonth ago. It is, of course, possible that there may be among the "dark" horses which have not yet run one or more capable of renewing the exploits of Macgregor and Blair Athol, neither of whom had been seen in public until they won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby; and it may be added that within the last week or two a colt called Whistle Jacket, for whom the Dowager Duchess of Montrose paid 3,600 guineas as a yearling but who has never yet run, has been somewhat extensively backed for both events. But the probability of a horse which had been found to possess high racing qualities being kept back for his three-year-old engagements grows less every season—so great and continuous is the increase in the value of two-year-old prizes; and, even if Whistle Jacket—so named after a famous portrait-gallery in Yorkshire—should prove an exception to the rule, he would not in himself atone for the deficiency of other good three-year-olds. Among the best, so far as they can be judged by their previous performances, are Mr. Douglas Baird's Enterprise, the Earl of Ellesmere's Grandison, Lord Calthorpe's Florentine, Mr. C. Perkins's Eglamore, and Mr. Manton's Timothy in the Two Thousand Guineas; and these five are, with the exception of Eglamore, also engaged in the Derby; for which Mr. M. Dawson's The Baron, not entered in the Newmarket race, is the reigning favourite. The Baron, who won all the four races in which he took part as a two-year-old, is an Irish-bred colt; and it is the first time for many years that a horse foaled in Ireland has been first favourite for the Derby. His breeder, who retains a part ownership in him, sent him, when a yearling, to Mr. Dawson's famous stable; and it will be a singular thing if Mr. Dawson, after training four winners of the Derby—Thormanby for Mr. Merry in 1860, Kingcraft and Silvio for Lord Falmouth in 1870 and 1877, and Melton for Lord Hastings in 1885—should, after retiring from the active business of his profession, himself be the owner of a fifth.

The best of the three-year-olds will not, however, be seen out for the first three weeks of the racing season; for although there are several weight-for-age prizes in which they can compete at Lincoln and Liverpool, these are invariably left to animals not likely to be heard of in connection with the classic events. It does occasionally happen that a high-class three year-old runs for the Lincolnshire Handicap, as when Bird of Freedom was second to Bendigo for it in 1885 and Bread Knife to Fulmen last year; while if St. Gatien, handicapped at little over the minimum weight, had been allowed to run in 1884, he would assuredly have achieved a very easy victory. There is no chance of any "Derby horse"

being seen at Lincoln this week; but the programme is none the less a very attractive one of its kind, and large fields may be expected not only in the chief handicap, but in several of the other races. The Lincolnshire Handicap, which will be run for to-morrow, obtained a very fair acceptance, as out of the sixty-eight entries only twenty-two were struck out; though these, it is true, included the two best horses engaged in Bendigo (who won the race two years ago) and The Bard. Mr. James Lowther's King Monmouth (8st. 12lb.) was thus left with the top-weight, and he will be one of the runners; though it seems scarcely feasible that he should be able to give 5lb. to Mr. Naylor's Fulmen, who has an excellent chance of repeating the victory which he achieved a twelvemonth ago. His opponents are likely to include Mr. Gilbert's Despair, who has competed for the Lincolnshire Handicap on several occasions, the Earl of Bradford's Isobar (8st. 3lb.), Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Middlethorpe (8st. 4lb.), the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose's Stourhead (7st. 11lb.) or Oberon (7st. 8lb.), Mr. W. P. Anson's Castor (7st. 9lb.), Sir George Chetwynd's Fullerton (7st. 7lb.), Mr. Benholm's Braw Lass (7st. 6lb.), Lord Hastings's Cintra (7st. 5lb.), and Mr. R. Crest's Renny (6st. 10lb.), to say nothing of the erstwhile stable-companions Pizarro and St. George, Tib, and three or four others. By comparison with most years, the field will be a small one; but the difficulty of finding the winner is likely to be as great as ever, for so much will depend upon the condition of the different competitors, and the bad weather we have had lately will have interfered with the preparation of more than one fancied candidate. There seems, however, to be no reason why Fulmen should not win a second time, except that the feat is one which has never yet been accomplished.

