

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2122.—VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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COVENT GARDEN.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), March 24th, at 8.0.
Biret'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.
SAURDAY, March 26, Gounod's opera,
FAUST. Faust, M. Stefano Caylus (his first
appearance); Mephistopheles, Signor Foli (his first
appearance this season); Valentine, Signor del
Fuernte. Siebel, Mdme. Adelina Borghi; Martha,
Mdme. Lattache; and Margherita, Mdme. Lilian
Nordica.
MONDAY, March 28, CARMEN.
Doors open half an hour before the opera com-
mences. Box-office daily, 10 to 5. Popular prices.

DRURY LANE.
DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS
HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.25; Morning Per-
formance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATUR-
DAY, at 7.25.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
129th Performance. LAST NIGHTS.

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

ADELPHI.
ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and
Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE
HARBOR LIGHTS (433rd time). Mr. William
Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal,
Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mes-
dames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan,
Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

GLOBE.
GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and
Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. TO-
NIGHT, at 8.45, 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
Brough, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Busi-
ness Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

THE SNOWBALL.—GLOBE
THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at
8.30, SOPHIA (263th time), by Robert
Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carle-
ton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheat-
man, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin,
Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At
7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every
SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST
NIGHTS of Mr. EDWARD TERRY and
own company in IN CHANCERY and MY
COUSIN. Preceded each evening, at 7.45, by
TWO BLINDS. Doors open at 7.30. Carriages 10.50.

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

PRINCESS'S.
PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry
Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner,
Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian
Cross, E. W. Thomas, E. Gurney; Mesdames
Dorothy Dene, Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes,
&c., will appear. Doors open 7.15. Commence at
7.45 with THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss
Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

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 PER-
FORMANCE, SATURDAY, April 16th.

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

ST. JAMES'S.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees
and Managers, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. KENDAL.
THIS EVENING, at 8, will be acted
LADY CLANCARTY.
Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom
Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by
Mr. Kendal, Messrs. Waring, Mackintosh, Cathcart,
Bedford, Bauer, Mr. De Verney, B. Webster, Hen-
drie, 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 Two Nights. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson,
Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, S. Brough,
Caffrey, J. C. Buckstone, Paget, Fawcett, Lawrence,
Boyle, Curtis, and Lionel Brough; Mesdames John
Billington, Gwynne, Mayer, Susan Vaughan, and
Miss Kate Vaughan. The Minuet danced by Miss
Vaughan and Company. Preceded, at 7.45, by A
MERRY MEETING.—SATURDAY EVENING
NEXT, MASKS AND FACES. Peg Woffington,
Miss Kate Vaughan.

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

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

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

GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME.
OLYMPIA ADDISON-ROAD STATION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON. Last Seven Days.
NOTICE.—The Hippodrome Company, being
under the necessity of commencing the season in
Paris on the 6th of April, beg to inform the Public
that their performances in London, which have
proved such an unprecedented success, must be
absolutely brought to a close on the 31st of March.
TO-DAY, 2.30. TO-NIGHT, 8. Prices from
12 to 42 22. Children under Twelve Half-price to
Stalls and Grand Circle, at doors only. 5,000 Seats
at 12. Box Office (Mr. H. L. Boss) open 10 to 5,
and at the principal Agents.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE
BOAT RACE, 26th MARCH, 1887.
SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BARNES
BRIDGE TICKETS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Waterloo
North Station (No. 8 Platform) on Saturday, 26th
March, at 2.15 P.M., for Barnes Bridge direct, with
holders of the above Tickets only.

The Train will return from Barnes Bridge for
Vauxhall and Waterloo Stations about ten minutes
after the conclusion of the race.
By order,
FRED. J. MACAULAY, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Waterloo Station,
21st March, 1887.

N.B.—Tickets can still be obtained at this Office;
at the Company's West-end Office, 30, Regent-
circus, Piccadilly; at their Central Office, 9, Grand
Hotel-building, Charing-cross; at their City
Office, Exeter-building, Arthur-street West, London
Bridge; and at the booking-offices, Waterloo
Station, price 10s. each.

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

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

MEMORIAL HOME FOR HOMELESS and
DESTITUTE BOYS.
The Committee of the National Refuges for
Homeless and Destitute Children have for several
years been anxiously waiting to secure a spot where
they could erect a New Home for Destitute Boys.
They have now secured a very desirable site for
this new building on the Shaftesbury-avenue, the
new thoroughfare leading from New Oxford-street
to Piccadilly-circus.

This New Building will be
1. For the reception and training of about one
hundred homeless and destitute boys.
2. A Home for 35 working boys.
3. A Club and Institute for old boys who have been
trained in the Homes of the Society, where
their moral, physical, and religious welfare
may be watched over.
4. And offices where the work for the Society will be
carried on.

It is proposed to erect this new building as a
JUBILEE MEMORIAL
TO
Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA,
on behalf of
HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE BOYS.

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

It is estimated that this new building will cost
about £100,000, and towards raising this sum a
VERY EARNEST APPEAL IS MADE.
The Committee have every confidence that the
appeal will be liberally responded to, and that the
amount required will be forthcoming before the
building is completed.

Early in the spring
THE FOUNDATION-STONE WILL BE LAID.
CONTRIBUTIONS are very EARNESTLY
SOLICITED, and will be thankfully received by
the President, the Earl of Jersey; the Treasurer,
W. E. Hubbard, Esq., 4, St. Helen's-place, City;
the London and Westminster Bank, 214, High
Holborn; and by the Secretary,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Boys' Refuge, 25, Great Queen-street,
Holborn, W.C.

EASTER IN ROME.—COOK'S
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCUR-
SION TO ITALY, providing for a week in Rome;
visiting Paris, Turin, Bologna, Florence, Pisa,
Genoa, &c., with extension to Naples, Pompeii, and
Vesuvius; leaving London March 20 or 30. Fare
£17. Programme for stamp. Also Cheap Return
Tickets for 30 days. £11 12s.—THOS. COOK
AND SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-
street; 35, Piccadilly; 445, West Strand.

WINE CELLAR.—A Choice Cellar
of varied and specially selected WINES
to be SOLD. Full particulars of Ernest Bevir,
Solicitor, Devereux-chambers, Temple, W.C.

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

FURNISH ON NORMAN & STACEY'S
SYSTEM.—No Deposit. Economical and strictly
private, 1, 2, or 3 years. 60 genuine wholesale firms to
select goods from. Offices, 79, Queen Victoria-st.,
E.C.; 121, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 9, Liverpool-st., E.C.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'
PIANOS. Inventions Patented from 1833 to
1884. These Pianos may be hired for three
years, after which time they become the property of
the hirer without further payment.
12, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, W. Lists free.

All who value their
eyesight should read
"How to use our Eyes
and How to preserve
them from Infancy to
Old Age, with special
Information about
Spectacles," by JOHN
BROWNING, F.R.S.
55 Illustrations.
Price 1s.—Chatto and
Windus and all Book-
sellers.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDON.
DERRY supplies the following SEABORNE
COAL from his Durham Collieries:—Londonderry
Wallsend, 24s.; Vane's Wallsend, 22s.; Pittington
Wallsend, 22s. per ton; cash on delivery. Wharves:
Seaham Coal Wharf, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall;
and St. John's Wharf, Millbank-street, Westminster.

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

All Pure Bristles. Patented. Exquisite sensa-
tion and perfection of brushing power.
Sold everywhere 2s. each. Buy no others until
this is seen.
Sample, post free, 2s., from HINDE'S, LONDON
Sample Room, 12, City-road E.C.

"THE
FINEST EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES."
MARCOVITCH & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE
CIGARETTES "DAPHNÆ." Regd.
SPECIALMENT PRÉPARÉES AU CAIRE (EGYPTE).
PRICES:—
PETIT FORMAT, 8s.
FORMAT MOYEN, 9s.
PER TIN CASE OF 100.
Samples free on receipt of six
stamps.
11, AIR STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.

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For the Toilet, Nursery,
and for shaving.
PEARS' SOAP.
Has 15 times received the
HIGHEST OBTAIN-
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Is guaranteed Perfectly
Pure. It is a special pre-
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A Luxury for the Toilet
and the Bath.
PEARS' SOAP.
Indispensable for Children.
PEARS' SOAP.
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PEARS' SOAP matchless
for the hands and com-
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Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—
"I have much pleasure in
stating that I have used
PEARS' SOAP for some
time, and prefer it to any
other."
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Miss MARY ANDER-
SON writes:—"I have
used PEAR'S SOAP for
two years with the greatest
satisfaction; for I find it
the very best."
PEARS' SOAP.
The late Sir ERASMUS
WILSON, F.R.S., wrote:
"It is a balm for the skin."
PEARS' SOAP.
Prevents Redness, Rough-
ness, and Chapping. In-
valuable for Winter Use.
PEARS' SOAP.
Established 100 Years;
PEARS' SOAP.
Is Sold by all the Dealers
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THROAT IRRITATION
AND COUGH.
The Throat and Windpipe are especially liable to
Inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling
and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the
voice. For these symptoms use
EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUBUBES.
In contact with the glands at the moment they are
excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these
agreeable confections becomes actively healing.
Sold only in Boxes, 7½d., and Tins 1s. 1½d.,
Labelled—
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,
Notices.
Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and
Throat Diseases," says: "The Glycerine Jububes
prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted
service as a curative or palliative agent;" while
Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Muni-
cipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an
extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jububes
of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat
disease."
THE CLAY CROSS COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED COAL.
Best, 24s.; Seconds, 22s.; Kitchen, 20s.; Nuts, 20s.
Orders to the Chief Office, 12, BURWOOD-PLACE, W.

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The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave HILBURY as under, PLYMOUTH two days later, Naples nine days later, and Suez fourteen days later, with Her Majesty's Mails for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, taking passengers for the above, and on through Tickets for all other Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

Tons.	H.P.		
LIGURIA.....	4,688	4,200	Mar. 31.
AUSTRAL.....	5,583	7,000	April 14.
IBERIA.....	4,702	4,200	April 28.
CHIMBORAZO.....	3,847	3,600	May 12.
POTOSI.....	4,267	3,500	May 26.
ORIENT.....	5,386	6,000	June 9.
GARONNE.....	3,876	3,000	June 23.
ORMUZ.....	6,116	8,500	July 7.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Dock. Fares, £16 16s. to £70. Special Terms for Return Tickets.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

EXCURSIONS TO ITALY, EGYPT, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, by ORIENT LINE.

Return tickets, at special reduced fares, are issued by this line, with facilities to passengers for breaking the journey at all ports of call.—F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For particulars of fares, &c., apply to the latter firm; or to the agents in Naples, Home and Co.; Port Said and Suez, W. Stapledon.

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comprises the largest and fastest steamships in the trade and offers unsurpassed comfort to passengers.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the LIGURIA, AUSTRAL, and IBERIA, now lying in Tilbury Docks, and to compare the accommodation with that offered in steamers advertised at CHEAP fares.

First and second saloon cabins all on main deck.

Managers, F. Green and Co., Anderson, Anderson, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.—FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, from Southampton, every four weeks.

ADELAIDE in 43 days. Large outside first-class state-rooms for two passengers only. Second saloon on same deck. The cuisine on board these steamers is after the model of the very best Continental hotels. Electric lighting everywhere, perfect ventilation.

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

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and Tasmania }
and Tasmania }

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IN USE EIGHTY-SIX YEARS.

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4, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND ORPHAN or DESTITUTE CHILDREN now in

DR. BARNARDO'S THIRTY-ONE HOMES

For ORPHANS and the WAIFS and STRAYS of our STREETS

Receive food, clothing, education, as well as industrial and Christian training.

FRESH CANDIDATES are being ADMITTED WITHOUT VOTING, PATRONAGE, or CONDITIONAL GIFTS, at the rate of MORE THAN SIX PER DAY.

ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION is the alone qualification, but the most rigid examination is instituted to discover and prevent imposition.

NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY or GIRL HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION, irrespective of nationality, age, creed, or physical defects.

622 TRAINED CHILDREN were placed out LAST YEAR in GOOD SITUATIONS in Canada alone (£8 10s. pays for the complete outfit and passage of one Boy or Girl).

OVER 500 other BOYS and GIRLS were placed out in SERVICE last year in England alone, and are doing well.

IN ALL, more than TEN THOUSAND WAIFS and STRAYS have been gathered into these Homes, carefully fitted for an industrial career, and then placed out in service at home or abroad.

NO ENDOWMENT of ANY KIND exists, the whole being DEPENDENT on the FREE WILL OFFERINGS of the benevolent.

£16 will MAINTAIN a BOY or GIRL in the HOMES for a year,

BUT ANY GIFTS, however small, will be GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED if addressed to the Treasurer, WM. FOWLER, Esq.; to the Chairman of Committee, S. G. SHEPPARD, Esq.; or to the Founder, DR. T. J. BARNARDO, at the

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTIONS,
18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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

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

THE FACULTY pronounce it "The Most Nutritious, Perfectly Digestible BEVERAGE For BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER, and invaluable for invalids and young children."

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE

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

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

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QUININE & IRON

Health, Strength, TONIC.

Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

BUTCHERS' MEAT

OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

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The Report presented at a meeting, held on the 6th January last, showed that on the rigorous bases of the Institute of Actuaries' H.M. and H.M.(5) Tables of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums, which together produce the highest reserves known to the Assurance practice,

The calculated liability was..... £2,181,937
To which further Reserves were added of..... 158,823

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

The Divisible Surplus was..... £375,000

This sum was larger by £30,000 than any previously distributed, and produced the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a CASH BONUS OF 33½ PER CENT. on the Premiums of the Five Years.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1887.

THE AMEER AND THE CZAR.

We know very little of what goes on in Afghanistan; but enough is known to make credible anything that may be heard of disturbances in that quarter of the world. Fearing that his tenure of power was uncertain, and having very little hope of perpetuating a dynasty, the AMEER has devoted his energies from the first month of his accession to the making of money. Three or four times a year he sends away to a safe place in Turkestan some addition to his hoard. It is believed by those who know best about the matter that a very considerable portion of our subsidy goes regularly in the same direction; and if that is the belief in Afghanistan, as it is amongst our own officials, here is one very good reason for discontent. An Ameer who is suspected of being too subservient to an infidel Government, and who fails to spend in the country the money with which that Government supplies him, is not likely to be popular with "the turbulent Ghilzais," or anybody else in Afghanistan. But ABDUR RAHMAN'S hoard has been furnished from other sources besides the Indian Treasury. He has been steadily "squeezing" and confiscating all round about him for years; and the wonder is that he has lived so long through the hatred he must have inspired amongst a fierce and revengeful people.

Not that we have any reason for believing that this is the secret of the present disturbances. There may be other reasons—reasons that concern us more nearly: though as for that matter, anything that moved ABDUR RAHMAN out of Cabul—battle, murder, or natural death—would be a trouble for us. It is not impossible that the disturbances lately reported have been promoted or nourished by Russian agency: certain it is that the Russians will make the most of them, and we have our own doubts as to the part the AMEER himself would play if he believed the time had come when the CZAR proposed to extend a protecting hand over and beyond Herat. ABDUR RAHMAN knows that he has not long to live. He must feel that there is very little chance of his son's succeeding him; and the temptation to do the best for himself under such circumstances is very considerable. For him as well as for us it is a serious question whether the CZAR thinks it time to push on a little from his present positions within the Afghan boundary. It is certain, we believe, that his troops are rapidly consolidating themselves there. With a railway at command up to sixty miles of Sarakhs (to adopt Sir JAMES FERGUSSON'S estimate of the distance) a vast deal can be done now in a very short time; and though Sir JAMES intimated the other day in the House of Commons that he had no knowledge of any considerable addition to the Russian forces in that quarter, we fancy that some reports to that effect have at any rate reached the Foreign Office. Not that we should think any further advance probable yet awhile but for one consideration. This, however, is a rather important one.

Not only the CZAR himself but all official Russia has been for months in a white heat of rage against England. England it was who encouraged the BATTENBERG to rebel: so the CZAR believes, and so do all they believe who serve him with pen, tongue, or sword. English intrigue, and of course English gold, has been employed in sustaining the detestable Bulgarian Regency. England has been busy beyond anything in teaching the Bulgarians to reject the benevolences of the CZAR, to do without his mercies, and to stand up for themselves as an independent people. Indirectly, it was all through England that General KAULBARS had to be sent to Sophia—and had to go back again in obvious shame and manifest confusion. Even more than this has England been guilty of, in Russian belief: not the recent attempts at assassination, perhaps, but most probably the machinations which have led to the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. Now the use of this alliance is believed to be to curb Russian ambition and check Russian purposes near home; and if so, the CZAR finds himself in a position of helplessness in some directions and of humiliation in all. But it will never do for a CZAR to seem to be in such a position long. The conditions under which he rules make that a matter of extraordinary disadvantage; and therefore motives of policy as well as the suggestions of passion may be expected to work out their natural effect. This, then, we take to be certain: If the CZAR can see his way to revenging himself on England, at the same time restoring his own prestige a little and salving the exoriated feelings of his generals, that way he will take. Something in that way is being attempted at Constantinople, where M. DE NELIDOFF is working against us on the Egyptian question. As he is assisted by the representative of France at the Porte, it is possible that M. DE NELIDOFF may do us some harm in that matter. He has made a long series of failures at Constantinople lately, and they also are due to English intrigue of

course. But even though he should persuade the SULTAN that we intend to abolish his sovereignty in the valley of the Nile, that will not hurt us much, probably, in the long run. No doubt if M. DE NELIDOFF could carry his success so far as to convince the SULTAN that nowhere is he safe but in the arms of Russia, that would be a serious thing. But there is less chance of this now than there was a little while ago. The Triple Alliance has come into existence since then, and the whole outlook has been changed thereby. But what this means is, of course, that if the CZAR is to revenge himself on the friends of the BATTENBERG and Bulgarian independence, he must go further afield and strike where we stand alone. And this it is that directs our eyes to the Afghan frontier again, and to the disturbance in the AMEER'S country which may possibly give to Russia, in the outcome, the opportunity which the CZAR and his generals are probably longing for.

