

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2123.—VOL. XIV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## COVENT GARDEN.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-MORROW (Saturday), March 26, at 8 P.M., FAUST. Faust, M. Stefano Cailus (his first appearance); Mephistopheles, Signor Foli (his first appearance this season); Valentine, Signor del Puente. Siebel, Mlle. Adelina Borghi; Martha, Mlle. Lattache; and Margherita, Mlle. Lillian Nordica. Conductor, Signor Loghede.

MONDAY, March 28, at 8 P.M., BRET'S OPERA CARMEN. Don Jose, Signor Ravelli; Escamillo, Signor Del Puente; Dancaïro, Signor Clampi; Remendado, Signor Rinaldini; Mercedes, Mlle. Lablache; Paquita, Mlle. Bauermeister; Michela, Mlle. Marie de Lido; and Carmen, Mlle. Minnie Hauk (her second appearance this season).

TUESDAY, March 29, FRA DIAVOLO. Zerlina, Mlle. Alma Fohstrom (her second appearance this season).

Doors open half an hour before the Opera commences. Box office open daily 10 to 5. Popular prices.

## DRURY LANE.

### DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25.

THE FORTY THIEVES.

13th Performance. LAST NIGHTS.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurs) 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 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (434th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

## GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, 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. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

THE SNOWBALL.—GLOBE THEATRE.

## VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (271st time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

## CRITERION.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNNDHAM. At 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNNDHAM; 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 (80th time), by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. J. Thomas; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Tithadge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open at 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with THE CLOCK MAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

## GAITY.

GAITY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, MONTE CRISTO JR., by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. At 7.30, DIMITY'S DILEMMA, a new farce by Malcolm C. Salaman. Next MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, April 16th.

## SAVOY.

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

## ST. JAMES'S.

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

## OPERA COMIQUE.

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

## OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last eight 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 to 50.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE. Mr. HORACE SEDGWICK, 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. Matinee Every Saturday 2.30.

## 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. Luzz, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8 o'clock, THE NETTLE. Box-office open to till 5. No fees. MATINEE of DANDY DICK every SATURDAY, at 2.10.

GREAT PARIS HIPPODROME.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.—OLYMPIA, ADDISON-ROAD STATION, KENSINGTON.—LAST SIX DAYS.—Unprecedented Success. Positively last performances March 31. TO-DAY, 2.30. TO-NIGHT, 8. Prices from 1s. to £3 2s. Children under Twelve Half-price to Stalls and Grand Circle, at doors only. 5,000 Seats at 1s. Box Office (Mr. H. L. Boss) open 10 to 5, and at the principal Agents.

ROYAL WATER COLOUR SOCIETY ART CLUB, 5A, Pall-mall East.

An EXHIBITION of WORKS by the following Masters: R. P. Bonington, G. Cattemole, J. Holland, F. Nash, De Wint, and Wm. Hunt, will be OPEN on March 31st, April 1st and 2nd. Ten to six. Admission, One Shilling. The proceeds to be given to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. GEORGE L. RIDGE, Secretary.

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

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

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

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament.—Fire Department. POLICIES falling due at LADY DAY should be RENEWED within 15 days from the 25th inst. Receipts may be had at the various agencies and branches, and at the Head Office. London—61, Threadneedle-st., E.C.; West-end Office, 8, Waterloo-place, S.W.—March, 1887.

## NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day REDUCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on Deposit at seven days' notice and upwards.

T. G. ROBINSON } Joint General  
F. CHURCHWARD } Managers.  
112, Bishopsgate-street, London,  
March 24, 1887.

## THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank subject to seven days' notice is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.  
Threadneedle-street, March 24, 1887.

## THE CONSOLIDATED BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank subject to seven days' notice, will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date, until further notice by advertisement.

JAMES TULLOCH, Manager.  
52, Threadneedle-street, London,  
March 24, 1887.

## THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal is this day REDUCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.  
5, Princes-street, Mansion House,  
March 24, 1887.

## LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day REDUCED to the following rates, viz.:—On sums of £500 and upwards, at seven days' notice, ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards, at call, ONE PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, ONE PER CENT., until further notice.

The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.  
W. ASTLE, Manager.  
March 24, 1887.

## LOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon Deposits at its London offices is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.

HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.  
City Office, 62, Lombard-street,  
March 24, 1887.

## UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST on all Deposits with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.

G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.  
March 24, 1887.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

London Office—123, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

J. T. HORLEY, Manager.  
March 24, 1887.

## THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

J. A. FRADGLEY, Manager.  
London Office, 62, Cornhill,  
March 24, 1887.

## THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).

Head Office, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank at the Head Office and Branches on Deposits at seven days' call will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

March 24, 1887. R. O. YEATS, Manager.

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## **MURRAY'S MAGAZINE,**

No. 4, APRIL, 1887.

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A SONG OF EMPIRE. June 20, 1887. By the Author of the "Epic of Hades."  
PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. By Col. C. E. STEWART, C.B.  
ENGLISH OPERA. By CARL ROSA.  
EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A MAN OF FASHION IN 1788. By Lord ROBERT SEYMOUR.  
THE STORY OF THE DEAD WIFE. By ANDREW LANG.  
SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK. By Sir J. H. DRUMMOND HAY, late British Minister in Morocco.  
ON GABLES. By S. BARING GOULD.  
THE FUTURE OF HUNTING: with contributions from the Duke of BEAUFORT and other leading M.F.H.s., and an introduction by W. H. LONG, M.P.  
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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

## THE GRAND OBSTRUCTIONIST.

MR. GLADSTONE'S later career has relieved us from the duty of interpreting his mind and character for the benefit of our fellow-countrymen. For many years the good-natured dulness of the British public; the fascinations of Mr. GLADSTONE'S manners; the Mesopotamian qualities of his speech; the many charms, in short, with which he invested the greatest imposture of modern times, compelled us to stick to that duty with unflagging purpose. As time went on, many were enlightened. Especially in these southern regions where it is our lot to labour, thousands of good souls were drawn from the darkness of superstition to perceive that the idol of the country was in truth its scourge; that "the wisest statesman of his age" though ever confident was never right; and that the most beneficent of beings, when stripped to his shirt, was about the most malefic egotist that ever figured in story. And yet it seemed all too likely that with by far the larger number of Englishmen he would die undetected, which would have been a pity indeed. But a few years ago he fell into such violent habits of intoxication—arrogance being the drug—that all fear on that score disappeared. Bit by bit, and more and more outrageously, he has revealed himself; rending even the metaphoric shirt to ribbons. Since then we have had little to say to Mr. GLADSTONE. It was no longer our duty alone to expound him and his works; and a relief it was to sit idle at last, while his later discoverers and the development of events carried that business on upon a perfectly adequate scale.

Nor even under the stimulus and provocation of last night's spectacle do we propose to say much about the speaker of the evening. Another speaker of the evening, a shrewd man who has viewed the subject of this discourse at short distances and during a long period, did all that is necessary under the circumstances. Or if anything remains to be done, we have but to wait a few hours to see another old friend of Mr. GLADSTONE'S—we allude to the pious *Spectator*—go first upon its knees to its idol, and then rise, seize him by the legs, and bang his head against the standard of intelligence and rectitude (which is set up on the premises there) for the fraud he appears and the disappointment he has become. But we are quite content with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S criticisms, and ask no more. Enough to point the finger to that passage in the right honourable gentleman's speech in which he dwelt upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish statesmanship, and on his claims to confidence as a sage and a prophet. Pathetically, yet honestly, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN recalled the rhapsodical prophecies, the sanguine anticipations, with which the legislation for Ireland was trumpeted. "But, Sir, have those prognostications and anticipations been fulfilled? Has it brought security to the landlords? The landlords are in worse plight than ever. I have never been accused of much sympathy with landlords; but, really, they are now objects for the pitiful consideration of every member of the House of Commons. But what is the position of the tenants? This Act of 1881, although passed by a British Parliament, was not an English Act; it was not English in spirit. It was an Irish Act, and such an Act as might have been passed by an Irish Parliament. It violated the cherished doctrines of political economy. It was recommended to the House and passed by the House because it was modelled upon Irish sentiment and the demands of the Irish members. In spite of this it has conspicuously failed; and now six years after its passing we have to consider a state of things which is as bad as or worse than the state of things existing at the time the Act was passed." Of course: just as every man with a reasonable head on his shoulders foresaw. The sop has only strengthened greed and fed rebellion, which nothing but coercion, as it is called—coercion sternly applied—will stamp out: when we may again fall to and botch-up Mr. GLADSTONE'S infallible remedy. Honest Mr. MORLEY, too, was exhorted to edification, or at least to ours: Mr. CHAMBERLAIN reminding him of the right rules of conduct which he himself laid down for the business now before the Legislature. These are really worth quoting—as well worth quoting just now as anything in the works of the late Mr. BURKE. "If great social disorder has spread over a country from whatever cause, every Government, exactly because it is a Government, is bound to do its utmost to restore order temporarily, even while it is removing the more permanent causes which have made disorder natural and justifiable." How true! And how true is this also, which follows: "It would be a singular confession of the impotency of Liberalism as a practical theory of politics if it were found to forbid its professors to deal effectually with outbreaks of popular violence and opposition to the ordinary work of police."

However, we must not depart from our resolution to leave the speeches of last night to work their own effect on the reader's mind;

and yet—and yet there is one passage in the Mesopotamian harangue which must have a word of remark. This is the passage in which Mr. GLADSTONE gave the Speaker to understand, in language as clear though not perhaps so spirited as that which was habitual to Mr. Chucks, that he had better mind his p's and q's during the discussion about to begin. Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill, he intimated, "must occupy weeks, may occupy months, if we may judge from reports in circulation and from the nature of the case." And then the Speaker was distinctly warned that, cloture or no cloture, he is not to interfere. Mr. GLADSTONE "can conceive no greater calamity to this House than the frequent application of the cloture rule. And the very first, perhaps the most formidable, of all the effects I should anticipate from the frequent application of the rule would be that it would sap the foundations of the Chair and the authority so absolutely necessary to be maintained intact and unimpaired." This is Gladstonese for an intimation that the orator and his friends intend to stand no nonsense, and that if any interference with them is attempted Mr. Speaker will find that the foundations of the Chair are sapped and that its authority will go for nothing. Now we had heard already that tremendous things are to be done in the House of Commons before all's over this session: things that will recall to mind certain scenes at the opening of the French Revolution—no less. Is Mr. GLADSTONE aware of these projects? Does he favour them? It looks a little like it, certainly. And yet —! But after all, who knows what he isn't capable of?