The Liverpool Meeting occupies the last three days of the week, and the programme is a very varied one, comprising, in addition to the Grand National Steeplechase, several valuable races upon the flat, such as the Liverpool Spring Cup, in which Castor, if not successful at Lincoln, may repeat the victory of his stable-companion Prince Rudolph a twelvemonth ago; the Hylton Cup and the Molyneux Stakes for two-year-olds. All the races on the flat will, however, be much affected by the previous running at Lincoln, and the only event at Liverpool which has excited any interest so far is the Grand National Steeplechase. This time-honoured race, small as was the original entry of forty-six as compared with the past, bids fair, notwithstanding, to be contested by a larger field than has come to the post for it of late years, and by present appearances more than half of the thirty-seven acceptances will come to the post next Friday. Many changes may occur between this and then in the betting, and something may possibly happen to spoil the prospects of one or other of the leading favourites; but if all goes well with him, Mr. Falcraft's Roquefort (12st. 8lb.), who was successful two years ago, and who fell last year when going very well, will retain his place in the quotations. The task set him is one which has never yet been accomplished; and even if he defeats such tried steeplechasers as Mr. Douglas's Old Joe (11st. 10lb.), and Count Erdedy's Too Good (12st.) (who were first and second last year), Mr. Lawrence's Frigate (11st. 5lb.) (who was second two years running, and fell a twelvemonth ago), he may find his match in one or other of the lighter-weighted horses engaged—such as Mr. Linde's Spahi (10st. 10lb.), Mr. Woodland's Magpie (10st. 9lb.), or Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Sinbad (10st. 3lb.). The chances of Baron Schröder's Savoyard (10st. 13lb.), who fell at the last flight of hurdles a twelvemonth ago, are very highly esteemed by some of those who saw the race; and although Mr. Lambton's Bellona (10st. 10lb.) has hitherto only distinguished herself over hurdles, she will not want for support if she runs with her owner in the saddle.

A Reuter's telegram announces that Prince Albert Victor of Wales arrived at Gibraltar to-day, and on landing proceeded to the residence of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Cardinal Manning has become a vice-president of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Mr. Chamberlain does not propose to make any set speeches during his visit to Scotland, except at Ayr, on the 13th, and at Edinburgh, on the 15th of April.

The separate report of Mr. T. Knipe, one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Irish Land Question, was formally presented to Parliament yesterday.

The City Lands Committee have commissioned Mr. William Tyler, of Kensington, to execute a marble bust of the late Lord Idlesleigh, which will be placed in the Guildhall.

The forthcoming number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain an ode, written by Lord Tennyson, on the Queen's Jubilee.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has been staying at Andover on a visit to Captain Sutton, returns to London to-day. After a further examination to be made to-morrow by his medical attendants, Sir Michael will leave England for Germany.

There is no change this morning in the condition of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey. The Queen drove yesterday to Langley Park to inquire as to his condition.

A wardmote of the electors of Queenhithe was held to-day in the school-room, Huggin-lane, for the purpose of electing an alderman in the room of Mr. H. J. Waterlow, resigned. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. George Robert Tyler, citizen and stationer, was elected, and a resolution was passed expressing regret at Mr. Waterlow's retirement.

At a general meeting held yesterday Mr. Robert W. Allan and Miss Maud Naftel were elected Associates of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

The first official balance-sheet of the Folkestone Exhibition was issued this morning, and shows a deficiency of £28,874. A further call for 25 per cent. has been made on the guarantors, payable in fourteen days.

A burglary was committed at a Fareham jeweller's last night. The thieves bored holes in the shutters and broke the glass. They then cleared the cases. The proprietor threw a stool and struck one of the burglars, but both escaped. The value of the property stolen is £500.

A public sale of wines is announced for Thursday by Messrs. W. and T. Restell, consisting of 1,600 dozens of port, 4,400 dozens of claret, and 470 dozens of champagne.



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## THE COMING STRUGGLE IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* does not think that much time will really be lost by devoting a couple of sittings to Mr. Morley's amendment, and dealing with it on a division in such a manner as to establish beyond all controversy that the Unionists of all sections are firm and united in the resolution to put down organized crime and to sustain the authority of law. When that has been done, if a beaten and rebuked minority should endeavour to raise the same issues over again and to provoke obstructive debates on the introduction of the Bill, public opinion will expect the House and the Government to use the remedy lately provided with promptitude and boldness. The spirit of faction is rampant at this moment among a certain section of the Opposition, and designs are avowed with which a few years ago decent politicians of any party would have been ashamed to connect themselves. The Government, however, have the support of a powerful and growing sentiment of popular disgust at the abuse of the forms of Parliament to defeat the policy of Ministers and the will of the majority. There will be cause for general and legitimate disappointment unless, whatever may be the course of the Opposition, the Crimes Bill is read a second time, before the House of Commons rises for the Easter holidays.

## MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

The *Standard* would have thought that a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's remarkable power of discrimination would have at once distinguished between his duty to the existing Constitution and his sympathy with those who desired to change it. As a matter of expediency, he would, it might have been presumed, say to his Irish friends that the cause, if a good one, could be kept alive without appeals to dishonest greed, without the employment of unscrupulous agitation and reliance upon the machinery of crime. We know that not a single statesman on the front Opposition bench would dare to justify the methods of the Nationalists either in Ireland or at Westminster. But the line which Mr. Morley will ask his followers to take to-day is proof positive that they are afraid, by honest speech and act, to thwart the desperate game of their allies. More than this. In their desire to serve them, and to embarrass the Government, they are not ashamed to sanction parliamentary tactics and devices which would have been scouted by all decent Liberals even a year ago. Take the proceedings in connection with the Navy Estimates last night as an example. Ministers declared, on their responsibility, that it was absolutely necessary to have a vote on account during the sitting. Yet a number of Liberal members helped the Irish party to waste hour after hour, with no other object than to prevent the vote from being taken, and not a word of reproof was heard from the leaders of the Opposition. Whether Home Rule ought or ought not to be given to Ireland may be considered a debatable question; but nobody hitherto has had the boldness to contend that the government of the three kingdoms must be brought to a standstill because Home Rule is withheld. This, however, is the spirit in which the Liberal Home Rulers are acting.

The *Daily News* considers that Mr. Morley has raised the right issue in a precise way. Resistance to the principle will be offered later, and more detailed criticisms must be postponed until the measure has been printed and circulated. But the Liberal party, or at least such members of it as remain true to their color, should not allow a moment to pass before protesting against the utter neglect which the Government shows for the social and material welfare of the Irish people. It is really nothing short of ridiculous for Mr. Smith and Mr. Balfour to come down and demand extraordinary powers, when it is only about a fortnight since the Irish Government began to make a full use of the ordinary powers which it already has.

The *Morning Post* remarks that in the great majority of cases Bills are read a first time in both Houses without debate, the proper time for expressing an opinion on their expediency being when, having been printed and carefully considered, the motion is made to pass them through the second stage. There is therefore no reason why the debate, if any, on the introduction of the Irish Bill should last more than a few hours.

The *Daily Telegraph* cannot but think that Mr. Morley's amendment is ill-advised, and that it will not commend itself to the country as in accordance with the principles which should govern the conduct of a patriotic Opposition. Not only is Mr. Morley at present ignorant of the precise alterations which the Government propose to introduce into the criminal law and procedure in Ireland, but he is equally without knowledge of the steps which may be in contemplation to correct the "abuse" of the law of land tenure.

The *Daily Chronicle* has never withheld its sympathy from the agriculturists, both of Ireland and Great Britain, who have suffered severely from the consequences of reduced prices; but it is certainly surprised to find that a serious proposal is about to emanate from the ranks of the Liberal leaders amounting to a practical declaration that the arguments which were used for the purpose of getting the Land Bill of 1881 passed were altogether illusory. It is strange, too, that Liberal statesmen should virtually insist on having the Act of 1881 formally condemned; for this is what Mr. Morley's amendment really amounts to. The "excessive rents," to exact which is described as an "abuse of the law," are rents which have been judicially fixed by virtue of a law which was passed under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and through the support of a united Liberal party.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The *Morning Post* considers that the principle involved in Mr. Mundella's remarks implies that the ratepayers are to provide not only elementary but secondary instruction, technical or other, for all children. It does not think the ratepayer is ripe for such a sweeping reform. No one in these days denies the importance of technical education for the youth of the artisan and trading classes; but the majority of the people are by no means convinced that such education should be provided out of the national funds. It is on voluntary local support that the promoters of this useful and praiseworthy movement must mainly and rightly depend.

