

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

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COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-MORROW (Thursday), March 24, at 8.0. Bizet's opera CARMEN. Don José, Signor Ravelli; Escamillo, Signor del Puente; Michaela, Mdle. Marie de Lido (her first appearance); and Carmen, Mdme. Minnie Hauk (her first appearance this season). Mdle. Hayten will dance in the incidental Divertissement a Pas Espagnol, music by Anton Rubinstein. Conductor, Signor Loghede.

SATURDAY, March 26, Gounod's opera, FAUST. Faust, M. Stefano Caylus (his first appearance); Mephistopheles, Signor Foli (his first appearance this season); Valentine, Signor del Puente. Siebel, Mdme. Adelina Borghi; Martha, Mdme. Lattache; and Margherita, Mdme. Lilian Nordica.

MONDAY, March 28, CARMEN. Doors, open half an hour before the opera commences. Box-office daily, 10 to 5. Popular prices.

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DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.25; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. THE FORTY THIEVES. TO-DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25. 12th and 13th Performances. LAST NIGHTS.

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open to 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 (432nd time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, and EVERY EVENING, a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock by a new Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS, by Arthur Elwood. To conclude with a Musical Absurdity, CRAZED, by A. R. Phillips. Messrs. C. H. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hettie Gray, and Fanny Burrough, &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; Messdames 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; Messdames 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.

GAIETY.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS. — THIS EVENING at 8.0, MONTE CRISTO JR., by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. At 7.30, DIMITY'S DILEMMA, a new farce by Malcolm C. Salaman. Next MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, April 16th.

SAVOY.

SAVOY.—R. D'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.

ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARE and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8, will be acted LADY CLANCARTY, Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by Mr. Kendal, Messrs. Waring, Mackintosh, Cathcart, Bedford, Bauer, Mr. De Verney, W. Webster, Hendrie, Gould, Powell, Sims; Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. B. Tree, Miss Huntley, and Mrs. Kendal. Doors open at 7.30; Box Office 10 to 5. No fees.

OPERA COMIQUE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Last Three Nights. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, 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 (268th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD HOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Verne, Forsyth, and K. Korke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Ten Nights of A. W. Pinero's eccentric Comedy, IN CHANCERY, and Comedietta, MY COUSIN. Preceded each evening, at 7.45, by TWO BLINDS. Terry in Two Pieces Nightly.

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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 Lewis, 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.

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

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MURRAY'S MAGAZINE,

No. 4, APRIL, 1887,

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

THE TRUE ANSWER TO MR. MORLEY.

LAST night's debate in the House of Commons was a good deal shorter than the debate of the night before; but in other respects it was little more pleasing. There was a look of business about it, but nearly the whole of what was said was beside the mark, and was known to be so. A few sentences at the end of Mr. BALFOUR'S speech, and the greater part of Mr. FINLAY'S speech, were relevant to the actual condition of Ireland. In all the rest of the six hours' discussion the main facts of the case were studiously ignored by one section of the Opposition and more or less honestly forgotten by the remainder. Mr. MORLEY'S elaborate recapitulation of one part of the evidence given before Lord COWPER'S Commission could only be considered relevant to the discussion of Mr. SMITH'S motion by leaving out of sight facts which are patent to all mankind, and to which attention is emphatically drawn in the very document from which Mr. MORLEY was quoting. There is distress in Ireland, said that gentleman; there are tenants who cannot pay their rent; there are landlords who do not give such large remissions of rent as the tenants would like: these facts demand the attention of the Legislature, and we ought not to be called to consider any "coercive" legislation until we have had an opportunity of dealing with them. The one sufficient answer to Mr. MORLEY is, that the distress of a few and the discontent of many Irish tenants are not isolated facts to be considered without reference to anything else. They are the stock-in-trade of a political conspiracy. They are minor incidents in a condition of things of which the chief and essential characteristic is the predominance of a revolutionary agitation. Ireland is practically ruled by men whose desire for the extirpation of English supremacy has been avowed for years past. The Government have failed to break up this revolutionary organization, which is at the same time a tyranny; they now propose to ask from Parliament such powers as they have found to be necessary to enable them to do so. The urgency of such a demand is self-evident; and it is mere waste of time to interpose a discussion on the existence of agricultural distress in some parts of a country which is afflicted by a far more pressing and intolerable evil.

Unfortunately, both the Parliament and people of England forget what it is that we have to deal with in Ireland. Bewildering themselves with a variety of secondary matter, they lose sight of the "bottom fact" that Ireland is now, as it has been for nearly ten years, the scene of a political rebellion, which owes most of its successes to the fact that it is worked by agrarian means. Ireland has never been free from agitators who set before themselves the object of securing for that country practical independence. The Parnellite members are the representatives of the latest movement for that purpose. They have employed, in order to secure their object, many of the means which were adopted by the Fenians and other conspirators who have preceded them. But the distinguishing mark of their agitation has been an appeal to the cupidity of their fellow-countrymen. They have enlisted the support of the peasants, to whom "national independence" was a matter of indifference, by an offer of the complete and gratuitous ownership of the land which they occupy. The device of appealing to the natural desire of poor men to acquire the property of other people, in order to secure support for a revolutionary movement, is not in itself a new one. But it has never been so effectively worked in Ireland as during the present agitation. The extraordinary benefits conferred upon the Irish tenants by Mr. GLADSTONE'S legislation encouraged them to believe in the promises of the anti-English agitators. The occurrence of a period of agricultural depression which extended to Ireland as well as to England has increased the disposition of the tenants to yield to the arguments addressed to their desire for other people's property. There is no class deriving its support from the land in any part of the United Kingdom which has not suffered in consequence of the "depression." Throughout England rents have been difficult to pay and difficult to collect; and both landlords and tenants have sustained bitter losses. But Irish distress differs from English distress, because it is being exploited by political conspirators. Wherever the tenants are called upon to share in any degree the losses due to the fall of the prices of agricultural produce, these conspirators find men more ready to listen to the bribe of promised spoliation, and more willing to support a political movement to which they are indifferent, on the condition of being protected from the payment of their debts and enabled to appropriate the property of their landlords. The strength of the revolutionary movement is increased by the addition of numerous recruits, while the number of those who are

faithful to the existing constitution is diminished by the ruin and disappearance of impoverished landlords.

The supremacy of the National League could never be kept up without the commission of outrages and the establishment of a system of terrorism sanctioned by outrages. But the fact that actual outrages are comparatively rare, and that the League relies chiefly on its old appeals to cupidity, does not prove that the danger from the political conspiracy is a small one. On the contrary, the revolution headed by Mr. PARNELL was never stronger than it is to-day. This is not a time, then, for paltering attempts to pacify and conciliate the conspirators. It is a time for stern and vigorous action. If every tenant in Ireland were presented with the freehold of his holding to-morrow, Mr. PARNELL and his friends would remain unsatisfied, and would only redouble their efforts to make Ireland practically independent. They would be encouraged to defy the law if possible more openly than before. The Irish rebellion would assume proportions to which even the optimism of the feeblest of Mr. PARNELL'S dupes in England could hardly continue blind. It is not for the sake of the Irish tenants, it is for the sake of Irish independence, that the National League is working in Parliament and elsewhere. The Parnellite members, who pretend to regard the relief of distressed tenants as an end and not as a means, can hardly have expected their dramatic efforts to be taken seriously. Unfortunately many English Radicals are ready to take part in the travesty, and others are only too willing to be deceived. But it is the duty of all opponents to the cause of rebellion in Ireland not to lose sight of the true facts of the situation, nor to forget that the business now before the Government is the suppression of a conspiracy the one great aim of which is the destruction of English rule in Ireland.

FREE TRADE AND SOCIALISM.

FROM an Extreme Radical we receive the following remarks: in which, as it seems to us, there is a great deal of truth, which they may admit who are most convinced of the madness of Socialism.

It is a curious fact, and one which Liberals will not care to acknowledge; but free trade has had more to do than landlordism with the recent growth of Socialistic principles in England. Ask William Morris, and he will tell you that it is competition, or commercialism, against which he has declared war. Consult Mr. Hyndman, and he will say that the nationalization of the land is quite a minor desideratum compared with the nationalization of capital. Refer to Mr. Champion, and it is at the door of the *nouveaux riches*, rather than at that of the old aristocracy, that he will probably lay the blame of all our social ills. Speak to the "horny-handed son of toil;" and if he has had experience of town and country, the chances are that it is against the bargainer for cheap factory labour, rather than against the good-natured if somewhat too slow-moving squire, that he will direct his invective.

This is said not from any particular love of landlords, or any want of appreciation of the great services that have been rendered to the world by merchant princes and Goliath manufacturers, but because it seems to me to be the fact, and a fact which can easily be accounted for. Let us cast our eyes back upon history, and we shall find that, in times admittedly less civilized than our own, there was more comfort, though of a rough kind, in the country than there is at present; and that, on the other hand, there was an entire absence of some of what are now the most crying social grievances. Prior to the beginning of the commercial era there was no overcrowding in towns, no stunting of the human form through overworking in unhealthy workshops, little prostitution, and much less of various other kinds of crime. True, there were drawbacks to existence which some might consider equally bad or even worse: human life was less sacred, for instance. But that is not the question: what I contend for is that the most serious of our existing social evils are the peculiar incidents, and in large measure the results, of our commercial development—just as deeds of violence and rude fare were the accompaniments and consequences of semi-barbarous feudalism. Putting it otherwise, we might say that commercialism has proved no more an unmixed blessing than feudalism was the unadulterated curse it is sometimes, ignorantly, represented to have been. Feudalism was an aristocratic or hierarchical form of Collective Socialism; and as such was productive of sympathy, though often of no higher kind than that which exists between a slave-owner and his slave. The very essence of commercialism, on the other hand, is assertive individualism, with its essential concomitants—selfishness, antagonism, and greed. We lost the good with the bad when we abolished feudalism. The problem now is, Can we reform commercialism so as to get rid of its evils at the same time that we retain its benefits?

What is generally true of the whole commercial competitive system is specifically true, and true in an aggravated degree, of free trade—namely, that it has fostered a spirit of unscrupulous and unfeeling rivalry among one class of our fellow-countrymen, while another, and that the much larger class, have been degraded to the position of commercial commodities or mechanical adjuncts. "Buy everything in the cheapest market" is the leading principle of free trade; and the free-trader obeys the injunction in buying labour, as he does in buying his material and his machinery. He buys the labour of women because it is cheaper than the labour of men; he buys child labour—wherever it can be used—because it is cheaper than either. He buys Irish labour because it is cheaper than English or Scotch; he buys German labour because, education considered, it is perhaps cheaper than any of the three; and if circumstances made it advantageous, he

would have no hesitation in buying the labour of coolie Chinese. And what is worst of all is that he cannot help doing so: for if he does not, his rival does, and so beats him in the life-and-death struggle which is euphemistically termed competition. In regard to hours of labour, the accommodation provided for workers, and all the other conditions of toil, the same impelling power is at work: who produces most cheaply is surest of success; and therefore it becomes all-important that rent should be kept as low as possible, and that the maximum amount of production should be screwed out of both machinery and men. A rigid application of these rules, coupled with the industry and enterprise which are characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, won for England the distinction of being the workshop of the world much to the glory and enrichment of the employers of labour but to the very doubtful advantage of the labourer. Now, however, English free-traders are discovering that the game of cut-throat competition is one at which others can play besides themselves. They began by educating the foreign workman in order to avail themselves of the cheap labour he was willing to provide; and now they find that they have also educated the foreign exploiter. Consequently what was formerly a purely domestic warfare has now become international, and the world is in a wild flutter as to who can buy and sell cheapest.

These are not intended as arguments in favour of Protection, any more than they are for reasons why we should return to feudalism. They are only reflections that go to prove how ineffectual any one shibboleth or change of system is as a cure for all our woes or a patent invention for hastening on the millennium. Let the commercial classes consider them, and they may learn one reason why Socialism is becoming rife in England.

B.

NOTES.

Mr. Smith made a sufficiently effective speech on introducing his motion yesterday. But the leader of the House is greatly in error if he supposes that the leader of the Opposition will be disconcerted by the quotations from his own speeches. Mr. Gladstone has gone back upon himself far too often to be put out because in 1881 he used the exact arguments which he opposes with horse, foot, and artillery in 1887. What though Mr. Gladstone in the former year *did* say that in circumstances parallel to the present it is the duty of the Government to do what Mr. Smith and his colleagues are now doing? Is not Mr. Gladstone assisting the objects of men whom he has described as marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire? Did he not declare himself a Home Ruler six months after asking the country to give him a decisive and overwhelming majority expressly that he might defeat Home Rule? Mr. Gladstone has long passed the stage when it is of any avail to convict him of inconsistency.

The rumours that the Bulgarian Regency are unable to hold the national party in check any longer have inherent probability. It is extremely likely that the Regents feel compelled to take some "extreme measure"—such as a proclamation of independence for the United Provinces. The hypothesis gains force when we find that the Sophia Government is engaged in buying war material abroad. We hear that "a Commission of Bulgarian artillery officers was in Vienna yesterday buying arms. To-day it left for the Krupp foundry at Essen, where it will order 25,000 shells. Another military Commission is soon to arrive in Buda-Pesth to purchase 600 Hungarian horses at £24 each." The Bulgarian Regents are cautious men, not overburdened with money. If they are buying arms and ammunition, the presumption must be that they think they will have need of them.

"American Sympathy with Ireland" is the heading which the *Daily News* puts over its account of a meeting held in New York yesterday. The "sympathy" in question was manifested by about 3,000 persons, who assembled under the presidency of a newspaper editor "to protest against the coercive measures in contemplation towards Ireland." It would be very astonishing if, in a city with an Irish population of half a million, 3,000 people could not be got together to back up the Parnellite conspiracy. It would be still more surprising if there had been any difficulty in obtaining the assistance of an American politician or two anxious to catch the Irish vote, and a couple of newspaper men eager to push the circulation of their journals. The *Herald* (which has probably the largest Irish *clientèle* of any newspaper in the world) warns us that this enthusiastic meeting "indicates the real feelings of Americans on this matter." But the *Herald* knows well that the real feelings of real Americans, if they could venture to express them, would be strongly in favour of throwing three-fourths of the persons who composed yesterday's meeting into New York Harbour.

The English residents in Brussels are proposing to commemorate the Jubilee by erecting a monument to the memory of the British officers who fell at Waterloo. It is somewhat surprising that such a memorial was not erected long ago. The English colony in Belgium, if poor, is numerous; and, even should a monument not be raised upon the field of Waterloo, the three or four thousand Britons who permanently reside in Belgium would do themselves honour in raising a small sum wherewith to keep in order the graves of the officers who were buried in Brussels after the battle. The cemeteries in the Chaussée de Louvain and the Chaussée

d'Alvemberg contain the much-neglected tombs of many of these brave men. In the former is buried Sir William Howe de Lancey, Quartermaster General of the Army, who died a few days after the battle; in the latter lies the Duke of Wellington's aide, Sir Alexander Gordon, whose monument near the Lion Mound is one of the conspicuous objects on the field. Most of the English people who visit "Paris in miniature," are unaware of the existence of these tombs; hence perhaps their sad neglect.

It was very odd yesterday at half-past one, when the House rose after its all-night sitting, to hear the familiar question of "Who goes home?" considering that in three hours the House would meet again. As a matter of fact most of the members remained in the House. Of course all the machinery of Parliament was thrown out of gear. The printing of the "Votes and Proceedings" had to be delayed, for example; and between two and three o'clock the whole building was in the possession of the army of sweepers, washers, etc., who usually perform their duties early in the morning. One member was heard to complain (somewhat unreasonably) that "they hadn't even taken the old quills away and brought new ones."

Mr. Goschen is a patron of education as well as a Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in the latter capacity he is lucky enough to have a prospective surplus. Consequently the appeal of the Victoria University for a grant in aid does not go unanswered. Professor Ward, the Vice-Chancellor, has just been informed that his university will receive the small sum of £2,000 per annum; which is all it asks for. This is perfectly right. The new *alma mater* of the Lancashire folk has done excellent service already; and its efficiency ought not to be hampered for want of such an insignificant sum as two thousand a year.

The Kaiser's birthday was something like a celebration. Nothing was wanting to it. Such a concourse of kings, queens, and princes as is now assembled at Berlin has not been seen in any capital since the days of the Congress of Vienna. But these royal personages, with their gala carriages and gorgeous retinues, are only one element in the great function. There are Court balls and ceremonials, and a good deal of the pomp and pageantry of war, of course. But the most remarkable feature is the rejoicing of a whole population, giving vent to its feelings without stint or measure. The Germans take more to rouse them to enthusiasm than the southerners; but they can keep at the boiling point longer. They have lost their heads—and no wonder—over their stout old Emperor during the present week.