PRIESTS AND PRIVILEGE.

FATHER KELLEHER (who is likely to be imitated) puts forward a claim which no ecclesiastic has made in this country since the time of Thomas à Becket. He seeks to revive, indeed, something like that "immunity of clergy" which à Becket demanded; which actually had existed for a very long time in England, but which was finally abolished by the Constitutions of Clarendon. For the information of persons unlearned in the history of that time, we may state that "immunity of clergy" meant absolute freedom from the operation of the civil law. No matter what crime an ecclesiastic might commit, he was answerable only to his superiors in the Church. This state of things, under which the worst crimes went unpunished, was terminated by Constitutions defined by an assembly convoked by Henry II. in 1164 at Clarendon, the Constitutions asserting once for all the supremacy of the civil power. They ordained that "clerks accused of any crime are to be tried in the civil courts;" that "suits between a clerk and a laic shall be decided by the award of twelve lawful men in the presence of the King's Chief Justice;" that "pleas which relate to debt are in the King's cognizance" that the Church should "not protect against the King's justices the chattels of those who are forfeited to the King;" and so on. These Constitutions have frequently been denounced by dignitaries of the Romish Church, from the times of Thomas à Becket to our own day; but they have never been positively defied, nor had any priest ventured to incur the penalties of defying them down to the imprisonment of Father Kelleher.

This priest's refusal to obey the writ issued to him from Judge Boyd's court was a distinct repudiation of the jurisdiction of the civil courts over an ecclesiastic, and was even more preposterous, perhaps, than his subsequent refusal to give evidence. Indeed, it would appear that instructions have gone forth enjoining obedience to writs which may in future be served upon priests in Ireland; so that the only conflict likely to take place between Church and State will be in the witness-box. Practically that is the question now at issue. Father Kelleher declined to "disclose secrets which he could not disclose in honour or in duty to his sacred profession." He afterwards put the point more clearly and concisely. He refused to disclose matters "with which he may have become cognizant simply and solely because he was a priest."

Now, the law as regards privilege is very clearly defined. Strictly speaking, no person is exempt from uttering "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in the witness-box, save legal advisers, who are privileged as regards their communications with their clients. Even to this rule there are exceptions. Sir James Stephen, in his "Digest of the Law of Evidence," says the privilege does not extend to any such communication made in furtherance of a criminal purpose. "The furtherance of a criminal purpose," says Sir James Stephen, "can never be part of a legal adviser's business." One would suppose it can also never be part of a priest's business. "As soon as a legal adviser takes part in preparing for a crime, he ceases to act as a lawyer and becomes a criminal—a conspirator or accessory, as the case may be." Now, assume that a priest has as much privilege as a lawyer with regard to communications made to him, it follows that if those communications are made in furtherance of a criminal purpose (e.g., the purpose of defrauding creditors) the privilege is *ipso facto* extinguished. But the fact is that priests have no privilege at all. Sir James Stephen puts it in this way: "Medical men and [probably] clergymen may be compelled to disclose communications made to them in professional confidence;" and then he adds in a "Note":—

The question whether clergymen, and particularly whether Roman Catholic priests, can be compelled to disclose confessions made to them professionally, has never been solemnly decided in England, though it is stated by the text-writers that they can. . . . A pamphlet was written to maintain the existence of the privilege by Mr. Baddeley in 1865. . . . Mr. Baddeley's argument is, in a few words, that the privilege must have been recognized when the Roman Catholic religion was established by law, and that it has never been taken away. I think the modern Law of Evidence is not so old as the Reformation, but has grown up by the practice of the Courts, and by decisions in the course of the last two centuries. It came into existence at a time when exceptions in favour of auricular confessions to Roman Catholic priests were not likely to be made. The general rule is that every person must testify to what he knows.

The actual cases in point are not numerous (as might be expected), and they are somewhat conflicting. There was the case of Butler v. Moore, heard by the Irish Master of the Rolls (Sir Michael Smith) in 1802. It was a demurrer to a rule to administer interrogatories to a Roman Catholic priest as to matter which he said he knew, if at all, professionally only. The judge said, "It was the undoubted legal constitutional right of every subject of the realm who has a cause depending, to call upon a fellow-subject to testify what he may know of the matters in issue: and

every man is bound to make the discovery, unless specially exempted and protected by law. It was candidly admitted that no special exemption could be shown in the present instance, and analogous cases and principles alone were relied upon." The decision was therefore against the priest. On the other hand, Sir James Stephen quotes Chief Justice Best as saying, "I, for one, will never compel a clergyman to disclose communications made to him by a prisoner; but if he chooses to disclose them I shall receive them in evidence."

The following points are therefore established:—

1. That there is no such thing known to the law as privilege of clergy.
2. That even if there were, it could not exceed privilege of solicitor, which is known to the law.
3. That privilege of solicitor ceases in regard to communications made in furtherance of the commission of crime.
4. That communications to priests made for defeating justice, even if privilege of clergy existed, would not be privileged, and must be disclosed.
5. That to admit Father Kelleher's claim would not only be to confer a right which does not exist even for solicitors, but would practically be to repeal the Constitutions of Clarendon, which have for 600 years made ecclesiastics amenable to the civil power.

If the privilege claimed by Father Kelleher were allowed, it is easy to see how it would work out. Every crime committed with the knowledge of the priest would be undiscoverable, so far as he was concerned. Any priest might be the acting instrument of a conspiracy, and enjoy complete immunity. A league of priests might commit any imaginable offence or offences without fear of punishment. Government would be paralyzed at every point, and the law would be of no avail. Now this is a country which carries religious toleration very far; but the religious toleration which would release Father Kelleher from gaol would be an abdication of the civil power and a repeal of the civil law.

NOTES.

It would scarcely do for a statesman who has been three times Prime Minister to make a high personal record on the Obstructometer. But, if Mr. Gladstone does not obstruct, he opposes no obstacle to the obstruction of his followers and friends. In answer to Mr. Smith's appeal for bringing the urgency debate to a conclusion, Mr. Gladstone could hold out no offer of assistance. All he could say was, "I do not feel that I can now without irregularity go into an explanation of the circumstances which in my opinion have led to its prolongation. I shall endeavour to do that in the course of the debate." This, to those who know Mr. Gladstone's ways, does not seem likely to expedite matters. But the leader of the Radical-Parnellite Opposition does not want to help on public business. Otherwise, he would have put a summary stop to the scandalous scenes of Tuesday morning. A mere hint from him to his Nationalist allies would have been enough.

Nach Canossa gehen wir nicht is still Prince Bismarck's sentiment. There is nothing in his speech on the new Church Laws to show that he meditates a humiliating surrender to the Papacy. There is only another little instalment of the concessions which the German Government has been steadily making for the last few years. Perhaps, if the Chancellor's victory at the last elections had been less decisive, the Ultramontanes would have got more from him. As it is, he can afford to be economical in his generosity. There is still something to be kept in reserve for use next time a bargain is necessary. Meanwhile Prince Bismarck explains that, if he now seems to be yielding to Rome, it is because Rome has changed its attitude. Leo XIII. is favourable to the new German Empire. Its enemies are to be found among the lower Catholic clergy, who, in defiance of the Vatican, ally themselves with all the disloyal and secessionist elements in the State, as they do in another country nearer home.

Mr. Goschen's speech last night at the Mansion House contained as much information about the Budget as could be expected—namely, that it would be a "humdrum" Budget, and that no sensational proposals were to be expected. A time may come, as he said, "when the public purse is bursting with contributions from all classes," and when it will be possible "to make remissions all round in every direction to all classes of her Majesty's subjects." We share Mr. Goschen's hope that when that happy time comes he may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer who will profit by it; but the modest though substantial surplus with which he will now be called upon to deal would justify no measure of the kind. Mr. Goschen thinks that a genuine revival in trade has begun. In that belief, and relying on economical administration, he hopes, no doubt, that the national revenue will be in a yet more satisfactory state a year hence than it is now. But there is no ground for an immediate remission of taxation; and there is much weight in his observation that the serious nature of the problem before the Government in Ireland renders the present time unfavourable for elaborate financial experiments.

The conditions under which Mr. Goschen spoke forbade any allusion to controversial topics; and the approach of the Budget debate made it impossible to speak in detail of financial matters. Speaking within narrow limits, he devoted most of his remarks to a humorous account of the applications and suggestions with which a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal. Mr. Goschen's speech was full of good stories and

amusing comments. The sagacious clergyman who discovered that the complete remission of the income tax would be a welcome measure, and hastened to communicate his discovery to the authorities, might be a creation of Mr. Gilbert's brain. But those who wish to gauge Mr. Goschen's powers as a light after-dinner speaker should read the speech for themselves. It is pleasant to find that a Minister who is as fully alive as any of his colleagues to the difficulties of the situation, and as earnestly desirous for their removal, is able to go about his work with his coolness and cheerfulness unimpaired.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's estates are being carried on with energy, and so far there has been no great display of violence and no failure on the part of the authorities to carry out their object. Mr. Kilbride, a man of substance, declines to pay his rent unless he is allowed to make what reduction he pleases; and his eviction has necessarily been followed by that of his sub-tenants and labourers, who might be comfortably at home in their cottages to-day but for Kilbride's refusal to accept the liberal terms offered to him by Mr. Trench. One of the labourers who was invited to return to his holding as a care-taker desired to accept the offer, but was forbidden to do so by Kilbride. Upon the whole, the events at Luggacurren show that the Executive is not quite so powerless as is supposed; and if the Government and the judges are courageous in the application of the bankruptcy law to the operations of the campaigners, the people will begin to feel that the League is not the strongest power in the country. If that fact is once recognized, the subservience of the peasantry to Mr. Parnell will be at an end.

The boldest as well as the wisest thing for the Government to do would be to decline altogether to discuss the land question in connection with the Crimes Act. They should not be drawn into a wrangle over the fall in Irish prices, or into discussing whether 16 per cent. is or is not a fair abatement of rent under the circumstances. The Government, as such, have no more to do with the losses of Irish farmers, than with the losses of London sugar-boilers. We have got ourselves into such an extraordinary state of mind with regard to Irish affairs that this sentiment will seem to many excellent persons atrocious. But supposing that depression of trade or the harshness of employers (it does not greatly matter which) caused a strike in an English manufacturing town; and that the strikers took to rattening, picketing, violent assault, occasional murder, and general defiance of the law. Would anybody have the face to argue that we must take no measures to restore order and punish the criminals till we have considered the demand of these men for higher wages? The question before the country is, whether the state of Ireland justifies certain changes in criminal procedure. The fact that certain Irish tenants find it inconvenient to abide by their contracts is irrelevant to that matter.

The discovery of rich deposits of gold ore near the boundary-line between Alaska and British Columbia renders the speedy settlement of the boundary question there all the more imperative. The interpretation of a treaty plays as prominent a part in this matter as in the fisheries question, and it possesses all the elements of a serious international dispute. When the Washington Government bought Alaska in 1867 they took it over with the boundaries specified in a treaty concluded between Russia and Great Britain in 1825. In that treaty the eastern boundary of Alaska begins at the meridian of 141 deg. on the Arctic Sea, follows that meridian to a point near Mount St. Elias nine marine miles from the Pacific Ocean, and thence follows the summit of the coast-range to its intersection with a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island to the centre of Portland Channel. But here arises the difficulty. Americans have long been working mines more than nine miles inland—that is to say, on territory which is unquestionably British if the treaty is to be strictly construed. Even on the eastern slope of the coast-range, mines are worked by Americans under the impression that it is United States territory—an impression which, it is claimed, they have never been disabused of. "Any day (says an American paper) the Canadians may act upon their view of the boundary question, and may drive off American miners from what they consider Canadian territory, and forfeit their property. They may seize American fishermen in waters which they consider Canadian, but which we have always considered American."

Mr. Chamberlain had every reason to be gratified with the reception which his native town gave to the Queen. There was, indeed, an uncomfortable period of a minute or two's duration, when the crowd in the Town Hall did not know whether it would be respectful to cheer, and the orchestra did not know how soon they were expected to strike up the National Anthem. Like Sir Richard Strachan and the Earl of Chatham, the audience and the band stood waiting for one another to begin: the royal party stood silent on the platform, and everybody was painfully conscious that nothing was happening. But if Mr. Chamberlain, in common with the other spectators of this scene, felt a momentary uneasiness during this pause, it must have been completely effaced by the gracious treatment which he personally experienced a few minutes later. After the address had been presented and the Hallelujah Chorus had been sung, the Queen stepped forward to the edge of the dais and signified her desire to speak to the distinguished politician. Mr. Chamberlain stood half-concealed under the shadow of a gallery; but as soon as the royal summons was given he

"stepped forward with alacrity," and in the short conversation which ensued he, no doubt, gave individual expression to the same sentiments of loyalty and gratitude which were collectively uttered by his enthusiastic fellow-townsmen during the whole of the long progress through the streets.

Whatever truth there may be in the statement promulgated by the *Manchester Guardian*, that the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald is to be elevated to the peerage, no one would grudge that gentleman such an honour. The likelihood of his coming to London as Canadian High Commissioner we mentioned some time ago. His rumoured designation as Governor-General, in succession to Lord Lansdowne, of the Dominion which he has had so conspicuous a hand in the making of would be a most fitting tribute to this most distinguished of colonial statesmen. Sir John refused a baronetcy in 1868, after the confederation of the North American Colonies, when he was made a K.C.B.; and, more recently, he declined the offer of a peerage, when he was made a member of her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council instead.

Some recent verdicts in libel actions have, no doubt, inspired the public with a due sense of the dangers attending the public utterance of disrespectful sentiments. Mr. Percy Reeve, the composer of "Ruddy George," wrote a letter to the *Standard* the other day, in which he said that his colleague, who wrote the words of the piece, "had furnished plenty of wit, though he was under no contract to furnish his audience with brains." The reflection that he had by implication accused a respectable body of men of brainlessness did not occur to him until after the letter had been published; and he now prudently writes to explain that his first letter was meant to be entirely playful, and that he has no doubt that the people who go to Toole's Theatre are furnished with brains of the ordinary kind. This handsome apology will serve, it is hoped, to soothe the outraged feelings of Mr. Toole's patrons, and to prevent the issue of innumerable writs which Mr. Reeve might otherwise have been called upon to face.

Mr. Gladstone continues to further the Separatist cause by the despatch of letters to various quarters of the globe. His telegram to the chairman of the meeting at New York is little more than a common form; but his epistle to the Irish ladies of New Zealand contains a compliment to his colleagues which is in some ways more remarkable for its audacity than the hackneyed assertion about the sympathy of the civilized world. Mr. Gladstone says that he has co-operated with "a body of colleagues than whom none are more experienced in the affairs of State or stand higher in the public estimation." Does no one—not even Lord Hartington or Mr. Goschen—stand higher in the public estimation than Sir William Harcourt? Has England no statesmen more versed in public affairs than Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Mundella? Were the colleagues who would not accept Home Rule at Mr. Gladstone's bidding really the least respectable and the least experienced of his followers? But perhaps we have misunderstood the phrase. The "body of colleagues" referred to may be the Irish parliamentary leaders, whom Mr. Gladstone perhaps feels bound to describe in the same strain of unmingled eulogy in which they are accustomed to speak of one another.

Mr. Labouchere was busy in the cause of sedition and disorder last night. He presided at a meeting in West Islington, where a "literary, legendary, and historical lecture" on Ireland was delivered, and he addressed an audience of Liberals and Radicals in the Holborn Town Hall. On each occasion he confined himself to invectives against the Government for wishing to enforce the law in Ireland. The Islington lecturer prudently confined himself to "glimpses" of Irish history; and it may be safely conjectured that the legendary element was more prominent than any other in his discourse. Mr. Labouchere told the West Islington audience, who are represented in Parliament by Mr. Richard Chamberlain, that if they had elected a Conservative nobody could complain of them; but he told Colonel Duncan's constituents at Holborn that they ought to feel ashamed of themselves for returning a Tory. Colonel Duncan had a substantial majority over his Hindoo opponent; and as he works hard both in his constituency and in Parliament, he need not greatly fear Mr. Labouchere's threats. Mr. Richard Chamberlain is not likely to desert the cause of the Union, and it is therefore improbable that a desire to appear blameless in the eyes of Mr. Labouchere will induce the Islington electors to desert him.

A correspondent writes:—I fear our English farmers are likely to find the competition of the Société Agricole Anglo-Belge formidable enough. All the conditions are certainly in the society's favour. The land of the Pays de Waes, as the plain lying along the south of the Scheldt is called, is marvellously fertile. Warm light sandy loam, enriched with fabulous quantities of manure, it ripens a crop of corn by the middle of July. The corn is no sooner cut than the ground is ploughed and a fresh crop of turnips or winter vegetables is got in. And so warm is the soil that the second crop goes on growing right up to Christmas. For land such as this the rent, seldom more than 36s. to 40s. an acre, is remarkably low. But it is a significant fact that rents in this part of Flanders have not fallen one penny; while in the heavy land of the *polders* along the coast they have fallen fifty per cent., and the farmers are well-nigh ruined. Labour, moreover, is efficient and cheap. A franc a day (£12 per annum) and board and lodging is a fair wage for a farm-hand. Further, the peasants are accustomed to co-operation. The Flemish

insurance clubs, the members of which mutually guarantee each other from loss by disease and accidents among their cattle, have long been known to writers on agriculture.