## SOME HISTORIC MEMORIES.

SIR EDWARD HAMLEY, in his striking speech on national defences the other day, reminded the politicians who prefer to trust to our "undying historic memories" rather than to ships, forts, guns, and trained battalions, that these same memories are not wholly in favour of their argument. The history of England does not bear out the assumption that a brave but defenceless population which lives in an island need fear nothing from foreign invasion. England has been invaded or in danger of being invaded many times; and more than once she has owed her escape from the most imminent peril not so much to the wisdom of her statesmen or the valour of her sons as to certain singularly fortunate "flukes." It is hardly too much to say that every bold, resolute, and well-equipped enemy who really determined to make a descent upon this country either succeeded in carrying out his intention or was only deterred at the last moment by some unforeseen accident, which we may call providential if we please. The Northmen and Danes (we need not mention the Romans and the Saxons) overran the island again and again; the Normans conquered it after a single battle; the French, the Flemings, and the Channe pirates made constant raids upon the south and east coasts in the later Middle Ages; Henry IV. and Henry VII., with small and badly appointed fleets and armies, effected their landing; the Spanish Armada, but for a lucky storm, would almost certainly have thrown a disciplined force on our shores for which Elizabeth's hasty levies would hardly have been a match; the Dutch, had they resolved on it, might have landed an army in Kent, or even in the eastern suburbs of London, in Charles II.'s reign more than once; and all the naval superiority of the English Government did not avail to prevent the landing of William III.'s great armament in 1688, and of the Jacobite expeditions in the eighteenth century. Finally (and this is particularly worth notice just now), during the war with Republican France, at the very time that our predominance at sea was incontestable and while our fleets were everywhere engaged in destroying the navies of our rivals, the French managed to land Humbert's filibustering corps on the coast of Ireland and to send Hoche's armament to Bantry Bay. The latter was a really formidable force, from which again we were delivered by a timely storm. No doubt it may be said that not much is to be learnt from these successful, or almost successful, invasions in days before steam and railways; but they go some way towards confirming General Hamley's assertion that an island like our own, swarming with good harbours, safe roadsteads, and the estuaries of navigable rivers, and with hundreds of miles of accessible coast-line, is easy of invasion if it has nothing to trust to but fleets, which may be eluded even if they cannot be defeated. The moral of our military history is that, unless we can ensure a continuance of the good fortune which has often delivered us from the consequences of our own want of prudence and foresight, we should fortify our coast and be prepared to repel an invader.

Englishmen have forgotten for the most part how very near their country came to sharing the fate of Prussia in 1805. Britons were then quite as good at soldiering as they are now, and certainly had as much stomach for fighting; but nobody can feel sure that Mr. Pitt's volunteers, with the half-trained militia and a handful of regulars, would have stood for long against 150,000 of Bonaparte's picked troops, well found in munitions, guns, and horses, and led by the conquerors of Germany and Italy. Lord Wolseley, in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on General Lee, gives it as his deliberate opinion, based not only upon general military knowledge but upon actual observation of the contending forces, that a single army corps of trained European troops could have turned the scale at any period in the American Civil War. So great is the difference between an army and an armed mob, even when the individuals composing the mob belong to the first fighting races in the world. The folly of supposing that patriotism and spirit will avail against organization, military discipline, and material resources, was well exemplified a year or two after England had been delivered by a fresh series of lucky accidents and the genius of Nelson. Spain is a country easier to defend than any other in Western Europe; it is thinly inhabited, rugged, and intersected by bleak ranges



of sierras; its peasantry are endowed with a splendid physique, and almost equal the Turks in hardihood, endurance, and frugality; and they are, or at least were, animated by a fierce hatred of foreign domination. Yet the Spaniards, in spite of their desperate resistance, were collapsing before Bonaparte's pigmy battalions, till England came to their assistance. Then 15,000 good troops, well equipped and well led, succeeded in doing what a nation of twelve millions of people could not do for itself. So much for courage without material power, and resources which, however "exuberant," are not instantly available. It must be remembered that every improvement in warlike science gives a fresh advantage to the armed and trained combatant. Moreover, such strokes of fortune as have so often favoured us are not at our command. They may or they may not occur again. Now, as ever, or rather now much more than ever, we must be prepared for the chance that our fleets may be dodged or overmatched. Even supposing that a great campaign of conquest, as projected by Napoleon, is out of the question, we ought to consider the enormous damage which might be done by a well-organized filibustering raid. Suppose a few thousand men were landed, say, on the Lancashire coast or the Clyde? Perhaps their operations would be limited to a few days. At the end of a fortnight they might all be in our hands as prisoners of war. But in the meanwhile they might have destroyed public and private property worth tens of millions, and done us an amount of injury which it would be worth while for a great military Power to sacrifice an army corps to effect. Let us regard the fleet as our "first line of defence;" but let us remember that a first line may be broken through—especially if it is not in the best possible condition—and that an army or a nation which has no reserves is lost.

## NOTES.

Nothing can be more unfair than the production of isolated scraps and snippets from the vast mass of testimony taken by Lord Cowper's Commission. You can "prove" anything in this way: that Ireland is over-rented, that it is under-rented, that the League is a grinding tyranny or that it is the salvation of the oppressed tenants. Everybody—Radicals, Home Rulers, Nationalists, and landlords—had his say, and expressed his personal opinion. As Colonel Saunderson pointed out, even Sir Redvers Buller can be brought in as a witness for both sides, by means of a little judicious selection. Asked if the League was not rendering the enforcement of all legal obligations impossible, General Buller answered "Quite so. You cannot collect a shop debt. There was a man murdered the other day on account of a shop debt on the other side of Tralee. The crops of a farmer were seized by a shopkeeper, who was shot the same week." But of course General Buller's evidence cannot be taken as decisive one way or the other. It is merely the honest opinion of an observer who naturally can know very little about the state of Ireland. There are plenty of witnesses examined by the Commission who contradict him flatly.

The *Times*, which is sincerely desirous of defeating the Home Rule conspiracy, would do better not to give such undue and unnecessary prominence to Irish evictions. The Lansdowne evictions are described with the utmost detail, and the report is printed in large type in the most conspicuous part of the paper. There is no reason for it whatever. Certain debtors refuse to discharge their legal obligations, and consequently the machinery of justice is put into force against them in the usual way. Why should it be necessary to make all this stir about it because the defaulting debtors happen to be Irish farmers instead of London costermongers? Evictions occur every week in every large town in Great Britain. People cannot or will not pay their rents, and are turned out into the streets; and the scenes which are witnessed on these occasions are quite as "harrowing" as those which are described in all the newspapers in the most sensational fashion when they take place in Cork and Kerry.

The description, however, is useful in one way. It enables us to understand what kind of person the Irish evicted tenant sometimes is. Englishmen are apt to imagine that all Irish landlords are rich and grasping, and all Irish farmers starving wretches, just keeping body and soul together by incessant toil. It is interesting, therefore, to have this little account of one of Lord Lansdowne's "victims." Mr. Dunne, who was evicted yesterday, has a gate-lodge, which is "a two-storied building that would do credit to any nobleman's park." The avenue to the house "leads through some undulating ground, charmingly wooded," with a small piece of ornamental water. The house itself has a drawing-room, dining-room, conservatory, loose boxes (with a racehorse in training in one of them), bath-room, etc. A pleasant place, evidently, is Raheenabone. But why on earth should Parliament be called in to interfere between the prosperous gentleman who held it and the other party to his contract of tenancy?

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes a letter to the *Times*, in which he makes a spirited attack on the advocates of imperial federation. Many of the arguments on which Mr. Goldwin Smith relies are no more than a statement of practical difficulties which are already familiar to all intelligent supporters of federation, and which prevent them from endeavouring to lay any practical scheme immediately before the country. As to Canadian opinion, there are supporters as well as opponents of federation in Canada, and there is plenty of time before them to discuss the matter. On one point Mr. Goldwin Smith's letter contains valuable advice. He

urges all supporters of the union with Ireland who are also supporters of imperial federation, not to be led away into neglecting a question of vital and pressing importance, because the evils of surrender may be palliated at some future day by the adoption of what is now a theoretical scheme. To resist the schemes of Irish Separatists and to maintain the Union are the first political duties of the day. It would be the height of madness to grow slack in the performance of those duties, in the hope that the adoption of some scheme of federation might eventually repair the evil results which a surrender to Mr. Parnell must produce.

M. Katkoff's latest acts throw light upon the state of things in Russia. The *Moscow Gazette* openly censures the Foreign Minister for sending a circular to the Russian newspapers urging them not to attack Germany. M. Katkoff says that this is only the personal opinion of the Minister, and that, therefore, it need not be regarded by Russians as acts of the Russian Government "in the highest sense of the word." Government in that sense means, to the Autocratic party, the Czar; and with that personage M. Katkoff, the defiant denunciator of Germany, is supposed to be much more powerful than M. de Giers, who tries so hard to keep on good terms with his western neighbour.

The strangest incident of the all-night sitting seems to have been the mysterious disappearance of two members. They sent word to their wives that they would probably be detained in the House till morning. At that time it is therefore plain that they were, or thought themselves, at St. Stephen's. In the early morning, however, messages were sent to them to their homes, asking them to get out of bed and hurry down to the House. They were not at home, though the Whip understood that they had given him their home addresses. It is therefore plain that they thought they went home. Nobody can understand it, and they are as much perplexed as any one.

Quarrels between husbands and wives seem to be more numerous than ever, and the time of the magistrates at the metropolitan police courts is now greatly occupied in adjusting, or attempting to adjust, matrimonial differences. At the Bow-street Court yesterday, no fewer than six married women in succession appeared to make complaints or ask advice respecting their husbands. The magistrate, Sir James Ingham, whose experience in these cases renders him peculiarly qualified to deal with them, instead of giving way to despair, exhibited both kindness and common sense. Standing on the bench as near as possible to the witness-box, he allowed each of the aggrieved wives to pour out their woes into his ear, listening, it is stated, "gravely and patiently" to all that each woman had to say, explaining the legal difficulties that arose in certain of the applications and granting process in others. It is a question worth consideration, whether a special police court with a male and female magistrate for settling matters of this nature might not be established with advantage.

Mr. Romanes is a bold man. In a lecture at the Royal Institution on the mental differences of men and women, he spoke with considerable freedom of the little weaknesses of the female sex. "Shrewishness, scolding, caprice, vanity, and fondness of display" are, it seems, "more characteristic of the feminine than of the masculine temperament." These strictures are likely to call forth indignant remonstrance on the part of the affronted sex. Mr. Romanes considers women to be remarkable for "timidity and diffidence;" but perhaps the character of the protests which his lecture is sure to call out, will enlighten him on this point. His best defence will be to defend himself on the plea of the professorial and scientific character of his address. Remarks which would justify resentment if they were made in the course of ordinary conversation become venial when they are shrouded in the vague periphrases of learned phraseology. The true professorial spirit is apparent when we are told that "in the fondness of little girls for their dolls we may note an interesting example in psychology of the law of inheritance at early periods of life."

The Kentish-town murder seems to stand a good chance of passing into the list of undiscovered crimes. For this the press is partly to blame, and the affair should be a warning to it. When a week or so had passed and not even a "clue" had been gained, the newspapers lifted up their voices and urged that a reward should be offered. They had the foolishness to point out that, this being obviously a crime in which several persons were engaged, it was exceedingly likely that some of the accomplices in a minor degree would be tempted to inform, if it were made worth their while. Of course the Home Office and Scotland-yard were not going to be instructed by a parcel of newspaper-men. Perhaps they *had* thought of offering a reward before; but it was necessary to show the public that the authorities were not to be dictated to. However, they have gone so far as to promise "her Majesty's most gracious pardon" to any accomplice not being the person who actually committed the murder; and have also (after only a fortnight's delay) circulated a description of the now famous pony-trap. This is really energetic.