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The *Times* observes that the German Emperor's memory covers the whole tremendous and arduous ascent from the humiliation of Jena to the splendid establishment of a united Germany. He has seen the birth and development of forces mightier than revolutions and conquests to change the face of the world. The whole modern renaissance dependent upon the expansion of science and its application to every branch of human effort may be said to be comprised in his lifetime. He practically represents the age of steam, with its enormous expansion of populations, its vivified industry, its conquests of new continents, and its complete transformation of all the problems of society. As a mere nonagenarian retaining in a surprising degree his physical and mental vigour and his capacity for exhausting labour, the Emperor is an extremely remarkable man. When we reflect upon the scope and vastness of the changes he has witnessed, the almost unprecedented rapidity of the progress he has watched, and the greatness of the events in which he has played a leading part since he ascended the throne of Prussia at the age of sixty-four, he becomes certainly one of the most remarkable and typical figures to be found in history.

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

At the beginning of this month, it appears from the return issued by the United States Treasury, that the Treasury held very nearly 19 millions sterling as a fund for the redemption of National Bank notes called in but not presented. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the National Banks of the United States are required by law to lodge in the Treasury United States interest-bearing bonds as security for the notes they are allowed to issue. When the bonds so lodged are called in by the Government and paid off, the banks lose the right to issue the notes for which they are lodged unless these banks replace the bonds by other bonds. The redemption of debt by the United States Government has been so rapid, and the consequent rise in the prices of United States bonds has been so considerable, that the banks have lost the right to issue a very large proportion of their notes; but the notes do not come in for redemption, or at any rate only a small proportion of them. When once the notes are issued some of them, of course, get lost, or torn, or burned, while others pass in circulation into remote districts and go on circulating from hand to hand long after they are by law deemed to be invalid and required to be presented at the Treasury for redemption. But when the banks lose the right of issuing the notes, and the bonds which had been lodged are paid off, the banks have to deposit in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming their notes lawful money of the United States—that is, either United States notes or coin. The result is that at the beginning of this month there were so lodged in the Treasury nearly 19 millions sterling for the redemption of notes which ought not to be out, but which continue to circulate after the banks have had the right to issue them; and as the redemption of debt is still going on rapidly, the fund for the redemption of bank-notes tends to increase. The Treasury cannot use the money. It is lodged with it as a trust for a definite purpose, and there is no machinery by which the notes can be forced in for redemption. The danger is that the redemption fund will increase in time to such an amount as seriously to jeopardize the money market. Last December it was one of the causes of the crisis both in the money market and in the Stock Exchange of New York, and at any moment it may cause serious danger again.

The City has now returned to the conviction that there will be no war this year, and consequently speculation is again becoming active. The result of the Egyptian Budget of last year, warranting the repayment of the tax deducted from the coupon, caused a rise yesterday in Egyptian bonds of from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; Greek also rose from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; Hungarian and Italian  $\frac{1}{2}$  each; and Russian  $\frac{3}{4}$ . There was also a general advance in Home Railway stocks, amounting to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in Great Northern Ordinary,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in Sheffield A,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in North British, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  in North-Eastern. Canadian Railway securities likewise improved. The market for American Railroad securities, on the other hand, was dull, the operators in New York giving no support to efforts to move up prices.

Gold amounting to £175,000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterday. The value of money consequently tended downwards, while the expectation of a reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday was strengthened. But if the directors regard attentively the accumulation of money in the United States Treasury, they will hesitate before putting down the rate.