If Irish rents are everywhere too high and prices are too low, how is it that the sums offered for tenant-right are large beyond precedent? If to take an Irish farm was to court starvation, would the Irish peasant, who is generally supposed to be a shrewd person in money matters, buy the interest of the tenant—the down-trodden rack-rented tenant—at twenty and thirty years' purchase of the rent? Yet this is what he is doing constantly. Here are two examples. On the Hope estate, near Castleblayney, a woman named McNally held a farm at a yearly rent of 30s. an acre. The tenant-right of that farm was sold by public auction the other day, after a very brisk competition, for £35 per acre. Again, at Lisburn, the other day, a farm on Sir Richard Wallace's estate at Gortnacor, held at the yearly rent of £5 13s. 6d., was knocked down to a Belfast bidder for £130. Thanks to the Land Act and the Land League, the tenant's interest in his holding has become a splendid property. No wonder he would like to increase its value by a little more legislation and a good deal more leaguery.

Few more interesting cases and more valuable from an historical point of view have ever been tried in the High Court than the "Norwich Freeman's Case," which was decided by Mr. Justice Kekewich yesterday after three days' trial. The "freemen" of Norwich claimed the right to receive perpetually the rents of the "Town Close," a plot of land which was conveyed to the city in 1524 by the Prior of Norwich Convent. For the last hundred years or more they have received the rent; but lately the Corporation rebelled against any further payment to them, and the money has been accumulating until a judicial decision could be obtained. The land was originally granted to the "Citizens and Commonalty" of Norwich; and the freemen's case was that the words "citizens," "freemen," and "commonalty" were all synonymous. The Corporation contended that the "freemen" were not the citizens, but the trading guilds. The judge eventually decided in favour of the freemen's claim, on the ground that ever since the property had produced rents the freemen had received them, and that even without a direct grant the custom was binding by the clause in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, which confirmed the customary rights of freemen. The argument of the case involved the discussion of the whole history of the city of Norwich, and has long excited great interest among antiquarians. The case had taken three years in preparation.

IRISH TRIBE-NAMES.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has recently made, in the columns of the *Times*, a slight irruption into the wilderness of Irish history. History, however, like natural history, requires a little study for its elucidation; and the tribes of men, like the ant nations, do not yield their secrets to the casual surveyor. Sir John, like the good householder, bringeth forth out of his store things new and old; but in his case the old are what we all know, and the new not known or to be known by any historical student. For example, he multiplies quotations to establish what is set out in every school textbook of history—namely, that down to the Middle Ages Ireland was Scotia and her inhabitants the Scoti of all the old writers. In his dealings with Irish names some very curious and instructive "derangements" of genealogical Irish history are to be found—statements new, indeed, and far from true. "Very many," he writes, "of those who imagine themselves to be Celts, and the natural foes of the Sassenach, are descendants of English colonists, even in Munster and Connaught. The Parnells, Grays, Moores, Burkes, FitzGerald, MacMahons, Barries, Butlers, are Anglo-Norman." The mixture of names here might be paralleled in the following sentence, if we could imagine any Englishman writing it: "Very many of those who imagine themselves to be Teutons, and as such the natural foes of the Frenchmen, are descendants, even in Wales and Northumberland, of French-Norman settlers; the Disraelis, the Rothschilds, the Browns, the Howards, Cavendishes, Smiths, Percys, and Nugents are Norman."

The Parnells are an admittedly recent English arrival. They are one of the modern aristocratic families who have thrown out no branches to constitute a portion of the nation, as did the ancient families of Burke and Fitzgerald. There are no skopkeepers, farmers, labourers, and mechanics known by the name of Parnell. The Parnells themselves, who are ladies and gentlemen, and a mere handful too, know very well that they are not Celtic. There are a good many Grays, no doubt; but no one has the least idea, or in the least cares, where the Grays came from. Some Grays, I suppose, came from England, and some are Celts who, when the Irish names within the Pale were abolished by Act of Parliament, assumed the names of Gray, Brown, Green, Smith, Hand, Goldsmith, etc., as specially enjoined by the Act. Any way, the Grays are nobodies from a historical point of view. They are a not numerous and quite plebeian factor, and no one knows or cares anything about them. Certainly, not one of the Anglo-Norman Irish *conquistadores* was known either by the name of Parnell or of Gray.

Then in Sir John's list of Anglo-Norman Irishmen comes the interesting and flourishing name of Moore. Now, the Moores are beyond question a historic race, and should be mentioned in any list of Irish names; but they are as Irish as Croagh Patrick or the Slieve Bloom Mountains under whose shadow they sprang, multiplied, drove cattle, and fought amongst themselves and with the Government, till as a clan regnant they disappeared in the reign of Philip and Mary, when their territory was granted to the Cosbies, and from Leix—a name still retained in Abbey-leix—became the Queen's County. The O'Moores of Leix—

Galicé, O'Mordha—survived the Anglo-Norman conquest, and played a considerable part in the four stormy centuries that followed. The social position of the O'Moore chiefs may be seen in this: that the last of them, Rory Ogue O'Moore, was married to the cousin-german of Black Thomas, Earl of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland and conqueror of the Desmond Geraldines. The O'Moores, indeed, are as Irish and Celtic as may be; their genealogy running up into the legendary period, where it is swallowed up in the luminous mist that surrounds the Knights of the Red Branch in the first century of the Christian era.

A little later in Sir John's list come the MacMahons, with their very Celtic designation: Mac—i.e., son—one of the common Celtic patronymics, and Mahon, one of the commonest of mediæval Irish Christian names. It, too, represents a large section of the Irish race to-day. There were the MacMahons, Princes of Monaghan, with their numerous MacMahon clan; the MacMahons of Clare, from whom the French Marshal derived his origin; and also the O'Mahons, who ruled from Bandon westward, in the county of Cork. In the Irish genealogies these families are continued back in ascending lines to the ancient patriarchs of the race, without a suggestion of Anglo-Norman descent. Nor can it be suggested that the Irish genealogists were anxious to claim a Celtic descent for these families; for the known and famous Norman-Irish families, such as the Barries, Burkes, etc., are by them honestly deduced from their respective founders, the *conquistadores* of the twelfth century. What may have misled Sir John is a passage in Spenser's celebrated conversation between Eudoxus and Eireneus on the State of Ireland. There the poet suggests, but suggests only as a flying rumour, that the MacMahons were originally FitzUrses and the MacSwineys De Veres. Or Sir John may have seen it in the pages of Froude. But I venture to say that Mr. Froude has absolutely no other support for his assertion of the Anglo-Norman origin of the MacMahons than the rumour alluded to by Spenser. The Anglo-Norman grantees of Irish soil are all perfectly well known, and there are no FitzUrses among them. But Sir John, desiring to show that the modern Irish nation is very largely indeed recruited from Norman sources, might, had he studied the subject, have introduced an almost infinite variety of common Irish names which are admittedly Norman, and their owners descendants of the veritable *conquistadores* of the reigns of Henry II., John, and the early Plantagenet kings. One of the common names of the west of Ireland is Jordan. They were a powerful Irish sept in the Middle Ages, spoke Irish, wore the *glibb* and the Irish moustache; so obnoxious to Pale Parliaments, observed Brehon law and the rule of *tanistry*, and yet were descended from the Norman Jordan de Exeter, one of the great barons planted in Meath by Hugo de Lacy, grantee of the middle of Ireland, the ancient kingdom of Meath. The Costelloes similarly descend from another of said Hugo's Meathian barons, Richard de Angulo. From others of Hugo's barons sprang the Husseys, the Flemings, the Barretts, Tuites, and Cusacks. From De Burgo sprang the Burkes, MacWilliams, MacDavids (anglicized to Davitt), and others; for the sons and grandsons of the conquerors became the start of new Irish tribe-names. The Morrisises, and FitzMaurices, Graces, Redmonds, Griffins, Griffiths, and many others, are offshoots of the grand Geraldine stock. The Poors or Poers, the Condons, the Birminghams, the Purcells, the Dillons, the Courcies, and many others too numerous to mention, are also Anglo-Norman and sprung from celebrated individuals. When we remember that for a period of about two centuries the Normans were the race paramount in Ireland—captains, rulers, and over-lords of well-nigh the whole—we can easily understand how the Norman admixture became so great, and that to this day a very large proportion of the Irish race bear unmistakeably Norman names. Sir John Lubbock's main contention is correct. I merely desire to correct his argument, and also to strengthen it, through my slightly greater acquaintance with the main facts of mediæval Irish history.

To the foreign Anglo-Norman element should be added the Norse. The modern Irish race is composed largely of Norwegian and Danish elements. Thus the very common name of Doyle is a corruption of Du-gall, the "Black Strangers;" while Plunket, Copinger, and other names are well known to be of Norse origin. Also, as Ireland lent Irish-Scottic colonists to Caledonia, Caledonia returned the compliment by sending Ireland the MacDonnells (i.e., the Red Shanks), who figure so largely in the history of the Tudor era, and whom Mr. Froude will always call MacConnells. When we add to all these foreign elements the descendants of the Tudor, Cromwellian, and Williamite grantees and the descendants of their English followers and of the great Scotch immigration under the auspices of James I., and remember that those who hold all the land and nearly all the wealth of a country are likely to produce a posterity better equipped for success in the struggle for existence, we can see how true must be Sir John Lubbock's general conclusion. A large proportion of the latter have, indeed, lapsed, degenerating into enemies of the country from which they sprang. For example, the Stacks played a great part in the Elizabethan conquest of Kerry; yet they have recently sent a Parnellite member to Parliament; and possibly the Harringtons—though I am not sure of this—belong to the same class of lapsed Englishmen. Generally speaking, this recalcitrant Irish people with whom England is so much concerned are an exceedingly mixed race, and the majority—though one should not dogmatize—derived from a foreign stock. Sir John, in his viewy way, says that "in the extreme south-west the basis is Iberian." Where did he learn this? The invasion of the Sons of Milesius some 2,110 years before the birth of Christ is hardly a statement to build upon, and the Spaniards whom the Elizabethan troubles brought into Bantry Bay in the end of the sixteenth century were all hanged by Carew and the Earl of Thomond (see the former nobleman's *Pacata Hibernia*). If the legend of the Sons of Milesius and that dim Spanish invasion be accepted at all, it should be accepted in its entirety; and the legend represents the invaders as landing in Leinster, not Munster, and as having conquered and ruled the whole country. In short, Sir John's conclusions are sound enough, though his arguments do not suggest the idea of a man learned in Irish history.

O'G.

KILLING AN EDITOR.

(TRANSLATED—he says—with some little alteration in names, etc., from an Hungarian newspaper by a contributor with whom we have had differences of opinion of late as to the value of certain manuscripts.)

At the Court-house yesterday, at ten o'clock, I. Max Iccar, aged twenty-six, of no profession, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting the editor of the *St. John's Gazette*, so as to cause death. Little interest was manifested in the case. As will be remembered, the prisoner pleaded guilty on being arrested, and it was anticipated up to yesterday that the matter would be settled out of court. No apology, however, being forthcoming, the law had to take its course. The defence was that the assault was fair comment on a matter of public interest, and was warranted in substance and in fact. On making his appearance in the dock the prisoner was received with slight cheering.

Mr. John Jones was the first witness called for the prosecution. He said: I am assistant editor of the *St. John's Gazette*. It is an evening newspaper of pronounced Radical views. I never saw the prisoner until to-day, but I have frequently communicated with him. It was part of my work to send him back his articles. This often kept me late.

In cross-examination the witness denied that he had ever sent the prisoner other people's articles by mistake. Pressed, he said he might have done so once. The defendant generally enclosed letters with his articles, in which he called attention to their special features. Sometimes these letters were of a threatening nature, but there was nothing unusual in that.

Cross-examined: The letters were not what he would call alarming. He had not thought of taking any special precautions himself. Of course, in his position, he had to take his chance. So far as he could remember, it was not for his own sake that the prisoner wanted his articles published, but in the interests of the public. He (the prisoner) was vexed, he said, to see the paper full of such inferior matter. Witness had frequently seen letters to the editor from other disinterested contributors couched in similar language. If he was not mistaken, he saw a number of these gentlemen in court. (Applause from the persons referred to.)

Mr. Snodgrass said: I am a poet. I do not compose during the day. The strain would be too great. Every evening I go out into the streets and buy the latest editions of the evening journals. If there is anything in them worthy commemoration in verse, I compose. There is generally something. I cannot say to which paper I send most of my poems, as I send to all. One of the weaknesses of the *St. John's Gazette* is its poetry. It is not worthy of the name. It is doggerel. I have sought to improve it, but the editor rejected my contributions. I continued to send them in the hope that they would educate his taste. One night I had sent him a very long poem which did not appear in the paper next day. I was very indignant, and went straight to the office. That was on Tuesday, the 2nd of March. I was told that the editor had left word that he had just gone into the country for two days. (Hisses.) I forced my way up the stairs, however, and when I got to the top I did not know which way to go. There were a number of doors with "No admittance" printed on them. (More hissing.) I heard voices in altercation in a room near me. I thought that was likely to be the editor's. I opened the door and went in. The prisoner was in the room. He had the editor on the floor and was jumping on him. I said, "Is that the editor?" He said "Yes." I said, "Have you killed him?" He said "Yes" again. I said "Oh!" and went away. That is all I remember of the affair.

Cross-examined: It did not occur to me to interfere. I thought very little of the affair at the time. I think I mentioned it to my wife in the evening; but I will not swear to that. I am not the Herr Babler who compelled his daughter to marry a man she did not love, so that he might write an ode in celebration of the nuptials. I have no daughter. I am a poet.

The foreman-printer deposed to having had his attention called to the murder of the editor about three o'clock. He was very busy at the time. About an hour afterwards he saw the body and put a placard over it. He spoke of the matter to the assistant editor, who suggested that they had better call in the police. That was done.

A clerk in the counting-house said: I distinctly remember the afternoon of the murder. I can recall it without difficulty, as it was on the following evening that I went to the theatre—a rare occurrence with me. I was running up the stairs when I met a man coming down. I recognize the prisoner as that man. He said, "I have killed your editor." I replied, "Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself." We had no further conversation.

J. O'Leary was next called. He said: I am an Irishman by birth. I had to fly my country when an iniquitous Coercion Act was put in force. I am not the O'Leary of the dynamite firm, but I have a share in the business. At present I am a journalist, and I write Fenian leaders for the *St. John's Gazette*. It is quite true that I once tried to blow Mr. Gladstone up, but I idolize him now. I remember the afternoon of the murder. It was the sub-editor who told me of it. He asked if I would write a "par" on the subject for the fourth edition. I did so; but as I was in a hurry to catch a train it was only a few lines. We did him fuller justice next day.

Cross-examined, witness denied that he felt any elation on hearing that a new topic had been supplied for writing on. He was sorry rather.

A policeman gave evidence that about half-past four on the 2nd of March he saw a small crowd gathered round the entrance to the offices of the *St. John's Gazette*. He thought it his duty to inquire into the matter. He went inside and asked an office-boy what was up. The boy said he thought the editor had been murdered, but advised him to inquire upstairs. He did so, and the boy's assertion was confirmed. He came down again and told the crowd that it was the editor who had been killed. The crowd then dispersed.

A detective from England-yard explained the method of the prisoner's capture. Iccar wrote to the superintendent saying that he would be passing England-yard on the following Wednesday on business. Three detectives,

including witness, were told off to arrest him, and they succeeded in doing so. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The judge interposed here. He failed, he said, to see that this evidence was relevant. So far as he could see, the question was not whether a murder had been committed, but whether, under the circumstances, it was a criminal offence. The prisoner should never have been tried here at all. It was a case for the petty sessions. If the counsel could not give some weighty reason for proceeding with further evidence, he would now put it to the jury.

After a few remarks from the counsel for the prosecution and the counsel for the defence, who called attention to the prisoner's high and unblemished character, the judge summed up. It was for the jury, he said, to decide whether the prisoner had committed a criminal offence. That was the point; and in deciding it the jury should bear in mind the desirability of suppressing merely vexatious cases. People should not go to law over trifles. Still, the jury must remember that, without exception, all human life was sacred. After some further remarks from the judge, the jury (who deliberated for rather more than three-quarters of an hour) returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to a fine of five florins, or three days' imprisonment.

THE THEATRE.

ALTHOUGH "In Chancery" is not one of Mr. Pinero's best farcical comedies, Mr. Terry has such an effective part in it that its revival during this actor's season at the Olympic is quite natural. The married man who, having lost his memory through the result of a railway accident, nearly commits innocent bigamy, is obviously an extremely suitable hero for whimsical farce. Mr. Pinero and Mr. Terry between them make quite the most of his laughter-moving possibilities; though his oblivious adventures are not elaborated with the fertility of comic resource which marks the development of the "Magistrate's" troubles, and though the man himself is not as droll a creature as the hero of "The Rocket." On Monday night "In Chancery" did not, on the whole, go as brightly as it should, though many passages of it evoked roars of hearty merriment. Several members of a rather weak company made the mistake of over-emphasizing the author's humorous sallies; the consequence being that too many of the scenes and characters missed the suggestion of perfect good faith which adds so much to the dramatic point of a whimsical joke like this. Mr. Terry himself, too, is giving way to some extravagant tricks in the management of his voice, which are fitting only to burlesque. Sometimes he almost intones his sentences; and the result, although sufficiently grotesque in itself, is necessarily injurious to the verisimilitude of his studies of comic character. This unfortunate habit he carries to absurd excess in the piece which now follows "In Chancery" at the Olympic—a piece pleonastically described on the programme as a "petite comédietta." Here Mr. Terry appears as a retired soap-boiler most of whose peculiarities seem to have been suggested by the retired buttermilk of "Our Boys." Whereas, however, Mr. David James's Middlewick was a faithful study from *bourgeois* life, Mr. Terry's Perryble, as the soap-boiler is named, recalls no commercial type to be met with either before or behind the counter. His blunders of grammar and pronunciation are such as no one but an ingenious playwright would perpetrate. His least unlikely conversational fiasco is that which he makes when his son declines refreshment on the plea that he has breakfasted *en route*. His surprise that the young man has chosen a diet of "roots" is perhaps just passable; but when he bids his astonished offspring "reverse" the mother whom he wishes him to "revere" he is merely talking unlikely nonsense. That, of course, is not the actor's fault; but he need not make Perryble alternately grunt and squeak like one of the pigs so often mentioned in the dialogue. In justice, however, to Mr. Terry, it must be said that except for his share in the performance "My Cousin" would be as dull and pointless a dramatic sketch as the London stage has seen for some time. Mr. Terry's stay here ends next week, and his new theatre, a model of which is exhibited outside the Olympic box-office, is to be ready before Christmas.