The "well-dressed young man," also "said to be well connected," who disturbed the congregation at the Brompton Oratory the other day, is behind the times. The well-dressed young man went to the Oratory and shouted in a very loud tone, just as the Mass was finished, that all priestcraft was idolatry, and that he, the well-dressed young man, was commissioned by St. Paul to proclaim the fact. We regret to say



that (in the terse and heartless language of the police-court reporter) "the defendant was ejected." Of course, what he should have done was to have formed an Anti-Priestcraft Association. He should then have assembled his colleagues, say to the number of twenty, and marched about the streets till he had collected a goodly collection of roughs and loafers. Then he would have been received at any church with civility and deference. The best places would have been reserved for him, and his audibly expressed opinions on priestcraft and St. Paul would have been regarded merely as an agreeable interlude to the service. "Instead of which," he is now remanded for a week, in order that his state of mind may be inquired into. Make a disturbance by yourself, and you are a lunatic or a criminal; do it in company with a large number of other persons, and you become a "movement."

The House of Commons is to be asked, by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, to remove the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery. It is argued that the grill prevents the occupants of the gallery from seeing and hearing what passes in the House. This might be a considerable advantage sometimes. There are occasions—when, for instance, honourable members are freely inviting one another to come and have it out on the Terrace—on which the High Court of Parliament is not a pretty sight for ladies' eyes. However, there seems no reason why, if the fair sex is admitted to the entertainment, it should not be able to see everything that passes. But it is said that the ladies themselves would not be very grateful for the change, which would cause them to exchange the present chiaroscuro of the recess (where afternoon tea may be consumed with impunity) for the garish light of the gas-lamps. Somebody suggests that the Ladies' Gallery should be abolished altogether, and that female spectators should be relegated to the Strangers' Gallery, in company with the male public; but the alteration, besides being ungallant, would be highly inconvenient to everybody.

The return of Mdle. Minnie Hauk last night in the charming, or at least fascinating, part with which she is not only specially associated but absolutely identified, had the effect of drawing to the Royal Italian Opera a numerous and brilliant audience. Nor were the admirers of "Carmen" disappointed. Mdle. Hauk has come back to us in excellent voice and as much Carmen as ever. As a matter of course, then, she held the attention of the audience from beginning to end. And at the very end of the part Mdle. Hauk introduces a new effect which will commend itself to some but not to others, according to the view they take of Carmen's character. Was this wilful and capricious young woman capable of renewed affection for Don José, and can it be fairly held that she always loved him more or less, her liking for the young man being nothing more than a passing fancy? In that case it would be natural that feeling herself at the point of death she should, with her last remnant of strength, testify the sympathy she really feels for him. Some very estimable critics have maintained this view, which places Carmen in a more amiable light than that in which she is usually seen. Mdle. Hauk's fond gestures are in any case very pathetic. Signor del Puente in his old part of the bull-fighter Escamillo was admirable, and almost equally so was Signor Ravelli as Don José, the soldier.

"The word Ton is quite abolished. Everything that is fashionable is now called the Nick." So wrote Lord Robert Seymour in January, 1788, in the diary extracts from which appear in the April number of *Murray's Magazine*; and it is a contribution towards the history of slang terms as applied to the movements of fashion which should be noted by those interested in the trivialities of language. The "bucks and bloods" of "Ruddigore" similarly recall the many now departed names given to those who follow the fashion only too closely. Macaroni, beau, dandy, fop, coxcomb, swell, masher, dude, *copurchie*, and *superchic* are all of the same school. In two of Lord Beaconsfield's novels the change in the use of such names is clearly shown. "Dandy has been voted vulgar, and beau is now the word" is remarked in "The Young Duke," published in 1828; while in "Lothair," given to the world in 1870, there is a reference to what is considered "the high mode for a real swell." These historical developments of colloquial language are of interest to any who attempt to study contemporary life as displayed in contemporary literature. "Nick," as an epithet, has completely disappeared; "chic" has gone in the same direction; and before long perhaps even the society journals will awake to the fact that it has become monotonous to find ladies, balls, and dresses alike and always described as "smart."

Ever since 1880 Mr. Orchardson has, with scarcely a break, sent a picture to the Academy before which both painters and the "British public" could rise into enthusiasm. This year he is likely to produce his usual effect. He has in his studio a portrait of a lady, and an "actuality" in the vein of the "Mariage de Convenience," both of which are sure to attract a crowd. The portrait is one of those simple things in which success is won by force of grasp. The sitter, a young handsome brunette, is in black; she is posed in a deep chair of crimson plush, which is set against a yellow background, the three tints giving a splendid colour-chord. The subject of the other picture is the first tiff between a young wife and her fairly young husband. The scene is a front drawing-room with the dark arch into the usual London annexe beyond. On our right the man stands, with coat-tails subducted before the fire. Through the arch the back view of his wife disappears into the shadows, her head defiantly raised and her whole gait

expressive of insulted dignity. The quarrel has been a serious one; that we can see from the husband's unquiet look, for he clearly thinks he has gone too far. The room in which all this occurs was painted from one in Cavendish-square. It has high-toned walls, a parquet floor, crimson draperies, and that curious medley of shapely Louis Seize screens and tables, with formless concoctions to sit upon, which is so truly "modern." This picture Mr. Orchardson proposes to call "The Rift within the Lute."

Why should not militiamen as well as volunteers be allowed the privilege of wearing helmets? Helmets are worn by the officers; but the non-commissioned officers and privates may never wear a headgear more martial than the glengarry. It is a pity to lose any opportunity of instilling a warlike ardour into the breasts of militiamen; and it can be hardly doubted that the right to wear a helmet would have this effect. The existing system affords a most inadequate protection to the close-cropped heads of the men from scorching suns and chilling blasts. It also inflicts upon them a demoralizing sense of unmerited inferiority to the volunteers. Lord Harris was questioned on this subject in the House of Lords, and he gave a half-promise that on the occasion of the great review of the 9th of July helmets should be provided for the militia. But after this one relaxation of the present regulations the helmets will be sent back to the place whence they came, and will remain there, apparently, until such time as the militia are required to take part in active service.

The discussion on Kensington dust last night showed the existence of a considerable difference of opinion on the desirability of the annihilation of dust on a large scale by means of a single gigantic "destructor." It appears that the existing Kensington Vestry do not want a destructor, and that the ratepayers have expressed a similar opinion by the election of nineteen anti-destructors out of twenty recently appointed vestrymen. The Bill, however, was promoted by a former vestry, and could not be abandoned by the present one without a two-thirds majority, which was not forthcoming. The petition of fifty-five vestrymen was disregarded, and the third reading was passed by a small majority. There is no kind of refuse which does not come under the name of "dust;" the concentration of filth at a particular spot can certainly only be justified by the proof that the destructor does its work with perfect efficiency and promptitude. As the question whether it does so appears to be still open, it is perhaps a pity that the next experiment in dust-destruction is not to be tried in some locality where the vestry and the ratepayers are in sympathy with the enterprise.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ELIJAH'S MANTLE AND CONSERVATISM.

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

SIR,—The immediate cause of the peril in which the nation finds itself is Mr. Gladstone's alliance with rebellion. But it is desirable on practical grounds, as well as for the sake of historical justice, to remember that the first to ally himself with rebellion was not Mr. Gladstone, but Lord Randolph Churchill. The present train of disaster began with the ill-starred acceptance of power by Lord Salisbury at the hands of the Parnellites, the abandonment of the Crimes Act, and the Maamtrasna debate.

"Discriminations between wholesome and unwholesome victories are idle and unpractical. Obtain the victory, know how to follow it up; leave the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness to critics." This Lord Randolph Churchill, in his article in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Elijah's Mantle," declared to be his rule, and to have been the rule of Elijah before him. Conducted on this principle, Conservative leadership since Peel has prospered as it deserved.

Peel, accepting the situation after the Revolution of 1832, took leave of Toryism, which was the creed of the landed aristocracy; inaugurated Conservatism in its place; and sought to confirm the Conservative party in power and to avert further revolution by practical and administrative reform, but above all by studying the great interests of a commercial country and giving it a strong, trusted, and prosperous government. What he sought, and in full measure obtained, was the confidence of the nation. The mastery of public business, the industry, the administrative capacity which he displayed in a supreme degree himself, he exacted also from his lieutenants, and regarded as the solid foundation of Conservative ascendancy. Had he been allowed to run his course and to bequeath the leadership to the statesmen formed in his school, the Conservative party might have been in power from that time to this; for he had completely allayed the spirit of revolution; and the blind extensions of the suffrage which have since taken place have had their origin in the exigencies of weak party leaders manœuvring against each other for place rather than in any spontaneous demand on the part of the people. But Peel fell, struck down from behind by an assailant whose motives, when all is known, it will be impossible to doubt. From that time Conservative leadership became a continuous attempt to obtain power, not by appealing, as Peel had done, to the confidence and respect of the country, but by strategical manœuvres and by shifty alliances with extreme Radicals and the "Pope's Brass Band" against Moderate Liberal Governments. "Details"—that is, knowledge of the business of the country and attention to its great interests—were discarded as worthy only of plodders like Peel and unworthy of theatrical genius; and their place was taken by flashy phrases and legerdemain. Instead of Conservatism, which was flouted as "an organized hypocrisy," we had Tory democracy—that is to say, an alliance of the aristocracy with a mob, which was certain to enure, as it has, to the advantage of the mob. Instead of the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen, which reflected the high but courteous and unaggressive bearing



of an English gentleman towards his neighbours, we had an imitation of the bluster of Palmerston. The upshot was, that, with the exception of a series of brief spells of office snatched by Radical alliances and bought with sacrifices of principle, the Conservative party remained out of power for more than thirty years. The still worse result was, that, with the complicity of Tory democracy, a revolution was effected by means of sweeping extensions of the suffrage, without any countervailing provision for safeguards, which has taken supreme power completely out of the hands of intelligence and brought the nation to the verge of dissolution.

You cannot now go back to the position of Peel. Fatal and irrevocable things have been done since that time. But you can go back to honest and truly Conservative courses. You can bid farewell for ever to the fatal heritage of legerdemain and trickery. You can try once more to win, as Peel did, the confidence of the nation by studying its great interests and giving it a good Government. You can present yourselves to all who love law and order as their bulwark against revolutionary violence, to all who love true liberty as their bulwark against Socialistic tyranny, to all who love their country as their bulwark against dismemberment. You can send Elijah's mantle to the old-clothes shop to which it belongs; for it is nothing but the cast-off raiment of Bolingbroke. You can array Conservative leadership again in the garb of an English gentleman. You can teach Elisha, if he wants to be a British statesman, to leave off his tricks, learn to discriminate between wholesome and unwholesome victories, be true to his principles and loyal to his colleagues.