For some days past there has been a much firmer tendency in the mining market, and, although the "boom" which was expected to set in early in the year has not yet come off, there are not wanting signs of considerable activity in this department in the near future. Indian shares are gradually realizing better prices, Mysore having again been dealt in at about 7, while Nundydroog, Ooregum, and Nine Reefs are also quoted higher—in the last-mentioned case on the strength of a telegram announcing the cutting of a lode yielding about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of gold to the ton of quartz. It is, however, in low-priced shares that the movement has been generally most marked. In Callao Bis there has been an almost continuous rise from a few shillings a share to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , on the reported cutting of the El Callao lode, and there has also been an advance in New California, Frontino and Bolivia, Kapanga, New Emma, Lisbon-Berlyn, and a few others. Queensland shares, however, show little disposition to improve. The most noticeable feature in this market has been the sudden rise—approaching 100 per cent. in a few days—in St. John del Rey stock. This stock, which had for some months been quoted at about 70 or 80, fell within a month to under 30, in consequence of the falling-in of a part of the mine. An effort was then made to start a new company to buy and work the Cuiaba portion of the property; but the effort was not successful, and it then became necessary to devise some plan for raising fresh capital; the scheme suggested being to form a company with the same nominal capital, but divided into £1 shares with a liability of 5s. per share. Recently, however, a new lode has been cut in the Morro Velho, or old, part of the property, samples of which have been assayed in London, with the result that the ore is said to contain seven ounces of gold and six ounces of silver to the ton. If ore of this value is discovered in any quantity—and it is said that the lode has been opened on for about twelve feet in almost solid mineral—the position of the company will be entirely changed. It is not many years since St. John del Rey stock stood at about 400. The effect of the discovery has been to send the price up from under 30 to 50 to 55.

We are requested by the secretary of the Delagoa Bay and East African Railway Company (Limited) to make known that the statement published in a morning contemporary that the prospectus has been withdrawn is without foundation, and that it is not the intention of the directors either to withdraw the prospectus or to return the money subscribed. Further, the directors desire to notify that they have received official advices from Lisbon through the chairman of the Lourenço Marques and Transvaal Railway Company, to the effect that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has promised to send forthwith a reassuring despatch to the Financial Agency of the Portuguese Government in London, to counteract the false impression caused by the despatch of the 16th inst., which they have reason to believe was sent under a misapprehension.

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



## STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	105	107
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	108	110
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	103	104
Natal 4½ per ct. (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. 1892 to 1893	103	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.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-190	100	101
Ditto ditto 1890	101	102
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1900	101	102
Ditto ditto 1906	106	118
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-189	100	101
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	100	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1902	115	130
Ditto 1901-1912	110	116
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	100	102
Ditto 4 per cent. 1921	100	102
Ditto ditto	100½	101½
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	105	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1905	100½	101½
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	107	109
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	103	104
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101	102

## REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	105	107
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	101	105
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg	98½	99½
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins	107½	108½
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins	93½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1888	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100	101
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100	101
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	104½	105½
1881, Inscribed Stock	104½	105½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882,	103½	104½
1883, and 1884, do. 1908	103½	104½
W. Australia Loan of £525,000 Stock	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	118	122
per Cent. First Mortgage	—	—
Delaware and Hudson Canal	115	119
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	80	82
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B.	131	135
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	—	—
New York Central and Hudson	133	138
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	—	—
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	5	6
Norfolk and Western Preferred	50	51
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	50	51
Ditto 2nd 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 & Connelleville 6 per c	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1874	109	111

## RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	12	139
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	161	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent	108	110
First Mortgage Bonds	105½	106½
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	111	113
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c	140	145
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	106	108
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	22½	24½
East Indian, Annuity A	24½	25
Ditto Annuity B, 4½ per annum	116	117
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	116	117
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c	116	117
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant	147	149
ted Five per Cent.	107	109
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c	126	128
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	118	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	112	116
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	105	107
United 5 per cent. Bonds	101	103
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort	99	100
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	103	110
Nizam's State Railway Guarant	55	60
ted 5 per cent. Shares	104	106
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	94	95
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	95
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 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	125½	126½
Oude & Robilkundg. 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	103	105
St. John and Maine	36	40
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c	125	127
South Indian Guar. 5 per cent.	114	116
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	103	104
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1880	106	107
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	83	86
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	85	86
4 per cent. Stock	98	100
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	—	—
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	—	—