If the promise given by the first performance of the English Comedy Company at the Grand Theatre be fairly fulfilled, there should not be much doubt about the success of Messrs. Farren and Conway's venture. Their brief season at Islington, which began on Monday evening with "The Rivals," may be regarded as a sort of trial-trip of the revivals which they are to present in May at the Strand. The result is, for the most part, highly satisfactory. The representation, as a whole, goes with a spirit which has not marked recent performances of Sheridan's comedy; and this is perhaps more important than the presence in the cast of two or three actors whose individual impersonations are of the first artistic rank. Thus, the pleasant Lydia Languish of Miss Maud Strudwick, the genial Mrs. Malaprop of Miss Fanny Coleman, the Fag of Mr. Otway Compton, and the Faulkland of Mr. Tresahar all show intelligence and more than average ability. The Bob Acres of Mr. Righton, whose comedy is always apt to degenerate into broad farce, is out of tune with his surroundings, and the thoughtless laughter with which his laboured drolleries are rewarded is aroused by very questionable means. The Sir Anthony of Mr. William Farren is admittedly the best known to the playgoers of to-day. Mr. Farren is one of the few actors who can observe the salutary traditions of old comedy without losing the spontaneity of his own impulse and manner. He misses no point, and yet never seems to try to make one. By Mr. Conway this excellent lead is followed to capital purpose. His Captain Absolute, whilst easy and dignified in his scenes with his father, does not forget to suggest the spirit of gay gallantry demanded for the impudent feats of an Ensign Beverley. "The Rivals" is preceded by "The Waterman," with Mr. Wilford Morgan a perfectly competent Tom Tug; and to-night this programme makes way for "The School for Scandal" and "The Beggar's Opera."

The parody of "Ruddigore," composed by Mr. Reeve and written by Mr. Taylor, was not found particularly entertaining by its audience at Toole's last Saturday afternoon. It is possible that the reason why the

librettist's humour did not make much mark is traceable to the difficulty of burlesquing a burlesque. The introduction of portraits of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Carte into the picture-gallery scene was the happiest thought that suggested itself to Mr. Taylor, and from this circumstance may be judged the depressing method of his caricature as a whole. Mr. E. D. Ward, however, and Miss M. Linden are such capital mimics that they may be trusted to work up the point of the mild joke before it takes its place in the regular programme here on Saturday night.

The Haymarket and the Royalty Theatres have both closed temporarily this week; the former house to be reopened on Tuesday with the promised revival of "Man and Wife." Shortly afterwards Mr. Edouin will resume operations at the Royalty with a new three-act farce by Mr. Mark Melford, the author of "Turned Up."

The Comedy Theatre, which will pass at Easter into the control of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, will be occupied on Monday for a short intermediate season by a repetition of "The Mormon," a piece by Mr. Calthorpe, who has secured Mr. Charles Glenney for the part played by him on the recent production of the play at a matinée. "The Mormon" is to be preceded by "The Open Gate," a domestic comédietta by Mr. C. H. Chambers.

Mr. Gillette's American play "Held by the Enemy" will shortly be tried at a morning performance at the Princess's, prior to its possible promotion to the evening programme in place of "The Noble Vagabond." Its principal characters will be allotted to Miss Alma Murray and Mr. Charles Warner.

For this afternoon Miss Roselle promises at the Gaiety a new play by Mr. Paull, called "The Great Felicidad," and for Saturday evening Miss Kate Vaughan has arranged her revival of "Masks and Faces." In this latter performance, at the Opéra Comique, interest will attach to several first appearances besides Miss Vaughan's Peg Woffington. Thus, Mr. Lionel Brough's Colley Cibber, Mr. Fernandez's Triplet, and Mr. Waller's Ernest Vane all promise to repay attention.

Amongst the new pieces with which Mr. Hawtrey has decided to follow up Mr. Grundy's "Snowball" are another farcical comedy by the same playwright and a version of "La Doctoresse" by Mr. Burnand.

"THE LAW OF TORTS."*

PROFESSOR POLLOCK, the author of "Principles of Contract" and "A Digest of the Law of Partnership," has recently turned his attention to what by many is regarded as the most difficult branch of English law—the law of torts; a view which appears to be shared by the author, who says, "Our first difficulty in dealing with the law of torts is to fix the contents and boundaries of the subject. If we are asked, What are torts? nothing seems easier than to answer by giving examples. Assault, libel, and deceit are torts. Trespass to land and wrongful dealing with goods by trespass, 'conversion,' or otherwise, are torts. The creation of a nuisance to the special prejudice of any person is a tort. Causing harm by negligence is a tort. So is, in certain cases, the mere failure to prevent accidental harm arising from a state of things which one has brought about for one's own purposes. Default or miscarriage in certain occupations of a public nature is likewise a tort, although the same facts may constitute a breach of contract, and may, at the option of the aggrieved party, be treated as such. But we shall have no such easy task if we are required to answer the question, What is a tort? In other words, what is the principle or element common to all the classes of cases we have enumerated, or might enumerate, and also distinguishing them as a whole from other classes of facts giving rise to legal duties and liabilities?" Having stated the initial difficulties of his task in his first chapter under the title "The Nature of Torts in General," Mr. Pollock divides his subject into twelve sections—namely, cap. ii., Principles of Liability; cap. iii., Persons affected by Torts; cap. iv., General Exceptions; cap. v., of Remedies for Torts. Book II., Specific Wrongs: cap. vi., Personal Wrongs; cap. vii., Defamation; cap. viii., Wrongs of Fraud and Malice; cap. ix., Wrongs to Possession and Property; cap. x., Nuisance; cap. xi., Negligence; cap. xii., Duties of Insuring Safety; cap. xiii., Special Relations of Contract and Tort. There is also an appendix which contains some valuable matter. This construction, if not all that might be desired, is nevertheless superior, in our judgment, to that of Mr. Addison; whose book on the same subject, first published in 1866, has now grown to unwieldy proportions.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Mr. Pollock's book is the frequent comparison of English with American law. These comparisons are valuable as showing the concurrent developments of the two branches of the same legal stock by distinct nations having different forms of constitutional government. Mr. Pollock has an intimate acquaintance with the American law writers, and a high opinion of them. Of his own work he says: "This is a book of principles, if it is anything. Details are used not in the manner of a digest, but so far as they seem called for to develop and illustrate the principles; and I shall be more than content if in that regard you" (*i.e.*, the friend to whom he addresses his preface) "find nothing more than omission to complain of." No fault certainly can be found on that score. The propositions throughout are, in fact, well and abundantly illustrated, and are ample for the needs of the student, to whom the book is primarily addressed. At the same time they are sufficient for the ordinary wants of the practitioner; though not for the extraordinary purpose of being able to cite the whole string of cases, in some way supposed to be connected with the particular point he wishes to present to the court in support of his client's interests. For that he must turn to his "Addison" and his "Digests." To conclude this brief notice of a trustworthy book, we may add that we have never met with a more readable treatise of its kind.

* "The Law of Torts: a Treatise on the Principles of Obligations arising from Civil Wrongs in the Common Law." By Frederick Pollock. (London: Stevens and Sons.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

EIGHTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

A Sydney telegram says that a terrible explosion occurred yesterday in the colliery at Bulli. Seventy miners are entombed in the pit, and there is little or no hope of rescuing any of the unfortunate men.

A later despatch says:—The latest particulars concerning the explosion at the Bulli Colliery show that the disaster is even greater than was at first supposed; the number of miners entombed being eighty-five, seventeen of whom are boys. Sixty-five of the men are married. The work of recovering the bodies is being proceeded with.

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.—AN APPEAL TO CANADA.

The *Freeman's Journal's* London correspondent states that in his despatch to the American press last night, Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., telegraphed the following:—"Lord Lansdowne has refused one farthing reduction on the judicial rents which even the Cowper Commission declared excessive. I have just witnessed the barbarous eviction on Lord Lansdowne's estate in Queen's County. I respectfully appeal to the people of Canada, who have always displayed a generous sympathy with Ireland, whether they will tolerate their Governor-General's campaign of extermination against his tenantry for non-payment of crushing rack-rents.—WILLIAM O'BRIEN." If necessary, Mr. O'Brien himself will go to Canada to challenge public opinion there upon the action of the Governor-General.

POLLING FOR THE ILKESTON DIVISION.

The polling for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thomas Watson (G L) opened this morning at the various voting stations in the constituency, the candidates being Sir Walter Foster (G L) and Mr. Leeke (C). The proceedings during the early hours were very quiet, and voting was slow; but a number of workmen took advantage of their breakfast-time to record their votes. The result will not be known until noon to-morrow.

11.30 A.M.—A little more animation is now observable in the polling; but the colliers, whose votes practically control the election, do not leave work before noon. Neither candidate has visited the town as yet; but their supporters are active in bringing up voters, even the most aged and infirm. An impression prevails that the contest will be closer than at the last election.

MR. GLADSTONE AND NATIONALIZATION.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received by a gentleman in Belfast interested in the nationalization question:—"House of Commons, London, 22nd March, 1887.—Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 17th inst. only reached me here to-day. I cannot agree with you that I have not definitely expressed my opinion on the final settlement of the Irish land question. I do not sympathize with the proposal known as 'Nationalization.'—Yours very truly, W. E. GLADSTONE."

STRANGE STORY OF THE ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* to-day says:—Very bad blood by all accounts has been brewed out of the long sitting between certain members on each side of the House. There is authentic record of four distinct challenges issued from the Nationalist ranks to Ministerialists inviting them to single combat outside the Chamber. There is a story of one fierce battle having been actually fought out in five rounds on the Terrace, between an English Parnellite Radical of the light-weight order, and a Tory champion of more athletic build. The Constitutionalist was distinctly getting the better of the fight, when the constable on duty turned up and spoiled the engagement just as it had begun to promise a triumph for the Conservative cause.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. K. CROSS.

The remains of the late Mr. John Kynaston Cross were to-day interred in the family vault at Deane Church, near Bolton. The funeral was the occasion of a most impressive demonstration, shared in alike by all sects and parties, not only in the borough but also in the surrounding district. A large number of wreaths had been forwarded as a last token of the respect and esteem in which the lamented gentleman was held. Deputations from various public bodies were present, and the route from the deceased's residence to the graveyard was lined by thousands of people.

THE FINSBURY MURDER.

Mr. Langham, City Coroner, held an inquest this morning at St. Bartholomew's Hospital concerning the death of Elizabeth Finmore, aged fifty-two, late of 90, Paul-street, Finsbury, who is alleged to have met her death through being stabbed by her husband early on Sunday morning, the latter being in custody charged with the wilful murder of the deceased. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, who corroborated the account already published of the circumstances under which the deceased met her death, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful murder against James F. Finmore.

A BOY'S ESCAPE.

The mystery as to the finding of a neatly dressed little boy in a Liverpool train at Chester Station has been cleared up. He said he had been deserted by his mamma. He was sent back by the railway authorities to Liverpool, where he was met by a detective. He gave the name of Frank Crosby, and said he had lived in Liverpool. He said he believed he could find his home. For three hours the search was maintained. At four o'clock he and the officer in charge of him were passing the National School just as the children were coming out. "Hillo, Frankie," said one of the boys, "where have you been?" The detective then ascertained that Frankie's mother was dead, that he had been adopted by an uncle, and that this was not the first time that he had run away from home.

THE CRIMES BILL.

Mr. Gladstone will speak this evening in support of Mr. John Morley's amendment to the motion to grant urgency for the Crimes Bill, and is expected to rise at about six o'clock. The views of the Liberal Unionists, who will of course support the Government, will be expressed before the debate is brought to a close by either Lord Hartington or Sir Henry James. Mr. Goschen and Sir W. Harcourt will probably speak also. It is understood that the division will be taken before the close of to-morrow's sitting, and a five-line whip has been issued for the occasion to the supporters of the Government.

The Government hope to be able to bring in the Bill early next week; but if, as is now expected, the Opposition raise the question of Home Rule at this stage, a debate will arise which will occupy some days. It is understood that Ministers adhere to their determination to have the second reading of the Bill before Easter.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of malversation against the Corporation of the City of London met again to-day; Lord Hartington presiding.

Mr. B. Scott, City Chamberlain, whose examination was continued by Mr. Lawrance, said that a statutory declaration was made as to the accounts yearly, when the auditors examined them and before they signed them. The accounts were audited by the committees in addition to the examination by the auditors, either sooner or later, and then they were examined by the witness.

Is there any truth whatever in the suggestion that any sums of money are put into the accounts without it being able to trace them? Any statement of the kind is quite unfounded.

That statement, as you will notice, is made by a Mr. Ackland, who was employed by the Royal Commissioners in 1883-84 to get up their case for them. He was not acquainted with the Corporation accounts. These accounts have been audited for 253 years without a single break. The City has from time to time promoted and opposed City Bills, and has spent considerable sums of money. I can speak to sixty years. The expenses incurred come out of the City cash, just as when the freedom of the City is conferred upon distinguished persons. In recent years we have done honour to Mr. Gladstone, and also to the present Prime Minister. In the cases of Lord Beaconsfield and of Lord Salisbury, the cost for conferring the freedom of the City in each instance was £1,855, and in the case of Mr. Gladstone £1,711.

There is no eating and drinking? (Laughter.)—No; the whole money was spent in providing sitting accommodation in the Great Hall for several thousands of spectators who wished to witness the ceremonial. The witness went on to say that he thought it his duty to state generally from his knowledge of the Corporation affairs that they freely from the earliest period expended their funds without any control from Parliament; and the expenditure of their funds from the earliest date had not been required to be returned to Parliament. He was speaking now of the City estate. The Corporation of the City claimed to expend its own estate according to its own idea and for the benefit of the citizens and surrounding portions of the metropolis. The present was no exceptional instance. It was not necessary to go back to the seventeenth century, when the Corporation so far interfered with public matters that they sheltered the five members who were sought to be illegally arrested, and when in the struggle that followed they maintained with their funds the independence of the House of Commons until the struggle was over. The Corporation then received the thanks of the House of Commons and of the State for the assistance they had rendered. Last century they had taken prominent part in preventing the American war, if possible; and, when that was commenced, in bringing it to a close. They took a very prominent part indeed in procuring a reform in Parliament; in the struggle to open the door of Parliament, and in the struggle for publishing the reports of debates in Parliament; for enfranchising Roman Catholics and Dissenters and Hebrews. These were matters of history. And the Corporation had down to the present date continued to expend their funds freely for objects which they conceived to be for the benefit of citizens or for the benefit of surrounding portions of the metropolis.

The Chairman: We need not enter into more detail than that. All these matters have involved considerable expenditure of the City funds?—They have. The Corporation, after providing for their municipal obligations, have for many years past expended their surplus freely in these ways.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradlaugh: I have received a very large number of the accounts of various municipalities, such as Glasgow and Liverpool, and in no instance do they disclose the confidential expenditure of their legal advisers. I know of no company commercial, no body municipal, no body imperial which publishes to the world the confidential expenditure of the legal department.

A CAPTAIN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, the case of Hargreaves v. Hargreaves, Brooks, and others, came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by the husband, a retired captain in the army, praying for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent Brooks. Mr. Inderwick, in opening the case, said that as there was a clear case against Brooks he did not propose to prove more than that.

Captain Hargreaves said he was married to the respondent on the 20th of December, 1878. He had been acquainted with her since 1873. After the marriage they lived at various places in London. He first became aware of her intemperate habits in the autumn of 1885. He after that found she drank to excess, and had incurred debts to the amount of £8,000. He took the advice of his friends, and a deed of separation was drawn up and executed on the 1st of April, 1886, by which the respondent was to have an allowance of £600 per annum.

Mrs. Mary Fox, of the Polygon, Somers-town, said she was a cousin of the respondent. At Christmas, 1885, the respondent came to her (witness's) house with her sister, Mrs. Howard. They all went to the theatre that night. In September last year the witness went with Mrs. Hargreaves to see the suite of apartments she had taken at Sinclair-mansions, Bayswater. Her sister, Mrs. Howard, accompanied them. The respondent had two children with her which she said were her brother's. Brooks was in the house when they arrived. He offered them refreshments. It was arranged that she, witness, and her sister, Mrs. Lloyd, should remain at Sinclair-mansions that night. She (witness) slept on the couch in the drawing-room, and Mrs. Howard occupied an arm-chair in the same room. She slept in the drawing-room because she had seen Brooks in Mrs. Hargreaves's bed. She left Sinclair-mansions in the evening.