The old Conservative party is not and never can again be strong enough to govern the country by itself. Its force has been too much reduced by the extension of the suffrage and the decline of the landed interest. The Carlton will have to give up its shibboleths, break through its exclusiveness, and make up its mind to act cordially with Liberal against Socialistic revolution. It is not for place or any secondary object that you can fight; it is for the integrity of the nation and for all that is most fundamental. Liberal and Radical, rather than Conservative and Liberal, are likely to be the parties of the future.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Toronto, March 9.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

#### SCIENTIFIC FRONTIERS.

WE understand that a social engagement at Mr. Barran's, on Thursday week, unavoidably prevented Mr. Gladstone from reading a paper which he had prepared for a meeting of the Peace Society in honour of St. Patrick's Day. We are fortunate enough, however, to be able to place before our readers the substance of what the right honourable gentleman had proposed to say on this auspicious occasion. The title of the paper we have given above.

It begins with a frank confession of the difficulties of the subject. Professor Max Müller has gone, says Mr. Gladstone, so far as to assert that language is the only scientific basis of classification. But such a method, however well it may suit cloistered students, is evidently not adapted for the use of practical politicians. To mention only a single instance, it would hand over thirty-four out of the thirty-six million inhabitants of the British Isles to the domination of the alien Government established in London. Merely to state such a result was sufficient to discredit the method by which it was attained. Moreover, there was this further objection. Russia was, it was understood, taking active measures at the present time to introduce the Russian language into Poland and Finland. Now, however desirable it might be that this great civilizing agency should possess all the strength that is derived from homogeneity, it could not fairly be said that Poles or Finns ceased to be Poles or Finns simply because they found it personally convenient to use Russian as their medium of communication in public. On the whole he had come to the conclusion that, while language, of course, was important, it was not all-important; much weight must also be attached to race sympathies as expressed by constitutional methods, and some also to mere questions of practical convenience. It must also be remembered that, just as in ancient Greece the colony was often of more importance than its mother-city, so in modern Europe too much value could hardly be attached to the opinions and ideas of representatives of down-trodden races whom circumstances had forced to take refuge beyond the furthest bounds of the streams of ocean. On these principles he had reconstructed the map of Europe that he now submitted for the consideration of the society.

Beginning, then, first with Ireland, Kerry and the western portion of Cork undoubtedly belonged by right of blood to Spain. It was unfortunately true that on the occasion of the last Spanish immigration (he referred to the times of the Armada) the inhabitants of those parts had not received their brethren in a fraternal manner; but he trusted that the world had grown wiser since then, and that to this proposal no exception would now be taken. In return for this loss, Ireland could fairly claim Galloway and Argyll (from this latter he, of course, excepted a few persons bearing the Italian name of Campobello) as an integral portion of her dominions. He might be asked about Ulster. Well, he confessed that Ulster, ethnographically speaking, was not part of Ireland. But he had already warned them that politicians (and, as his audience knew, he was before all things a politician) must regard the question of practical convenience. Ulster was so necessary as the highway from Ireland to Scotland—the route by which it would be remembered that St. Patrick, in whose honour they were that day assembled, journeyed on his mill-stone—that he confessed that he personally, and as at present advised, was not prepared to recommend its detachment from the territory of which, geographically speaking, it formed a part.

With the remainder of the West of Scotland there could be no difficulty. It would form a State with a capital in Glasgow—which, if not as beau-

tiful as might be expected from the æsthetic pre-eminence of the Celtic race, was at least wealthy and prosperous. Turning to Wales (in which, as his hearers perhaps knew, he took the liveliest interest), he was glad to think that poor little Wales would enlarge her borders on all sides. To the north Carlisle was hers, as its very name, a standing protest against the usurpation of a thousand years, still testified; Lancashire and Cheshire also, with the rich and prosperous Loidis—often by ignorant or arrogant Englishmen anglicized into Leeds. The exact frontier would have to be settled hereafter by a Royal (or rather by an International) Commission. Further south, Brittany, of course—rich with its memories of King Arthur and Queen Iseult, of Sir Tristram and Sir Launcelot—would belong to the same State, of which Cornwall would naturally be a part. Mr. Gladstone confesses to a difficulty in fixing the frontier of this latter province. On the whole he is inclined to think that justice and expediency will both be satisfied if the hand on the dial of time is pushed back eleven hundred years, and the boundary between Saxons and Welsh is drawn through the town of Taunton, as it was in the days of King Ine.

The fate of the Teutonic portions of Great Britain is obviously not equally interesting to the right honourable gentleman, as it is passed over with comparative brevity. It is not, however, without a pang that Edinburg is surrendered to the Saxon. Mr. Gladstone confesses to a doubt whether East Britain, as he terms the political leavings of the once United Kingdom, will be strong enough to stand alone. In that case he suggests that a confederacy should be formed with the Scandinavian countries; and the centre of gravity of this group would naturally, he thinks, be in the Shetland Isles. It is possible, however, that Holland, Flanders, and the Platt-Deutsch portions of Germany might also be ready to join a Low-German Union. Heligoland would then probably be found the most convenient position for the seat of the central government. Space, we regret to say, fails us to follow further in detail Mr. Gladstone's masterly forecast of the political future. We can only give his proposals in the barest outline. France, in return for the loss of Brittany, obtains the Channel Islands. As the islanders have always been foolish enough to express their detestation of all things French in the French tongue, we suppose they may be considered to have brought this on themselves. Geneva, of course, and the western cantons of Switzerland, also gravitate to France. Indeed, Switzerland disappears from the map altogether: which, as it is the country of all Europe in which the Government most absolutely represents the wishes of all classes of the governed, is unfortunate, though it is evidently unavoidable. The German-speaking cantons having been assigned to Germany and the Ticino to Italy, there still remain the Roumansch-speaking Grisons, where the language is practically Latin. And here Mr. Gladstone's fertility of resource shows itself most clearly; for he hazards the happy suggestion that the Pope might be invited to exchange the hills of Rome for the valleys of the Alps, and rescue the Roumansch language from its imminent risk of rapid phonetic decay. How Austrian hands fall off from Trieste and Fiume, from Bohemia and Galicia, and Prussian hands from Posen and Danzig, we have left ourselves no room to tell. But it must just be mentioned that (the Turk, the natural heir of the Saracens, being of course unspeakable) Andalusia is assigned to the Sultan of Morocco.

We trust that the paper will shortly be published *in extenso* and receive all the attention to which its own importance and the position of its author alike entitle it.

#### THREE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

THE definite reputation of many a painter dates from the day when a considerable number of his works were first brought together. Men as to whom we find it hard to make up our minds, when we see now one, now another, of their works, proclaim themselves as they are when they have an exhibition all to themselves. We need name no names: many who read these lines will be able to think of reputations won and of others lost in this way. When many pictures by a single hand are seen at once, they must be pictorial to please. They must, above all things, have colour, and they must tell their story without too much help from without. A painter who has these two virtues in some respectable degree will come through the ordeal better than one with a rarer but less painter-like genius. The pictures of Mr. David Murray, at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, are an instance in point. Among the 120 pictures and *pochades* hung, none show any great originality or much of what is called power. But throughout the whole collection there is a display of delicate colour, and of true sympathy with the more subtle phenomena of the country depicted. Mr. Murray's art is not robust. Not seldom it sins, indeed, by a slightness that is almost ghostlike. But it never descends to "paint-slinging." Every touch upon his canvas has its meaning, and some of his more highly wrought studies of evening or of the heavy sunlight of July one might even call "precious." The ancient province of Picardy, scenes in which his work depicts, is a paradise for the artist during the best months of the year. In winter and in bad weather it is depressing and unpaintable; but in spring, summer, and autumn the modest variety of its surface, the alternation of water and more or less solid land, the presence of those feathery trees which, as far back as Perugino's youth, were found to be so picturesque—all these things make it as good ground for the painter as need be desired. Mr. Murray has made the most of his opportunities. His activity has been confined to a single district in the Somme valley, between Abbeville and Amiens; but that he seems to have gone far to exhaust. Natural beauties, the toils and customs of the people, the old churches and scarcely less ancient hamlets, which represent a France that is fast disappearing—he records them all; and on the whole his record combines truth with beauty.

Between Picardy and the New Forest the distance is not enormous; but they are in two worlds. In the former, subjects ready for his hand meet the painter wherever he turns; in the latter, though nature is more



fair, it is much less tractable. The difficulties are of two kinds. In the first place, it is often impossible to see the wood for the trees, and a "Study near Lyndhurst" might be a "Study on Hampstead Heath" for any evidence that can be shown to the contrary. In the second place, when ground both high and open is pitched upon for the easel, the resulting picture has, from the nature of things, to depend too much on its sky. It is, then, not easy to avoid sameness in painting the New Forest; and, as a fact, Mr. E. M. Wimperis, some fifty of whose drawings are collected at the Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery in New Bond-street, has not avoided it. But, in spite of that, his work gives real pleasure. It is simple and straightforward, bracing, and a little rude, like the country with which it deals. Now and then his shadows are a little black, and in a few of his skies we should like more depth—more perspective; but, on the whole, Mr. Wimperis carries on the tradition of David Cox with a vigour that only one living painter can surpass.

We mentioned Mr. Wimperis after Mr. Murray because of a certain similarity in their subjects; but now we must return for a moment to the Fine Art Society. In their larger room a collection of 230 sketches and studies by Mr. F. A. Bridgman, made for the most part in Egypt and Algeria, has been hung. Mr. Bridgman is American by birth and French by choice; but for years he has been well known in this country by his contributions to the Royal Academy and to some of the dealers' exhibitions. His art is a little peculiar in character. In quickness of eye and dexterity of hand it is entirely American. In some studies of interiors, lit by a blazing sun, as in the "Marabout of Sidi-Abd-el-Rhaman," he sees his way through a glare of primary tints with a surety few living painters can beat. He paints a horse, too, as only a man here and there can paint it. But as an artist, in the highest sense of the word, he is deficient in simplicity, coherence, and repose. Most of his pictures suffer from excess of material, from a want of breadth and selection. His lights are too scattered, too scintillating, too accidental; his tints and textures are too many; his "arabesque" is too diffuse and insignificant. To put it as shortly as we can, in not one of his works do we find a single pictorial idea broadly enforced. And yet the pleasure they give is undeniable. They are true to the genius of the East, and their author has an eye for beauty in all its manifestations. One of the best of his studies is Victor Hugo dead among his palm-leaves and heaped-up flowers. Among the finished pictures is one called "After the Bath." A young Moorish woman stands drying herself before a couch on which another lies half-asleep. We saw this picture some months ago when the standing figure was nude. Since then Mr. Bridgman has veiled her with a half-transparent lawn, and in doing so has very much damaged his work. As it was, the picture had a motive; as it is, it has none. As it was, it was the best thing its author had produced, because the nude compelled simplicity; as it is, it affords but one example the more of Mr. Bridgman's technical strength and imaginative weakness.

### RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

PERA, March 14.