Anecdotes about the Kaiser are flooding Germany just now. One, which has already been in print several times, will strike the believers—in small body—in palmistry. It reminds us of the late Lord Lytton's famous (and correct) horoscope of Disraeli. It is said that before the war of 1870 King William, wandering among the groves of Baden-Baden, had his "fortune" told by a gypsy girl, who was quite ignorant of his identity. She declared that she saw in his hand a great (*i.e.*, imperial) crown; and that he would do famous deeds and live to be ninety-six, though his later years would be full of trouble. It is said that many years later the Emperor, on permitting his hand to be examined by an Austrian countess who understood palmistry, was again informed that he would live to be ninety-six.

A correspondent writes:—The pay of a French officer, as set forth in your interesting article of Friday, is certainly low; yet it is considerably higher than that of officers in the service of some other European States. Take, for example, the professional income of the Russian infantry officer. Passing out of one of the war schools, he gets as an ensign only £48 6s. a year; as sub lieutenant he receives £51 10s.; as lieutenant his pay is £54 15s.; as second captain it is £59 11s.; and as captain it is but £64 8s., as compared with the French captain's £128. The lieutenant-colonel gets £93 8s. in Russia, £233 in France, and £328 10s. in England.

No wonder Mr. Hyndman failed to make a hit in Birmingham the other day. Disloyalty is evidently not a theme for the men of the midland capital just now. One might almost as well talk Republicanism "Unter den Linden;" though it would be advisable for anybody contemplating *that* feat to insure a comfortable provision for his family first. As for "Brum," it may have its faults; but shabbiness isn't one of them. There's nothing mean about Birmingham. Having invited a royal guest, they proceed to entertain her royally. The citizens of Birmingham have come forward like men. The money that has been made in screws, hydraulic pumps, imitation jewellery, gas-pipes, and cheap guns is being poured out like water. They have rigged up a sumptuous suite of reception-rooms for her Majesty; and according to veracious reports have decorated their city in a way which considerably enhances its beauty. The notion of making triumphal arches of steel pens, bayonets, and other articles of local manufacture is ingenious and characteristic. Altogether, we congratulate Bir.

mingham on its loyalty and its "exuberant resources." We may have had to gently censure Birmingham from time to time; but nobody ever doubted its energy, public spirit, and "go."

The Himalayan Buddhist States are showing considerable alacrity in acknowledging China's reassertion of her ancient suzerainty over them. Not long ago the Bhootanese agreed that their nominee for the office of Deb Rajah should be subject to the approval of the Chinese Resident at Lhasa; and now Nepal is fitting out a Mission to Peking with a tribute-offering to the Emperor of China to mark the eighth year of his reign. Even England is now a tributary of China—in respect of Burma. The Nepaulese Mission consists of an envoy, assistant envoy, interpreter, and servants; and is to proceed by way of the Tibetan capital, where it will be duly entertained, and then sent forward by way of Szechuen.

An English poet is said to have received a tempting offer from an enterprising London firm of soap manufacturers who wish to celebrate the Jubilee. He should take it into serious consideration, for eminent poets are understood to have written to order before now. Longfellow once had a letter from a would-be customer, who said, "Imagine yourself young again, and deeply in love with a young lady who has promised to be your wife. Then write me such a poem as you would write for yourself. State terms by return." Nothing could be fairer than that. The subject was enough to inspire any poet; and the Society of Authors itself could not have objected to the businesslike tone of the communication.

The aid both of Parliament and the *Times* having been called for to strengthen the hands of the police in their contest with the open violence and outrage that rages (so we are given to understand) in the once peaceful district of Bayswater, Mr. Munro, Assistant Commissioner of Police, explains this morning the real condition of affairs, and reduces the number of cats on the roof to precisely four. In all Kensington, Paddington, and Notting-hill, there have been only four robberies with violence in the last six months. In two cases the thieves were arrested and the property recovered; in a third there are now prisoners awaiting trial. The fourth robbery happened in a fog so thick that the lady robbed is apparently unable to identify her assailant.

Of late years the Ostend route to the Continent has fallen greatly in public favour. The boats were distinctly inferior to the new and swift vessels that ran to Flushing on the one side and to Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe on the other. Moreover, departures for London at 8 A.M. and arrivals there at 3.45 A.M. were hardly likely to be popular with many people. But from the 1st of April next all this is to be changed. New steamers of a speed of eighteen to twenty miles an hour are to be put on to the line. There are to be three services each way daily instead of two, the earliest leaving London at 9.40 instead of 8 A.M. as at present, and a second not leaving till 1 P.M. As only four hours are allowed for the Channel passage, as against five and a half with the old boats, the day mail will be delivered as early as ever in Brussels and Antwerp. Continental railways seldom introduce improvements in traffic arrangements before the month of June; but by that time, no doubt, much needed alterations will be made in connection with the Ostend boats both to Berlin and Hamburg on the north and to Cologne and Luxemburg to the south. The Flushing company also promise a daylight service this summer.

DOING OUR BUSINESS.

A FORTNIGHT ago we printed some particulars relative to the Société Agricole Anglo-Belge which is now in course of formation at Antwerp for the supply of market-garden and farmyard produce to the London markets. We now learn that the company is to be definitely constituted at the end of April, and that it will commence operations immediately after. The work of organization is already far advanced. Agreements have been entered into with a large number of cultivators to supply stated quantities of vegetables, and a fluctuating quantity of other produce—such as eggs, poultry, and game. As regards vegetables, the company has decided that it will buy only the very best; and, with so highly cultivated a country as Belgium to draw upon, there will be no difficulty about picking and choosing. Thus there is reason to hope that London will not be flooded with cheap and flavourless foreign vegetables, as it has been with the anything but palatable Russian hares and Scandinavian ptarmigan. The experiment is to be purely tentative. Only 10 per cent. of the company's nominal capital—£48,000—is to be called up; and if £1,600 shall have been lost by the end of the year, the company is to go into liquidation. But, as we have before pointed out, there is every reason why the enterprise should succeed.

It is commonly supposed that Belgium already sends large quantities of market-garden produce to England; but, as a matter of fact, we receive at present less than half a million's worth of Belgian fruit, vegetables, and butter every year. The exportation from Holland is far greater. In 1885 we received from the Netherlands butter, butterine, onions, potatoes, other vegetables, nuts, and fruit, to the value of £4,843,000; while Belgium sent us only £473,000 worth, or less than 10 per cent. of the exportation of the northern Low Countries. But it is to be remembered that over four millions

of the Dutch figures relate to butter and butterine; and we gather that at present it is not proposed to seriously compete with Holland in the exportation of products of the dairy: indeed, Belgium is much better adapted for the growth of fruit and vegetables than for the production of butter. It is the intention of the directors of the Société Agricole Anglo-Belge to make contracts only for very short periods, to the end that they may both buy and sell to the greatest advantage. It is understood that although the company will not for some weeks to come be definitely constituted, arrangements have already been made for "feeling" the London markets immediately. Agents have been appointed, and satisfactory terms arranged with the Great Eastern Railway.

If a sum of less than £5,000 be deemed adequate to make an experiment of such magnitude in Belgium, very little more should be necessary to make a similar experiment in England. The task is beset with greater difficulties here than it is in Belgium, no doubt. Our farmers do not go to work in the way that their rivals do, nor is it possible for them to entirely follow the methods of *petite culture*; but surely they can produce vegetables, fruit, poultry, and eggs of quality and in quantity sufficient to compete with this Antwerp enterprise? If restrictive covenants bar the way to the growth of food which, once the middleman is dispensed with, can be sold at a profit, landlords will be very ready, in their own interest, to waive those restrictions. Experience has proved the impossibility of producing eggs and poultry in large quantities at a profit; but in farming, as in other matters, "many a little makes a mickle." The provision of the capital necessary for growing market-garden stuff is a matter of some difficulty; but it is unreasonable to suppose that a determined and well-organized effort to feed ourselves would be permitted to languish for want of capital, since it is clear that considerable profits are to be derived from intelligent enterprise in this direction. But good organization and administration are the first essentials for the success of any scheme of this character; and it is precisely because the Belgians are organizing their enterprise so cleverly that it promises well.

AN EMPRESS ON DRESS REFORM.

THE Empress Harou-ko, of Japan, has, as is well known, greatly interested herself of late years in the question of dress-reform. Quite recently she delivered a lecture upon this subject in Tokio; and, seeing that Empresses do not often give lectures, the following translation of what her Majesty said may be of general interest. It should be premised that "sitting etiquette" and "standing etiquette" are terms that have been adopted to describe the old and new regulations for the conduct of ladies at the Court of the Emperor Muts-Hito.

"In ancient times," said the Empress, "the dress of Japanese ladies consisted of an upper garment or wrapper, and a petticoat. During the reforming reign of the Emperor Kōtoku, a decree was published prescribing one hard-and-fast fashion of Court costumes for women. A similar decree was issued by the Emperor Ito. Subsequently, under the Emperor Genshō, ladies were forbidden to fold the left sides of their wrappers over the right sides. Still later, under the Emperor Shōmu, a decree was promulgated through the empire directing all women to adopt a newly devised style of clothing. This costume was to consist of a wrapper and a petticoat. Some ladies went so far as to wear two petticoats; but this practice was speedily put down by law. And thus, all through the Middle Ages, our women, in town as well as in the country, used to wear a single petticoat, which was scarlet in colour. When dissensions about the succession broke out in the imperial family, and led to the formation of rival Courts in the north and south, the country became for a long period the scene of continuous commotions; and, owing to the lamentable circumstances of the time, our women were at last obliged to content themselves with nothing more than a wrapper. After the conclusion of the troubles, they continued, in pursuance of the habit that had thus been forced upon them, to dispense with the petticoat and to wear only a wrapper, so that the lower limbs were partially uncovered.

"In more modern days, since the time of Euho, the chief change has been the gradually broadening of the waist-sash, which finally assumed its present form. But a costume consisting of a wrapper without a petticoat is very unsatisfactory, and ought to be supplanted by one more nearly resembling the ancient style of dress. And, as the progress of civilization has now led us to a point to which the country in all its history has never before attained, 'sitting etiquette' can no longer be tolerated in society. The circumstances of the time necessitate the introduction of 'standing etiquette' at the court of Naniwa.

"Now, if we examine the costume of the women of the West, we shall find it to be in fact the same costume—consisting of over-garment, or wrapper, and petticoat—that was of old worn by the ladies of this country. We shall find also that it not only fulfils the requirements of 'standing etiquette,' but that it greatly facilitates change of attitude and movement of the limbs.

"It will therefore suit both our purposes to borrow the patterns of our costumes from the prevailing fashions of the West. But when we introduce this reform in dress we must see that we use as much as we possibly can the home-made fabrics of this country. If we use only our home-made stuffs, the reform of which I speak will give an impetus to the manufactures and fine arts of Japan, and will at the same time be of no small benefit to the merchants and manufacturers. The movement will thus be advantageous in more ways than one. In making the transition from an old to a new order of things, it is, I know, very difficult to avoid unnecessary expense. Yet, if each one of you pays proper attention to the proportion that exists between your means and your position, and if each one of you studies simplicity and shuns extravagance, it will be possible to gain the wished-for result. Since I have undertaken to speak on the subject of the reform of women's dress, I feel it my duty to give expression to these opinions and desires of mine."

HOW IS IT TO END?

WE have received the following communication from a distinguished member of the Roman Catholic Church:—

Whether or not it be true, as reported in the *Débats* of a day or two ago, that Dr. Schlözer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has proposed to the Pope a European Congress for the solution of the Eastern Question, at the head of which Congress should be his Holiness himself, the rumour reminds us of a necessity which is ever becoming more pressing, and of an ultimate possibility which seems less and less remote. There are many signs that the prophecies of those who foretold that the political as well as the ecclesiastical influence of the Pope would be greatly increased by his ceasing to hold rank and rivalry with temporal Princes are likely to be fulfilled. If the world is not in the end either to explode like a bombshell or to become the appanage of a single absolute despot, some means must be found before very long of lessening the risks of war or of stopping them altogether; and the reference by common consent of cases of war to an ultimate umpire, assisted in his decisions by arguments proposed, in open counsel, by the differing parties, seems to be the only conceivable mode of attaining this end.

Of recent years vast and probably atiding changes have come over the spirit and circumstances of the Catholic Church. One Government after another has broken off from its allegiance; and it can scarcely now be said that France, Spain, and Italy are politically more Catholic than Germany or England. Again, if the nominal Catholics of the former countries are more numerous than those of the latter, the balance is in a very considerable degree redressed by the greater weight, earnestness, and higher culture of the English and German members of the Church; and thus the chief cause of jealousy as to the partiality of the Pope, should he ever be called upon to act as umpire, has been much diminished, and is yearly diminishing. Again, the spirit with which the visible Catholic Church has regarded the rest of the world is even more changed, of late years, than that with which the latter was wont to envisage the former. The irreversible dogmas of the Catholic Church are very few, and of these only a number that can be counted on the fingers of one hand are opposed to those of the mass of other Christians; and these, as they are better understood, are found to be very much less unlike common opinion, and far less powerful for practical mischief, than used to be supposed. For example, one of the only two great dogmas which have been decreed since the Council of Trent—namely, the Immaculate Conception—is beginning to be understood among Protestants as being nothing more nor less than the belief which at least every two non-Catholics out of three hold concerning every infant that is born into the world. Again, the hostility of all other religions to the Catholic Church, which was naturally aroused by the notion that every one not belonging to that Church was believed by it to be lost, is becoming very much allayed by the discovery that by the Catholic Church, in this sense, is meant that invisible body to which the true Catholic of the visible Church holds that every Christian belongs who believes and does his duty according to the best light that is in him. A wide acquaintance with Roman Catholics cannot but result in the discovery that, in exact proportion to their opportunities of knowing what is the true mind of their Church on this matter, they are liberal concerning it, and that, as a well-known Jesuit recently said in a sermon at Farm-street, "There are no theologians so strict as nursery-maids." Another great obstacle to the sympathetic working together of Catholics and Protestants is being daily removed by their free intercourse, whereby the latter are coming more and more to learn that the former are not much better than themselves. It cannot but soften the most religious tradesman's heart to find that his brother-tradesman, who holds the Catholic faith, will, as a rule, cheat as readily as he will himself; and such differences of opinion as the holding by one party that lying is a venial sin and detracting a mortal one, and, by the other, that the guilt of these actions is exactly the reverse, cease to be injurious to amicable relations when it is observed that Catholics and Protestants as a rule are equally given both to lying and detracting.

While, then, war is rapidly becoming a more and more devastating and intolerable evil, while hosts that count by millions are even now confronting each other with uplifted arms that "mean no second blow," the world seems to be growing ripe for a solution which has hitherto in its recent history been impossible. It may be a good while yet, and Europe may have to be deluged several times with blood, before the necessity is felt to be hard enough to enforce recourse in case of quarrel to an umpire; but, when that time comes, who will there be that can be qualified for that position but one? Who will be found sufficiently disencumbered of personal interests and political partialities, and at the same time possessed, by his position, of a guarantee of sufficient knowledge and statesmanship for the post? That his verdict would be infallible, no one, not the supposed umpire himself, would pretend; but in all worldly matters the question, in such cases, is only one of more or less fallibility; men in all conditions select their guides and advisers only on a reasonable presumption of their wisdom; and there are some circumstances in which the acceptance of the verdict of acknowledged unwisdom would be preferable to the alternative mode of settlement.

Should such a method of putting an end to war ever be adopted, its sanction must still be force: since the umpire would not be a Hildebrand exercising an irresistible sway over the conscience of the world, but only a statesman whose authority would rest on the probability of superior impartiality, coolness, and opportunities of knowledge; and his awards could only be carried out by a consensus of nations leagued together to punish any member of the confederation which should refuse to acknowledge his authority. But the force which each nation would need to maintain for this purpose, and to preserve domestic order, would be very different in amount from that universal armament which now drains the world's life more effectually than the chronic wars of olden times drained it. There would be no great difficulty, probably, in maintaining the popularity of such a mode of settlement, were it once established; for the arguments brought in council for and against each award would be public, and the umpire's summary of his reasons similar in form and exhaustiveness to those which now accompany the publication of the confirmation of a dogma.

THE SIGN-LANGUAGE OF EASTERN TRADERS.