Mrs. Jane Lloyd, sister of Mrs. Fox, said she was at Mrs. Hargreaves's apartments in Sinclair-mansions in the September of last year. It was arranged

that she should sleep at the mansions that night. She went into Mrs. Hargreave's bed-room, and there she saw Brooks undressing. Mrs. Hargreaves was already in bed. She (witness) passed the night in the drawing-room. She took a bottle of champagne into the bed-room the next morning, and she then saw Brooks was still in the bed.

Whitmore, the care-taker, gave evidence as to Brooks, at Sinclair Mansions, passing as the husband of Mrs. Hargreaves. The respondent called Brooks "Harry."

His lordship, in granting a decree nisi with costs, said he had looked at the deed, and he thought some provision should be made for the wife. Mr. Inderwick promised that that should be done before the decree was made absolute.

THE COSTS IN THE CAMPBELL SUIT.

An appeal was on the paper to-day for argument before the Lords Justices with regard to the costs in the Campbell divorce suit. The applicant was Lady Colin Campbell, who appeals from an order by the President of the Divorce Court, directing a reference to the Registrar to disallow the costs of a third counsel briefed in her ladyship's behalf. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., this morning applied to their lordships to allow the appeal to stand out of the paper for a week for the convenience of the counsel for the applicant. Their lordships acceded to the application.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill is expected to arrive in London on Saturday or Sunday next.

THE IRISH UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.

The *Dublin Daily Express* contradicts the report that General Sankey had been appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland, and says there is no reason to believe that the Government are at all disposed to make any change at present. The time is not opportune for making official experiments; and the *Express* believes that there is no likelihood of a vacancy for probably a couple of months.

THE KENTISH TOWN MURDER.

We are requested to publish the following:—"The two men who passed through Bartholomew-street, Kentish-town at or about 4 P.M. on Friday, the 11th inst., driving a bay pony attached to a small cart of the subjoined description, are requested to communicate with the police. The cart was rather long-bodied, was painted a dark red, and had the figures 15 depicted in a circle on the near side close to the shaft."

LORD CLANRIKARDE'S NEW AGENT.

Mr. Edward Shaw Teuer, the newly appointed agent to the Marquess of Clanrikarde, who succeeds Mr. F. J. Joyce, arrived at Loughrea to-day under a strong escort of police, and took up his quarters at the office. Seven policemen and a sergeant are stationed in the building.

A CENTENARIAN.

The death of Mrs. Charlotte Williams, widow of a potter residing in Bristol, was registered on Tuesday in St. Mary Redcliffe parish at the age of 103. The deceased was the mother of nine children, the youngest of whom, aged sixty-five, intimated her mother's death at the registrar's office.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

LIVERPOOL.

HURDLE HANDICAP. (About two miles.)—Skyscraper (Barker), 1. Economist (Knox), 2. Cairo (Mr. Thirlwell), 3. Chicken (Mr. H. Beasley) and Pocahontas (Mr. Cullen) also started. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Chicken, 5 to 2 agst Skyscraper, 4 to 1 agst Cairo, 10 to 1 agst Economist. Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP. (About six furlongs.)—Lord Charles (J. Woodburn), 1. Mellifont (E. Martin), 2. Shannon c. (Liddiard), 3. The following also started:—Dulcimer (A. White), Pillery (G. Barrett), Ordovix (H. Smith), and Hylton (Cleminson).

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

CITY OFFICE, 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,

REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE.

Twelve o'clock.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent., the former figure having been in operation since the 10th of the present month. Nothing has yet been decided by the market with regard to deposit rates.

Quarter past Two.

The reduction in the Bank rate has not tended to strengthen the Stock Markets as might have been expected, because of the general disposition to close accounts before the Settlement, which, with the weakness reported from the Continental Bourses, has caused prices to droop. Consols are slightly dull, and Home Railways show an uncertain tendency. Foreign Securities are dull at a slight decline in several of the leading descriptions. Uruguay Bonds are flat on sales to realize after the late advance, but some other South American descriptions have improved. Mexican Railway stocks are flat on the closing of accounts for the rise, but Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are strong at an important rise on the increase of £12,195 in the gross traffic. American Securities are firm on the better prices current yesterday in New York.

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

In the English Funds, Consols for money are unchanged at 101½ to 102; but the price for the account (April) has declined 1-16 to 101 15-16 to 102 1-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. have declined ½ to 100½ to 101; but New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. have advanced ¼ to 88¼ to 89¼.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has declined ¼, Brighton A ½, North-Western ½, and Midland ½; but Sheffield A has advanced ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has advanced ¼, the First Preference stock ½, the Second 1½, the Third ½, the Guaranteed ¾, Canadian Pacific shares ¾, and Lombardo-Venetian 3-16; but Mexican Ordinary has fallen 1¼, the First Preference 1, and the Second 1¼.

In Foreign Government Securities, Egyptian Unified has declined ¾, the Preference ¾, the Daira Sanieh ¾, French issues ¾, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¾, Italian ¾, Mexican Old ¾, Peruvian issues ¾ to ¾, Russian of 1873 ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. ¾, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16, and Uruguay

Unified 1½; but Argentine Hard Dollars and some of the Brazilian issues have improved ½.

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

The Bank of New South Wales has been authorized to negotiate the sale of the town of Launceston Municipal Loan (Tasmania), amounting to £150,000, in 4 per cent. debentures, due on the 1st of December, 1916, payment of interest being guaranteed by the Government of Tasmania. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied for the purpose of paying off and discharging all existing debts of the corporation raised under the authority of certain Water, Sewerage, Improvement, and other Acts respectively recited, and now amounting to £125,336; for carrying out the purposes of the said Water Acts, and also for sewage and other improvements of the town of Launceston. The payment of the debentures will be as follows:—Five per cent. on application and the balance on the 4th of May next, when the debentures will be delivered. Tenders will be received up to one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at a minimum price of £97 per cent.

The Bank of New Zealand is authorized, on behalf of the Auckland Harbour Board, to receive tenders up to twelve o'clock at noon on Thursday, the 31st of March, for £100,000 five per cent. debentures, part of a total of £500,000, of which £100,000 is reserved for future issue and £300,000 for conversion of prior loans now outstanding. The minimum is fixed at par, payable 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, to accompany the tender, and the balance on the 10th of May next. This portion of the loan will be applied to certain reclamation and other productive works in the harbour of Auckland specified in the second schedule of the Auckland Harbour Loan Act, 1886. The security for the loan consists of certain large areas of land contiguous to the existing harbour frontage, together with the rents thereof, and the dues chargeable and receivable by the board in respect thereof, and the harbour works to be constructed thereon.

The list of applications for shares in the Kootenay Valleys Company (Limited) will close on Monday, the 28th inst. for town, and the following day for the country.

Tenders for the City of Sydney four per cent. loan of £330,000 were opened yesterday at the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, and amounted to £523,100, at prices ranging from the minimum of £100 to £105 5s. Tenders at £101 3s. will receive about 38 per cent. of the amount applied for, and those above that price in full—average price £101 5s. 11d.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101 15-16	102
Ditto Account (April) ..	101 15-16	102 1-16
Reduced Three per Cents. ..	100 3/4	101
New Three per Cents. ..	100 3/4	101
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. ..	88 3/4	89 3/4
India Stock Four per Cent. ..	101 1/4	101 3/4
Ditto Three per Cent. ..	87 3/4	88
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	69	69 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	71 1/2	72
Bank of England Stock ..	293	295
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent. ..	107 3/4	108 3/4

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35 ..	105	106
N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	103 3/4	104 3/4
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins. ..	97 3/4	98 3/4
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96 ..	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1915 ..	99	100
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901 ..	106	120
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904 ..	106	108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds ..	111 3/4	111 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent. ..	130 3/4	130 3/4
Virginia Funded Bonds ..	56 3/4	57
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ..	47 3/4	47 3/4
Central Pacific Shares ..	38 3/4	38 3/4
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul ..	92 3/4	92 3/4
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	29 3/4	29 3/4
Illinois Shares ..	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares ..	97 3/4	97 3/4
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares ..	65 3/4	66 3/4
New York Central Shares ..	114 3/4	115
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares ..	34 3/4	34 3/4
Ditto Preference Six per Cent ..	74	75
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds ..	101 1/2	102
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares ..	18 3/4	18 3/4
Ohio and Mississippi Shares ..	28 3/4	29 3/4
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares ..	19	19 3/4
Pennsylvania Shares ..	59 3/4	60
Philadelphia and Reading Shares ..	19 3/4	19 3/4
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds ..	105	105
Union Pacific Shares ..	59 3/4	59 3/4
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares ..	17	18
Ditto 100-dol. Preference ..	30 3/4	30 3/4

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	99 3/4	99 3/4
Great Eastern	68 3/4	68 3/4
Great Northern Ordinary ..	112	113
Ditto A	103 3/4	103 3/4
Great Western	136 3/4	136 3/4
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	119 3/4	120 3/4
London and Brighton Ordinary ..	132	134
Ditto A	120 3/4	121 3/4
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord ..	24 3/4	24 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference ..	100 3/4	101 3/4
London and North-Western ..	164 3/4	164 3/4
London and South-Western ..	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	74	75
Ditto A	42 3/4	42 3/4
Metropolitan	111 3/4	112 3/4
Metropolitan District ..	41 3/4	41 3/4
Midland	124 3/4	125
North British	101 3/4	101 3/4
North-Eastern	154 3/4	154 3/4
North Staffordshire	93 3/4	94 3/4
South-Eastern Ordinary ..	129	131
Ditto Deferred	110 3/4	110 3/4
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	14 3/4	14 3/4
Ditto First Preference Stock ..	70 3/4	70 3/4
Ditto Second Preference Stock ..	65 3/4	65 3/4
Ditto Third Preference Stock ..	35 3/4	35 3/4
Ditto Guaranteed	78	78 3/4
Canadian Pacific Shares ..	63 3/4	63 3/4
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares ..	23 3/4	24 3/4
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures ..	127	129
Lombardo-Venetian	7 11-16	7 13-16
Mexican Ordinary	61 3/4	62 3/4
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref. ..	120	120 3/4
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref ..	83	83 3/4
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual ..	124	126

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural ..	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid) ..	2 3/4	3
Hudson's Bay	22 3/4	22 3/4
National Discount	10 3/4	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	60	62
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	81 3/4	81 3/4

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868 ..	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds ..	74 3/4	75
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes ..	89	91
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver ..	64	66
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865 ..	100	101
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	99	100
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875 ..	99	100
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883 ..	93	94
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	101	103
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873 ..	101	103
Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Conversion ..	99	101
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March ..	110	112
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June ..	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A ..	69 3/4	70 3/4
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888 ..	63 3/4	64 3/4
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed ..	98 3/4	98 3/4
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain ..	94 3/4	94 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified ..	74 3/4	74 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference ..	97 3/4	97 3/4
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh ..	72 3/4	72 3/4
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886 ..	93 3/4	94 3/4
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage ..	94 3/4	95 3/4
French Three per Cent. Rentes ..	80 3/4	80 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ..	107 3/4	108 3/4
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879 ..	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881 ..	63 3/4	64 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884 ..	64 3/4	65 3/4
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881 ..	80 3/4	80 3/4
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861 ..	96 3/4	96 3/4
Mexican Old Three per Cent. ..	22 3/4	23 3/4
Ditto of 1864	12 3/4	13
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	13 3/4	13 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	13 3/4	13 3/4
Portuguese Three per Cent. ..	54 3/4	54 3/4
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	92 3/4	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	94 3/4	95 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873 ..	93 3/4	94 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875 ..	88	90
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort. ..	99	101
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort. ..	90	92
Spanish Four per Cent. ..	64 3/4	64 3/4
Ditto Two per Cent. ..	46	47
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	103	105
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1 ..	22 3/4	23 3/4
Ditto Nine per Cent. ..	22 3/4	23 3/4
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. ..	23 3/4	23 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 ..	73 3/4	73 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854 ..	94	96
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence ..	85 3/4	85 3/4
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883 ..	50	50 3/4

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 3/4	19 3/4
Colonial	34	35
Consolidated	63 3/4	64 3/4
Imperial Ottoman	10 3/4	10 3/4
London and County	82 3/4	83 3/4
London and Westminster ..	64 3/4	65 3/4
London Joint Stock	37	38
National Provincial (£12 paid) ..	50	51
Union of London	35 3/4	37 3/4

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	22 3/4	23 3/4
Indian Consolidated	15 1/4	15 1/4
Mason and Barry	8 3/4	8 3/4
Montana	8 3/4	9
Mysore Gold	6 3/4	6 3/4
Oreogum Gold	2 3/4	2 3/4
Richmond Consolidated ..	4 3/4	4 3/4
Rio Tinto	11 3/4	11 3/4
St. John del Rey	60	65
Tharsis Sulphur	3 3/4	3 3/4
United Mexican	3	3 3/4

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	34 3/4	35 3/4
Brazilian Submarine	10 3/4	11
Consolidated Telephone ..	8 3/4	9
Direct United States	10 3/4	11
Eastern	10 3/4	11
Eastern Extension	11 3/4	12 3/4
Globe Ordinary	5 3/4	5 3/4
Ditto Preference	12 3/4	12 3/4
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	22	23
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction ..	36	37
United Telephone	12 3/4	12 3/4
Western and Brazilian	7 3/4	7 3/4

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 3/4	10 3/4
Glasgow	12 3/4	13 3/4
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus ..	10 3/4	11 3/4
London	19 3/4	20 3/4
London Street	19 3/4	20 3/4
North Metropolitan	21	21 3/4

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.—There is no foundation for the apprehensions that have been expressed of a deficit in this year's Indian Budget. On the contrary, the accounts for the present and the Estimates for next year show an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Colonel Kuhlberg is shortly expected to arrive here from Tiflis in order to take part in the sittings of the Anglo-Russian Commission upon the delimitation of the Afghan frontier.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 24.—The *Journal des Débats* this morning gives a formal denial to the report that Russia has been making overtures for an alliance with France.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 23.—Mr. Sandford Fleming, one of the Canadian representatives at the forthcoming Colonial Conference, while on his way here to embark for England has been delayed by a snow-storm at Albany, New York State, and has consequently missed his passage. Sir Alexander Campbell, the other Canadian representative, sailed to-day.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AGAINST THE CZAR.

It is reported from Vienna that another attempt has been made on the Czar's life. When the Emperor and Empress were returning by train from an evening party at the palace of the Grand Duke Vladimir to Gatchina, a violent shock was felt. On investigation a rail was found placed across the line. No damage was done, however, and the train continued its journey without further delay. News from St. Petersburg states that the Empress is suffering from an attack of fever, and the physicians have ordered change of air. It is very probable that her Majesty will leave for Italy in April or May. The Commission nominated by the Ministry of the Interior for drawing up a plan of reforms, and which has been at work for three years, has been dissolved by special order of the Czar.

THE EXPECTED RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, says:—I hear from Peshawur that the Ghilzais round Ghuznee are showing much activity, and calling in the absent tribesmen. It is believed that if the insurgents should secure the slightest success towards Ghuznee a general rising would occur, and the Ghilzai soldiers in the Ameer's army would join in it. It is stated that the Ameer is most unpopular. The Khyber is now quite peaceful, and large caravans are coming and going regularly. Major Warburton has greatly improved the road through the pass, and is on most friendly terms with all the chiefs and tribes. General Roberts visited Ali Musjid yesterday. All the chiefs and headmen of tribes came to meet him there and seemed most friendly.

THE MAINTENANCE OF HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Hyde Park Corner (New Streets) Bill, which for three successive sessions has been before Parliament, comes to-day before a Hybrid Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. H. H. Fowler. The Bill, which is identical with the rejected one of last year, seeks to throw the cost of maintaining the new streets at Hyde Park-corner, half on the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, and half upon the Metropolitan Board of Works. Petitions against this proposal have been presented by nearly all the local authorities in the metropolis; but the active opposition comes from the Metropolitan Board of Works. In their petition they allege that no part of these charges ought to be defrayed out of the rates leviable upon the inhabitants of the metropolis at large, on the ground that, of the new streets and improvements that have from time to time been made by them, the expenses of maintaining such street improvements have, with the exception of the Thames Embankment, been defrayed out of the rates levied in the parish or district in which such improvements have been made. They further point out that they have already contributed a very large contribution towards the original cost of making the new streets, and state that such contribution would not have been made, or would have been smaller, if it had been suggested that they would be liable to bear any part of the cost of maintenance. The only petitions in favour of the Bill are from the parishes of St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

THE WEATHER.

The report issued by the Meteorological Office this morning says:—The depression noticed yesterday off the west of Scotland, and the well-marked subsidiary disturbance over the north of England have both travelled away in a north-easterly direction, and the barometer has risen over the whole of our islands. In the course of the night, however, some very shallow depressions have appeared over our western coasts, so that the barometer is now falling slightly in the west and south. The wind is chiefly west or south-west, and fresh or strong in force on all but our north and north-east coasts, where it is only moderate. Showers are falling at many of our western and south-western stations, and overcast skies are reported in France, but elsewhere the weather is generally fine. In the course of the past twenty-four hours showers have fallen over the greater part of the kingdom. Brilliant aurora was seen last night at Aberdeen. Temperature has fallen a little at our south-eastern and the French stations, but risen elsewhere. Readings over our islands now range from 47 deg. at Scilly to 39 deg. at Wick and 37 deg. at Parsonstown. The sea is rough or rather so on our western and southern coasts. Conditions are favourable for the advance of fresh depressions from the westward, and the weather is, therefore, likely to remain generally unsettled. The south cone was hoisted last evening on our west and south-west coasts, and the signals are still flying.

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

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER.