THE later record of the Russian Embassy of Constantinople has been a succession of miscarriages; and the fact strikes me all the more forcibly as I have watched the same great laboratory at work in times when the faultless acumen, infallible judgment, and skill in the adaptation of means to ends, exercised by the presiding alchemist, turned out very different matter from that which issues now from the diplomatic crucible. It is also worth noting that the blunders in the Russian Foreign Office and at Sophia have been equally glaring and frequent; but into the details of them I do not now propose to enter, referring to them only to justify the suggestion that we are perhaps wont to attribute to Russian diplomacy a larger measure of sagacity than belongs to it. I will briefly recapitulate the failures of M. de Nelidoff, whose present form seems to betray shrinkage in those ambidextrous aptitudes which gave such brilliancy to his earlier career. Here is the list. Failure 1: In the spring of 1885 M. Maurogeni, the Roumanian Minister, negotiated with the Fanar the recognition of the independence of the Roumanian Church, without M. de Nelidoff even knowing that the negotiation was in progress. The consequence was to liberate the Roumanian Church from Slavic influence. Failure 2: In the autumn of the same year M. de Nelidoff made so weak an appearance in the Conference on Bulgarian affairs that he dislocated the alliance of the three Emperors. Failure 3: In the summer of 1886 the Russian Embassy got up an intrigue at the palace to prevent the *agrément* by the Sultan of Sir W. White as Ambassador here. The thing missed fire altogether. Failure 4: About the same time the same Embassy devised a scheme to annoy us in Egypt, and talked Montebello into it. M. le Comte fingered the Muscovite chestnuts, but had to drop them, and found it more convenient to go on leave. Failure 5: Every means known to Russian diplomacy was employed to prevent the election of Monsignor Dionysios to the patriarchate of the Fanar. It is his holiness Dionysios V. who is now comfortably seated on the throne from which M. de Nelidoff worked tooth and nail to exclude him. Failure 6: It was the bright idea of M. de Nelidoff to bring Zankoff to Constantinople to persuade the Porte to turn out the Regents. The result was to convince the Porte that Zankoff had no party worth mentioning in Bulgaria, and to deprive Russia of her best agent in the country, for Zankoff dare not return lest his admiring fellow-countrymen lynch him. Failure 7: The exposure of the plot to corrupt the Bulgarian Minister of War through the agency of Mr. and Mrs. Papazoglou. Failure 8: The attempt, successful for forty-eight hours, to induce the Porte not to send Riza Bey as Imperial Commissioner to Sophia, but either to make no appointment or let the convenient Gadban return. Sir W. White broke down that little enterprise. Failure 9: Well, that is still in its chrysalis; it will be time enough to admire the pretty butterfly when it appears.

R. R.

### NEW NOVELS.\*

#### "THE FLOWER AND THE SPIRIT."

NOTWITHSTANDING some defects of style, this is a strikingly original book. It reveals no new phase of actual life, but it presents and works out some highly novel ideas. Unlike most fiction in these days, it appeals to the imagination. The Flower and the Spirit are respectively the romantic affections and the intellect; and the argument of the story—if a story can be said to have an argument—is, that though the worshippers of the Flower can dwell in the world as they see it and be happy, the devotees of the Spirit can never come down to the level of ordinary people without losing their hold on the intellectual life and bringing sorrow on themselves. The keynote is struck in some verses prefixed to the first volume. Of the worshippers of the Flower the author says:—

Servants of the pale Blue Flower,  
Day or night, from soul and heart,  
Never shall their sweet enchantment  
From these dreamers now depart.

And of those who are "led forth of the Spirit":—

They must seek and strive in vain;  
Strive in anguish, seek in pain;  
Mortal ties are weak to bind them;  
Sweet illusions may not blind them;  
They are bound, where men are free;  
They are blind, where others see.  
In the desert left most lonely,  
They must waste and wander only.

A very loveable creature, Miss Adelaïda Pfeffer, is the high-priestess of the pale Blue Flower. She is a gentle romantic old Danish lady, who has come to England with the idea that she has a mission to teach poor little English boys and girls the beautiful fairy-tales of "the beloved Hans Friedrich." She has no resources but these tales, which she has translated, and in her simplicity she believes that they will supply her needs amply. The high-priestess of the other order—those who are led forth of the Spirit—is Marion Delvigne, the daughter of a once-famous *prima donna*, now married to a retired banker. Marion is a sort of Princess Ida, a beautiful girl full of power and strength who rejects earthly ties. She has apparently no care even for her mother, since she must seek a husband. A "genius" in the form of a "stern-browed angel" admonishes her in visions; and while following the behests of her "genius" she separates herself further and further from human sympathy. She is not unnaturally looked on by her step-father as a bold rebellious girl; and, whether the reader so regards her or not, he will find it impossible to like her till her sorrows humanize her again. It is not quite clear whether the author wishes most to inculcate the worship of the Flower or of the Spirit. She seems to give the latter the higher place; but yet Miss Adelaïda comes best out of the fight. Her sweet and simple faith is never shaken; but Marion is defeated and beaten back because she descends from the high walks of the Spirit to nurse a fellow human creature—and that her mother. This great check in her spiritual life restores her humanity, and she sinks into a suffering woman. After all, the high and mystical things in the story are not nearly so pleasing as the minor and more natural parts. Among the subordinate characters, the little fluttering petulant society-poet, Arthur Rutherford, the "Divine Boy," who is all curls and heart-disease, is a capital sketch, and every bit as despicable as he is meant to be. His disillusionment and that of poor Marion are perhaps as well worked out as anything in the book. Miss Coquelicot, the boarding-house keeper with whom Miss Adelaïda lodges, and who is another foil to the dear old lady's perfect simplicity, is not quite true to life. She is a woman of forty who talks like a pert schoolgirl on the alert to show her wit. Although she is cynical and practical to a painful degree, she always addresses her business partner, Miss Maguire, as "my sweet" or "dovie" or "birdie." But the defects in the book are small and few, while its cleverness is unquestionable. It has the quality also, and the merit, of having been written in earnest.

#### "A GARDEN OF MEMORIES," ETC.

These stories are very slight, but the want of incident in them is almost made up for by the gentle ladylike way in which they are told. The first in various ways recalls Mrs. Gaskell's "North and South." There is almost the same mill-owner, and the same Margaret Hale—who is here called Mary Wynne—but without her sense. As in "North and South," it turns out that the mill-owner is not nearly so illiterate as he seemed at first sight; but we are left pleasantly to imagine the closer relations that evidently come to pass between him and Mary Wynne. She is a girl whose conscience, or what she believes to be her conscience, is stronger than her will: a strength which is really a weakness, and the mill-owner plays on it for his own advantage. Under pressure of his stronger will she sacrifices (by selling it to him) a beautiful old-time garden of which she is the owner, in order that he may build cottages on it for his workpeople. Ever after it is only a garden of memories. There is a gentle mournfulness, ending in an anti-climax, in the second story, which is relieved by the brisk self-willed hero of the third. Miss Veley does not go out of her way to make demi-gods of her heroes; she sketches them in as she has known them. You cannot quite grasp them—they are too slight for that—but you feel that they would be pleasingly human if you could. Miss Veley's power of word-painting is considerable, and the impression which her book leaves on the mind is that of a series of delicately drawn pictures. A description of a dull grey day in the country—which occurs in the second story—is remarkably well done.

\* "The Flower and the Spirit." By Frederika Macdonald. Two vols. (London and Edinburgh: W. Blackwood and Sons.)  
"A Garden of Memories," "Mrs. Austin," "Lizzie's Bargain," By Margaret Veley. Two vols. (London: Macmillan and Co.)



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## FOURTH EDITION.

## THE GOVERNMENT LAND BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain's humorous explanation last night, that he derived all his knowledge of the Government "remedial measures" from reading the Chief Secretary's speech, was probably not intended to be taken seriously, and was not so taken by the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, the member for West Birmingham could scarcely have found in Mr. Balfour's "gold-mine" all that he professed to extract from it. It is generally understood that Mr. Chamberlain has been kept well informed as to the intentions of the Government in this matter, and we may suppose that he was giving to the world last night an outline sketch of the new Land Bill which will be presented to the House of Lords at an early date. The Government measure, we gather from Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, will include a provision against the enforcement of evictions for an "unjust rent," and will make it "impossible for a landlord to evict upon such a rent." This will be effected by allowing no eviction to take place without an appeal to a court which will have an equitable jurisdiction upon it. When the arrears are shown to be excessive or unfair, the court will have power to impose a composition upon the landlord. It is already known that the Government intend to deal with the grievances of the leaseholders, who were excluded from the operation of the Land Act of 1881. Mr. Chamberlain also states that they will make an attempt at "a final settlement of the land question" by abolishing "dual ownership." There will therefore be a large and sweeping Land Purchase Act, which, however, will involve "no undue or improper risk for the British taxpayer." These, then, we may take it, are the chief items of the "remedial" programme which the Cabinet intends to lay before Parliament.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of malversation against the Corporation of the City of London met again to-day.

Mr. Goldney, City Remembrancer, further examined by Mr. Bradlaugh, said there had been paid to Mr. Standish Haly, of Paper-buildings, Temple, £35 £52 10s., £52 10s., £52 10s., £52 10s., £65, and £207 5s.

Should I be right in saying that besides these sums, which you have read, other sums paid to Mr. Standish Haly to the amount of about £248 8s. 8d., appear also in this little book?—Yes. This money was paid in connection with the Lambeth Charter movement?—Yes. There were Charter movements at Lambeth and at Greenwich. Mr. Standish Haly was chiefly occupied in the supervision of what was done by O'Curry and Stoneham in connection with the charter movements. The City financed the charter movements to a great extent. Mr. Standish Haly from time to time satisfied the witness as to how money was being expended. Sir Robert Fowler was present at meetings of the special committee, but never when the charter movements were discussed. The witness further stated that he had paid in 1883 to Mr. Palmer, secretary to one of the Conservative Associations of Finsbury the sum of £465, including his remuneration. Palmer received a salary from him; he could not say of what amount—perhaps £5 a week. He had given him a retainer of fifty guineas to begin with. He was employed when the Corporation found it necessary to oppose the Municipal Reform Bill with the aid of experienced persons. In 1884 he paid Mr. Palmer the sum of £1,179.

Has Mr. Palmer received money from you as late as the 11th of February this year? Palmer received £5 from me from the moneys in my hands, and for which I will have to account to the special committee.

In reference to the meeting of the Municipal Reform League in June, 1883, held in St. James's Hall, Mr. Goldney was closely examined by Mr. Bradlaugh as to whether Palmer had a hand in issuing the forged tickets, many of which had come into the hands of Mr. Lloyd, secretary of the London Municipal Reform League. Mr. Goldney, while expressing the belief that Palmer had not anything to do with such a transaction, stated his inability to recollect any conversations with Palmer in reference to that or any matter of the kind. Asked if he had any estimate connected with the disbursements of Mr. Palmer, he said that he generally told the Special Committee what was going on, and very likely stated how much money was wanted next week. Then a member of the committee was appointed to audit his accounts. The Special Committee would know what he had sanctioned. It was perfectly impossible for speakers to attend any one of those meetings unless they were absolutely protected. When it was thought necessary to move an amendment, they endeavoured as far as they could to protect their speakers. Mr. Palmer secured speakers, whom he would have to pay. Their protectors were paid. Their number would depend on the character of the meeting. If it was a conference, the speakers would be able to protect themselves; but meetings such as those at Kensington, or that at which Sir A. Hobhouse presided, or that at which Lord Dalhousie was in the chair, were simply packed.