## 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.	143	144
Ditto B 6½ redim., 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	118	120
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	122	124
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
Ditto 5 per cent.	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 per cent	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per c.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	158	160
Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
Midland 4 per cent.	118	120
North British 4 per cent.	116	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
North-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, 6 p. c.	23½	24½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	22½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	113	115
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	105	107
Ditto Extension	14½	15½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Ezenadna Port	119	121
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	143	145
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	143	145
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	168	170
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	139	141
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., 6 p. c.	15½	16½
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhemish	17	18
Ditto New	3	5
Ditto ditto 1872	3	5
East Argentine, Lim., 6 p. c.	103	105
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	112	114
Great Western of Brazil, 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 per annum	11½	12½
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	25	25
N. W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref	72	75
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. 2nd Pref	49	51
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	13	13½
Prov. Ore. Vitebsk 5 p. cent.	17½	18½
Rio de Janeiro and Sao Francisco	103	105
Riga and Dünaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	3	3½
Ditto Preference	3	3½
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian Guar. 7 p. c.	41½	42½
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	25	26
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	26	27
Southern Brazilian Rio Grand	22	22½
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	3	3½
Varna	10½	11½
West Flanders	12	13
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	111	113
West of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	98½	99½
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	5½	6½
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	2½
Van Diemen's Land	25	27

## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	55½	56½
Ditto Deferred	14½	15½
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	14
Indo-European, Limited	34½	35½
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	99	102
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	185	195
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	9	9½
Western Union of U.S. & M. Bonds	123	12

## BANKS.

Agra, Limited	8	8½
Alliance Limited	12½	13
Anglo-Austrian	8	9
Anglo-Californian, Limited	10	11
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	8½	9½
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5½	6½
Bank of Africa, Limited	5	6
Bank of Australasia	99	101
Bank of British Columbia	27	28
Ditto New Issue at 2 prem.	13	14
Bank of British North America	68	70
Bank of Constantinople	4½	5½
Bank of Egypt	—	—
Bank of New South Wales	64	66
Bank of New Zealand	23	24
Bank of Roumania	5½	6½
Bank of South Australia	25½	26½
Bank of Victoria	36	38
Central of London, Limited	10	11
Chart. of India, Aust., and China	23	24
Chart. Mer. of Ind., Lon., & China	16½	17½
Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8½	8½
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim	14	15
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	11½	12½
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart	32	33
Franco-Egyptian, issued at 5 pm.	—	—
German Bank of London, Lim.	10½	11½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. Corp.	52	54
Imperial, Limited	17	18
International Bank of Lond. Lim.	14	15
Ionian	15	16
Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet, L.	21	22
London and Brazilian, Limited	17	18
London and Hanseatic, Limited	10½	11½
London and Provincial, Limited	13½	14½
London and River Plate, Limited	16	17
London and San Francisco, Lim.	5½	6½
London and South-Western, Lim	21	22
London Bank of Mexico & South	—	—
America, Limited	3½	4½
London Chartered of Australia	23	24
London, Paris, and Am. Bank, L.	17	19
Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	—	—
Merchant, Limited	2½	3½
National, Limited	—	—
National Bank of Australasia	9	9½
Nat. Bank of New Zealand, L.	1½	1½
North-Eastern, Limited	5½	6½
Provincial of Ireland, Limited	19½	20½
Queensland National, Limited	12½	13
Standard of South Africa, Ld.	44½	45½
Union of Australia, Limited	65	69
Union of Spain and England, L.	5	6

## GAS COMPANIES.

Commercial, New Stock	205	210
Continental Union Limited	38	40
European, Limited	21	22
Gas Light and Coke A, Ordinary	232	237
Imperial Continental	212	216
South Metropolitan A	303	308