The Guion steamer *Arizona* arrived at Queenstown this morning from New York. The *Arizona* left America three days after the yachts *Dauntless* and *Coronet* had started upon their voyage, but she did not sight either of these vessels on her passage. She reports having encountered tempestuous weather with strong north-north-west winds throughout the voyage, and on the 20th the wind rose to a hurricane, blowing violently from the north-west.

THE MISSING HEIR.

It is understood that on Saturday the solicitors and guardian of Henri de Tourville will offer explanations to the court of the statement made to Mr. Justice Kay that the young man was drowned in the Bay of Naples. Curiously enough an application was made to and refused by one of the Vice Chancellors some fifteen years ago to make young De Tourville a ward of court; but this was before the murder of his mother. It is believed that the young man is alive, and probably this will be proved in court on Saturday.

A NATIONAL LEAGUE TRIBUNAL.

A special meeting of the Navan branch of the National League was held at that place last night—Father Woods presiding—when several matters relating to the taking of grass-lands and the "grabbing" of evicted farms were considered. It was proposed that Thomas Duffy should be expelled from the branch for grabbing widow Farrell's farm at Hayes, from which she was evicted some years ago. The resolution was seconded and passed unanimously. A member charged Patrick Sheridan with grass-grabbing; but, Mr. Sheridan having explained the whole case fully to the committee, and having given a satisfactory answer to their questions, the matter was allowed to be dropped.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division this morning Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Wills gave judgment in the case of *Thomas v. The Exeter Flying Post Company (Limited)*. The plaintiff sued for damages for libel, and at the trial there was an explanation or apology for the defendants, which was accepted for the plaintiff, one of the terms being that this apology should be published in the defendants' paper; and a juror was withdrawn, the defendants paying a fixed amount for costs. The apology was published that evening; but in another part of the same paper there was an article which Mr. Justice Day said was defamatory of the plaintiff and nullified the apology. Mr. Justice Denman upon this, after due notice, ordered the case to be tried at the same assizes. The defendants declined to appear, and the verdict was for the plaintiff, damages £100. The present motion was to set aside these proceedings upon the ground that the judge had no power to order them, the cause being at an end by the withdrawal of a juror. The court thought that Mr. Justice Denman had jurisdiction to do as he did, and that he had come to a most sound conclusion; the agreement between the parties having been grossly evaded by the defendants, and there having been a gross breach of good faith. The motion was dismissed with costs.

HELP WANTED FOR A GOOD WORK.

The Reverend C. Roberts, Vicar of St. Clement's, Potteries, Notting-hill, writes to us as follows:—"In conjunction with three or four persons who delight in practical Christianity, I have taken a large corner-house known as the Magdala Castle, in the heart of the poorest part of London—namely, the Potteries, Notting-hill. It will be used partly as a men's lodging-house, partly as a club, house and coffee-bar. The terribly overcrowded state of the common lodging-house, which serves so largely as a home in this part of London, induces us to try the experiment (so successfully tried in Manchester) of offering people a good, cheap, and clean bed and board. We have to fit up and prepare the place, and for this purpose require quite £150. I should like to show the building to any one who feels an interest in this sort of work; or by going to Latimer-road Station, and asking for Blechenden-street, they can look over it by themselves. We intend to make it self-supporting; but the first outlay necessary to fit it up must be asked for from those who approve of 'applied Christianity.' The treasurer is Miss Kelsall, 80, Talbot-road, Notting-hill."

THE GROWING DEMAND FOR A POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"Reports from the rural districts show an extraordinary increase in the disposition to a return in some form to the policy of protection, and politicians not without experience believe that we shall soon see a more active demand for thorough-going land law reform on the one side, and on the other strong advocacy of Toryism and protection. The work of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, it is said, will have to be done over again. The Irish question blocks all the ways of legislation; but speakers in the country find that it does not engage the mind of the agricultural classes. They wish it removed as an obstacle to progress; and every day is adding to the number of those who believe that it is to be settled only by a measure of Home Rule. But they are becoming profoundly dissatisfied at the enforced neglect of the question in which their interest is more tangible and personal."

SELF-STEERING TORPEDOES.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—The *République Française* to-day publishes another article against self-steering torpedoes, and says that these engines of naval warfare are condemned by naval officers of the highest standing. The latter, continues the article, demand that the projected experiments with these torpedoes at Toulon should be abandoned; that the ordinary torpedo should be again employed for defensive purposes; that all expedition should be used to complete the ironclads in course of construction; and, finally, that the *Northern* should be reconstructed.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened better, with a good demand. Probable sales, 10,000 or 12,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures have risen two points. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—May-June, 29-64d.; June-July, 30-64d.; August-September, 33-64d.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, etc., untarnished and with a brilliant polish may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold every-where, in boxes 2s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded. —[ADVT.]

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

The weather and deviations of wind have completely changed since the beginning of the week. Instead of a biting easterly wind that keeps the tide up, we have had gales from the west for the last two days. The river between Hammersmith and Barnes and in some parts of Putney Reach has been unfit for navigation on the flood tide during the last two days. Monday was the last day of the easterly wind; on that day Oxford rowed a course, going up on the flood. They had a fair neap tide and no adverse wind to speak of, except a very slight head-wind off Mortlake. They raced a London twelve at starting, giving them a length lead and heading them easily in half a mile. The entire course occupied 20 min. 25 sec., which is not so very fast considering the conditions of wind and tide. Cambridge did not attempt a full course. Tuesday was an off-day for both crews; the river was too rough to induce either boat to go above the Doves, and the work was done below Hammersmith. Cambridge had meant to do a course on the flood on Tuesday; but the gale made it unsafe to row on the flood off Chiswick; so they sent their boat up to Mortlake, and rowed down on the ebb. They had good tide and fair wind until they reached Hammersmith, after which the wind was a-beam. Their full time over the exact course was 19 min. 50 sec., or rather less; but they rowed more than the measured distance. Their time from Hammersmith down to Putney was 8 min. 35 sec. On the whole, we do not call this a fast row. We should have expected faster time to Hammersmith on such a tide. The pace to Chiswick was good, but seemed to fall off after that point. Oxford rowed down on the ebb from Chiswick a little later in the day than Cambridge. A start from off Chiswick Church is rather a vague expression; for the church stands so far inland that it does not give a very definite line. The entire row occupied a second or two less than 12 min. 30 sec., and the time from Hammersmith to Putney was just under 8 min. 20 sec. This is faster time than Cambridge showed when they came over the same piece of water half an hour or so earlier. Per contra, Oxford were the fresher when they reached Hammersmith, having only rowed three quarters of a mile to that point, while Cambridge had come all the way; also, the force of the ebb would probably have increased a trifle by the time that Oxford came down. The ebb runs fastest when the whole basin is first on the ebb—i.e., about the time when the tide has begun to run down at Richmond. Neither crew will do a long row to-day; but they may be expected to be rowing against scratch crews in the afternoon.

MR. CAINE AND THE BARROW LIBERALS.

The following letter, dated the 21st inst., has been addressed by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., to Mr. W. B. Leake:—

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 18th, conveying the resolution passed by a meeting of the council of the Barrow Liberal Association, to the effect that my political conduct since the last election no longer entitles me to the confidence of the council and of the Liberal party in the Barrow Division. I deny your right to speak for the Liberal party in the division, or even for the council, which numbers 150, as I understand that only twenty-five of that body were present, sixteen of whom supported the resolution, while nine voted against it. I am not surprised at the smallness of the attendance, as many of the council, myself included, received no intimation of the meeting. The opinion of these sixteen persons has no weight whatever with me; but I would venture to point out to you and to them that the association re-elected me its president on May 5 last, some weeks after I had been elected for Barrow on distinctly Unionist principles, and after it was perfectly well known that I took up an uncompromisingly hostile attitude to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. My "line of action," to which your resolution objects, has been quite consistent for the whole year with the position I had taken up some time before you elected me your president. I suppose it is hardly worth while reminding you that only three years ago I made great personal sacrifices to fight your battle, by no means a hopeful one, in the county of Middlesex. But I think it might have induced even such bilious politicians as the sixteen who voted this resolution to let the few weeks which intervene between now and the next annual meeting pass by before going out of their way to censure a president who never sought the position they had elected him to fill and who had done more for Liberalism in their constituency than they are likely to do all their lives. I shall be much obliged if you will read this letter to the annual meeting of your association, of which let me have due notice, when they will be free to elect whom they please as president.—Yours faithfully, W. S. CAINE.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S EVICTIONS.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's property were continued near Luggacurren yesterday, and gave a hard day's work to all concerned. There were no disturbances. One or two labourers were evicted without opposition, and a move was then made amid a heavy hail-storm to the house of James Kilbride, carpenter. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

The door was closed, but quickly yielded to the crowbars, and the furniture was taken out and piled in the yard. The occupant then came out with his father, mother, wife, and two children, and, raising his hat, called out "Three cheers for the Plan of Campaign!" which were readily given by the people, who kept up a constant series of howls, yells, and jokes at the expense of the various officers concerned in the proceedings. They were never allowed to come near enough to interfere with the operations, and their priests were active in keeping them back whenever they were ordered to retire. Considerable amusement was caused at this stage by the efforts of the emergency men to hunt a goat, a calf, and a donkey on the field adjoining James Kilbride's house. The calf was finally walked off by two men, one at the head and the other at its tail, amid loud shouts from the crowd. The house of M. Lalor, a sub-tenant of Mr. Kilbride, paying a rent of £31 a year, was next reached, and he went out with his wife and four children. He had a sick cow, which was bought on behalf of the landlord for the sum of 1d., after which leave was given to the man in care of her to remove her when well. Thomas Reddy was next turned out, with his wife and five children. His house on an adjoining property having fallen in, he had been let in as occupant of a small room, formerly a cowshed, from which he was now evicted. It was tacked on to the house of his brother Michael Reddy, Mr. Kilbride's herd. This was occupied by two very old women, Reddy's mother and aunt, one of whom said she was born five years after 1798, her sister being two years younger. An affecting scene was caused by the distress of one of the poor old women at having to leave her home. They were finally supported out of the house by Mr. Kilbride and his sister, who were present in each case to reassure the people, promising them that they would be back again in their homes, and making provision for them under the Plan of Campaign, while each evicted family received 10s. temporary relief from the relieving officer. The appearance of the two old women caused great excitement among the people. They were placed upon a seat near the house, and Mr. Hutchins, on behalf of the landlord, offered to let Reddy back as caretaker week by week during Lord Lansdowne's pleasure. He asked if he would have to work for Lord Lansdowne, but on being told that he would only have to take charge of the house he exclaimed, "Begor, I'll take charge till I get something better." He was, however, quickly told to refer to Mr. Kilbride, whose answer was, "Mick, accept nothing from Lord Lansdowne;" whereupon the man refused the offer.

Several other families were evicted, and the police marched back to Luggacurren. A meeting was then held, and addressed by Father Maher and two other priests, after which the people dispersed quietly.

RARE JAPANESE CURIOS.—The Japanese Fine Art Association, 7, King-st., St. James's, S.W.—[ADVT.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The Queen was received in Birmingham yesterday in a truly splendid manner. Enormous crowds assembled, and her Majesty on the route from the station to the centre of the town was everywhere received with manifestations of the warmest loyalty and affection. The streets were brilliantly decorated. Driving first to the Town Hall, her Majesty received an address from the corporation. In her reply she said she fully appreciated the cordial welcome she had received, and expressed her satisfaction at the vast improvements carried out by the energy of the corporation since her last visit, in 1858. During her long and eventful reign she had, she said, been supported in difficulty and solaced in affliction by the affection of her faithful people. Addresses were also presented by other public bodies. Her Majesty drove from the Town Hall to the site of the new courts and laid the foundation-stone, in view of another great gathering of townspeople.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William, who experienced no ill results from the fatigues and excitement of his birthday festivities on Tuesday, spent the forenoon yesterday in receiving visits and transacting business as usual. Several of his illustrious guests, including Prince Rudolph of Austria, had gone; but the rest, about eighty in number, were again entertained at a banquet last evening in the palace, and afterwards to the performance of the military opera "Sardanapalus," profusely relieved with ballets, at the opera. The Empress and the Crown Prince's family were present. The *Official Gazette* publishes an imperial rescript, in which the Emperor, after expressing his heartfelt appreciation of the sympathetic interest taken by the people in his birthday, and his warmest thanks for the innumerable and affectionate attentions shown to him on the occasion, proceeds as follows:—

In my early youth I saw the monarchy of my deeply afflicted father under a direful visitation; but I have also learned to know the devoted loyalty, the eager self-sacrifice, the unbroken strength, and the undaunted courage of my people in the days of their elevation and deliverance. Now, in my old age, after the many vicissitudes of my life, I look with pride and satisfaction upon the great transformations which the glorious events of the recent past and the imperishable evidence of German unity and sincere love of the Fatherland have effected in Germany. May the consummation achieved, after long yearning by our beloved country, conduce, as I confidently hope it will, to the ever-increasing prosperity of all classes of the nation in the undisturbed and blessed labour of peace.

The Prince of Wales is expected to remain in Berlin till Saturday, when the performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" at the Opera, for which tickets are no longer to be had for love or money, will be given. The Prince has seen Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and every one else of rank and note.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. PARNELL.

At a mass-meeting held in the Cooper Union Hall, New York, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the *New York Sun*, resolutions protesting against further coercive legislation for Ireland were passed, and copies were telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell. The following reply has been despatched by Mr. Gladstone:—

I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which from the first we have received from, as I believe, the great majority of the American people, in our attempt to secure just measures of good government for Ireland; a sympathy which I feel sure will continue to attend us until a just policy shall attain its coming consummation.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Parnell has sent the following telegram to Mr. Dana:—

On the part of my colleagues, and also for myself, I thank your great meeting most heartily for their sympathy and encouraging message to Ireland. We value most highly these continued evidences of American friendliness; they are of the greatest advantage to our cause, and will much encourage the Irish people in their time of approaching trouble and suffering.

CHARLES S. PARNELL.

ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

Herr von Klenco, Master of the Ceremonies to the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday from Gmunden as the bearer to the King and Queen of the news that the Duchess has been seized with a serious attack of nervousness. The Duchess (the *Standard*'s correspondent says) has long suffered from this disorder, but her illness has now taken such a turn that the doctors have ordered her Royal Highness to be sent to a quiet place.

FOUR MEN KILLED BY CHOKE-DAMP.

Four men were killed by choke-damp in a coal-pit at Harden, near Walsall, yesterday. They were lowered to their work as usual, but on reaching the bottom they called out to be drawn up again. The skip was raised as quickly as possible; but the men had been overcome and had fallen from it. Medical aid was obtained, but life was found to be extinct.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE IN HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chamber, after a debate on the proposed revision of the Constitution, has voted an extension of the franchise to all Dutchmen of full age, possessing certain educational and property qualifications to be hereafter determined by the electoral law. All soldiers below the rank of commissioned officer are excluded from the franchise.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Major Leighton Campbell was summoned yesterday to the Marylebone Police Court by William Linwood, of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, for using threats against him, whereby he went in fear of his life. For the prosecution it was stated that the defendant ordered the complainant, who was of weak mind, to get into a cab, and drove him to an hotel, where the complainant found there was an intention to send him to Florida; but he managed to make his escape. The magistrate ordered the defendant to be bound over in £400, and to find two sureties in £200 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for six months. The necessary bail not being at once forthcoming, the defendant was removed in custody.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE may be ordered of all newsvendors and booksellers in town and country, or by subscription from the Office. Terms (payable in advance):—For Three Months, 9s. 9d.; Six Months, 19s. 6d.; Twelve Months, 39s. Post-office orders (to be made payable at the Post Office, Ludgate-circus) should be addressed to E. SOUTH-COTT, St. James's Gazette Office, Whitefriars, E.C. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS are inserted in the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE at a charge of FIVE SHILLINGS.

MR. GOSCHEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner at the Mansion House last night to the bankers and merchants. Alderman Sir John Staples, in the absence of the Lord Mayor through domestic bereavement, presided. The chairman, in proposing "The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and prosperity to the public purse," explained that the right honourable gentleman had for twelve years represented the City of London in Parliament and had been Governor of the Bank of England.

"A HUMDRUM BUDGET."

Mr. Goschen, in acknowledging the toast, said it was to the City of London that he owed his introduction into public life, and it was to the City that he owed the position which he now had the honour to occupy. He then went on to say:—

There is nothing like a banquet of friends and sympathizers to open a man's heart, and it would be extremely natural if, under the genial influences which prevail, I should commit some indiscretions and lift the veil which at present hangs before the features of the Budget which within a few weeks or days it may be my fate to introduce. I feel that I cannot resist the genial influences of the moment, and so I will tell you a secret—that my Budget will be a humdrum Budget. I have not occupied long enough the office which has been confided to me to be able with any degree of confidence to attempt to change the basis upon which taxation is now imposed. I feel the great responsibility that rests upon me. I feel the necessity for many reforms. I see many injustices, many just causes of complaint, and I recognize that there is no tax which does not weigh heavily upon the man who pays. I see that there is no tax which does not involve a number of anomalies. I see, in short, how much might be done; but I am restrained by two considerations from introducing an ambitious Budget. On the one hand, I have not yet been long enough in office to enter without temerity upon any radical changes, and on the other there is not at the disposal of Parliament the time which it would be absolutely necessary to occupy if a determination should be formed to effect the many reforms which, in the opinion of competent persons, might be introduced into our fiscal system. Desirable as many changes and reforms may be, there is one thing upon which the Government are resolved, and that is that nothing can be allowed to stand in the way of the course which it is their duty to pursue in dealing with that group of questions affecting Ireland which strike at the very prosperity of the empire. We should not at the present time be justified in introducing any controversial measures of fiscal reform. We must wait, devoting ourselves first to the solution of the question upon which the integrity of the empire depends.