IN the customary open-air markets of Eastern countries—especially in those devoted to transactions in hides, leather, wool, grain, and fruit—it is no uncommon thing to see a couple of sedate-looking traders seated on the ground, each with his right hand concealed in his neighbour's capacious sleeve, and engaged, to all appearance, in squeezing each other's fingers. For a few minutes they will remain in this position, one nudging the other occasionally, but without exchanging a word; and then, rising, they will separate and go their way. Sometimes the performance is varied a little. A couple of merchants will stand in the middle of a brawling and gesticulating crowd by which they are surrounded and observed; one will raise the end of his long robe or unroll the muslin veiling his turban, and under cover of this the pair will begin to clasp hands and fingers as before. The spectacle is extremely funny to the Western traveller who does not understand what is going on; but in point of fact the traders are simply engaged in what they call "fixing the price," or bargaining, by means of a code of manual signs almost universally used by Eastern merchants, who are compelled to do much of their business in the open air, surrounded by people who are quite as curious about every affair in progress as the principals themselves. This system of dealing has been adopted for a very simple reason. Most ordinary transactions between buyer and seller in Eastern markets are carried on with a vast amount of noise, swearing, and gesticulation; but yet more remarkable is the active part taken in the negotiation by the spectators—the idlers, loafers, and busybodies, who abound in all Oriental markets. Every one has something to say, some advice to give or suggestion to make. And as the unwritten code of the East does not permit the parties to resent the meddling of the crowd, it is impossible, under ordinary circumstances, to arrange any matter of business without the knowledge of half the market. And so it is that Moslem merchants avail themselves of a code of manual signs, expressed by pressure of the hand or finger in concealment.

This code of mercantile signs is in general use throughout the southern parts of Western Asia, as well as in the harbours and trading stations of Arabia, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Eastern Africa. Apart from the secrecy it ensures, it has the advantage—since the signs are everywhere the same—of enabling traders of different nationalities, to whom the bazaar vernacular is unknown, to buy and sell without the aid of intermediaries. The practice has occasionally been referred to by observant travellers, though the signs themselves have never yet been described. They are extremely simple, few in number, and easily learned. To make a beginning, the would-be buyer opens the business with an offer to purchase, expressed by passing the palm of the hand sideways over the vendor's knuckles. If he grasp the first or index finger of the seller fully extended, the price offered is one, of whatever the coin may be in which tender is customary in the market. A single pressure underneath with the thumb makes this ten; a double pressure, distinctly given, one hundred. The first two fingers taken together signify two; pressure of the thumb underneath, once or twice, raising the figure to twenty or two hundred. In like manner, the first three fingers grasped by the buyer convey an offer of three, thirty, or three hundred; the four fingers, four, forty, or four hundred; and the whole hand five, fifty, or five hundred. The little finger taken by itself signifies six, sixty, or six hundred; the third or ring finger, seven, seventy, or seven hundred; the middle finger, eight, eighty, or eight hundred; and the first or index finger, bent—not extended as for "one"—is equivalent to nine, ninety, or nine hundred. Grasping the thumb alone is a tender of one thousand. Fractions are no less easily expressed. To signify one-half, the buyer passes the thumb sideways across the middle joint of the vendor's middle finger. The same movement in the direction of the knuckle means an addition of one-fourth; while in the contrary direction, towards the finger-tip, it is an offer of a quarter less. The whole nail of the forefinger grasped between thumb and index-finger means one-eighth more; the tip of the nail only, an eighth less.

These are the chief signs of this mercantile finger-speech, which can be made to indicate any numbers. For instance, to express 3,540 it is only necessary to grasp the vendor's thumb three times, the hand once, and then the four fingers together with a distinct single pressure. The sign for 96 is made by taking hold of the seller's index-finger, bending it in so doing, and then seizing the little finger. The sign for $7\frac{1}{2}$ would be given by grasping the little finger, then moving the thumb sideways across the middle joint of the first finger. To express the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$ it would only be necessary to give the sign for one (grasping the index-finger), and then that for $\frac{7}{8}$ less by taking hold of the tip of the nail. Of course the buyer, by this means, indicates the highest price he is disposed to offer; while the seller, through the same medium, makes known the lowest terms he is disposed to accept. Equipped with these signs, the Iranian trader from the Persian Gulf has no difficulty in exchanging commodities with the negro dealer from Kordofan and Sennar, and an Englishman, though ignorant of any Eastern tongue, could enter an Oriental market to-morrow and bargain with as much ease as a native of the country.

Disputes arising out of the employment of this manual code in bargain-making are not very frequent apparently. Mistakes are not easily made; for though the signs for one, ten, and a hundred—two, twenty, and two hundred, and so on, resemble each other somewhat, it must not be forgotten that the average prices in open market are well known, and that whatever fluctuations there may be range within narrow limits; so that no merchant would for a moment suppose any buyer was offering ten or a hundred times the average value of any goods in question. Where roguery is attempted, it is done, as a rule, by resorting to some device of another kind. For instance, a merchant who has disposed of a quantity of wheat at a low price will secure the services of a professional grain-measurer when making delivery; and these gentry are such practised hands at their business that they can, in measuring, make an enormous difference in favour of either buyer or seller, according as they are privately fed by either of the parties. Now and then, however, disputes as to the price offered and accepted do occur; and then the absence of witnesses, where the

bargain was made by signs, leads to awkward complications. But the legal code of Mahomedans is peculiar; and if, by requiring witnesses to prove a negative, it favours an unscrupulous complainant who is prepared to swear to the truth of his demand, it also suggests an easy way out of the difficulty to a defendant who is not over-scrupulous in resisting an unfounded claim. An instance in point:—A Bushire trader bargained for a number of sheep in the usual way for a certain price. Subsequently he came and demanded delivery at a rate one-fourth lower than was agreed upon. The vendor refused, and the buyer summoned him before the local court to enforce the contract as to price. The vendor, of course, had no witnesses to enable him to resist the demand; so he consulted a lawyer, who advised him how to act. He duly appeared before the Cadi next day and admitted the pursuer's plea as to the price settled between them. Then he swore, after Mahomedan fashion, that he had duly delivered the sheep. As the complainant could produce no witnesses to prove he had *not* received them, he was, of course, non-suited. In most disputes arising out of the employment of the manual signs between traders, the matter is settled by an appeal to the elders of the bazaar; and this, as a rule, is found satisfactory to both parties.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S STORY.*

GENERAL McCLELLAN had the misfortune to lose by fire the manuscript of a first book of memoirs on his campaigns. He was therefore compelled to do his task over again—probably with diminished spirit, and under the depression such an accident would naturally cause. It is at least fair and reasonable to suppose so, and, if his book is somewhat heavy, to give his memory the benefit of the supposition. Happily the documentary proofs on which he relied had not been lost; and, being resolute that he should not stand before posterity without a witness, he set about drawing up another apology. It would seem to be less full than the first and is possibly more controversial. Time was becoming shorter with him, and he had to show that his failure was no fault of his. The task of editing was entrusted to Mr. W. C. Prime, an old and dear friend. It would be more than good-natured to say that it has been well performed. Mr. Prime has made his book rather by tagging things together than by working them together. The general narrative and the *pieces justificatives* appear side by side in slices. First comes a chapter of narrative; then one of private letters, excerpted and selected with a very proper regard for the feelings of private persons; then a chapter of official letters, orders of the day, despatches, and so forth, printed just as they might be in a Blue Book. In this way a considerable mass of evidence is collected which no historian of the war can neglect; but the book is swollen to excessive proportions by the introduction of much useless matter, and is so confusedly arranged as to approach to the condition described by Mr. Carlyle, in his own vehement way, as "amorphous blotch."

It is, however, a considerable feat of patience to get out of it a fairly clear idea of McClellan's own character and of the strength of the case he makes out for himself. We have called the book an apology not only because it is so avowedly, but because any memoir by McClellan must needs belong to that class of autobiography. He did his country great service; but both as a politician and as a general he ended by making a huge failure. According to his enemies, his want of success was due, in the first place, to his habit of allowing political considerations to influence his relations to the President; and, secondly, to the fact that, whatever his merits as an organizer may have been, he was a timid and dilatory general in the field. To the first of these charges McClellan and his friends answer, in substance, that he was right, since Mr. Lincoln's politics were unwise and unpatriotic. To the second he and they reply that the failure in the Peninsula was due to the stupid and perverse interference of the authorities at Washington. In the heat of his wrath during the seven days' fighting round Richmond, the General accused Mr. Stanton on paper, and in good set terms, of a deliberate intention to bring about the loss of the army. Mr. Prime, in his introduction to this book, repeats and amplifies the accusation. The quarrel is not one that does any honour to the soldiers and politicians of the Federal party. Concerning the merits of it, nothing more apposite can be quoted than the good old phrase, that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. It is plain that McClellan soon lost the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, even if he ever fully possessed it. Neither can there be any doubt that Mr. Stanton loved him not at all and was nowise loth to do him an ill turn. The unfairness and folly of depriving him of McDowell's division, when he had been allowed to begin his advance on Richmond in full confidence that this important body of troops would be left at his disposal, are beyond question. All this, however, falls far short of proof that Mr. Lincoln's advisers were engaged in a plot to bring about what might be a ruinous defeat in order to discredit a Democrat general. Such charges are hardly sane. The President and his advisers were ignorant in military matters and distrustful of McClellan; but they did no more to ruin him than civilian rulers have often done with generals who have none the less contrived to justify themselves by victory. Why it was that he failed to prove himself in the right in the one way which would have made literary apologies superfluous, is a question which can be confidently answered with the help of the evidence given in these pages. It is clear from his letters and narrative that he had at once an absurd under-estimate of the abilities of such men as Joseph Johnston and General Lee, and a wildly exaggerated notion of the extent of their material resources. It would be pathetic if it were not almost ridiculous to see how confidently he prophesied his complete and easy victory over the "rebels." Withal, too, McClellan was one of those generals who cannot move without

a vast apparatus of men and material. When he did move, it was slowly and with timidity. Remembering that, even when deprived of McDowell's corps, he was still superior in numbers to his enemy, and that he was thoroughly outmanœuvred in front of Richmond, it seems doubtful whether he could have succeeded even with all the forces he was led to believe he would have at command. On the whole, his apology leaves the impression that, although he was an indefatigable worker and a good organizer, he was not the general to meet Lee.

His private letters do something to explain the dislike he inspired in Mr. Lincoln. He came to Washington with a hearty contempt for the politicians. This opinion may have been well founded, but the politicians could hardly be expected to like it. Again, he had a way of talking, in letters at least, about his readiness to take the place of Dictator and save his country, which, if it reached Mr. Lincoln's ears, as it probably did, must have sounded ominous. Even allowing for McClellan's strong personal feelings, the picture he gives of the Washington politicians does not raise our respect for the men to whom the Republic had to trust. Some of his stories are highly comic. There is an excellent picture of two intriguers in the story of how Stanton came to him and warned him against Halleck as "probably the greatest scoundrel and most barefaced villain in America." Next day came Halleck and warned him against Stanton in almost identical terms. Halleck he declares to have been "the most hopelessly stupid man" he ever met in "high position." While these gentlemen were confiding their sentiments to McClellan they were writing one another letters of gushing confidence. The General's opinion of the politicians was not without justification.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"The Blood Covenant." By H. Clay Trumbull, D.D. (George Redway.) Dr. Trumbull's idea is to bring out the antiquity and universality of the conviction that "the blood is the life," that "blood-transfer is soul-transfer," and that "blood-sharing, human or divine-human, secures an inter-union of natures. The bearing of these old beliefs upon the doctrine of the Atonement becomes sufficiently obvious; while the Eucharistic ritual acquires a new significance when viewed in the light of traditions which are seen to be the common heritage of our race. These, again, can be shown to have a foundation in recognized physiological facts. The last word of science upon the subject of blood-transfusion has not, of course, been spoken; but the reserve of some eminent medical authorities is at least suggestive. More than two centuries ago Robert Boyle was moved to inquire how far the nature or the characteristics of an organism could be affected, in blood-transfusion, by the nature or the characteristics of the donor of the transfused blood; in regard to which and similar questions Dr. Roussel, of Geneva, lays it down that "no one has been able to give any positive answers to them, based upon well-conducted operations . . . they still await solution in 1877, as in 1667." The lectures which compose the bulk of this volume were originally delivered to the students of the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia.

"The Buchholzes in Italy." By Julius Stinde. Translated by Harriet F. Powell. (George Bell and Sons.) This is a good translation: the English at once conversational and correct, except in a rare instance or two, scarcely worth mentioning but for the general excellence of the work. Thus "Genovese" is too long and "capucin" too short by a letter; while "Victor Emanuel" offers a specimen of the compound mistake which may result from over-anxiety to be accurate. In the book itself we have a fresh sample of the kind of writing that suits the fashionable nation of the day. From the Iron Chancellor downwards they all like Dr. Stinde, who laughs at everything on earth save the German Empire, and takes no cognizance of things above the earth. It is a genial hearty laugh, too, with little of downright malice in it and plenty of fun; though the sketches strike one as clever rather than humorous. And the author suffers from an unfortunate notion that he has to say something smart in every sentence. Hence the statement that Ugolino was imprisoned "without a morsel of bread, without a drop of water, and nothing but an old bill of fare for him to read." The sorry joke is even worked out in detail. But on the whole we have seldom seen a piece of literary fireworks that was better sustained to the end.

"Jottings from Jail." By the Reverend J. W. Horsley. (T. Fisher Unwin.) This is a wonderfully interesting book, mostly made up of undeniable facts; the "late and last" chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison having used his opportunities of observation to the full. The weak side of his opinions will be sufficiently indicated if we say that they point to compulsory white crosses and universal blue-ribbonism. No doubt the statistics of drink are enough to set philanthropists catching at almost any apparent remedy for the evil. Most saddening is it to learn that during the year 1882, in the police divisions of Whitehall and Marylebone, more women were taken up for drunkenness than men; while on the separate charge of being drunk and disorderly the women preponderated in five of the metropolitan divisions: the aggregate being 5,501 females to 5,226 males. In this connection we note a curious case of which Mr. Horsley "had hope," though admitting that "on paper it sounded bad." She was thirty-two, divorced, dipsomaniac, and had twice attempted suicide—to give only a part of her record; yet she seems to have been doing well in a "refuge" when she suddenly came into a large fortune, "was promptly married, and was drunk on her wedding-day." In the matter of providing these refuges the national Church is honourably distinguished above all other communions; even as the nation has long shown itself the kindest both to prisoners and ex-prisoners. In dealing with the latter class we are not confronted with the difficulty which exists in America, where the trade-unions will have no "gaol-birds" in the shops they control. After recent revelations it is perhaps unnecessary to add that, humanely as our prison system is organized, the accommodation in police stations still leaves a great deal to be desired.

* "McClellan's Own Story." By George B. McClellan. (London: Sampson Low and Co. 1887.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE RUSSIAN PLOTS.—DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 23.—Intelligence received here from St. Petersburg announces the discovery by the police in several villas at Parglovo, a summer resort in the outskirts of the capital, of stores of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—The Sultan to-day sent a congratulatory telegram to the Emperor William on his ninetieth birthday anniversary; while Prince Selim, accompanied by Munir Pasha, called at the German Embassy to-day to congratulate Herr von Radowitz in the Sultan's name. This morning all the members of the Diplomatic Body, besides a large number of the German residents, attended a special service at the German chapel.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Turkish journal *Feridet ul Kakaik* has been suppressed for reproducing an article recently published by an Egyptian newspaper giving the Khedive the title of Sultan of Egypt.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The Queen left Windsor Castle this morning for Birmingham to lay the foundation-stone of the new Courts of Justice. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove from Windsor Castle to the Great Western Station, and left by special train at 10.35. A large number of persons assembled in the streets to witness the departure of her Majesty, who returns to the Castle this evening. The royal train arrived at Oxford a few minutes before noon. A large crowd had assembled on the platform, and the Queen was heartily cheered. At her Majesty's request, the Mayor and Mayoress of Oxford (Alderman and Mrs. James Hughes) were presented to her by Sir Henry Ponsonby.

A Birmingham correspondent, telegraphing at ten o'clock this morning, says:—A boisterous and wet night has taken the gloss off the town decorations. Flags and festoons look damp and bedraggled, and a great deal is wanting of the smartness everywhere evident yesterday. The spirits of the townspeople are correspondingly damped by the unfortunate change of the weather. The principal streets which wore such a festive aspect yesterday are now a pitiful spectacle. In New-street many of the long lines of floral devices suspended across the streets are blown away, and the streets are strewn with garlands and bits of bunting. Some of the large flagstuffs have been snapped, and innumerable flags have been torn from lines of streamers. The town is in momentary expectation of another heavy downpour. A very high wind is driving masses of dark cloud scudding across the sky, and all the flags left seem likely to be rent into ribbons. Workmen are busy in every street repairing the damage occasioned by the night's storm.