## A BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONIST'S LETTER.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the following letter, addressed by the Bulgarian revolutionist Bendereff to a friend at Widdin, throws some light upon the recent outbreaks in Bulgaria, and may be regarded as absolutely authentic:—

We count on you and your friends. The actual Government must certainly be overthrown, and with the consent of all Europe. There is no other escape from this labyrinth. The Government must fall and the friends of Russia, the Zankovists and Unionists, will take its place. I have already contracted a loan, therefore we are secure of funds with which to go to work. The Russian Government has assured me that we shall obtain the highest posts in the new administration, and it authorizes us to contract loans on the strength of the Bulgarian Treasury. Communicate this to all. I hear that Koserow has petitioned to re-enter the service. Tell him also that our committee has sufficient means to relieve him from all anxiety. Therefore, if he needs money we can send it to him, or he can join us as Dikow has done, and who is contented with his position. Let no one be little-minded when it is a question of the safety of the Fatherland. I send you a few copies of the proclamation issued by the committee as well as a letter which I have written to Stambulow. If, however, these should not be sufficient, then make it known to the Russian agent that you wish to confer with me, and he will arrange for us to meet at Calafat, where (viva voce) I can tell you more. To write I am afraid,

## A MAN SHOT AT BOW.—REMARKABLE CASE.

At the Thames Police Court this morning, Alice Mechaux, aged thirty, described as a married woman, of 37, West Ham-lane, Stratford, was charged with attempting to murder Henry Walker by shooting him with a revolver at 17, Albert-dwellings, Old Ford-road, Bow. It was stated that Walker was in the London Hospital, and that it would be some time before he could attend to give evidence. Reuben Coste, who lived in the next room to that occupied by Walker, said that between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was having his dinner, when he heard two pistol shots fired in the next room. He opened his window and saw Walker bleeding from the right ear. He was standing in the passage, and, in reply to the witness's question, replied "My sister has shot me." Before that Walker called out "Murder!" twice. Walker then threw some woman's clothes out of the window into the yard, and the witness went and fetched a constable, Walker having said to him "Fetch a policeman as quickly as you can, for I am dying." The woman was only partly dressed, and she did not speak to the witness. Ellen Bryant said that a little after two o'clock yesterday afternoon she was going upstairs. On passing Mr. Walker's door she heard a scuffling noise, as if quarrelling was going on. She then heard Walker call out, "For God's sake, open the door. My sister has shot me." The witness said, "Where is your key?" Walker replied, "I have thrown it into the yard." She went downstairs to get a duplicate key. On getting into the yard she found the key and some woman's clothes. She picked them up, and on her return saw three policemen on the stairs. She followed them up, and went into Walker's room. She saw the prisoner in the bedroom which led out of the sitting-room. Walker said, "My sister has shot me." The witness went into the bedroom to the accused and took her the clothing which she had picked up. The prisoner was undressed. The witness said to her, "What is the matter?" The accused replied, "He has done it himself." A constable asked Walker why he threw the clothes out of the window, and he replied, "Because she should not make her escape." She knew the prisoner through her coming backwards and forwards to Walker. The witness heard Mr. Walker say, "I will forgive you. I have nothing to forgive you for. I have done it myself." The prisoner always passed as Walker's sister. Police-constable Wilson, who was called to the Albert-dwellings, said that, seeing blood running from Walker's right ear, he spoke to him, and Walker said, "The woman did it. She is in the other room." The prisoner then called out to Mrs. Bryant to bring her clothes. He asked Walker what made him throw the clothes out of window, and he answered "To detain her here until you came." The witness then went into the bedroom and asked the prisoner what account she could give of what had occurred. She made no reply. He then told her she would have to go to the station. She said "I am not going to the station," and he repeated that she would have to go. Inspector Wildey said the surgeon stated that the wound might have been self-inflicted. The bullet had not been found. Walker was shot in the mouth. Constable Bowerdell said he saw the revolver lying on the mantel-shelf in the bedroom. He took possession of the weapon. Detective-sergeant Fox said the prisoner made a long statement to him, but he would rather not go into that to-day. At the station Walker could not speak. The prisoner: He would not charge me. The magistrate said he was forced to remand the accused; but, after what he had heard, he would take the surety of any responsible householder for her appearance, in the sum of £50, that day week.

## FIRE IN THE EDGWARE-ROAD.

Fire broke out early this morning in Burne-street, Edgware-road, on premises used by Mr. Mitchinson as a furniture-store. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and endangered the Great Western Hall of the Salvation Army and the Edgware-road Station of the Metropolitan Railway. The following is the official report of the damage:—Called at 12.25 A.M. to Burne-street, Edgware-road, premises of J. Mitchinson, furniture-dealer; owners, Metropolitan Railway Company; damage, a brick and timber building of two floors, about 50 ft. by 20 ft., used as stores, and the contents destroyed; and a timber building of one floor, about 30 ft. by 18 ft., used as stores, about one-third destroyed and rest of building and contents and stock in open yard severely damaged by fire; roof of Metropolitan Railway Station damaged by fire and breakage; Great Western Hall (Salvation Army), side front of hall damaged by fire and window-glass broken.

## LORD SHEFFIELD AND COUNTY CRICKET.

The *East Sussex News* of to-day says:—We are informed on good authority that the Earl of Sheffield intends to withdraw from the presidency of the Sussex County Cricket Club, and from county cricket altogether. His lordship has taken this decision in consequence of the continued anonymous attacks upon him, which compel him to withdraw his support from all local interests whatever until the writers are punished. Lord Sheffield, however, can scarcely be blamed if, after having spent over £100,000 in ten years for the benefit of the district from which the attacks undoubtedly emanate, he feels deeply the ingratitude as well as the falsehood of the contents of the letters, which we shall give next week to the public. Lord Sheffield is exceedingly reluctant to attract public attention to these letters, which refer to local matters; but the attacks being continued, he feels bound to take the public step of retiring altogether from his support of a pastime which has been rewarded by anonymous attacks upon the general management of his cricket-ground, which are characterized by the grossest falsehood and the basest ingratitude.

## FATAL MISTAKE BY A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent George James, of the Carmarthen borough police force, died suddenly last night under distressing circumstances. He was apparently in his usual health, but complained of sleeplessness, and obtained a draught from a surgeon in the town, the direction being that he should take half the draught immediately and the remainder in three hours. Mr. James, however, appears to have taken both doses directly after one another and he died.

## THE KENTISH TOWN MURDER.

It is stated that the result of the issue of the amended description of the men, pony, and cart seen in the vicinity of the scene of the murder in Kentish Town has been to put the police in possession of a clue to the discovery of the men who are supposed to have committed the crime.

## THE LATE SIR R. B. HARVEY.

Lady Harvey, widow of the late Sir R. B. Harvey, has received a long autograph letter of condolence from the Queen.



## THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE AND THE PAPACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 25.—Despatches were received at the Vatican yesterday from Vienna and Berlin informing the Holy See that during the term of the alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy no attempt to subvert the Papacy would be tolerated, and that the allied Governments would do all in their power to assure at all times the independence and liberty of the Pope.

## THE CRIMES BILL.

A four-line whip has been issued to Ministerialists this morning stating that a division of great importance will be taken to-night, and the attendance of members is most particularly requested.

Should the Opposition prevent the second reading of the Bill to amend the criminal law being taken before Easter, the recess will be unusually brief. The intention of the Government at present is to propose only an adjournment over Good Friday and Easter Monday; but if the second reading of the Bill be obtained before Good Friday a longer recess will be given. Sir William Harcourt will wind up the debate to-night on behalf of the Home Rule Liberals. The majority for the Government in the division is variously estimated at from 100 to 120. Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Speaker last night at the outset of his speech gave rise to much comment in the lobby, where it was regarded as in the nature of a menace directed against the Chair.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor this afternoon, at which Lord Cranbrook, the Marquess of Lothian, and the Earl of Mount Edgumbe were present.

## THE ILKESTON ELECTION.—RESULT.

The result of the polling for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire was announced this afternoon as follows:—Sir B. W. Foster (Gladstonian), 5,512; Mr. Leeke (Conservative), 4,180; majority, 1,332. At the last election the figures were:—Watson (G), 4,055; Leeke (C), 3,793.

## FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—FIVE MEN KILLED.

A Reuter's telegram from Philadelphia says:—A serious accident has occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. As a goods train was passing over a bridge, near Liberty, Virginia, the structure gave way, and the train was precipitated into the roadway below. Five workmen, who were engaged in repairing the bridge at the time, were killed, and several others were injured.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## LIVERPOOL.

JOLIFFE PLATE. (About six furlongs.)—Miss Alice f. (F. Barrett), 1. Wastdale (J. Watts), 2. Lady Onslow (Bowman), 3. Stourfield (Mr. Abington) also started. Betting: 11 to 10 on Miss Alice f., 9 to 4 agst Stourfield, 6 to 1 agst Lady Onslow, 10 to 1 agst Wastdale.

## BETTING ON THE COURSE BEFORE THE RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—5 to 1 agst Roquefort (off), 11 to 2 agst Spahi (off), 10 to 1 agst Savoyard (t and off), 100 to 9 agst Magpie (t), 100 to 9 agst Frigate (t and off), 100 to 9 agst Old Joe (off), 100 to 9 agst Bellona (off), 100 to 8 agst Too Good (t), 100 to 7 agst Chancellor (t), 100 to 6 agst Sinbad (t), 100 to 6 agst Gamecock (t), 33 to 1 agst Spectrum (t), 33 to 1 agst Ballot Box (t), 40 to 1 agst Johnny Longtail (off), 100 to 400 agst Roquefort and Spahi coupled (t). Place betting: 2 to 1 agst Roquefort (off), 5 to 2 agst Magpie (t), 11 to 4 agst Frigate (t).

## BETTING ON THE COURSE.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—6 to 1 agst Spahi (w), 6 to 1 agst Roquefort (off), 9 to 1 agst Savoyard (t f), 9 to 1 agst Magpie (t), 11 to 1 agst Frigate (t), 20 to 1 agst Gamecock (off), 40 to 1 agst Spectrum (off). Places: 200 to 100 agst Old Joe (t).

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—6 to 4 on Cambridge (t).

LATEST SCRATCHING.—Bonnie Lassie out of Palatine Free Hurdle Handicap.

## THIS DAY'S COURSING.

## CARMICHAEL.

CARMICHAEL CUP.—Deciding Course: Leal and Longest Day divided.

WESTRAW PURSE.—Deciding Course: Alleyoist beat Terminus.

COVINGTON PLATE.—Deciding Course: Glentive beat Wicked Jenny.

DARNWATH STAKES.—Deciding Course: Riga beat Ani.

PETTINANI STAKES.—Deciding Course: Oswald Kirk beat Joseline.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

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

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets have shown a tendency to become weaker since the morning. Consols continue dull on realization in sympathy with Home Railways and others, owing to sales to secure profits after the recent rise. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks show steadiness on the satisfactory traffic return of yesterday. Foreign Government Securities are weak, advices from the Continent being awaited before fresh business is entered into. Mexican Railway stocks are flat, on the further closing of accounts for the rise before the Settlement; while American Securities are steady, on the firmness of yesterday's market 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 ¼ to 101½ to 102. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101 to 101½; but New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. have declined ¼ to 88¼ to 88½.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has declined ¼, Great Eastern ½, Brighton A ½, Chatham Ordinary ½, Sheffield A ¼, North British ½, North-Eastern ¼, and South-Eastern Deferred ½; but Great Western has advanced ¼. In

Canadian and Foreign Lines, Grand Trunk Second Preference has advanced ¼, the Third ¼, and Canadian Pacific ¼; but Mexican issues have declined ¼.