A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS.

Referring to a remark made by Sir John Staples as to the difficulties attending the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen said:—

Not the least of these difficulties is that involved in the question, How to deal with his correspondence. I can assure you that since I have been in office I have been favoured every morning with a multitude of letters advocating the repeal of every existing tax and the imposition of taxation upon classes other than those now subject to fiscal burdens. There are a certain number of gentlemen who occupy their leisure in proposing new taxes, which all have this peculiarity—that they will not apply to those who propose them. I have received many valuable suggestions, but I cannot hold out much hope that I shall be able to follow them. There are suggestions for exemption from taxation, and there are suggestions for the imposition of taxation, which to me are generally the more interesting. I have been told that I ought to impose a tax upon cats. Another suggestion is that a tax ought to be imposed upon all tickets of admission to places of amusement, such as theatres. There are, it appears, two classes of opinion as to the imposition of taxes. According to the one taxation ought to be imposed in such a way as to produce the largest revenue in the most convenient manner and with the least friction. That, of course, is the orthodox view, accepted in the established departments. Another school, however, think that taxes ought to be organized so as to produce social reforms, and that those whom they deem to be wicked ought to be made to pay high taxes, while more virtuous men ought to be relieved. They hold that men who attend places of amusement about which, in their view, there is the least suspicion of immorality ought to be heavily taxed. Then there are some who think that whisky in its raw state is extremely prejudicial to health, and that to drink it is to disregard the moral laws; and consequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer is asked to impose a higher duty upon raw whisky than upon whisky which has been in bond for a few years, and it is sought to use the Inland Revenue as a means of securing purer and less noxious drinks for the community at large.

PITEOUS APPEALS FOR REMISSION OF TAXES.

Mr. Goschen next went on to say that his letter-box not only contained views as to the imposition of taxes and the remission of taxes; it also contained many remarks as to the most unjust administration in the existing taxes; and his heart was wrung every morning by piteous appeals as to the terrible exactions of the income-tax collectors.

Now, I have been taking you into my confidence—let me take you a little further into it. A few days ago I received a most piteous letter, which appealed to the most susceptible part of my nature. It was from a widow—a widow who had a dog, and she had to pay for a licence for that dog. According to the letter, she was in straitened circumstances, and the dog was suffering and blind. I assure you that I am not inventing an after-dinner story; the letter was addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury Chambers. In her straitened circumstances this poor widow with her blind dog had to contribute 7s. 6d. to the imperial revenue. As I said, the most susceptible part of my nature was appealed to, and I wrote to an officer of the Inland Revenue to cause examination and inquiry to be made into the case. I received an answer which chilled me as an inquirer into these abuses. The Inland Revenue officer reported that the widow was the widow of a municipal officer of some position in a provincial town, that she lived in a fashionable house in a fashionable quarter of the town, and that the dog was in as satisfactory a condition as the most exacting dog could wish for. That is a specimen of the complaints which are poured into the letter-box of a susceptible Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

He had been urged to take up the currency question, and he would gladly do so; but it was mixed up with so many other important matters that he could only say that if he were Chancellor of the Exchequer long enough he would certainly deal with the question. Referring to the revival of trade, he wished the public not to put too rosy a complexion on it. There had been a revival of trade, that was true; but it took some time for the public Exchequer to feel the effect of the improvement.

I believe that a turn has come; but the public ought to remember that the public Exchequer does not gain from the revival of trade so rapidly or so immediately as many people might be led to expect. The public Exchequer only feels the extent of a commercial revival at a somewhat distant interval from the revival itself; so I warn the public not to expect too much. I believe that it has taken place, and I believe that the industry of the country may begin to look forward to somewhat better times than those which it has passed through. I believe that with improved methods and with a determination throughout the manufacturing districts that every effort should be made to meet the competition of foreigners, with a recognition of the importance of improving our technical education, the country has life and constitution and conditions under which it is able to compete with foreigners; and I still believe the qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race are such that it will be able to compete successfully in whatever our foreign rivals are able to achieve. It would be a personal satisfaction to me if, when the public purse is bursting with cheerful contributions from all classes of the community, it should be my happy fate to be able generously to make a remission all round and in every direction to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* observes that Mr. Gladstone's language points not only to prolongation of the preliminary debate on the Crimes Bill, but also to obstructive tactics upon the main question. His words are ambiguous as usual; but, to put the matter plainly, he evidently intends, if he can, to postpone the second reading of the Bill until after the Easter holidays. Every one is of course aware that the obstructive debates on the rules of procedure and on Supply were intended to further this patriotic policy, and it is only too plain that the Parnellites above and below the gangway intend to use and abuse every form of the House in order to bring about further delay. It is not of much use, the *Times* says, to appeal to the traditions of constitutional Opposition in condemnation of these tactics. There is no constitutional Opposition at present; since the men who in ordinary circumstances would compose it have proved to demonstration that they adopt the tactics, if they do not actually obey the orders, of a party paid and organized by a foreign conspiracy, and avowedly aiming at the humiliation and destruction of the empire. All that remains for the Government is frankly and fully to recognize the fact that they are confronted by Parnellism and nothing else. Their opponents are rapidly discarding all the rules of conduct which bind men who, in office or in Opposition, have the well-being of this country at heart.

The *Daily News* says it is not usual to compress crucial debates into scraps and shreds of time. To-night is the first full evening of the discussion, and if it does not close till late on Friday there will be no legitimate reason for complaining that it has been unduly prolonged by a single hour.

The *Morning Post* is of opinion that if public time is to be economized and turned to the best account the sooner the practice of permitting debates on such an issue as that now before the House to occupy four entire sittings is modified the better it will be. It fails to see the necessity for affording to every one of more or less eminence in the parliamentary arena the opportunity upon such occasions of making a set speech, not to speak of the time wasted by the small fry.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that it will be a serious and flagrant abuse of the forms of the House if exactly the same arguments are permitted to be employed against the introduction and the first and second reading of the Bill as are now being heard over the preliminary motion. The Parnellites and the Liberals who support Mr. Morley have chosen their battle-ground. They have elected to fight before the true subject-matter of debate is introduced, so eager are they for the fray; and if defeated they cannot, with any show of reason demand a mere repetition of the conflict.

The *Manchester Guardian* declares that there will be no obstruction by Home Rule Liberals; but the question goes to the very root of our deepest controversies, and it cannot be dismissed as if it were a Railway Bill. To vote away the liberties of fellow-citizens is a serious matter at any time. Even when no very profound gulf divided the two great parties on Irish questions, it was felt to be one of the gravest issues that could come before Parliament. But the importance of the subject has been enormously increased ever since the time when by the adoption of the Home Rule policy the Liberal party has seen its way to getting rid of coercive legislation in Ireland once for all. The Liberal party is justified, and indeed is bound, to put on record its solemn protest and to disengage itself from a heavy responsibility. There will be, and need be, no talking for talking's sake; but it must be made perfectly clear that the policy which the Government have in hand is only the policy of an English party.

The *Glasgow Herald* urges that no reasonable man can contend for a moment that the hours given up to this discussion yesterday were well spent. Not an argument that was directed against the unknown proposed alteration of the law, or against the known proposal of urgency for it had the slightest claim to freshness. The conditions excluded the chance of it. The hostility to both is really based on a sentiment which is not allowed to appear.

THE NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

The *Standard* says that, so far as the Ghilzai revolt furnishes the basis of the disturbing reports from Afghanistan, the only conclusion to which it is possible to come is that the anxiety is not justified. It is not possible, however, to take so satisfactory a view of the general position in Afghanistan. The real cause of uncertainty, and the justification of any anxiety, is the state of the Ameer's own health. His attacks of gout have become more frequent, and he has been suffering from other maladies, the successful treatment of which may reasonably be considered beyond the skill of Cabulite doctors. Abdur Rahman is a strong man, or he would not have recovered from the illness which seized him last year; but at any moment the news might come that Afghanistan was without a ruler. It is this consideration which makes the Ghilzai revolt, the alleged discontent of the army, and the disgrace of more than one of the highest officials matters of moment; for the disappearance of the Ameer would destroy the fair show of stability and union which, by extraordinary energy and unscrupulous severity, he has created among the disjointed fragments of the old Duranee Kingdom. The improvement in our frontier communications and the better distribution of our troops are the surest guarantees of our being ready to face the unpleasant contingencies which might follow the death of the Ameer.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The *Dublin Express* fears that the Government may enter on a fresh course of meddlesome legislation respecting land. The land question, it says, while all-important in the eyes of the peasantry, is a mere stalking-horse with the leaders of the conspiracy. If by a miracle the whole of the landlord class could be paid off at once and the land given to the tenants for nothing, the Separatist party would at once devise some other anarchic scheme. If they could not do so their power would be cut at the roots. If, therefore, the Government enter upon a fresh course of agrarian concession, it may be looked upon as certain that fresh demands will be stirred up.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The *Times* presumes that perhaps the Pope and his advisers imagine that if they do not swim with the stream in Ireland they will see the Irish masses drift away from them as the masses in France and Italy have drifted. But the Church has many interests besides those connected with Ireland, even within the British Empire, and it is a hazardous experiment to sanction claims which must bring the priesthood into collision with every settled Government and every known system of jurisprudence.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The *Standard* imagines that the Queen must have been most struck by one feature in the celebration which was not due to the efforts of the Reception Committee or the municipal authorities. The most stirring and touching sight, it says, was that of the vast multitude which lined the streets, and crowded roofs, windows, and balconies. It is a scene, indeed, with which a popular monarch like the Queen is not unfamiliar; but familiarity cannot make it lose its impressiveness. It must be a dull imagination which is not moved by this spectacle of a mighty population, on view, as it were, in all its ranks, classes, and gradations, from the highest to the lowest.

THE OBSTRUCTION PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the fluctuations in the *personnel* of the obstructive minority in the divisions which took place during the recent all-night sitting:—

OBSTRUCTIVES. No.	2.0	3.30	4.35	7.40	8.20	9.25	9.50	10.15	1.0
	71	61	54	57	53	54	51	49	80
*Acland, A. H. Dyke	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	I
*Acland, C. T.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Allison, R. A.	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blake, J. Aloysius	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I
*Blake, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Blane, Alexander	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Bradlaugh, C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Brown, A. Laing	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Byrne, G. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Cameron, Charles	I	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	...
Campbell H.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Carew, J. L.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Chance, P. A.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Clancy, J. J.	...	...	...	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Clark, Dr. G. B.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	...
*Cobb, H. P.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Connolly, L.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Conway, M.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Conybeare, C. A. V.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Corbet, W. J.	...	...	...	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Cossham, Handel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Craig, James	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...
*Cremor, W. J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Deasy, John	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Dillon, John	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I
*Dillwyn, L. L.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Dodds, Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Ellis, J. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Ellis, Thomas E.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Eslemont, Peter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Farquharson, Dr. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Fenwick, Charles	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I
Flynn, J. C.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	...
*Fowler, H. H.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fox, Dr. J. F.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Fuller, George P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Gill, Thomas P.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Gourley, E. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Harrington, E.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Hayden, L. P.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Hayne, Charles Seale	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Hooper, John	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Howell, George	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Hunter, Dr. W. A.	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...
*Illingworth, Alfred	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	...	I
Joicey, James	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenny, M. J.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Labouchere, Henry	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Lalor, Richard	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I
Lane, W. J.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Leahy, James	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I
*Leake, Robert	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Lewis, T. P.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mackintosh, C. Fraser	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacNeill, J. G. Swift	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I
M'Cartan, Michael	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
McCarthy, J. Huntly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
M'Donald, Peter	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*M'Donald, Dr. R.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*M'Ewan, W.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Kenna, Sir Joseph N.	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	I
*Menzies, R. Stuart	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Molloy, B. C.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	...
*Montagu, Samuel	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Morgan, Octavius V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Morley, Arnold	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Nolan, Colonel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Nolan, Joseph	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Brien, Patrick	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Brien, James P. X.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Brien, P. J.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Connor, A.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Connor, John	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*O'Connor, T. P.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
O'Doherty, J. E.	I	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I
O'Kelly, Jas.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Pease, Alfred E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Picton, J. A.	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
*Pinkerton, J.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Playfair, Sir Lyon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Plowden, Sir W.	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
*Provand, A. D.	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quinn, Thomas	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	I
*Rowlands, Jas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Rowntree, Josiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Russell, E. R.	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	I
Sexton, Thomas	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Sheil, Edward	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	...
*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Stack, John	I	I	I	...	I	I	I	I	I
*Stanhope, Hon. P.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...
*Stevenson, James C.	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Stuart, James	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	I
*Swinburne, Sir John	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Tanner, C. K.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Tuite, James	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
*Wallace, Robert	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	I	I
*Watt, Hugh	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Wayman, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Will, John Shires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Williams, Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
*Wilson, H. J.	I	I	I	I	I	I	...	...	I

Under the time at which each division was called is stated the number of which the minority was composed, and the individual votes given are indicated by a figure 1 opposite each member's name. Thus, for example, Mr. A. H. Dyke

Acland, after waiting on till 8.20 A.M., went away, and came back fresh at 1 P.M. Short "naps" taken on the premises are indicated by the absence of the member from one or two divisions, as in the cases of Mr. Blane, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Fenwick, and others. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Corbet appear to have formed the contingent which opportunely arrived at Euston by the morning mail. A good many of the obstructives went through the whole of the divisions; this band of devoted heroes including several English and Scotch members, as Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Handel Cossham, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir John Swinburne. The departures and the fresh arrivals kept fairly equal pace; for between 4.35 and 10.15 the minority only ranged from 49 to 57, low-water mark being reached at the latter hour. By one o'clock on Tuesday they were at more than the strength they had mustered at two o'clock in the early morning; so it is proved that, had they chosen, they might have gone on indefinitely. The names of the English and Scotch members are marked with an asterisk.

SENDING ROUND THE HAT.

A Conservative member of Parliament lately found among his morning letters the following:—

VOTERS' PROTECTION FUND.

Secretary's Office, National Liberal Club,
Trafalgar-square, London, March 2, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Voters' Protection Committee of this club to ask your careful perusal of the accompanying statement, which shows the wide extent of intimidation at the general election of 1885, and the manner in which the committee endeavoured to cope with it. The total cost of the proceedings taken was £788 os. 6d. A balance of £323 15s. 6d. remains unprovided for, the contributions received amounting to £464 5s. Inasmuch as the committee acted in the public interest, and on the assurance that the necessary funds would be provided, it is felt that a further appeal should be made, and I shall feel obliged by a favourable answer if you are so good as to contribute. It depends upon the support now to be given whether a similar organization will be appointed to carry on this useful work in the future, which, in the opinion of the committee, is highly desirable. Contributions, amounting to £47, towards the deficiency, have already been promised. A form is enclosed on which you are requested to kindly state the amount of your contribution.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WM. DIGBY, Secretary.

After lighting a cigarette with the "form" in question, the honourable gentleman settled down to a "careful perusal of the accompanying statement." It informed him that the Voters' Protection Committee was formed for the purpose of exposing and furnishing certain "glaring instances of injustice arising from intimidation" which were from time to time reported to the General Committee of the National Liberal Club. The wicked Tories had been especially hard upon "the humbler class of voters, more particularly the agricultural labourers," and the committee determined to "put in force the criminal law" against the offenders. Complaints were received from thirty-six districts; twenty cases were referred to the solicitors for investigation; and "after careful consideration," proceedings were taken in five. Here are the results:—

Nature of Case and Result.—1. Dismissal of labourers by farm-bailiff immediately after the election for not voting for the Tory candidate. Case heard by magistrates and dismissed. Special application to grand jury, who threw out the bill. 2. Dismissal of labourers by a farmer immediately after election; labourers alleged to have voted for Liberal candidate. Tried at assizes, and defendant acquitted. 3. Dismissal by a farmer of two labourers believed by him to have voted for the Liberal candidate. The farmer apologized in open court, against the wishes of the Bench, and paid £5 to the two men dismissed and the costs of the case. 4. Foreman of labourers dismissed by farmer immediately after the election for voting for the Liberal candidate, and the farmer advertised for "Conservatives" to take his place. Tried at the assizes; defendant acquitted. 5. Disclosure by personating agent (a farmer) of the way in which an illiterate (Liberal) voter had voted. Case dismissed by justices.

This seems a small return for the £788 expended, and it gave the honourable gentleman the impression that there could not have been a very "wide extent of intimidation" after all. Not one conviction even out of the five cases submitted for trial! We may imagine the nature of the fifteen cases investigated but not further proceeded with, to say nothing of the sixteen which were not even thought worthy of investigation.

Unfortunately, no balance-sheet was included in the statement. So the honourable gentleman who received it proceeded to construct one for himself out of the materials provided. It came out like this:—

DR.		CR.	
Contributions received	£464 5 0	Cost of proceedings taken:	
do. promised	47 0 0	20 cases at £35	£700 0 0
		Printing and postage	80 0 0
		Cost of present appeal	8 0 0
Deficiency	276 15 6	Secretary's salary	0 0 6
	£788 0 6		£788 0 6

The details on the credit side may not be quite correct; but there can be no doubt the lawyers walked off with the plums.

The "cases investigated, but, for various reasons, not sent for trial," are set out in an appendix. They are such as to excite sympathy—for the Voters' Protection Committee, whose time must have been terribly wasted, to say nothing of the money. A more trashy lot of "complaints" it would be difficult to get together. The honourable gentleman could not help feeling the committee was being hounded all through. If there was the slightest foundation for any one of them, the committee ought to have prosecuted; that was why it was entrusted with £464 odd. In point of fact, they were probably even more baseless than the five cases in which prosecution was attempted and failed.