## CORPORATION STOCKS.

UNITED KINGDOM.	
Met. B. of Works 3 p. c. Stock ..	98½ 99
Com. of Sewers City London Scrip	100 100½
Corp. of London Bonds, 1886-88	99½ 100½
Ditto ditto 1891-95	100 101
Ditto 3 p. c. Bonds, 1912	95 98
Birmingham Corp. Stock, 1946	102½ 103
Bristol Corp. Deb. 3½ p. c. Stock	102 104½
Cardiff Corporation 3½ per cent.	97 97½
Glasgow Corporation 3½ per cent.	100½ 101½
Hull Corporation Stock ..	111½ 112½
Leeds, Corp. 4 p. c. Coa. Deb. Stock	102½ 103 ½
Liverpool Corp. 3½ p. c. Stock ..	102½ 103 ½
Manchester Corp. 4 per cent ..	117 118
Middlesbrough Corporation 4½ p. c.	103 105
Newcastle Corp. 3½ per cent ..	100 102
Nottingham Corp. Stock .. 3 p. c.	87 87½
Stockton Corp. 4½ p. c. Mortg. 1908	103 105
Wolverhampton Corp. 3½ p. c. Stk	98 98½
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.	
Boston (U.S.) 5 p. c. Stg. Loan, 1902	118 121
City of Auckland 6 per cent., 1872	110 120
City of Brisbane 5 per cent., 1891	103 105
City of Christchurch 6 per cent.	123 125
City of Dunedin 6 per cent., 1906	112 114
City of Hobart Town 5 p. c. 1930	111 113
City of Lond. (Ontario) 5 p. c. 1893	104 106
City of Melbourne 5 p. c. 1896-1907	108 113
City of Montreal 5 p. c. Sterling	105 107
City of Ottawa 6 per ct. Sterling	113 115
City of Providence 5 per cent. ..	103 110
City of Quebec 6 per cent. Sterling	107 109
City of Sydney 5 per cent. ..	112 114
Melbna. Harb. Trust Com. 5 p. c.	112 114
Otago Har. Brd. 6 p. c. (Deb. Reg.)	103 105
City of Toronto 6 p. c. Stg. Deb.	109 116
City of Wellington (N. Z.) 6 p. c. 1907	114 116
New York City 6 p. c. (Ex. 41) ..	133 138 p. c.
St. Louis City 6 per cent. ..	107 112 p. c.



**COLONY of NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
CITY of SYDNEY LOANS for £370,000, in FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—Issued under the authority of Acts of the New South Wales Legislature, No. 36; 41 Victoria, No. 11; and 50 Victoria, No. 13; under which Acts the sums borrowed are secured upon the corporate rates and revenues of the City Council from whatever source arising.

Minimum Price of Issue: Par.—Interest payable 1st January and 1st July, by coupons, at the Union Bank of Australia (Limited), London. Coupon for six months' interest, payable 1st July, 1887. Principal payable at par on 1st January, 1892, at the Union Bank of Australia (Limited), London.

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.**  
The UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA (Limited), the bankers of the Municipal Council of Sydney, invite TENDERS for the above-mentioned DEBENTURES, which are in sums of £1,000, £500, and £100, and have been issued under the Common Seal of the Corporation.

Tenders in the form annexed to the prospectus will be received at the Union Bank of Australia (Limited), London, not later than one o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., where and when they will be opened by the Directors, in presence of such of the applicants as may attend.

The Debentures will be allotted to the highest bidder, provided the price offered is not less than £100 for each £100 of Debenture.

Payment will be required as follows:—£5 per cent. on application, and on allotment so much as will leave £75 per cent., payable as follows, viz.:—£25 per cent. on Wednesday, the 27th April.

£50 Thursday, the 23rd June.

Allotment letters, endorsed by the allottees, will be exchangeable for scrip after payment of the instalment due on allotment.

Payment of the instalments may be made in full on any Monday or Thursday after allotment, under discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The Acts under which the loans are issued may be inspected at, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from, the

UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA (Limited),

1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.

London, 15th March, 1887.

**BANK of NEW ZEALAND.**

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly

of the 29th of July, 1861.)

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital, subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £625,000.

**DIRECTORS.**

J. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., President.

G. B. Owen, Esq.

J. M. Clark, Esq.

Sir F. Whitaker,

K. C. M. G.

**LONDON BOARD.**

Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., G.C.S.I.,

K.C.M.G., M.P.

Sir Penrose G. Julian,

K.C.M.G., C.B.

**Head Office, Auckland.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**

In Australia.—Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Sydney.

In Fiji.—Suva, Levuka.

In New Zealand.—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wellington, and at 97 other towns and places throughout the Colonies.

This Bank grants drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 1, Queen Victoria-street,

Mansion House, E.C.

**UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA,**

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000

Reserve Fund £930,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS on

DEMAND are granted on the Bank's Branches

throughout the Colonies of Australia, New Zealand,

and Fiji.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES are made

to the Colonies.

BILLS on the COLONIES are negotiated and

sent for collection.

DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods, on

terms which may be ascertained on application.

INSCRIBED STOCK DEPOSITS, bearing

interest at Four per Cent. per annum from date of

deposit, and transferable by ordinary deed, are also

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TUESDAY