Noon.—There has been a most cheering improvement in the weather. The wind has kept off the rain and dried the decorations, and the sun has been coming out at intervals and making everything bright and animated. Thousands of people are pouring into the town by train and road, and the streets are thronged by crowds anxious to view the decorations before the closing of the barricades for the procession. The decorations are plentiful and tasteful. Some of them are illustrative of the industries of the town. One of these consists of a triumphal arch erected by the metal tube trades in Colmore-row, and within sight of the Town Hall. Tubes of all kinds—brass, copper, bronze, and steel—even and twisted, from the girth of a tree in thickness down to that of a pen-nib, go to make it up; and they have been arranged effectively as clustered columns resting on ornamental bases, and surmounted by beautiful capitals and canopies. Legends of "Welcome!" have been worked into the friezes. It is greatly admired. Another arch, which is erected in Corporation-street, is the work of the gun-makers. Its body is woodwork, but its ornamentation is a second example of the industries of the town. It consists of arms of all kinds arranged in ingenious trophies—every description of firearm, from the antiquated musket to the most modern breech-loader in all its varieties, and every kind of cutlass, bayonet, sword, and lance. At another point of the route the firemen have made an arch with their fire-escapes and ladders ornamented with their helmets, axes, and other appliances. They will man the arch as her Majesty passes. Of the general decorations the most effective are to be found in Corporation-street and New-street. The military, volunteers, and police are now taking up their station on the route, and the people are crowding into the balconies and securing places in the streets.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day announces the appointment of General Sankey, chairman of the Irish Board of Works, as Under-Secretary for Ireland in succession to General Sir Redvers Buller, and says:—"As Ireland is to have a period of quasi-military government, it is as well that the policy of her rulers should be typified by entrusting the principal civil office in the Executive to a soldier. It is not a good appointment; but it will do for the short time it will last."

General Sankey is a Tipperary man, and served through the Indian Mutiny, being recommended for the Victoria Cross, and was commanding engineer with the Afghan force. He had long experience as Under-Secretary, Indian Government Public Works Department.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The Central News says:—According to present arrangements, Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach will leave Victoria to-morrow evening for Queenborough, en route for Flushing and Cologne.

THE CRIMES BILL.

THE MOTION FOR URGENCY.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at twenty minutes past twelve.

Sir George Campbell resumed the adjourned debate on the Government's motion to give the Irish Crimes Bill precedence over other business. He claimed to occupy an impartial and independent position in the matter. He had had considerable administrative experience of the criminal law, and would support a Bill to strengthen it according as he thought it good or bad. He did not support the first Coercion Bill of the Liberal Government of 1881, as he thought it a bad Bill, and it proved to be an unfortunate Bill; but he supported that Government's second Coercion Bill, because he thought the circumstances of the country rendered it necessary. But it seemed to him that the circumstances of Ireland at present were not such as would justify him in supporting the Bill of the present Government. He could not therefore give it precedence; but he would support the amendment of Mr. John Morley for first dealing with the grievances of the Irish people. He did not think there was now such serious crime in Ireland as would justify a Coercion Bill. In his opinion combination of the tenants against the landlords for the protection of their rights was justifiable, and it was not a criminal offence in other countries. It was only a peculiar English law that made such a combination criminal; but we had abandoned it against trade-unionists. He also doubted whether boycotting was a criminal offence, for combinations among the upper classes of this country were not considered very criminal. In his opinion the grievances of the Irish people must be first remedied. He regretted the speech of the Chief Secretary last night, for it indicated a new policy and a new departure on the part of the Government. It was entirely a no-surrender speech. The Government's remedy was a homeopathic one which would not meet the disease in Ireland. He doubted whether a large scheme of purchase would be beneficial. The Irish tenants did not want an ownership that would come into effect forty-nine years hence. What they wanted was an immediate reduction of rent. He believed the Government were following a mad course, and he regretted it; for the Liberal party was not sufficiently united to take their place.

Mr. Bradlaugh blamed the Government for having wasted the time of the House hitherto at their disposal. The Government had changed their policy and conduct because they did not know, he would not say their own mind, but the mind of Lord Hartington, who was really charged with conducting the affairs of the nation. Mr. Bradlaugh went on to contend that the Crimes Bill was not at present necessary in Ireland. The Irish people were not in arms, nor were there armed secret organizations resisting the authority of the Government. What was wanted was to make the law such as would give the Irish people confidence in it as fair and just. Coercion had been tried more than eighty times in the century and had failed, and it would fail again. He spoke of the harsh way in which Irish tenants were treated; and as to land-purchase, he asked whether the Government believed that they would be able by it to give more to the improvident landlord or to put higher pressure upon the industrious tenant. The Government said the first necessity of every civilized society was that the law should be effective; he thought the first necessity was that the law should be just. The law was never effective in a civilized society when the great majority of the people believed that it was against them. He did not much believe in the doctrine of nationalities; but he did not see why we should oppose it in the case of the Irish people.

GALE AND SHIPWRECKS.

The heavy south-westerly gale which has been raging in London since early morning has once more demonstrated the scientific accuracy of the deductions drawn by meteorologists from the readings of the barometer and thermometer. Yesterday morning there was every indication of bad weather, and although the afternoon was very bright and sunny, a circumstance which seemed to contradict the predictions, an hour later there were some heavy squalls of rain and wind; while thenceforward, until the gale burst forth, the sky was black and leaden and rain fell at intervals. In the meantime there was a rapid fall of the barometer. Yesterday morning, the register was 29.40, and this was considered a low reading; but by nine o'clock this morning there had been a further fall of 33-100ths, the record then being 29.07. Within the same period the thermometer registered as high as 53 deg., as against 44 deg. on the previous day. Last night there was no lower record than 42 deg., and at nine this morning the mercury stood at 46 deg. These circumstances, taken in conjunction with the fact that the sun crossed the line on the 21st inst., were certain indications of what might be expected. In the London parks the gale has done a good deal of destruction to the trees, and throughout the metropolis damage has been done to houses.

This morning's report from the Meteorological Office says:—Since last evening fresh to whole gales from the southward have been experienced at most of our southern stations. Rain is falling in the north and east of England, and showers in several other localities. In the south of Ireland, however, the weather is fine. In the course of the past twenty-four hours heavy rain has fallen in many places; the largest amounts being 0.9 inch at Barrow-in-Furness, 0.8 inch at Holyhead and Roche's Point, 0.6 inch at Pembroke, and 0.5 inch at York, Scilly, Brest and Lorient. The sea is high in the Channel, and rather rough on our west and south-east coasts.

Official notice is given of some delay of telegrams to Ireland and the west and south-west of England.

The Ramsgate lifeboat *Bradford*, in tow of the steamer *Aid*, brought into in the harbour the captain and crew (five in all) of the schooner *Fairy Glen*, of Padstow, from Goole for Plymouth, with coal. The lifeboat went out at a quarter to five this morning, in response to signals from the North Sand Head, where the vessel went ashore. The men managed to save their kits, but the craft has become a wreck. Thousands of people assembled to witness the lifeboat's return. The Walmer lifeboat also went to the assistance of the vessel, and has put into Ramsgate Harbour until the weather moderates.

The barque *John d'Gaunt* was capsized in Penarth Dock, and her foretop-mast was carried away. The vessel had been relieved of her ballast, and was moored to booms by massive chains, which broke, and she fell over. The crew were rescued with difficulty.

Owing to the stormy weather, the steamer *Laura*, from Southampton, with mails and passengers for the Channel Islands, due at Guernsey at seven o'clock this morning, did not leave Hurst Castle until half-past seven A.M., and will, consequently, be eight or nine hours late. The mail-steamer *Cygnus*, due at Guernsey at six o'clock this morning, put back to Weymouth.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CANADA.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I gather from a letter received from an important source in Canada that there is a strong impression there that Sir John Macdonald, who will shortly come to London as High Commissioner for the Dominion, in succession to Sir Charles Tupper, who is to be the new Premier, will be appointed successor of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General, after spending a short time in England. It is also said that the present Government meditate raising Sir John to the peerage."

SIR CHARLES DILKE AS A JOURNALIST.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* writes:—"We have seen of late a member of one of the Irish parties in Parliament using his position on the press to make a personal attack on an Irish member of a separate class. Of this we are likely to see and hear a good deal more. Whatever might have been expected of the journalist in question, one certainly did look to Sir Charles Dilke, a man of education and culture and a past Cabinet Minister, for worthy conduct. The Baronet has for some little time past devoted himself to journalism, and, like Mr. T. P. O'Connor, contributes to a letter which appears in certain Radical journals. Sir Charles has, of course, not forgiven the public men and the newspaper editors who commented unkindly on his appearance in the Divorce Court last year. The little attentions in the way of criticisms then received he is repaying now with four-fold strength in his 'letter.' The editor of the *Chronicle* appears to have excited the wrath of Sir Charles, as he did that of Mr. O'Connor, and he has been singled out for contemptuous remarks."

AN AMERICAN COMMISSION OF COMMERCE.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—"President Cleveland has appointed an Inter-State Commerce Commission, composed of the following members:—Ex-Judge Cooley, from Michigan; ex-Congressman Morrison, from Illinois; Mr. Augustus Schoonmaker, from New York; Mr. Aldace F. Walker, from Vermont; and Mr. Walter L. Bragg, from Alabama. The three last-named members are prominent lawyers, and their legal experience will be of the greatest value to the Commission in its deliberations, which are expected to have a very important influence on the commerce of the States."

THE MURDERS IN PARIS.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris this morning says:—"Franzini, the suspected murderer of Marie Regnault, yesterday was subjected to a fresh examination, and repeated his confession respecting his relations with the woman Sabatier, at whose house he declares he passed the night on which the crime was committed. Franzini is, however, losing his composure. He is very depressed, and refuses all food."

THE SUPPRESSION OF BETTING IN FRANCE.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—"M. Pichon having given notice of an interpellation to the Government respecting the suppression of betting-stands on French race-courses, M. Goblet informed him that M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture, was studying the question with a view to ascertain whether it would be possible to relax the stringency of the new police regulations on the subject."

REFORMATORY SCANDALS IN FRANCE.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—"A telegram from Tours reports scandalous cruelties at the juvenile reformatory of Mettray similar to those recently committed at Porquerolles. The children were placed in dark cells with their arms tied behind their backs."

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

A Reuter's telegram from Breslau says:—"A fire broke out last night in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in this city, causing one of the steeples to fall. The efforts made by the firemen have so far succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the other tower, or to the interior of the sacred edifice."

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Union Steamship Company's accounts for the year 1886 have been balanced, and the directors have decided to recommend at the ensuing general meeting a payment to the shareholders of 16s. per share on the fully paid £20 shares, and 8s. per share on the new, or £10 paid shares, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

LINCOLN.

WELBECK PLATE. (About six furlongs).—Gervas (S. Loates), 1. Little Wenlock (Fagan), 2. Hygiene (F. Barrett), 3. The following also started:—Bonnie Lassie (Watts), Adelina (White), Rosalie (Morrell), Highflyer (G. Barrett), and Cottingham (Roberts). Betting: 2 to 1 agst Gervas, 9 to 4 agst Bonnie Lassie, 5 to 1 agst Rosalie, 10 to 1 each agst Hygiene and Adelina.

GAUTBY SELLING PLATE. (About five furlongs).—Castagnette (E. Martin), 1. Rosy Morn (Snowdon), 2. Shellfish (G. Barrett), 3. The following also started:—Brayley (Weldon), Fustanella (T. Loates), Beilby (J. Watts), Pro Bono (T. Cannon), Drumlanrig (Jessop), Sultry (Dunn), Altiora (Fagan), Pawney (Fittion), and Cockenzie (F. Webb). Betting: 15 to 8 agst Rosy Morn, 3 to 1 agst Castagnette, 4 to 1 agst Beilby, 100 to 8 agst Pro Bono, 100 to 7 agst any other.

LINCOLN CUP. (About five furlongs).—Maestrale (F. Barrett), 1. Missy Baba (Snowdon), 2. Galop (Robinson), 3. The following also started:—Caterham (Goater), Sunny Clime (Finlay), La Deva (G. Barrett), Laneham (F. Webb), The Page Gray, and Double First (S. Loates). Betting: 13 to 8 agst Maestrale, 15 to 8 agst Laneham, 10 to 1 bar two offered.

BETTING ON THE COURSE BEFORE THE RACING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—6 to 1 agst Fulmen (t), 100 to 15 agst Fullerton (t), 11 to 1 agst Isobar (t), 11 to 1 agst Castor (t), 100 to 9 agst Middlethorpe (t), 100 to 8 agst Pizarro (t), 100 to 8 agst Renny (t), 100 to 7 agst King Monmouth (t), 100 to 7 agst St. George (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Braw Lass (t and off), 18 to 1 agst Despair (t and off), 1000 to 30 agst Millstream (t f).

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—8 to 1 agst Fullerton (t), 25 to 1 agst Tib (t).

SANDOWN PARK.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (Two miles).—Aramis (Captain Jones), 1. Burton (Captain Lee Barber), 2. Nosegay (Mr. Coventry), 3. Seven started. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Aramis, 2 to 1 agst Nosegay, 3 to 1 agst Glenquoich, 7 to 1 agst Burton, 10 to 1 agst any other. Won by half a length; bad third.

GRAND MILITARY HUNT CUP. (About three miles).—Hohenlinden, 1. Maasland, 2. Harlequin, 3. Eight started.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The inquiry for money in the open market is slight, and short loans are quoted 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The rate of discount is easy at 1½ to 2 per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The tone of the Stock Markets is not so firm as at the opening, except as regards Foreign Securities chiefly, which show a fractional improvement on the firmness of the Paris prices. The English Funds maintain the advance of 1-16 to ¼ per cent. gained in the forenoon; but Home Railway stocks are weak on the traffic returns not coming up to expectations. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are rather dull, and Mexican Railway stocks show a relapse after the advance of yesterday. American Securities are an irregular and inactive market.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money have advanced ¼ to 102 to 102½ and 1-16 for the account (April), to 102 1-16 to 102 3-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. have improved ¼ to 101 to 101½; but New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are unchanged at 88½ to 89.