The honourable gentleman, in a moment of impulsive generosity, pulled out his cheque-book; but, unfortunately, just as he was wondering what he had done with the subscription-form, the last flicker died out from its ashes in the fender.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Gold amounting to £78,000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterday, making a receipt for the week ended last night of £489,000. The influx has thus become greater and more marked as the value of money declines in London. Apparently the war scare has had an influence in checking the improvement in trade everywhere; while probably the more favourable political outlook at present tends to make the Continental markets more willing to part with gold. The large imports of gold recently have tended to stimulate still further the decline in the value of money. Yesterday the quotation for discount was as low as $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. There were no bills offering, and the market was rather inclined to even lower rates. Short money was offered freely at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and even at that low rate the total supply could not be disposed of. Altogether the influences acting upon the market just now tend to drive down rates. A week to-day will be the last day of the financial year. All through this month the collection of the revenue has been less active than in February, the average receipt per day being much greater for the period since New Year's Day than for the last four weeks, and, on the other hand, the disbursements from the Exchequer will be much larger from now till the end of the financial year; while early in April the payment of the interest on the debt will add still further to the supply of loanable capital in the outside market. These influences of themselves would greatly tend to ease in the market, while the extraordinary strength of the Bank of England and the steady import of gold increases their effect, and thus the speculation for the fall is again active.

The Stock Markets opened fairly well yesterday, but afterwards they gave way, and at the close prices, with few exceptions, were all round lower than on the evening before. It would seem that the speculators who have tried to force up prices over-estimated their own strength. The public is even yet not reassured as to the political outlook. The celebration of the German Emperor's birthday has been as successful as was expected, and the general opinion is that peace will be preserved for the present; but yet there is too much uncertainty, and there are too many accidents to be guarded against, and people have not quite recovered, therefore, from the alarm they went through a little while ago. And there was some disappointment that the German Emperor had said nothing reassuring. Besides, the political prospect at home is not reassuring; while the railway traffic returns are less satisfactory than was hoped. As usual, speculators had been encouraged by the traffic returns to believe that trade was improving even more rapidly and decidedly than it is. No serious observer can doubt that trade is improving; but the improvement is not so rapid as to justify the action of those who forced up the prices of Home Railway stocks of late, and, as the returns did not realize the expectations formed, there was disappointment yesterday. Practically the speculation has been almost entirely conducted by members of the Stock Exchange. It was hoped that they would be supported by the public, but the public stand aloof; while it is evident that Foreign Government bonds are high enough, and there is no activity in the New York market. For nearly two years speculation has been led by the market for American Railroad securities. Whenever that market is active and high there is a general rise in other securities; but when it is low other securities give way. All attempts to force up prices in that market of late have failed, while rumours were afloat yesterday unfavourable to the schemes connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The greatest rise recently has been in Home Railway stocks. Even the most reckless speculators dreaded to operate freely in Foreign Government bonds or in American Railroad securities while the political state of Europe was so uncertain; but in Home Railway stocks they felt most secure, and prices have risen extraordinarily. However, yesterday there was a reaction, and most prices declined. The fall in Brighton A was $1\frac{1}{4}$, in South-Eastern Deferred $1\frac{1}{4}$, in Chatham Preference $\frac{3}{4}$, in Sheffield A $\frac{3}{4}$, in North-Eastern and North British $\frac{3}{4}$ each, in Great Northern A, North-Western, and Chatham Ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ each, and $\frac{3}{4}$ each in Caledonian, Great Eastern and Great Western. Mexican Railway stocks gave way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, and there was a decline likewise in one or two of the Grand Trunk of Canada stocks. American securities were dull all day. Rumours were afloat that there was a hitch in the negotiations respecting the Baltimore and Ohio; and there is evidently some apprehension likewise in New York that the accumulation of money in the Treasury will lead to monetary disturbance; while the New York market is clearly overloaded, and apprehensions are felt by many as to the actual effect in operation of the Inter-State Commerce Bill. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds fell $\frac{3}{4}$ on account of the rumoured difficulties, Wabash Preference $\frac{3}{4}$, Erie Preference $\frac{1}{4}$, Union Pacific shares $\frac{3}{4}$, and others about $\frac{1}{2}$ each. In Foreign Government bonds the changes were not considerable; but Egyptian State Domain fell $\frac{1}{2}$ and Daira $\frac{1}{4}$. Russian Bonds of 1873 fell $\frac{1}{4}$, Spanish $\frac{3}{4}$, and one or two of the Turkish loans $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of the 30 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers offered for tender at the Bank of England yesterday, the India Council sold less than 20½ lakhs, of which all but one-tenth of a lakh was in telegraphic transfers. Last week, it will be recollected, the Council sold 33 lakhs; and the price obtained for the transfers, of which 32 lakhs were sold, was 1s. 5 15-32d. per rupee. This week applicants for the bills and for the telegraphic transfers were allotted the full amounts applied for at 1s. 5½d. It will be seen that there is thus a marked falling-off in the demand for remittance shown not only in the lesser amount taken, but in the considerable fall in price of 11-32d. per rupee. This is the more remarkable because just now the export trade in India ought to be very active. We are very close upon the season when the exports of new wheat begin. There ought to be a strong demand for money in the wheat-growing countries, as the wheat harvest is going on; and naturally, therefore, the value of money in Bombay and Calcutta is rising, and consequently there ought to be a demand for remittance. Apparently, however, the low prices of produce here have checked exports from India; the immediate cause being the recent war scare, which has decidedly given a check to enterprise in every direction.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

The first race-meeting of the season was very far from being favoured in respect to the weather, and it was feared on Tuesday morning that the sport would have to be postponed. The snow which had fallen during Monday night soon melted, however, and the sport proceeded without any interruption. It was not, with the exception of the two principal races, of any great interest; and so many of the horses which ran were backward in condition that the results of the running are not likely to be confirmed as the season advances. The Brocklesby Stakes, for two-year-olds, was the chief event in Tuesday's programme, and a field of twenty colts and fillies assembled at the post; the two favourites being Mr. Ryan's Lilybud, a daughter of Springfield and Crinon, and Mr. Young's Volcano, a colt by The Miser—Oratava. The former ran very badly; but Volcano won a very fine race by a head from the Duke of Portland's Saltpetre; both these animals being grandsons of Hermit. The defeat of Saltpetre was all the more provoking because the Marquess of Londonderry's Tiara, trained in the same stable, ran second for this race last year. It may be taken for granted that none of the runners are of any great account, and it may be that the best two-year-old which ran at Lincoln was Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Maestrale, who won the Cup yesterday afternoon. It so happened that the field for the Lincolnshire Handicap was of just the same strength as that for the Brocklesby Stakes; twenty horses coming to the post, among them being Mr. Gilbert's Despair, who contested the race for the fifth year in succession. Mr. Naylor's Fulmen, the winner last year, and Mr. Crest's Renny, the Marquess of Hartington's Corunna, Mr. Morton's Dalmeny, and Mr. Naylor's Fast and Loose, who were among the unsuccessful competitors a twelvemonth ago, also ran again; and Fulmen was, until just before the start, a strong favourite. He had, however, to give way at last to Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Middlethorpe, who was very heavily backed; while Mr. Osmund's Pizarro and Mr. W. T'Anson's Castor started at shorter odds than Sir George Chetwynd's Fullerton, who was for some time second favourite. Mr. Crest's Renny, who was second favourite for last year's race, was again backed; and of the two horses running in the name of Mr. Manton, Stourhead, who won the November Handicap at Manchester on the last day of the racing season of 1886, was at less than half the odds freely laid against his stable-companion Oberon. Several other horses were well backed; but the race was run at such a good pace that many of them were beaten when little more than half the distance had been covered. Castor made the running for more than five furlongs, but he was unable to keep his place; and the two first favourites, Middlethorpe and Fulmen, were beaten soon afterwards. Despair, who had been running well up to this point, also gave way some distance from home, the issue being left to Pizarro, King Monmouth, Isobar, Renny, and Oberon. The two first-named gave way at the distance, and the three others then engaged in a short struggle, of which Oberon had little difficulty in getting the best, winning by two lengths from Renny, who finished half that distance in front of Isobar. Oberon, who is a son of Galopin and Wheel of Fortune, was bred by Lord Falmouth, and he cost his present owner 2,500 guineas at his breeder's sale of yearlings in 1884. Up to this time he had been a most unprofitable bargain, having only won two small races, worth about £400, and one of these was secured by the inglorious process of a walk over. To do this he had run five times as a two-year-old and seven times as a three-year-old; his best performance having been when he ran a bad second to Ormonde for the Criterion Stakes. But, upon the other hand, he had run very badly, when heavily backed, for the Cesarewitch and Liverpool Autumn Cup; and the odds at which he started yesterday may be taken as indicating that he did not enjoy the confidence of his stable, which, it may be added, won this race six years ago with Buchanan, the property of "Mr. Manton's" husband. Upon the score of breeding, Oberon leaves nothing to be desired, as Wheel of Fortune is the best mare Lord Falmouth ever owned; and his sire Galopin, it may be added, was credited with the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap twice in succession, Fulmen being one of the first of his progeny.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- | SONS. | DAUGHTERS. |
|--|--|
| FEWINGS, Mrs. James, at King Edward VI. Grammar School, Southampton, March 19. | CHEERY, wife of Colonel Apsley, Commanding 16th Regimental District, at Bedford, March 21. |
| MARTIN, wife of Rev. Reginald J., at Greenstead Rectory, Colchester, March 19. | MACASKIE, Mrs. S. C., at West Cromwell-road, S.W., March 20. |
| TWINING, wife of Mr. Alfred H., M.R.C.S., at The Knoll, Salcombe, South Devon, March 18. | PITT, wife of Rev. W. B., at Lyddington Rectory, Wilts, March 21. |
| WILLS, Mrs. George A., at The Woodlands, Leigh Woods, Clifton, March 21. | RICHARDSON, Mrs. Charles J., at Harley, Nightingale lane, S.W., March 20. |

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| DANVERS—MUIR.—At St. Jude's, Randwick, Sydney, N.S.W., Charles, son of Mr. Frederick C. Danvers, of the India Office, London, to Amelia M., daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Muir, of Ashfield, Jan. 5. | JOHNSTONE—PEARPOINT.—At Jubbulpore, India, Colin D. Johnstone, East Surrey Regiment, to Amelia M., daughter of the late Mr. Robert H. Pearpoint, of The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, March 12. |
| FALLS—BENTHAM.—At St. Bartholomew's, Dublin, Charles F. Falls, of Springlawn, Longford, son of the late Mr. Henry Falls, to Clare, daughter of Mr. William Bentham, J.P., of county Dublin, March 22. | WILLIAMSON—COOKE.—At the Baptist Chapel, Circular-road, Calcutta, Mr. Robert A. Williamson, of Calcutta, to Marianne N., daughter of Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, of Cape House, Coolhurst-road, Crouch-end, N., March 16. |

DEATHS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| CHEPMELL, Rev. Haviland Le M., D.D., formerly Chaplain of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at The Hermitage, St. Martin's, Guernsey, March 21. | REAY, Lieut.-Colonel E., of the 13th Bombay Infantry, at Malta, March 8. |
| DAVID, widow of John, M.D., at Sydenham-villas, Cheltenham, aged 74, March 21. | RHOADES, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph, at Northwood, Bewdley, aged 86, March 21. |
| FULTON, Lieutenant-Colonel John, at Piccadilly, aged 79, March 23. | SCOTT, Charles G. G., son of Rev. David, B.D., at Dalziel Manse, N.B., aged 2, March 21. |
| JACKMAN, Edith, wife of Mr. William T., M.R.C.S., of Brixton-hill, aged 33, March 21. | TAYLOR, Mr. John W., J.P., at Moorfield, Huddersfield, aged 57, March 22. |
| LAW, Mr. William, at Douglas-road, Canonbury, aged 80, March 21. | TEULON, Henry, son of the late Mr. John, of London, at Montreal, aged 59, March 7. |
| MONTGOMERY, Alexander S., son of the late Mr. Alexander, at Kilmer, county Meath, aged 40, March 17. | THORNTON, Mr. William H., J.P., of Berkeley Lodge, Margate, at Hastings, aged 65, March 20. |
| LOVE, Mr. Edward, Deputy Commissary (retired), at Fareham, aged 53, March 20. | TUCKER, Eliza A., wife of Mr. Roger S., late of Walbrook, London, E.C., at Walbrook Cottage, Deal, March 17. |
| | WOOLETT, Mr. Robert F., at The Mount, Newport, Mon., March 19. |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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This portion of the Loan will be applied to certain reclamation and other productive works in the Harbour of Auckland, specified in the 2nd Schedule of the Act above referred to.

The Act of the New Zealand Government by which this Loan is authorized provides:—"That of the total amount of £500,000 the sum of £300,000 shall be applied to the conversion of the existing loans of 1875-7 and 1882, and to no other purpose."

The Security for the Loan consists of:—

(1) Certain large areas of land contiguous to the existing Harbour frontage, together with the rents thereof and the dues chargeable and receivable by the Board in respect thereof, and the Harbour Works to be constructed thereon. These areas are specified in the 3rd Schedule of the Act. From the land-locked character of the harbour, and the limited area of level land available for building sites immediately adjacent thereto, the security may be regarded as possessing exceptional value, and calculated to prove a steadily increasing source of revenue.

(2) The Auckland Harbour Fund, defined by section 171 of the Harbours Act, 1878, as follows:—

1. Harbour dues and pilotage rates, and all other dues which the Board may be empowered to levy or receive;
2. Harbour improvement rates;
3. Rents and profits of land vested in the Board;
4. Proceeds and profits of land set aside as endowments;
5. All other moneys which may be received by or become the property of the Board under the authority of this or a special Act.

When the conversion of the existing loans shall have been completed—and subject to the outstanding amounts of this issue pending conversion—the debentures for the total sum of £500,000, authorized by the Act of 1886 (of which the present issue forms part), will rank *pari passu* as a first charge upon the above-mentioned security.

The Treasurer's Report, which is open to inspection, shows a progressive increase in revenue, exclusive of interest on deposits, from £12,498 in the year 1872 to £25,412 in the year 1881, and to £35,181 in the year 1885. The accounts show a considerable surplus after providing for interest and ordinary charges, and in addition to the present revenue, it is estimated that the rating powers of the Board, if availed of to their full extent, would produce a further sum of fully £10,000 per annum. It will thus be evident that the Board possesses ample resources to provide for all its engagements.

The Act makes provision for full and prompt remedies in favour of Debenture-holders in case of default.

The principal will be repayable at par on the 10th November, 1936.

Both interest and principal will be payable at the Office of the Bank of New Zealand in London.

Tenders are to be made on the form annexed to the prospectus, and to be lodged with the Bank on or before Thursday, the 31st March, not later than Twelve o'clock at noon, at which hour they will be opened in the presence of any applicants who may think proper to attend.

The price of issue is to be paid as follows, viz:—

£5 per cent. on the amount applied for to accompany the Tender, and the balance on the 10th May, 1887, when the Debentures will be ready for delivery.

Interest on the Debentures will accrue from the 10th May, 1887; the first Half-yearly Coupon for the sum of £2 10s. will be payable on the 10th November, 1887.

The Debentures will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided the rates offered are not below £100 for every £100 tendered for.

In the event of the balance not being duly paid, the Allotment in respect of which such default is made will be cancelled, and the previous payment made thereon will be liable to forfeiture.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the London Office of the Bank of New Zealand, where the following documents referring to the present issue of Debentures may be inspected, viz:—

1. Harbours Act, 1878.
2. Auckland Harbour Board Loan Act, 1885.
3. Map of Auckland Harbour showing the securities offered for the Loan.
4. Statement of Accounts and power of Board.
5. Notarial certificate as to shipping entered inwards and outwards for year 1885.
6. Copy of Bye-Laws, regulating charges, &c.
7. Power of Attorney from the Harbour Board to the agents in London for issue of the Loan.

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The Act provides that "The Council shall, from and out of the revenues (except moneys received by way of grant or subsidy from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony of Tasmania), in each and every year from the first raising of any sums of money under the authority of this Act, until the whole amount so raised and the interest thereon shall have been duly paid, set apart as a sinking-fund such sums of money as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the principal money so raised in the time or times within which it is provided in the debentures that it shall be repaid; and such sums shall be paid over by the Council, as soon as they shall be so set apart, to three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council (who may from time to time remove them or any of them, and appoint another or others in the room of the Commissioner or Commissioners so removed); and such sums shall be invested, together with all interest and profits accruing therefrom, in Government debentures or such other securities as the Council may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, from time to time direct."

"When the principal moneys of the Loan shall become payable, the accumulations of such sinking-fund shall be applied in or towards payment thereof."

The Act also empowers the Council (whenever necessary, for the purpose of paying the sinking-fund, and the annual interest payable upon all or any part of the moneys secured by any debentures issued under the provisions of this Act) to make a special rate upon all rateable property in the town, and authorizes that such special rate shall continue to be an annual charge until all moneys raised and owing under the authority of this Act shall have been paid off and discharged.

The Loan will be in debentures of £1,000, £500, and £100 each, issued under the seal of the Corporation, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from the 1st December last, and the coupons of the said Loan are payable upon the 1st June and the 1st December in each year, at the Consolidated Bank, Limited, London, where the principal will be payable on the 1st December in the year 1916.

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Copies of the Act, with the debentures and coupons, and a return under the corporate seal showing the assessments made and rates levied in the town of Launceston for the ten years ending 1886, can be seen at the Bank of New South Wales.

Tenders in the form annexed to the prospectus will be received at the Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad-street, up till one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst., where and when they will be opened in the presence of such of the applicants as may attend.

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