In Foreign Securities, Egyptian United has declined ¼, the Preference ½, the Daira ¼, Greek 1881 and 1884 issues ½, Hungarian Gold Rentes ½, Italian ½, Mexican Old ½, the 1864 ¼, Peruvian issues ½, Russian of 1871, 1872, and 1873 ½, Spanish Four per Cents. ½, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16, the 1871 ¼, the Defence ¼, and Uruguay Unified 1.

In American Securities, Central Pacific shares have risen ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville ¼, New York Central ¾, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, Ontario ½, Pennsylvania ¾, Reading ¾, Union Pacific ¼, Wabash Ordinary 1, and the Preference ¼; but New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have fallen ¼.

As was expected, yesterday's Bank of England return shows a large increase in the coin and bullion, as much as £637,442. Of this £483,000 came from abroad, and consequently about £148,000 must have returned from the internal circulation. On the other hand, notes went out amounting to £52,570. Consequently, the reserve increased £584,872, and now amounts to £17,055,823. The proportion to liabilities, however, only rose ½ to 49½ per cent. The "other securities" have increased £121,451, probably due to investments; while the "other deposits" have increased as much as £1,025,069. The public deposits, for the first time since the beginning of February, have decreased £320,340. There is no change in the Government securities.

Messrs. A. P. Turner and Co. have received the following prices per cable asked for the named shares and bonds in New York and Boston, on Thursday March 24, at noon:—Lehigh Valley Railroad shares, 55¼; Missouri Pacific Railroad shares, 107½; Baltimore and Ohio shares, 174; Pullman Car shares, 151¼; Cleveland, Columbia, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Common shares, 64; Mexican Central Fours, 58½; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas General Consol. Sixes, 100; Texas and Pacific Rio Grande Div. First Mort. Sixes, 74¼; Texas and Pacific Income Land Grant of 1915, 64; St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Dividend Bonds, due 1894, 39; Richmond and Danville Debenture Sixes of 1927, 110; Houston and Texas Central General Mortgage Sixes of 1921, 70; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia First Consolidated Fives of 1936, 99½; Denver, Rio Grande, and Western First Sixes of 1911, 74; New York and New England Common shares 63½; Texas and Pacific shares, 28¼; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia New First Preference shares, 74¼; St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas shares, 23¼.

The letters of allotment for the Mexican National Railroad Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds were posted yesterday evening.

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-15	105	106
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	103 1/2	104 1/2
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	97 1/2	98 1/2
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1874-1916	99	100
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1873-1901	106	120
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	106	108

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds	111 1/2	111 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 1/2	130 3/4
Virginia Funded Bonds	57	57 1/2
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47 1/2	47 3/4
Central Pacific Shares	38 1/2	39
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92 1/2	93 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	29 1/2	29
Illinois Shares	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 1/2	98 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	66	66 1/2
New York Central Shares	114 1/2	115 1/2
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares	34 1/2	34 3/4
Ditto Preference Six per Cent.	74	75
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	102 1/2	102 3/4
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18 1/2	18 3/4
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	29 1/2	29 3/4
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	15 1/2	15 3/4
Pennsylvania Shares	59 1/2	60
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19 1/2	19 3/4
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105	106
Union Pacific Shares	59 1/2	59 3/4
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	18	19
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 1/2	31

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	99	99 1/2
Great Eastern	68 1/2	6 3/4
Great Northern Ordinary	112	113
Ditto A	103	103 1/2
Great Western	136 1/2	136 3/4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	119	120
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134
Ditto A	120 1/2	120 3/4
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	24	24 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	100 1/2	101
London and North-Western	164	164 1/2
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	75
Ditto A	42	42 1/2
Metropolitan	111 1/2	112 1/2
Metropolitan District	41 1/2	41 3/4
Midland	124 1/2	125
North British	100 1/2	101
North-Eastern	153 1/2	154 1/2
North Staffordshire	93 1/2	94 1/2
South-Eastern Ordinary	129	131
Ditto Deferred	109 1/2	109 3/4
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14 1/2	14 3/4
Ditto First Preference Stock	79 1/2	79 3/4
Ditto Second Preference Stock	65 1/2	66 1/2
Ditto Third Preference Stock	35 1/2	36
Ditto Guaranteed	78	78 1/2
Canadian Pacific Shares	63 1/2	63 3/4
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23 1/2	24 1/2
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures	128	130
Lombardo-Venetian	7 1/2	7 3/4
Mexican Ordinary	61 1/2	62 1/2
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	119 1/2	120 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref.	82 1/2	83 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual		
Debenture Stock	124	126

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2 1/2	3
Hudson's Bay	22 1/2	22 3/4
National Discount	10 1/2	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	60	62
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	81	81 1/2

## FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1858	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	73 1/2	74 1/2
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	92 1/2	93 1/2
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. 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 1/2	70 1/2
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	63 1/2	64
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98 1/2	98 3/4
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	94 1/2	94 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	74 1/2	74 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97 1/2	97 3/4
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	71 1/2	72
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	93 1/2	94 1/2
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	94 1/2	95 1/2
French Three per Cent. Rentes	80	80 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	108	108 1/2
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	61	63
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	79 1/2	80
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96 1/2	96 3/4
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	27 1/2	28 1/2
Ditto of 1864	12 1/2	12 3/4
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15 1/2	15 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13 1/2	13 3/4
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54 1/2	55
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94	95
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	93 1/2	94
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 7-16	64 9-16
Ditto Two per Cent.	46	47
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Turkish Six per Cent. Group I	22 1/2	23 1/2
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	2 1/2
Ditto Six & Five per Ct.	3 1/2	3 5-16
Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	73	73 1/2
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	94	96
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	85	85 1/2
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	55	55 1/2

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 1/2	19 1/2
Colonial	34	36
Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2
Imperial Ottoman	20 1/2	20 3/4
London and County	82 1/2	83 1/2
London and Westminster	64 1/2	65 1/2
London Joint Stock	37	38
National Provincial (£25 paid)	50	51
Union of London	36 1/2	37 1/2

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	23	24
Indian Consolidated	7 1/2	8
Mason and Barry	8 1/2	8 3/4
Montana	8 1/2	8 3/4
Mysore Gold	6 11-16	6 13-16
Oregon Gold	13 1-16	13 1-16
Richmond Consolidated	4 1/2	4 3/4
Rio Tinto	11	11 1/2
St. John del Rey	60	65
Tharsis Sulphur	3 1/2	3 3/4
United Mexican	3	3 1/2

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	34 1/2	34 3/4
Brazilian Submarine	10 1/2	11
Consolidated Telephone	3 1/2	3 3/4
Direct United States	8 1/2	9
Eastern	10 1/2	11
Eastern Extension	17 1/2	17 3/4
Globe Ordinary	5 1/2	5 3/4
Ditto Preference	12 1/2	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 1/2	12 3/4
Western and Brazilian	7 1/2	7 3/4

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 1/2	10 3/4
Glasgow	10 1/2	10 3/4
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10 1/2	10 3/4
London	19 1/2	20 1/2
London Street	19 1/2	20 1/2
North Metropolitan	20 1/2	21 1/2



## LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

## SPECIAL REPORT.

When Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at an early hour last night, decorated with a rare orchid in his buttonhole and armed with that formidable Blue Book which he has carried about like a favourite child since Tuesday, expectation, which had already been sharpened by the usual preliminary announcement of his intention to speak, became keener than ever. The little glass wood-capped bottle containing the mysterious compound with which he refreshes himself at intervals in the course of a long speech was placed on the table in front of him, and beside it he laid the ponderous blue volume and two or three small pages of manuscript notes. The Blue Book had lost its original freshness, for much carrying about had dimmed the lustre of its cover and frequent reference had dog-eared its pages; but it was in splendid condition for use, and had all the passages that needed to be quoted made easily accessible by little slips of paper ranged between the leaves. But Mr. Gladstone and the House at large had to wait an unconscionable time before the speech which had had so elaborate a preparation could be delivered. There was a long discussion on a private Bill, which lasted over an hour and a half, and then the questions to Ministers, some sixty in number, took up another hour; so that it was twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock before the right honourable gentleman was able to take his part in the main debate. But Mr. Gladstone was not altogether idle during the long interval that preceded his principal speech. With a reckless prodigality of strength which scorned to make any reserve for the more important effort of the night, he threw himself into the discussion on the Kensington Vestry Bill, and had views to express upon the merits of the Kensington destructor. At last, however, the adjourned debate on the proposal to give the Government all the time of the House for their Prevention of Crimes Bill was reached, and the right honourable gentleman's opportunity came. There was a full House when he rose, and an unusually large number of peers and strangers; and of course when he sprang to his feet there came a loud and prolonged cheer from the Parnellites.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and a quarter, and would probably have spoken at much greater length but for the prolonged period of waiting to which he had had to submit, and which, together with the making of the speech itself, produced in him an unusual amount of physical fatigue. Before he had reached the end he was obviously tired to exhaustion—a result natural enough to most men of his years, but which his rare powers of endurance and marvellous physical resources seldom permit him to show. As he neared the close his voice became perceptibly thinner and weaker; an unusual pallor showed itself in his face; and it was with quite an abrupt transition that he hurried on from one branch of his case to his peroration, leaving the point of junction unconcealed by his usual art. Even in the peroration itself he hesitated, had to recollect a word or two, and, though admirably phrased, it lacked the old fire in its delivery. The speech was an uncommonly clever one, and, though it was necessarily thin—for the question of precedence or no precedence is not so wide as to furnish vast stores of material to work upon—it was as able and ingenious as it could possibly be made from the right honourable gentleman's point of view. Of course Mr. Gladstone's old intolerance of any views which are not his own was manifested early; and the House with more amusement than surprise heard him rate the Conservative party for "exulting" in the Ministerial suppression of the "independent action" of private members. But honourable members were distinctly startled when he went on to lecture the Speaker and the leader of the House as to how and when they should ever dare to enforce the cloture, and almost to threaten them with terrible consequences if the new rule was to be made one of "frequent application." His main point, at the outset, however, was that Mr. W. H. Smith was quite wrong in supposing that there was any parallel between giving a Gladstone Government precedence for coercion and giving similar precedence for coercion to a Salisbury Administration. When coercion was demanded in 1881 the Government explained all about it before they asked for precedence, and did not ask for precedence first. Besides, the condition of Ireland was altogether different; for then there was an agitation against all rent, whereas now there was only an agitation for a reduction of rent. Further, in 1881 the majority of Irish members and nearly all British members were in favour of coercion; now five-sixths of the Irish members and three-sevenths of the whole House of Commons were against it. With this ingenious hair-splitting Mr. Gladstone occupied himself for some time, to the great contentment of his Parnellite allies, who cheered him vociferously. The right honourable gentleman then devoted himself to his Blue Book, and poured out passage after passage, mainly from the evidence of Sir Redvers Buller, to show that the Government had "thrown over" their own witness, and were behaving in an altogether unjustifiable manner in asking for any stringent legislation at all. A "hear, hear" from the Chief Secretary for Ireland at the close of one extract somewhat irritated Mr. Gladstone, who immediately proffered Mr. Balfour another passage, with a sarcastic invitation to "hear, hear, that too." Later on, Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to suggest that the National League is "quite different" from the Land League, but did not stay to point out wherein the difference was to be found, and he grew very severe with Colonel Sanderson for a "highly irregular interruption," when that honourable gentleman ventured to ask him to supplement one of his extracts from the Blue Book by reference to another. The right honourable gentleman next accused the Government of "throwing over" their own Commissioners by not adopting the recommendation to reduce the statutory period for fixed rents from fifteen to five years, and he scored an undoubtedly good point when, in answer to Mr. Balfour's contention that Parliament ought not to be asked to upset its own solemn engagements, he showed that the Government had already put themselves out of court by declaring their intention to "break the contracts, under statute, of a hundred and thirty thousand leaseholders." Then came increasing signs of physical exhaustion, and Mr. Gladstone hastened to his peroration, in which he solemnly warned the