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

In Foreign Securities, Egyptian State Domain has advanced ¼, the Unified ¼, the Preference ¼, the Daira Sanieh ¼, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¼, Italian Five per Cents. of 1861 ¼, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16, the Tribute ¼, the Defence ¼, and Uruguay Unified ½; but Brazilian of 1883 has fallen ½.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¼, New York Central ¼, and Erie ¼; but the Second Mortgage has fallen ¼, Ontario ¼, Union Pacific ¼, and Wabash Preference ¼.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen to 32.35 per cent.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.		
Consols	102 1/2	102 1/2	Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Account (April)	102 1/2	102 3/16	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	103
Reduced Three per Cents.	101	101 1/2	Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	73 1/2	74 1/2
New Three per Cents.	101	101 1/2	Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	89	91
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents.	88 1/2	89	Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	64	66
India Stock Four per Cent.	101	101 1/2	Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	99 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto Three per Cent.	87	87 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper	69	69 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	100
Ditto 4 1/2 per Ct. Rupee Paper	71 1/2	72	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883	92 1/2	93 1/2
Bank of England Stock	293	295 xd	Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	102	103
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent.	107	107 1/2	Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	101	103
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Conversion	99	101
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	105	106	Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
N. S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-58-9-10	103	104	Ditto Six p. Cent. of 1895, June	108	110
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins.	97 1/2	98 1/2	Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	69 1/2	70 1/2
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118	Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	63	64
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	98 1/2	99 1/2	Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98 1/2	98 1/2
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120	Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	94 1/2	95
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	106	108	Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	75 1/2	76 1/2
AMERICAN SECURITIES.			Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97 1/2	97 1/2
United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds	110 1/2	111 1/2	Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	72 1/2	73
Do to Four per Cent.	130	132	Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	92	94
Virginia Funded Bonds	55 1/2	56 1/2	Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93 1/2	94 1/2
New York, Pennsylvania, and			French Three per Cent. Rentes	80 1/2	81
Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	48 1/2	48 3/4	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	107 1/2	108 1/2
Central Pacific Shares	38 1/2	38 3/4	Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	81	83
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92 1/2	92 3/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	63 1/2	64 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	29 1/2	29 3/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	62 1/2	63 1/2
Illinois Shares	133 1/2	134 1/2	Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	80 1/2	81
Lake Shore and Michigan			Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96 1/2	96 1/2
Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 1/2	98	Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28 1/2	28 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol.			Ditto of 1864	12 1/2	13
Shares	65 1/2	66 1/2	Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1886	103	105
New York Central Shares	115	115 1/2	Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15 1/2	16
New York, Lake Erie, & Western			Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13 1/2	13 1/2
100-dol. Shares	34 1/2	34 3/4	Portuguese Three per Cent.	54 1/2	55 1/2
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	74	75	Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92 1/2	93 1/2
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 1/2	102	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94 1/2	95 1/2
New York, Ontario, and Western			Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	94 1/2	95
Shares	28 1/2	28 3/4	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875	88	90
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	29	29 1/2	Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort.	99	101
Oregon and California Seven per			Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort.	90	92
Cent. Preference Shares	19 1/2	19 3/4	Spanish Four per Cent.	65 1-16	65 3-16
Pennsylvania Shares	59 1/2	59 3/4	Ditto Two per Cent.	46	47
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19 1/2	19 3/4	Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105	105 1/2	Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	22 1/2	23 1/2
Union Pacific Shares	59 1/2	59 3/4	Ditto Nine per Cent.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific			Ditto Six & Five per Ct. " 384	13 1-16	13 1-16
Ordinary Shares	17 1/2	17 3/4	Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	73 1/2	74 1/2
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 1/2	30 3/4	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	94	96
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.			Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	85 1/2	86 1/2
Caledonian	92 1/2	100 1/2	Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	57	57 1/2
Great Eastern	68 1/2	69	BANKS.		
Great Northern Ordinary	112	113	Anglo-Egyptian	26	27
Ditto A	103	104	City	18 1/2	19 1/2
Great Western	137	137 1/2	Colonial	34	35
Lancashire and Yorkshire	119 1/2	120 1/2	Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134	Imperial Ottoman	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ditto A	121 1/2	122 1/2	London and County	82	83
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord.	24 1/2	24 3/4	London and Westminster	63 1/2	64 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	107 1/2	107 3/4	London Joint Stock	37	38
London and North-Western	164 1/2	165 1/2	National Provincial (£125 paid)	50	51
London and South-Western	128	129	Union of London	35 1/2	37 1/2
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	76	MINING SHARES.		
Ditto A	41 1/2	41 3/4	Cape Copper	21 1/2	23 1/2
Metropolitan	111 1/2	112 1/2	Indian Consolidated	15-16	1 1-16
Metropolitan District	41 1/2	41 3/4	Mason and Barry	8 1/2	8 1/2
Midland	125 1/2	125 3/4	Montana	8 1/2	9
North British	101 1/2	101 3/4	Mysore Gold	6 1/2	7 1/2
North-Eastern	154 1/2	154 3/4	Oreogum Gold	3 1/2	3 1/2
North Staffordshire	93 1/2	94 1/2	Richmond Consolidated	4 1/2	4 1/2
South-Eastern Ordinary	128	130	Rio Tinto	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ditto Deferred	110 1/2	111 1/2	St. John del Rey	60	65
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14 1/2	14 3/4	Tharsis Sulphur	3	3 1/2
Ditto First Preference Stock	78 1/2	79	United Mexican	3	3 1/2
Ditto Second Preference Stock	63 1/2	64 1/2	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.		
Ditto Third Preference Stock	34 1/2	35	Anglo-American	34 1/2	35
Ditto Guaranteed	77 1/2	77 3/4	Brazilian Submarine	10 1/2	10 1/2
Canadian Pacific Shares	62 1/2	63 1/2	Consolidated Telephone	8 1/2	9 1/2
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares	23 1/2	24 1/2	Direct United States	10 1/2	11
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures	127	129	Eastern	11 1/2	12 1/2
Lombardo-Venetian	7 1/2	7 3/4	Globe Ordinary	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mexican Ordinary	63 1/2	63 3/4	Ditto Preference	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	121 1/2	121 3/4	India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and		
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref.	84 1/2	85	Telegraph Works	22	23
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual			Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Debenture Stock	121	123	Telegraph Construction	36	37
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.			United Telephone	12 1/2	12 1/2
Australian Agricultural	119	124	Western and Brazilian	7 1/2	7 1/2
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid)	2 1/2	3	TRAMWAY SHARES.		
Hudson's Bay	22	22 1/2	Dublin	10 1/2	10 1/2 xd
National Discount	10 1/2	11	Glasgow	12 1/2	13 1/2 xd
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61	Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10 1/2	11 1/2 xd
Royal Mail Steam	37	39	London	19 1/2	20
Suez Canal	82	82 1/2	London Street	19 1/2	20 1/2
			North Metropolitan	21	21 1/2

THE BEGINNING OF THE IRISH BATTLE.

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPECIAL REPORT.

When the House of Commons met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was a languid and a dissipated air about most of the members present. Some of them came in freshly washed and brushed, and trying to look as though they had not been sitting up all night; but the traces of the parliamentary debauch could not be concealed. As Monday's sitting came to an end at twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as Tuesday's sitting did not begin until two hours and a half later, there had of course been plenty of time to put the House straight and clear the benches and the floor of the torn scraps of paper and other rubbish which earlier in the day had given evidence of the prolonged struggle through the night; but the worn and jaded looks of members, the sleepiness of messengers and door-keepers and clerks, and the general feeling of depression which was infectious, and which seized upon everybody, whether they had joined in the all-night saturnalia or not, were things which could not be cleared away with a broom and shovel. For a long time the attendance of members was very thin. There were stretches of vacant places on the Ministerial benches and, though the Opposition mustered in greater strength, there was plenty of room to be found even there. The questions to Ministers failed to interest anybody. There were plenty of them; but those who put them seemed for the most part to be only imperfectly awake, and those who answered were not in a much more lively condition. Even an attempt on the part of the Parnellites, magnificently assisted as it was by Sir John Swinburne and Sir William Harcourt, to harass the Attorney-General for Ireland about the warrant of the Youghal coroner for the arrest of a refractory witness—the warrant which has not yet been executed—fell quite flat, not because the defence was complete—that is a matter of very slight importance to such assailants—but because there was really no spirit in the attack. The only persons in the House who seemed really interested in the proceedings were the strangers and a batch of noble lords who, notwithstanding that their own House was hard at work a few yards off, had flocked into the Peers' Gallery to see what effect the all-night sitting had produced upon members, and to watch the opening of the battle on the Irish policy of the Government, to which the all-night skirmish had been an appropriate sort of preliminary tasting of blood.

There were loud cheers among the Parnellites when, at five o'clock, the questions to Ministers being well-nigh over, Mr. Gladstone entered the House with a Blue Book of tremendous thickness under his arm, and made his way to his usual seat. When he got there, and had been comfortably brought to anchor, he selected some paper and a pen, opened out his Blue Book, and, in his quick eager way, proceeded to make many rapid notes from it. Presently he needed a volume of Hansard as well; but, as his knees were fully occupied with the Blue Book and the paper, and as he could not conveniently make notes and hold the portly Hansard oo, unless he held it with his teeth, he pressed Mr. Childers into service, and that right honourable gentleman acted as an intelligent bookstand for some time, not only holding the volume but turning over the pages when required, and even hunting up particular references as Mr. Gladstone needed them. All this preparation threw so much of the House as was not dozing into a fever of expectation. It was clear that Mr. Gladstone was going to make another "great speech," and his hurry seemed to indicate that he had made up his mind to make it at once. But it was fated, after all, to be reserved for Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Smith rose at five minutes past five to move that precedence be given to the various stages of the Government Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland over all other business, and he briefly urged the imperious necessity of strengthening the law in a country which had reached a state of disorganization. He was loudly cheered when, answering his own question, "Are we to stand by and see jurors intimidated, prisoners wrongfully acquitted, and the country disorganized?" he replied, with stern decision, "We cannot, and we will not. If the House and the country think we are wrong, let them relieve us of our responsibility."

Mr. John Morley, in moving an amendment declining to give precedence to a measure of coercion until some attempt was made to prevent, by legislation, the exaction of exorbitant rents in Ireland, spoke for over an hour; with the net result that he laboured uncommonly hard, and convinced nobody who was not of his way of thinking at the very beginning. He denied that Ireland was disorganized, or that there was any parallel between its present position and that which demanded the passing of a Coercion Act in 1881. In only a small portion of the country was there now any lawlessness or outrage; and, in his view, the Government really desired, not to put down rebellion or punish sedition, but to protect the landlords in enforcing excessive and exorbitant rents by putting down "a combination" but for whose existence the landlords would not have made abatements which were just, reasonable, and necessary. Mr. Morley quoted largely from the evidence given before the Cowper Commission to show what an exceedingly bad lot the Irish landlords are, and how uncommonly good and virtuous and ill-used are their tenants; and he charged the Government with endeavouring to enable the landlords to set up a Plan of Campaign of their own, and make Parliament an accomplice. Coercion, he contended, had always failed, and would fail again; and then came the inevitable quotation from Burke, capped with a poetic flight about the "shutting of the door of hope" upon the tenant. The action of the Government he finally condemned as "wanton, gratuitous, and unjustifiable."

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, who followed at once, spoke for three quarters of an hour, and, like Mr. Morley, was argumentative rather than rhetorical; so that both speeches will be better to read than they were to listen to, and present few points for description. Mr. Balfour complained that Mr. Morley had produced no scheme of his own; but had contented himself with adverse criticism of two measures "which he has not seen, and which he knows nothing about." Why had Mr. Morley jumped to the

conclusion that the Government Bill would apply to all Ireland? How did he know that if the disturbed area was limited the Bill would not be limited too? But Mr. Balfour declined to be tempted into any defence of his Bill until it was before the House, though he reminded the House of an apt passage in one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches setting forth that it was "not the amount of crime" which should be dealt with, but its source and the way in which it was carried on. That prices have fallen in Ireland Mr. Balfour readily admitted, but a fall of one-sixth in prices was "no reason for a social revolution;" and he showed that though the fall was as great in 1885, when Messrs. Gladstone and Morley were in office, they made no attempt to legislate upon it. Why was it that all these efforts were reserved for a time when they were in opposition? To the argument that remedial measures should precede coercion, Mr. Balfour replied that there is to be introduced almost immediately in the House of Lords ("where business," he suggested, "is done more expeditiously") a small Land Bill to protect leaseholders, to give to the tenant the same kind of equitable relief that is given in certain cases by Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Act to debtors, and containing other provisions of a valuable kind; but there cannot be a satisfactory settlement of the land question without a large measure of purchase, and such a measure the Government are ready to bring in as soon as the Opposition are ready to allow it to be discussed. But beyond everything else, obedience to the law must be secured in Ireland. He showed that the National League is the child of the suppressed Land League; and, speaking of the National League at one moment by a slip of the tongue as "the Land League," he was solemnly corrected by Mr. Gladstone, but scored at once by the way in which he accepted the correction. "Yes," he said, "I mean the National League; I used the wrong alias"—a hit which provoked a good deal of laughter. Of course the "conversion" of Sir William Harcourt and others to the theory that what they once regarded as "a treasonable association carrying out treasonable designs by murder and outrage" was now only "an innocent combination" was not left unnoticed; and the League was pictured as a terrorism by which tenant after tenant was driven into the network of an organization from which he only longed to be free as soon as the law would allow him to free himself with impunity. A final appeal to the House to help the Government in preserving the Union brought the speech to a close.

The debate was carried on by Mr. Allison, Colonel King-Harman, and a number of other members; and, later in the evening, Mr. Henry Fowler spent some time in ridiculing the idea of another Purchase Bill, and in supporting the amendment. But Mr. Finlay, rising from the Opposition bench behind Mr. Fowler, made an uncommonly vigorous speech in support of the Government, who, he declared, deserved the support of Parliament in endeavouring to restore the authority of the law, and to protect the Irish people from the tyranny of secret societies. Mr. Finlay, with a rush of nervous eloquence which was loudly cheered, declined to "stand by and look on while the laws are insulted by a fierce rabble, while houses are plundered and burned, and while peaceful fellow-subjects are butchered." After a speech from Mr. Swift McNeill, the debate was, on the motion of Colonel Hughes-Hallett, adjourned at the unusually early hour of a quarter past eleven, in order to enable the tired servants of the House, and the wearied senators themselves, to get some needful rest.

THE POPE AND THE LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Henry George, in his New York paper, the *Standard*, is careful to keep alive the interest in Father McGlynn's quarrel with his ecclesiastical superior Archbishop Corrigan about the Georgian land theories. Since the last move in the game, when the recalcitrant priest refused to go to Rome, and published his justification in Mr. George's newspaper, the columns of that journal have abounded in letters from Roman Catholics, priests and laymen, in defence of Dr. McGlynn. According to Mr. George, who from various indications may be thought not to speak without some warrant, Father McGlynn appears likely to triumph over his Bishop. "Every day now," says the suspended priest's agrarian patron and master, "may bring the restoration, by papal order, of Dr. McGlynn to his position of pastor of St. Stephen's. Some, in fact, think that the order is already in this city, and, though couched in the form of a suggestion or request, is in nature so emphatic that Archbishop Corrigan cannot find excuse for long delaying to give it effect. For the first time in the history of the Church in America, the Pope, instead of backing up the Archbishop with his ecclesiastical thunders, has sent his apostolic benediction to a recalcitrant congregation and a deposed priest!" This result Mr. George attributes to the presence in Rome of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. If the change here indicated has actually come about, the position will possess interest for others than American citizens. The Pope must ere this have had personal cognizance of Father McGlynn's case, and consequently of Mr. George's theories out of which the dispute arose. Cardinal Gibbons, too, is understood to have constituted himself champion in Rome of the cause of the Knights of Labour, who have also fallen beneath ecclesiastical censure in America. Rome can scarcely pronounce upon these matters and leave the agrarian question in Ireland untouched, at any rate by implication. Altogether the Pope must find himself just now in a particularly warm corner. Will he dare to speak out, at the risk of a formidable schism among the Irish throughout the world? That is precisely the position. It will be remembered that some time back Bishop Nulty told the Pope in no hesitating tone that there was no divine assurance that the people of Ireland, if their loyalty to their faith were too much strained, would not go the way of other nations once Catholic and cut themselves adrift from Papal allegiance. That there has been in the meantime no change in the situation the Pope will hardly need to be told in face of recent utterances of Dr. Croke and other of his lieutenants and their many subordinates who are so prominently engaged in the conspiracy of plunder, backed up by the sanction of outrage and murder. The outside world will look on with much curiosity to see how Infallibility will extricate itself from this interesting situation and save its character as champion of the "Faith" and custodian of "Morals."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

The festivities in honour of the German Emperor's birthday passed off yesterday most successfully. Berlin was magnificently decorated, and from an early hour of the morning the streets were crowded with people in holiday attire, and all the places of public worship were filled to overflowing. The principal service was held in the Church of St. Nicholas, whither a procession of municipal authorities marched from the Town Hall. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

The city shook as usual with the thunder of a royal salute fired at noon on the Königsplatz. In all the theatres to-night there are patriotic plays and prologues, while open-handed charity has been walking through all the hospitals and benevolent institutions of the capital. Sumptuous hospitality reigns in all the Ministries, and even Prince Bismarck entertains to dinner the Ambassadors and other chiefs of missions, who only enjoy one opportunity during the year of meeting in a body round the Chancellor's table, and that is on the Kaiser's birthday. For the first half of the day the sun shone fair on all the decorative art; but towards evening a drizzling rain began to fall—for the first time on any fête-day of their Kaiser, say the Berliners—making the flags and pennons droop like the dragged plumage of a gaudy bird.

THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

But it was not so much the bunting on every building and the wreaths surrounding busts and portraits of the Emperor in every window which lent the outward form of the day its peculiar aspect, as the enormous masses of people from far and near which surged up and down the Linden and around the palace in the hope of seeing the Emperor, or at least the dazzling crowd of Sovereigns and princes who towards the hour of noon slowly drove up in a long continuous file to present their personal felicitations to his Majesty.

And truly their congratulations were well deserved; for the Emperor, notwithstanding all the work and excitement of the last few days, was looking wonderfully fresh and well for a man of his great age. His Majesty received his distinguished visitors in the Empress's apartments on the first floor of the palace, which were fragrant with piles of all the sweetest flowers of the southern and of the northern spring. In the room adjoining the reception-chamber stood the Emperor's birthday-table, groaning under the weight of the beautiful offerings made by those nearest and dearest to him, but yet unable to support the many presents littered around. The reception of the Emperor's sovereign and princely visitors did not last long; but it was a touching sight, and it was rendered doubly interesting and memorable by the fact that the Emperor profited by the opportunity to announce the formal betrothal of his grandson Prince Henry, the Crown Prince's sailor son, to the Prince's cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. This was the occasion of a second offering of congratulations by the illustrious throng to the betrothed pair, who left the presence of the Emperor beaming with joy. The Empress, though now somewhat infirm, was there leaning on the arm of her grandson Prince William, whose consort led up her little sons to present their congratulations to their imperial great-grandfather. The Emperor actively threaded his way about among his guests; but the gaiety of his manner, the erectness of his gait, and the elasticity with which he stooped to kiss a lady's hand at parting, must all have tended to make his visitors doubt the fact that he has now lived a score of years beyond the Psalmist's allotted span of threescore years and ten.

THE SCENE AT THE OLD PALACE.

The birthday banquet, as usual, was given by the Crown Prince and Princess; and afterwards the festive scene was changed to the State apartments of the Old Schloss, where a musical soirée reunited all the chief actors in the day's pageant.

To reach the Schloss I had to make a détour of several tortuous miles in order to avoid being caught and kept a prisoner among the dense multitudes and strings of crawling carriages, which blocked up every direct line of passage and rendered locomotion next to impossible. It was a raw night, with a searching rain, but this trifling drawback was not sufficient to damp the ardent curiosity of the tens of thousands who streamed out to look at the illuminations. The like, I believe, has never before been seen in Berlin, the city being one glowing and picturesque mass of candles, cressets, fantastic gas-jets, Bengal lights, and other contrivances of many-coloured flame. Brilliant thus outside the Schloss, it was infinitely more so in the White Saloon of that majestic pile, with its blinding coronets and necklaces of diamonds scintillating on Empress, queens, and princesses, and the endlessly varied uniforms. The Empress herself, leaning on a staff, was one radiant figure of sparkling light, and Carmen Sylva, the poetess Queen of Roumania, flashed from her neck and forehead a thousand dazzling hues, which even the Queen of Saxony's jewels failed to outshine. The entertainment offered by their Majesties to their guests consisted of a scene from Verdi's "Don Carlos," another from "Don Juan," the chief parts being taken by Herr and Frau Arrott de Padilla; a *tableau vivant* recalling the well-known money transaction scene between Charles V. and Fugger, the merchant prince of Augsburg; and a Spanish *fandango* scene, executed by the chief members of the opera ballet, including Mdle. Dell'Era. In front of the stage which had been extemporized for the performances of these four separate scenes the Court sat in crescent rows, the Emperor in front, flanked by the Queens of Saxony and Roumania, and the others according to their rank and station.

In the pause between the second and third scenes the Emperor, who looked hearty and radiant in his scarlet tunic of the Gardes du Corps, approached and gave his hand in turn to each of the Ambassadors, chatting gaily with each. I remarked how on entering he had warmly pressed the hand of Count Schouvaloff, as if to imply, as one could fancy, that it was now all right between Germany and Russia, and that his ninetieth birthday had been signalized among other things by the prospect of a further term of European peace. Nor did it fail to excite notice that Count Herbert Bismarck spoke long and heartily with Monsignore Galimberti, the special Envoy of the Pope, who looked more than pleased with the broad ribbon of the Red Eagle Order conferred upon him by the Kaiser in token of his wish to move on the lines of conciliation towards Rome, and to see the last vestiges of the Kulturkampf effaced before he closes his aged eyes. In the course of the evening the Emperor received the brief and informal congratulations of all who had not been at the palace in the morning; and about eleven o'clock a buffet supper, sumptuously served, closed the day, which leaves his Majesty apparently just as capable of wielding his sceptre as ever he was at any period of his long, beneficent, and glorious reign.

German communities throughout the world kept the Emperor's birthday, dinners and other festivities being given, and the day was formally observed in most of the European capitals. Count Hatfeldt gave a banquet at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace. The German training squadron lying in Southampton Water dressed ship and fired a royal salute. Festivities were also observed on board. Her Majesty's guardship *Invincible*, which lies close to the flagship of the squadron, also dressed ship and fired a complimentary salute in reply.

A NEW TYPE-WRITER.

The Universal Simplex Type-Writer Company, 13, Sise-lane, E.C., are selling a type-writer which weighs less than 1 lb., and costs only 10s. 6d. It is claimed that a speed of thirty words per minute can be attained after very short practice, and that the construction of this type-writer enables the operator to go back and correct mistakes or add forgotten marks of punctuation. It will not only print in loose sheets but can also be used to print in bound volumes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CRIMES BILL.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"In order to meet the views of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to certain of its provisions, the Crimes Bill will be subjected to a still further alteration before it is introduced into the House of Commons. The clauses providing for trial by a Commission of Judges and for a change of venue will, as now arranged, apply only to crimes of the most serious type, such as murder. Boycotting, incitement to crime, intimidation, and kindred offences will be dealt with by the magistrates summarily, the limit of imprisonment being six months, as was originally arranged. Between crimes of the first magnitude, however, and offences of this minor character there will be another category, for dealing with which the clause providing for the selection of juries from classes not likely to be influenced by political motives has been reintroduced into the Bill. Although the composition of juries will thus undergo considerable modification, trial by jury will not be absolutely dispensed with in Ireland, except in cases of exceptional gravity, and then only on the prisoner's declining to accede to a change of venue."

MILITARY EXPEDITION IN MOROCCO.

The French officers in the Moorish service are (the *Times*' correspondent at Tangier says) hastening to Morocco, where the Sultan is preparing a strong military expedition. He will proceed to Fez, gathering tribute from the recalcitrant tribes on the road; but he usually conceals the date of his departure until the last moment. From Fez the Sultan will probably approach Tangier and attempt to enter the Rif country, and then visit Oudja and the Algerian frontier.

The authorities in Tangier having relented, the imprisoned smokers have not been flogged through the streets, and snuff is now tolerated. But no Moors are seen smoking tobacco, and letters received from Mazagan relate that a man who persisted in smoking had his lips cut off.

THE PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, recalling the details of the recent plot against the Czar, says that the Russian police had had information that an attempt might be made on the 13th of March from Berlin, London, and Bucharest, but they only got properly on the track of the conspirators a day or two beforehand. The bombs carried by the conspirators were in the shape of books, a bag, opera-glasses, and rolls of music. It is reported that the police have discovered that the bombs were manufactured at Pagolovo on the Finnish railway. There is a report to the effect that the six persons captured on Sunday were hanged in the fortress in St. Petersburg on the 18th inst., and that with them Degaieff (murderer of Colonel Soudaikin), who was recently taken at Kief, was executed. It is also circulated in diplomatic circles that a high police official has attempted to commit suicide in connection with the Nihilist discoveries. The correspondent adds:—

The story of the students' demonstration in the university is yet to be told. The rector, M. Andreifsky, accompanied by the curator, professors, and other officials, called the students together and made a speech. When the rector began to talk of the stain upon the university, several students began to hiss and shouted that it was not true. These were immediately hustled about and arrested. There was much noise among the large assemblage, and it was with difficulty that the proceedings were brought to a close by the proposal of an address to the Emperor. Subsequently about 300 students, it is reported, were arrested, though whether temporarily for examination or not is not yet known. M. Pobiedonostzeff, procurator of the Synod, has proposed to shut up the university, and his advice has considerable weight. M. Delianoff, Minister of Education, has sent in his resignation; but it is not yet known whether or not the Emperor will accept it.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* sends a fuller account of the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday night, to protest against the coercive measures for Ireland:—

Mr. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, presided. In opening his speech, he said the question would probably be asked, What right had the citizens of New York to interfere with England's treatment of Ireland and the Irish? "In the name of justice and human rights," he added, "we have the right and duty to protest against oppression and wrong everywhere. Then, again, Irishmen form a large and influential portion of our community, and what interests and affects them is of concern to us. Again, we contribute funds to maintain the great struggle which Mr. Parnell is so gallantly making for Home Rule in Ireland. Where is the Irish Treasury? It is in the hearts and pockets of the citizens of this country. The means to maintain the struggle that will follow the adoption of the policy of coercion will come from here. Therefore we have every right to enter our protest against England's proposed coercion of the Irish people." Mr. Abbott, ex-Governor of New Jersey, said:—"The English leaders have made up their minds that the only way to deal with Ireland is to crush her under the iron heel of despotism. They have tried it before and have succeeded. Now that Ireland is again disturbed and the sympathies of the world are with her, John Bull forgets that he is living not in the seventeenth, but the nineteenth, century, when liberty is more advanced. Though England may attempt to crush Ireland in the face of the enlightened sentiment of the age, the time may come when England will be brought face to face with some equal Power, and then she will want aid."

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the contemplated measures as suicidal to the best interests of England and Ireland, declaring that Home Rule affords the only basis for settling the Irish question in a manner just and honourable, and expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland under the magnificent leadership of Mr. Parnell and the Parliamentary party.

A THREAT BY DR. TANNER.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that when the House rose yesterday after the all-night sitting, and the members came out into the lobby, an incident occurred which attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Caldwell, a Scotch Liberal Unionist, who had remained till six A.M. to vote with the Government and then returned again to their assistance at nine A.M., was accosted by Dr. Tanner, who said, in a voice loud enough to be heard by all present, "I give you notice, sir, that I will block all your Bills now and ever." Mr. Caldwell smiled, but returned no answer to the remark. It appears that Mr. Caldwell has backed three Bills—a Small Debt Bill, a Fishings Valuation Bill, and a Public Libraries Bill—all of which are Scotch measures. As they are, however, also backed by several staunch Scotch Separatist members, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Caldwell thinks, will perhaps reconsider his threatened blocking.

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THE IRISH CRIMES BILL.

The division on Mr. Morley's amendment has been definitely arranged for to-morrow night. Among the speakers in the remainder of the debate will be Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, and probably Lord Hartington. Mr. Chamberlain is not expected to speak. Mr. Gladstone will speak at some length to-morrow, and the debate will probably be wound up by Mr. W. H. Smith, who will have the right to address the House on the amendment. It is expected that there will be two nights' debate on Mr. Balfour's motion to bring in the Crimes Bill. In this case the first reading will be taken on Monday; and it is not improbable that the Bill for giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Cowper Commission will be brought into the House of Lords on that evening.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I hear that on a future stage of the Coercion Bill the Liberal leaders will raise the question of Home Rule. Probably the second reading stage will be selected for the great contest. The amendment, which will be moved on the second reading, will be in the nature of an abstract resolution. It will not embody any scheme, and will simply contain a declaration in favour of the principle of Home Rule. The division, it is thought, on this amendment will test the sincerity of those Liberal Unionists who, though opposed to Mr. Gladstone's plan, are in favour of some large scheme of local self-government.

Commenting upon the urgency motion for the Crimes Bill, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—Mr. Morley's speech was a pledge on behalf of justice-loving Englishmen that, in resisting the attempts of the Government to facilitate wrongdoing by legislation, Irishmen will not stand alone. The Government call resistance to injustice lawlessness, and invoke Parliament to strengthen their hands that the law may be enforced. A pretence is made, it is true, of desiring to punish a few score of the fools or scoundrels who commit moonlight outrages. What is much more desired is that the power of the landlords may be resuscitated for a time that thus their interests may fare better when a final settlement by purchase comes to be discussed. To enable this consummation to be reached it would appear that all combinations among the people are to be rendered illegal. One passage more particularly in Mr. Balfour's speech seems to indicate that the suppression of the National League is contemplated. He is of opinion that the organization is treasonable; he has discovered that the people are groaning under its tyranny; that their prayers are for deliverance through the intervention of a Tory Government, in *deus ex machina* fashion, with a Coercion Bill. From such discoveries to the application of the principles that they involve is an easy and natural step. Moreover, the Chief Secretary contends that whilst the tenants are organized a Purchase Bill on Tory lines and acceptable to the landlords would be useless. Very likely, since the obvious purpose of such a measure would be to secure to the landlords a fictitious price for their property, to fleece the tenants and to skin them as well. Few will question the appropriateness of the strenuous protest made by Mr. Morley against what he described as the most wanton, gratuitous, and unjust resort that has yet been made to the ever-failing remedy of coercion.

The *Irish Times* considers that the case is very simple and the demand for urgency clear and apparent. It was not pressed unduly by the leader of the House. What he asked for should have been conceded at once. But Mr. John Morley in a profound and inexcusable ignorance of Ireland misrepresents the tenantry and their interests and sentiments, and stands forward to arrest generous legislation in their behalf. It has been most unfortunate for the Opposition that Mr. Morley has thrust himself into the position of leader on this occasion, seeing that he is personally weak in the case, and in his antecedents distinctly open to reproach. The Plan of Campaign is sufficiently conspicuous and actual in the mischief done to require that the authorities should deal with it, and until it is removed remedial progress cannot take place. Mr. Morley has not met this point in any way whatever.

The *Dublin Express* says:—Mr. Morley, with an unfairness which we would hardly expect from such a philosopher and distinguished essayist, treated the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as a measure to secure the better payment of rent. The Bill, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, is justified not only by the past and the present, but by what we have every reason to expect the future will bring forth. We are entering on a revolutionary epoch in Irish history, and the Government must be armed beforehand with the means necessary for coping with a revolutionary temper and revolutionary movements on the part of the people. Every man of common sense in Ireland knows well that the Government measure may fail by too much mildness, but that it cannot by any possibility be too severe.

SCENES AT IRISH EVICTIONS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Luggacurren, Queen's County, gives an account of the evictions of Lord Lansdowne's property at that place, which began yesterday. About a hundred police-constables having assembled under the command of Captain Slack, divisional magistrate, a start was made from the place of muster at half-past five even for the scene of operations. A body of police led the way, then came a party of about twenty Emergency-men carrying axes, crowbars, scaling-ladders, corrugated zinc for protecting attacking parties, and every imaginable implement necessary for carrying out the evictions. Another body of police brought up the rear; and, as the procession started, the crowd, which had been gradually growing, and now numbered some hundreds, set up a prolonged howl. It soon became evident that the house of Mr. Denis Kilbride, one of the largest tenants in the neighbourhood, who has been looked upon as the leader of the rest in the Plan of Campaign, was to be the first object of attack. He has two holdings, both under lease, making together 768 statute acres, rent £760, valuation £424, and he was offered a reduction of 20 per cent. The by-road leading up to his house being obstructed by trees which had been felled across it, the attacking party made their way across the fields, some delay being caused by crossing a brook. The house, which is a large building of two stories, having been reached, the ground around it was cleared by the police and the sheriff knocked at the door. There was no reply, and the crowbar-man proceeded to break down the door and effect an entry, which was done in two or three minutes, and a brother and sister of the tenant's who had been standing in one of the lower rooms walked quietly out. The Emergency-men proceeded to bring out the furniture, and while the work was going on Mr. W. O'Brien appeared upon the scene and was greeted with loud cheers by the people. Meantime the work of removing the furniture continued; and after some time it was discovered that one of the upper rooms was closed and occupied by a number of men. The bar was speedily hacked down; but behind it were several iron gates chained together and supported on the inside by solid beams of wood and a cart deprived of its wheels, forming a powerful barricade. After some ineffectual attempts to break it down, one of the scaling-ladders was put up to the roof and an entry was effected through the slates. Mr. Kilbride and three companions were discovered composedly smoking their pipes. Mr. Kilbride now walked out of the house, when he was greeted with loud cheers and many

congratulations on the stand that he had made. A party of constables was left in charge of the house, and at half-past one the procession of police and Emergency men was re-formed, and marched back to Luggacurren apparently satisfied with their day's work. A meeting was afterwards held and addressed by Mr. William O'Brien and several others, lay and clerical, all of whom encouraged the people to hold out in their struggle, promising them support in their day of trial and a final victory as their certain reward. Mr. O'Brien said he hoped every one would face risks as nobly as Mr. Kilbride had done and as Mr. Dunne would do to-morrow if it came to his turn. They had Gladstone and their holy priests—priests like Father Kelleher. There was a just God above, and there would come a day when the viper brood of landlords that were preying upon the people would be destroyed. Mr. Denis Kilbride, the evicted tenant, next addressed the meeting. He said, "I'll come back to Luggacurren, boys, and so will John Dunne; and when I come back the viper crew of landlords will be swept away." Mr. W. O'Brien then called on the people to give three cheers for Father Maher, and congratulated them that they had baffled the little plot of Captain Slack and Mr. Lynch to shoot them down if they gave them the chance. They were winning; and Lord Lansdowne would never lay hands on one sixpence of his rent till Denis Kilbride was put back, and Townsend Trench made a sorrowful agent for that day's work. Father Maher, in thanking them, pledged himself to fight to the end, and said he knew that every man who had adopted the Plan of Campaign would stick to it to the end, and they would go back to their homes not poorer but richer men. The people then separated in an orderly manner.

A series of evictions were commenced yesterday on the estate of Mr. S. E. Shirley, near Carrickmacross, county Monaghan. A force of 150 police, half armed with rifles and the other half with batons, were present, in command of County-Inspector Cary. Mr. Hamilton, resident magistrate, was in charge. A crowd followed the sheriff and the police, cheering, groaning, and shouting at Mr. Gibbings, the agent, and at the bailiffs. Only five evictions were carried out. The door of the third house visited was blocked with some tons of stones and timber covered with liquid manure, and the bailiffs proceeded to effect an entrance by a small window at the back. Boiling water was thrown at them, and it was only on a threat from the resident magistrate that the tenant, who was the only inmate, consented to be pulled out of the window and to give up possession. In another case, the wife of the tenant being sick, the man was put back as care-taker; and at the last house the tenant's wife paid the greater portion of a half-year's rent, and was allowed to remain as care-taker.

FATHER WILLIAM.

(From *Punch*.)

"Militavi non sine gloria."—HORACE.

"You are old, Father William," great Punchius said,
"I am told you are Ninety to-day;
Yet a gallanter Chief never marched at the head
Of his squadrons in battle array."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I beheld many marvellous sights.
Now I hope, sitting here in peace, honour, and pride,
I have witnessed the last of my fights."

"You are old," remarked Punch; "but such age is a crown.
Your armour hangs there on the wall,
Never more, Sir, to be—so we trust—taken down
At your Country's imperative call."

"In my youth," said the Chief, "I was prompt to respond
To that call; I should do so to-day.
Yet now, with my thoughts on the Great Dark Beyond,
I love not the battle-trump's bray."

"You are old," said the Sage, "yet your memories in sooth
Are so splendid, so stirring, so strange,
You must feel like the eagle renewing its youth,
When your thoughts o'er your history range."

"My youth," cried the Kaiser, "midst danger was spent,
My manhood was passed amidst strife;
Thank Heaven that the triumphs of peace and content
Are crowning the close of my life!"

"You are old, Sir," said Punch, "and the comrades who stood
At the side of their Chief, true as steel,
They are old; yet at thought of that true Titan brood,
Great Kaiser, how proud you must feel!"

"We are old," sighed the Chief, "Moltke, Bismarck, and I,
But our well-beloved Fatherland's young.
May she never lack sons for her honour to die,
Chiefs to shield her with sword or with tongue."

"You are old, Father William," said Punch, once again,
"Yet the Fatherland thrills at your name,
As you verge to the close of your marvellous reign.
Such love, Sir, is better than fame."

The Kaiser's eye moistened, and trembled his hand,
And he said, as he smiled on the Sage,
"All my days I have loved, and have fought for my Land,
And it hath not forgotten mine age."

"You old, Father William?" cried Punch. "Time has twirled
His glass half in vain, I should say.
Let me wish you at least—on behalf of the World—
Many Happy Returns of the Day!"

THE DE TOURVILLE CASE.

At the sitting of the court this morning, Mr. Justice Kay, addressing Mr. Marten, Q.C., said he had received a letter stating positively that Henri De Tourville, the young man supposed to have been drowned in the Bay of Naples in 1883, is alive. His lordship handed the letter to Mr. Marten, and gave him permission to show it to his clients. A petition for the appointment of a receiver of estates in Yorkshire, to which the young man is entitled under his mother's will, stands adjourned until Saturday.

Mme. ADELINA PATTI writes:—"I have found it matchless for the hands and complexion." (Signed) ADELINA PATTI. PEAR'S SOAP, for the Toilet and Nursery, prepared specially for the delicate skin of ladies and children and others sensitive to the weather, winter or summer. Prevents redness, roughness, and chapping. Sold everywhere.—(Adv't.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

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

SIR,—You were good enough to publish my letter on Thursday last, showing that not even four of the five horse artillery batteries "first for service" could be raised to their war strength by taking all the effective horses of the remaining batteries. The next morning there appeared in the *Times* a letter to the same effect from General Fraser, with whom I have had no communication, direct or indirect. General Fraser has followed up his letter by a question in the House to Mr. Stanhope; who announces in reply that the batteries of the First Army Corps would be completed not from the Second Army Corps but from the reserve. Is Mr. Stanhope aware that horse artillery driving is a special attainment, requiring not only long training in the first instance but continual practice, in which men of the reserve would be necessarily deficient? The Secretary of State acknowledges that the supply of horses for military purposes is "engaging his earnest attention." I am fully aware of the difficulties before him. This alone is of itself a sufficient and unanswerable reason for not depriving the Royal Horse Artillery of its specially trained horses in order to use them for transport purposes, for which mules would answer. I have already urged, and would again emphasize, that these horse artillery batteries marked for reduction are the only source from which the service batteries can be brought to their proper strength on an emergency arising; for no battery could be safely sent into the field with some seventy horses new to their work.

The Secretary of State says the batteries would be completed from the reserves. There is, I repeat, *no reserve whatever of horses*; neither is there any in view.

Let me add that I am not and never have been in the Royal Horse Artillery, but that I have every opportunity of knowing how deplorable would be the effect of these proposed reductions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 22.

FIDUS ACHATES.

IRISH JURIES.

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

SIR,—In view of the discussions on Irish affairs which may arise during the next few weeks, I will ask your permission to refer to some of the remedies suggested for the break-down of the jury system in Ireland.

The history of the Irish jury law given by Lords Fitzgerald and Ashbourne shows that jurors in Ireland were always a somewhat artificial production. When Lord O'Hagan tried to work the jury system on broad general principles the result was to bring legal administration to a deadlock. By subsequent legislation we have worked back to a better qualified panel, but not to one capable of resisting the spirit of intimidation now dominant in Ireland. It has been suggested that we should move further in the same direction—that we should get a still more restricted panel. If the restriction is carried far enough we shall perhaps attain the main object of all honest men just now, a score or two of convictions against the scoundrels who have been so long harrying the neighbouring island; but this recurrence to an artificially constructed jury will not be without mischievous consequences.

We must recollect that, so low is the tone of political thought in Ireland, that Moonlight outrages are regarded as part of a national policy. The trials of Moonlighters will be political trials, and Sir G. C. Lewis's opinion of the moral effect of Irish jury trials still holds good. "No jury trial in political cases can be satisfactory in Ireland. The jurors are either political friends or political enemies, and an acquittal does not seem to prove innocence nor a conviction guilt." The new system cannot fail to increase the prejudice of the Irish peasant against the law; but a more serious objection is that this artificial constitution of the Irish jury will be seized on by agitators here to mislead the public as to the real state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Conybeare will not only deny that convictions prove anything, they will point out that whilst we retain Ireland we refuse to give her the benefit of English laws. Mr. Gladstone in 1882 proposed to dispense with juries altogether, and have prisoners tried by the judges of the High Court. This expedient had many advantages over an excessively restricted panel; but it is open to the reproach already mentioned of exceptional legislation.

No such complaint could be made against the much simpler enactment to authorize any judge of the High Court in London, on application of a law officer to order that any trial for crime or outrage committed in Ireland may take place at a town in England. Such a provision would be an apt application of the principle which all Unionists cherish, the making the union between Ireland and England as complete as possible. Nor could there be any danger of practical discredit to the administration of the law. No one would believe that English jurors feel any animus against Irishmen, and even the most ignorant of the Irish peasantry are more likely to be satisfied that they have had fair play when tried by twelve Englishmen whom they never saw before than they would be if tried by a jury of Irish Protestants and landowners—people whom they have been taught from their infancy to regard with distrust: to consider, in fact, as being, in the words of Sir G. C. Lewis, "political enemies."

This change it will be said would violate the principle of vicinage. There is much learned irrelevancy in the discussions on the vicinage. The practical purpose of a jury is to secure that in the administration of the law there shall be some co-operation of the general public, some responsible witnesses of what takes place besides the ordinary officials of the court. If this co-operation can be obtained in the neighbourhood so much the better; but if the prejudices or demoralization of a particular locality endanger the course of justice Parliament has never hesitated to make provision for obtaining juries elsewhere. For many years smuggling offences in Sussex were tried in some other county; and in 1746 it was enacted, after a recital of the difficulty

of obtaining verdicts for treason in Scotland, that "in order that justice may be more speedily and securely administered against the said offenders, they may be proceeded against and tried in such county as his Majesty may direct." The difference between the systems of jurisprudence in England and Scotland made this Act open to objections which could not be urged against a similar measure in the case of Ireland. In that island the criminal procedure is at present, with some trifling exceptions, identical with our own.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 22.

HIBERNUS.

FACTS ABOUT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. John Burns contributes to the April number of *Good Words* a paper entitled "Something about the Cunard Line," which contains some interesting facts with regard to the equipment and working of ocean steamships. He begins by making a comparison between the pioneer vessels of the Cunard Line and the latest addition to its fleet. The *Britannia*, built in 1839, took 600 tons of coals leaving Liverpool for her outward voyage. She burned 44 tons per day, whilst her steam-pressure was 9 lb., and her speed a little over 8 knots per hour. Gradually and steadily the ships, whose nomenclature ended in "ia," increased in all those particulars until the culmination was reached in the *Etruria*, built in 1885. She has averaged a speed of 18 knots in nine consecutive voyages between Queenstown and New York, which is equal to nearly 21 statute miles per hour, or somewhat greater than the average speed of the ordinary train service on any railway in the world. Her engines indicate 14,000 horse-power, and are supplied with steam from 9 double-ended boilers, each with 8 furnaces, or a total of 72 furnaces. The total consumption of coal is 300 tons per day, or 12 tons per hour, or 466 lb. per minute; and, if the whole of the fires were raked together and formed into one large fire, there would be 42 tons of coal, or a mass of 20 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and rather more than 4 ft. high, fiercely burning. Besides the coal, 130 gallons of oil are used daily for journals, bearings, etc. In the engine-room are the dynamos and driving-engines used for lighting the ship, which are looked after by the engine-room staff. Her crew is made up as follows:—The captain, 6 officers, surgeon and purser, 46 seamen, carpenter and joiner, boatswain and mate, 2 masters-at-arms, 12 engineers, 112 firemen and trimmers, 72 stewards, 6 stewardesses, 24 cooks, bakers, and assistants; in all, 287 hands.

After detailing the duties of the various officers of the ship and describing the boat and fire drill of the crews, Mr. Burns tells us that the amount of provisions, groceries, etc., on board at the time of sailing are very large. For a single passage to the westward, the *Etruria*, with 547 cabin passengers and a crew of 287 persons, had, when leaving Liverpool on the 28th of August last, the following quantities of provisions:—12,550 lb. fresh beef, 760 lb. corned beef, 5,320 lb. mutton, 850 lb. lamb, 350 lb. veal, 350 lb. pork, 2,000 lb. fresh fish, 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace grouse, 15 tons potatoes, 30 hampers vegetables, 220 quarts ice-cream, 1,000 quarts milk, and 11,500 eggs. In groceries alone there were over 200 different articles, including (for the round voyage of twenty-two days) 650 lb. tea, 1,200 lb. coffee, 1,600 lb. white sugar, 2,800 lb. moist sugar, 750 lb. pulverized sugar, 1,500 lb. cheese, 2,000 lb. butter, 3,500 lb. ham, and 1,000 lb. bacon. The foregoing seem enormous quantities, but very little was left upon the ship's arrival in port. The quantities of wines, spirits, beer, etc., put on board for consumption on the round voyage comprise—1,100 bottles of champagne, 850 bottles of claret, 6,000 bottles of ale, 2,500 bottles of porter, 4,500 bottles of mineral waters, 650 bottles of various spirits. Crockery is broken very extensively, being at the rate of 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine-glasses, 27 decanters, and 63 water-bottles in a single voyage.

As regards the consumption on board the Cunard fleet for one year, Mr. Burns says:—We consume no less than 4,656 sheep, 1,800 lambs, and 2,474 oxen—an array of flocks and herds surpassing in extent the possessions of many a pastoral patriarch of ancient times. This is equivalent to 2,091,754 lb. of meat. We consume 831,603 eggs, and we drink 21,000 lb. of tea in the year and 71,770 lb. of coffee, sweetened by 296,100 lb. of sugar; whilst the following articles also figure largely: 1½ tons of mustard, 1¾ tons of pepper, 7,216 bottles pickles, 8,000 tins sardines, 30 tons salt cod, and ling, 4,192 4-lb. jars jams, 15 tons marmalade, 22 tons raisins, currants, and figs, 18 tons split peas, 15 tons pearl barley, 17 tons rice, 34 tons oatmeal, 460 tons flour, 23 tons biscuits, 33 tons salt, 48,902 loaves of bread (8 lb. each), 53 tons hams, 20 tons bacon, 15 tons cheese, 930 tons potatoes, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,200 geese, 31,212 tablets Pears' soap, 3,484 lb. Windsor soap, 10 tons yellow soap. Our passengers annually drink and smoke to the following extent: 8,030 bottles and 17,613 half-bottles champagne, 13,941 bottles and 7,310 half-bottles claret, 9,200 bottles other wines, 489,344 bottles ale and porter, 174,921 bottles mineral waters, 34,400 bottles spirits, 34,360 lb. tobacco, 63,340 cigars, 56,875 cigarettes. The heaviest item in our annual consumption is naturally coal, of which we burn 356,764 tons, or almost 1,000 tons for every day in the year. This quantity of coal, if built as a wall four feet high and one foot thick, would reach from the Land's End to John o' Groat's House. Our consumption of engine oil is 104,048 gallons; of burning oils, 23,020 gallons; of paint oil, 9,290 gallons; of waste, 90 tons; of white lead, 51 tons; of red lead, 12 tons. Then, with respect to the aggregate employment of labour by the Cunard Company, it requires 34 captains, 146 officers, 628 engineers, boiler-makers, and carpenters, 665 seamen, 916 firemen, 900 stewards, 62 stewardesses, 42 women to keep the upholstery and linen in order, with 1,100 of a shore gang, or about 4,500 people to run our ships, which traverse yearly a distance equal to five times that between the earth and the moon.

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

THE MORNING PAPERS.

MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

The *Times* has no idea whence Mr. Morley derived his information as to the state of Ireland; but it can affirm very confidently that it was not from the speeches of his confederates, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and Mr. O'Brien. Their daily boast is that they have put down the Government, that they can trample on the law, that they can successfully defy the Queen's courts and "wipe their feet"—to use Mr. O'Brien's choice language—on the writs and summonses issued by the highest tribunals. This is the tone of the speeches delivered in every part of Ireland except the north-eastern corner by Mr. Morley's friends; this is the tenor of the advice they give unceasingly to the Irish tenants. In some places the lawlessness thus fomented produces outrage, in other places it creates a system of terrorism well described a few years ago by Mr. Gladstone as "the establishment of the servitude of good men and the supremacy and the impunity of bad men." But Mr. Morley, disregarding the evidence of judges, of magistrates, of Royal Commissioners, would ask the House of Commons to believe that there is no comparison possible between the demand for urgency pressed by the Liberal Government in 1881 and that now made by the Conservatives. It is obvious, however, that even if Mr. Morley acknowledged the whole of Ireland to be, like Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Galway, and other disturbed districts, in a state of open revolt against law, property, and liberty, his main position would not be in the least affected. He insists that remedial legislation must go before coercion; and the *Times* fails to see why on his principles he does not demand the repeal of the existing criminal law as well as refuse the means of making it efficient.

The *Standard* observes that Mr. Morley has still to respond to Mr. Balfour's challenge by explaining why, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, he did nothing, and proposed nothing, to redress the wrongs which he now pleads as a justification for allowing indefinite licence to crime and illegality. For there can be no doubt about the ground that Mr. Morley has taken. Viewed as part of the Plan of Campaign against the restoration of order in Ireland, the function he discharged was simply to initiate an opposition which, again and again, he foretold would be "protracted." But he has not the gift of his Irish allies; he cannot talk without saying something, and what he said amounted to this—that those Liberals for whom he is authorized to speak intend to put every possible impediment in the way of making law effective against crime, so long as the enforcement of the law would prejudice the operations of the National League. Such a doctrine as this would be a startling surprise to Englishmen of all ways of thought, if a gradual process of deterioration in the ethics of Mr. Gladstone's following had not prepared us for any conceivable development.

The *Daily News* considers that Mr. Morley's amendment ought to have the support of every man who retains any pretension to be called a Liberal. It will be interesting, it says, to see what the Dissident Liberals will do, who have hitherto demanded that relief shall at least go hand in hand with repression, but who are now asked to postpone the remedial measure and give urgency to the coercive proposals of the Government.

The *Morning Post* considers that the condition of Ireland is not to be measured simply by the number of outrages, or even by the serious character which they possess in particular districts, but by the general effects produced upon the community at large by a system of terrorism which has become absolutely intolerable, and has in effect reduced thousands and thousands of the presumably free citizens of a free State to a condition of ignoble servitude.

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that it is for Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in the Administration of that day to distinguish, if they can, between the cases of 1881 and 1887. In Mr. Morley's speech, emphatic and impressive enough from the rhetorical point of view, but disappointingly weak in argument, the parallel in question was merely glanced at. He shrank from any direct advocacy of the principle which his amendment implies; and the remedial policy which he has himself sketched out as the alternative to a measure for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland is vague and unsatisfactory to the last degree.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says that the real object of the Liberals is to embarrass the Ministry and hasten their expulsion from office. It is a mere factious movement. A straight and square resolution against all coercion would be intelligible and commendable, but a sneaking attempt to get a vote against the Ministry by a side-wind is only another illustration of the spirit of faction that so painfully distinguishes the proceedings of a large section of the Opposition.

The *Manchester Courier* congratulates Mr. Morley on his success, if his object was to make the task of government of any kind more difficult in Ireland than it is at the moment.

The *Glasgow Herald* declares that if every wrong of every Irish tenant were redressed to-morrow morning the National League would set on foot a new agitation before to-morrow night. Mr. Gladstone found this as soon as he had passed his Land Act, and to prevent it he put Mr. Parnell and his friends in gaol. But he had insisted on getting a coercive measure before he passed the Land Act. That is what the Government want now.

THE ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

The *Scotsman* says there is not an honest man in the three kingdoms who believes in the desirableness of parliamentary government who must not utterly condemn the conduct of those members—Parnellites and extreme Liberals—who disgraced the House of Commons through the all-night sitting. They had not a shadow of care for the public interests or public business; they were seeking to injure the one and impede the other.

A DEFECT IN THE CLOTURE RULE.

The *Standard* points out that by a well-planned surprise Government may any night be deprived of the use of the cloture, and business protracted at all events till the dawn of another day. Unless some warning has been given, it is not always that 200 members are found on either side of the House at midnight; and, if the obstructionists have secured beforehand the presence of the requisite minority, the Government are paralyzed. This defect in the new rule has been discovered on the first occasion of its being called for; and, unless the leader of the House is constantly to run the risk of being baffled as he was on Monday, it will have ere long to be amended. It will always be in the power of the Home Rulers and the notoriety-hunters among the English Radicals to concert a sudden resistance to the Government, who, unprepared for any such attack, will be without the means of counteracting it. If obstruction only, without regard to the occasion of it, be the object of this section of the House, they may, in spite of the existing rule, succeed in causing considerable confusion, and wasting much valuable time, in the course of the session, and it will be necessary to give serious consideration to the necessity for taking some precautions against a renewal of the disgraceful exhibition of Monday night and yesterday.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Up to Saturday night last the receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £87,115,365, being £1,151,127 in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, in which it will be borne in mind there was one day more. To the end of the financial year there are still ten days to be brought to account, and if the collection for those days is only at last week's rate, the revenue of the year will exceed the Estimate by about £600,000. The Estimate for the year is £89,869,000, and the receipts last week were £2,011,980, or at the rate of £335,330 per day. Up to Saturday night Customs showed an increase of £250,000 over the corresponding period of last year; while Excise showed a falling-off of £216,000. The two together, therefore, give an increase of £34,000. Stamps show an increase of £216,000, and income tax an increase of £1,007,000. Up to Saturday night the expenditure amounted to £83,406,037, which is £1,363,513 less than at the corresponding date last year. To make up the Estimate there still remained to be spent £6,212,169; but the outgoings in the last ten days are always large. Upon the whole we seem justified in expecting that there will be a considerable increase in the receipts over the Estimate, and therefore a surplus of revenue over expenditure of from half a million to a million.

The Stock Markets yesterday were strong in tone, though there was not much business. The general opinion once more is that peace will be preserved; and as trade is improving all over the world, the maintenance of peace will result in more productive business by all industrial enterprises. Once more, therefore, the speculative feeling is asserting itself. The negotiations conducted by Sir H. D. Wolff at Constantinople, too, are expected to lead to some arrangement respecting the tribute that will be favourable to Egyptian finances. Still, there is hesitation in many quarters; while yesterday some special causes held speculation in check. The Berlin Bourse, for example, was closed in honour of the Emperor's birthday. Furthermore, there is no spirit in the New York Stock Exchange. Apparently, the vast mass of stock bought during the late scare is weighing upon the market; and until Europe buys back largely, a material rise does not seem probable. Moreover, the effect of the Inter-State Commerce Act is still uncertain, and not unnaturally has a disturbing influence. Lastly, the monetary situation is disquieting. The accumulation of money in the Treasury is going on, and is likely to go on all through the year, and there is no way of getting it out. All these causes combine to check speculation in New York; and while the American market remains inactive the most important department of the Stock Exchange is a drag upon the others.

There have been very frequent fluctuations in the metal market during the past few weeks, and the tendency is still uncertain, though the prospect seems more encouraging. In copper the statistical position has decidedly improved. At the beginning of the month the stocks on hand and afloat for this country were 59,546 tons; but by the end of last week these had been reduced to 57,439, or about 1,600 tons less, comparing with 58,600 tons a year ago, and 54,569 tons in March, 1885. It will therefore be seen that the stocks are less now than they were a twelvemonth ago; and the natural inference would be that prices should, at all events, be as high as in March last year. As a matter of fact, however, Chili bars are quoted at about £39 10s. a ton, compared with £43 a year ago and £46 in March, 1885. The reason for the lower price now current seems to be that the trade now going on in the metal is quite of a hand-to-mouth character, with an almost entire absence of speculation. Much the same state of things exists in regard to tin. In this metal also purchasers appear to be afraid to lay in any stocks, being doubtful whether they may not be able to trade more advantageously if they wait a little while. Straits tin is still quoted at about £102 per ton, or but little lower than the highest price recorded lately, comparing with £97 in March last and no more than £82 at the corresponding date in 1885. It will therefore be seen that the present price is much higher than it was a year and two years ago. The stocks of the metal in London and Holland and afloat are set down at about 8,000 tons, against 11,200 tons a year ago and over 12,500 tons in March, 1885. In lead there is not much business doing, and prices show but little change. What change there is, however, is unfavourable.

It is to be regretted that the directors of the Bank of England did not in time take vigorous measures to replenish their stock of gold. Even as it is, the 5 per cent. rate, and even the 4 per cent. rate, has been more efficient than at one time seemed probable. The collection of the revenue in February was much larger than had been anticipated. It reduced the supply of loanable capital in the outside market so rapidly that the Bank obtained control of the market, and gold came in in considerable quantities. Probably the Egyptian gold would have been received in any case; but even allowing for that, the import of gold during the present year has been considerable. Up to Wednesday night last the net receipt from abroad has been as much as £1,895,000. Had the Bank acted with the necessary vigour towards the close of last year, that amount could have been considerably increased, and the position of the Bank would now be much more satisfactory than it really is. The position of the Bank appears to be much more satisfactory than it really is, because while the Bank has been losing gold to foreign countries it has to some extent been attracting coin from the internal circulation. The real loss to the country is not shown by the Bank returns, and as it is certain that the internal coin circulation will increase when trade improves, the position of the Bank will then become less satisfactory than it now appears to be. Going back only three years, we find that in 1886 the withdrawals of gold for foreign destinations from the Bank amounted to £3,383,000 net; in 1885 the receipts of gold exceeded the withdrawals of gold for abroad by £75,000; but in 1884 the withdrawals exceeded the receipts by £341,000. For the three years, therefore, there was a net loss by the Bank of £3,649,000. During the same three years the Bank received from the provinces more than it returned to the provinces—during 1886 as much as £2,361,000; during 1885 the outflow exceeded the inflow by £401,000. The net result of the three years, therefore, is a net receipt by the Bank from the provinces of £1,327,000. Thus, the Bank on balance in the three years appears to have lost only £2,322,000, when the real export amounted to £3,649,000.

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
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	106	107
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Do. ditto 1891	—	—
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1900	108	110
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1901	103	104
Do. ditto (June & Dec.)	102	103
Natal 4 p. ct. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1900	104	105
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1895 to 1902	105	107
Do. ditto 2 p. ct. 1892 to 1898	105	107
New Zealand 6 p. ct. 1891	105	108
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1904	112	114
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. Consols	103	105
Do. ditto 6 p. ct., March 15, 1891	104	106
Do. ditto (June & Dec.)	105	108
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 5-30, 1899-1900	101	102
Do. ditto 10-40, 1899-1900	102	104
Do. ditto 1889	102	104
Quebec Province of 5 p. ct. 1904	110	112
Do. ditto 1906	106	108
Queensland 6 p. ct. 1891-1899	100	101
Do. ditto 1893-1901	100	101
South Australian 6 p. ct. 1891-1900	115	116
Do. ditto 1901-1912	108	110
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1911-1920	100	102
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1920	100	102
Do. ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4 p. ct.	100	102
Tasmania 6 p. ct. 1895	100	102
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1 July, 1902	100	102
Victoria 6 p. ct. 1891	107	109
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. 1894	106	108
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1899-1901	103	105
Western Australian 4 p. ct. 1901	105	107
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1902	101	102

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	106	107
Do. Loan for 4,000,000, 1910	105	106
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	99	100
Do. (Loan of 1893) Ins.	100	101
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	104	105
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	98	99
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	107	108
Do. 3 p. c. Stock Ins.	93	94
Do. 3 p. c. do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100	101
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100	101
Victoria 4 p. c. Rail. Loan	104	105
Do. 1881, Inscribed Stock	104	105
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1908	103	104
W. Australia Loan of 1,535,000 Stk	103	104

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 p. ct. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st M'n. 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	5	6
Ohio Third Mortgage	50	51
Norfolk and Western Preferred	105	107
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	52	54
Do. 2nd Preferred Stock	123	127
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	118	122
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	93	102
Union Pacific Land Grant	—	—

STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	133	135
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 p. ct. Mort. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 p. ct., 1902	118	120
Do. 5 p. ct. 1910	114	116
Do. 5 p. ct. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	118	121
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. ct.	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	127	130
Do. Consolidated ditto	121	123
Pittsburg & Connelville 6 p. c.	125	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	109	111

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	137	139
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 p. ct. ..	161	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	115	117
Canada Central Five per Cent	103	110
First Mortgage Bonds	103	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	105	106
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	111	113
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual	140	145
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annam A.	22	23
Do. Annuity B. 4 p. annuities	24	25
Do. Annuity Cap. Guar.	116	119
Do. 10 p. c. Deb. Stk. 4 p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant	148	150
ted Five per Cent. ..	107	109
Do. 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	106	108
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	127	129
Madras guaranteed 5 p. ct. ..	120	122
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. ..	113	115
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	105	107
United 5 p. ct. Bonds	101	103
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort	99	100
Do. (Con.) 5 p. ct. 1st Mort	108	110
Nizam's State Railway Guarant	55	60
ted 5 p. ct. Shares ..	104	106
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	94	96
Do. 5 p. ct. 1st Mort	104	106
Do. 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	104	106
Do. North. Exten. 6 p. c. ..	104	106
Do. ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	106
Do. 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	80	83
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	103	105
Oude & Rohilkund 5 p. ct. ..	125	127
Do. ditto 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	105	107
St. John and Maine	26	40
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	126	128
South Indian guar. 5 p. ct. ..	114	116
Do. 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	102	104
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1880	105	107
Do. 4 p. c. Deb. Stock	83	85
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	85	86
4 p. c. Stock	85	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 p. c.	85	86
1st Mortgage	85	86
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	98	100
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	—	—

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	112	114
Furness Consolidated	102	105
Glasgow and South-Western Con	99	101
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	20	21
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co	136	139
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	178	183
Rhymney	160	170

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK

Caledonian 4 p. ct. ..	116	118
East London 6 p. ct. ..	—	—
Do. 5 p. ct. ..	—	—
Do. 6 p. ct. 1874	90	110
Do. 6 p. ct. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 p. ct.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 p. ct. ..	117	119
Do. A 5 p. ct. ..	142	144
Do. B 6 p. ct. 5 p. c.	133	135
Do. 4 p. ct. ..	129	131
Do. East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 p. ct. ..	118	120
Do. 4 p. ct. ..	118	120
Do. 4 p. ct. ..	132	134
Do. 4 p. ct. ..	131	133
Do. 5 p. ct. ..	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 p. c.	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4 p. c.	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 p. c.	115	117
Do. Perpetual 4 p. c. ..	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. 3 p. c.	124	126
Do. ditto B 4 p. c. ..	123	125
Do. ditto 4 p. c. ..	108	110
Do. ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Do. ditto B 4 p. c. ..	118	120
Do. ditto 3 p. c. ..	104	106
London, Tilbury 4 p. ct. ..	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4 p. c. ..	128	130
Metropolitan 4 p. c. ..	115	117
Do. 4 p. c. ..	126	128
Metropolitan District 6 p. ct.	158	160
Do. 4 p. c. ..	106	108
Midland 4 p. ct. ..	119	121
North British 4 p. ct. ..	116	118
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 p. ct.	—	—
North-Eastern 4 p. ct. ..	118	120
Do. 4 p. ct. ..	131	133
North London 4 p. ct. ..	131	133
North Staffordshire 4 p. c. ..	121	123
South-Eastern 4 p. c. ..	117	119
Do. ditto 5 p. ct. ..	142	144
Taff Vale 4 p. ct. ..	119	121

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, 7 p. c.	23	24
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21	22
Ditto 6 p. c. Debenture Stock	113	115
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	106	108
Ditto Extension	144	146
Ditto 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Esenada Port	119	121
Ditto 8 p. c. Preference	134	136
Ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	144	146
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	144	146
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	144	146
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	160	162
Ditto 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	140	142
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	114	116
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	120	122
Conde d'Eu, Lim., 7 p. c.	134	136
Copapo	38	40
Dutch Rhenish	17	18
Ditto New	3	5
Ditto ditto 1872	3	5
East Argentine, Lim., 7 p. c.	104	106
Ditto 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Great Western of Brazil, 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7	8
Lima, Limited	6	7
Namur and Liège 14 p. annuities	11	12
Ditto 6 p. c. Preference	26	28
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref	73	75
Ditto, ditto, 5 p. c. 2nd Pref	30	32
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	17	18
Prov. Orel-Vitebsk 5 p. c.	17	18
Recife and Sao Francisco	103	105
Riga and Dunaeburg	14	15
Royal Sardinian	10	11
Ditto Preference	11	12
Royal Swedish	3	4
Ditto Preference	3	4
Sambre and Meuse	9	10
Ditto 5 p. c. Preference	11	12
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7 p. c.	42	44
Ditto 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	25	27
Ditto 7 p. c. Preference	26	28
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	22	24
Do. Sul Guarantied 7 p. c.	3	4
Varna	3	4
West Flanders	10	11
Ditto 5 p. c. Preference	12	13
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	111	113
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	98	100

LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	27	28
Natal Land and Colonization	54	56
Newfoundland Land	1	2
Otago and Southland Investment	1	2
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	24	26
Van Diemen's Land	25	27

TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	55	56
Ditto Deferred	14	15
Cuba, Limited	11	12
Ditto 10 p. c. Preference	28	29
Eastern 4 p. c. Debent. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 p. c. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13	14
Indo-European, Limited	34	35
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	99	102
Reuter's, Limited	6	7
Submarine	185	195
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	94	96
Western Union of U.S. 1st Bonds	123	127

BANKS.

Agra, Limited	8	8
Alliance Limited	12	13
Anglo-Austrian	8	9
Anglo-Californian, Limited	10	11
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	8	9
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5	6
Bank of Africa, Limited	5	6
Bank of Australasia	99	101
Bank of British Columbia	27	28
Ditto New Issue at a prem.	13	14
Bank of British North America	68	70
Bank of Constantinople	4	5
Bank of Egypt	—	—
Bank of New South Wales	64	66
Bank of New Zealand	23	24
Bank of Roumania	5	6
Bank of South Australia	26	27
Bank of Victoria	36	38
Central of London, Limited	10	11
Chart. of India, Aust., and China	23	24
Chart. Mer. of Ind., Lon., & China	16	17
Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8	9
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim.	14	15
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	11	12
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart	32	33
Franco-Egyptian, issued at 5 pm.	—	—
German Bank of London, Lim.	10	11
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	10	11
London and Provincial, Limited	13	14
London and River Plate, Limited	16	17
London and San Francisco, Lim.	5	6
London and South-Western, Lim.	21	22
London Bank of Mexico & South	—	—
America, Limited	3	4
London Chartered of Australia	23	24
London, Paris, and Am. Bank, L.	17	19
Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	—	—
Mercantile, Limited	2	3
National, Limited	—	—
National Bank of Australasia	9	10
Nat. Bank of New Zealand, L.	1	2
North-Eastern, Limited	5	6
Provincial of Ireland, Limited	19	20
Queensland National, Limited	12	13
Standard of South Africa, Ld.	45	46
Union of Australia, Limited	67	69
Union of Spain and England, L	5	6

GAS COMPANIES.

Commercial, New Stock ..	205	210
Continental Union Limited ..	39	41
European, Limited ..	21	22
Gas Light and Coke A, Ordinary	232	237
Imperial Continental ..	213	217
South Metropolitan A ..	303	308

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WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1887.