Government that he should re-  
turn to him, and would only conser-  
"the voice of numbers should

When Mr. Gladstone finis-  
cares to speak to an empty H  
in finding a member prepared  
the question before any o  
right honourable gentleman;  
Parnellites, in order to preven  
were subsequently delivered by  
Mr. Osborne Morgan, who to  
"a policy of buckshot" and  
up "a sham Constitution by co-  
cracy of England"—a heedle  
attracted only a very thin au-  
speech, strongly urged the Gov-  
to put it in operation over the  
be harmed by it, and it  
"agitators who had been the c-  
speech, delivered with great  
Asquith, took the House pleas-  
distinction for its author, who  
considerable heartiness, abused the Unionists with a piquant mixture of  
severity and banter, and fell foul of the Unionist press, but laid himself open  
to some stinging but good-humoured retorts from Mr. Chamberlain, who rose  
at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke for an hour, and his speech proved specially inter-  
esting from the complete and intimate knowledge it showed, not only of the  
broad outlines of the policy of the Government, but even of the minute  
details of their promised legislation, especially in reference to the settlement  
of the land question. Indeed, he fought the battle of the Government as  
keenly and with a mind as fully informed of their plans as though he had been  
a member of the Cabinet, and certainly there was no occasion for any occupant  
of the Treasury bench to take part in the night's debate when so able a  
champion of the Ministerial policy was to be found on the front Opposition  
bench itself. The right honourable gentleman began by professing that  
he "did not know what the proposals of the Government were to be;" but this  
assurance was not intended to be taken too seriously, and, indeed, Mr.  
Chamberlain was as well satisfied as amused when he found that there  
was a strong leaven of incredulity among his hearers, which he speedily  
proceeded to justify by the minute and detailed explanations of the Land  
Bill which he went on to give: in order to show that remedy and severity  
are to go hand in hand, and that proper steps are to be taken in  
the Government measure for the prevention of unjust evictions—a point  
which was not made as clear as some people wished it to be in the  
speech of Mr. Balfour. When Mr. Chamberlain was challenged about  
his information by Mr. Dillon, who said he had "never heard" these  
things before, the right honourable gentleman lightly replied, amid a burst of  
laughter, "Oh, none are so deaf as those who won't hear!" and he went on  
triumphantly, "Let the Government contradict me if I am wrong." But the  
Treasury bench was mute, and the little comedy went on, to the increasing  
amusement of the House. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded with his detailed expla-  
nation, "understanding" that this provision would be inserted, and "believing"  
that that proposal would be made; and he avowed, amid a burst of laughter,  
that he had got all his inspiration from the speech of the Chief Secretary,  
"for," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "I have no other information."  
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which the Government intend to  
other things, that their larger m  
tion by the abolition of dual ow  
House of Commons and which  
impose any unjust burdens on the  
closed the discussion for the nig  
the debate was again adjourned.

## NIHILIST

A telegram from St. Petersburg  
in penetrating into the chief post-  
passage which they had made,  
taining money to the value of 2  
Cracow, announces the sudden  
Warsaw, and adds there are rumo  
the St. Petersburg police of a Nihil  
to have required considerable pre-  
clothes drove out in three sledges  
into the yard of the house where  
was surrounded by the detectives.  
students of the St. Petersburg U  
of the students endeavoured to  
with the other inmates, was forth  
material were discovered during the  
St. Petersburg police and gendar  
them with death should the wholesale arrests continue.

a coercive legislation by every means open  
e overborne at the very last stage, when  
the voice of justice and of reason."

was nearly eight o'clock, and as nobody  
the dinner-hour there was some difficulty  
by on the debate. The Speaker had to put  
ad shown a disposition to succeed the  
last Mr. Chance rose from amongst the  
collapse, and the debate went on. Speeches  
Addison, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Mulholland, and  
wildly from the front Opposition bench of  
the attempt of the Government to bolster  
ing the despotism of Russia with the demo-  
de of declamatory rhetoric which naturally  
e. Colonel Sanderson, in an animated  
went to make their Crimes Bill permanent and  
e of Ireland, as no law-abiding man would  
d coerce, not the tenants, but only the  
of Ireland." A singularly fresh and vigorous  
it and in admirable debating style by Mr.  
by surprise and gave great promise of future  
announced the policy of the Government with  
the Unionists with a piquant mixture of  
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closed the discussion for the nig  
the debate was again adjourned.

## Y IN RUSSIA.

es that a band of Nihilists succeeded  
astrakhan by means of an underground  
ealing from the building letters con-  
pables. Another telegram, dated from  
Major-General Krock, Commander of  
s having been murdered. The seizure by  
nufactory of explosives at Pargola seems  
n. A number of police officers in plain  
wn as troikas. The three troikas drove  
shells were made, and in a twinkling it  
old woman, a girl, and two young men,  
ersity, were found inside the house. One  
plode a shell, but failed; and he, together  
h bound hand and foot. Implements and  
he search that followed. The chiefs of the  
erie have received by post letters threatening  
them with death should the wholesale arrests continue.



## THE THREE EMPERORS' ALLIANCE.

The Russian Panslavist organs announce that the Three Emperors' Alliance expires this month. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that the following communication has been made to him by an eminent diplomatist:—

You will have noticed that the Grand Duke Vladimir was credited in some of the German papers with a political mission to Berlin. I do not believe he had any mission, and I know that the suggestion of the Berlin papers that that mission was the renewal of the Three Emperors' agreement is incorrect, for that agreement had a fixed date of expiration—namely, a certain day in this present month, and that day has already passed. Germany and Austria spared no efforts to induce Russia to have the agreement extended, diplomatic activity in this respect being at its height some four weeks ago—before the attempt on the Czar, you will observe. There matters still stand. The official relations of Russia with the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are of the very best, and require no improvement; but Russia adheres to the formula of "freedom of action," and refuses again to bind herself. She evidently is working to bring about a coalition against Germany and Austria, and until she succeeds, or finally fails, in this she will not come out of her corner or contribute in any way to the solution of the Bulgarian question. Russia desires nothing, says nothing, replies to no question, and waits: that is the situation. It is denied, I see, that Russia offered an alliance to France. That may be, but whenever Russia begins France will follow suit, with or without a written engagement, and Russia hopes to have Italy, too, on her side, in spite of the Triple Alliance. The evolution of the Italian crisis will more than anything else at present contribute to clear the situation. Meanwhile Russia politely declines to enter the door which, according to the *Kreuzzeitung*, is kept open for her.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—NOISY MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

Some disorderly scenes were witnessed at a meeting held last night at the Drill Hall, Wimbledon, to consider the Queen's Jubilee celebration. Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P., moved that the money received should be applied to the Colonial Institute. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Van Sommer, who moved that a day should be named for a thanksgiving service in all places of worship, a social gathering of all the inhabitants in the afternoon, and a gigantic display of fireworks. This was followed by an amendment from a representative of the working classes, who moved that, in the opinion of the meeting it was not consistent with the circumstances of the working classes of the neighbourhood that any money should be spent in the interest of a lady who had already realized eighty millions. The speaker was here interrupted by a storm of hisses and shouts of "Turn him out," "Not a word against the Queen." His partisans made a counter demonstration, and a scene of great excitement ensued, numbers of persons in favour of the speaker rising in their seats and gesticulating violently. He was, however, compelled to withdraw. A further amendment was submitted, to the effect that, in addition to applying the money to the Imperial Institute, the sum of £200 should be spent in the purchase of books of the free library. This brought forward another workman, who, after great uproar, was granted a hearing. He proceeded to protest against the suggestions made, and objected to the name of the Queen being used in carrying out any movement. The speaker was refused a further hearing, and was interrupted by groans and hisses and cries of "Turn him out." Two other workmen then ascended the platform. One proceeded to divest himself of his overcoat and roll up his sleeves, and prepared to address the meeting in a most excitable manner. He was, however, absolutely refused a hearing. His companion's efforts also proved a failure and an uproarious scene ensued. The chairman was powerless to control the meeting for a short time, and protests were made at the manner in which the proceedings were interrupted. Eventually order was restored, and Canon Haygarth suggested the erection of almshouses for the poor. The amendment was seconded, and on the motion of Sir Henry Peek it was decided to submit the whole of the resolutions to a committee of residents, whose names were almost unanimously accepted by the meeting. The meeting concluded with the National Anthem, which was sung amid cheers, groans, and hisses.

## A HINT TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

British Vice-Consul Reimer, at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, in his report on the trade of that place during last year, says:—With regard to the British shipping trade with this port, I regret not to be able to report any improvement. The Liverpool steamer referred to in my last report resumed her trips between New York and this port in July last, and they have since continued regularly; but it must be borne in mind that this is only a case of the British flag covering foreign merchandise, and that she is the only British vessel above the size of a small schooner which has entered the port. Not a shilling's worth of British manufacture has been brought here from the United Kingdom in British bottoms; the German and Spanish companies continuing to monopolize the carrying trade exclusively. Much has been written of late about the deterioration of British trade, especially in distant countries. Blame is laid at the door of her Majesty's servants abroad, who, it is said, do not always extend to the British commercial traveller the support to which he is entitled, and the commercial traveller himself is described as inferior to his foreign compeers in introducing British manufactures, especially into inter-tropical countries. A great deal of what I have read regarding the superior capabilities of foreign commercial agents is, no doubt, true; indeed, I know it to have been so formerly at least, but I think it but fair to vindicate the reputation of the British commercial travellers who have come under my notice of late. I happened to meet three or four during the last two years, representing the three kingdoms, and I do not recollect ever having seen any foreign traveller who could exceed them in linguistic or commercial attainments. When British manufacturers realize the fact—and they are beginning to do so, too—that they must produce cheap and tawdry goods to suit the taste and pockets of their far-off customers, then will they derive larger profits, and their agents will be able not only to compete with, but to surpass their German and French rivals.

## THE NEW THEATRE IN THE STRAND.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that an immediate start is to be made with the new theatre on the site of the Occidental Tavern, in the Strand. Mr. Wilmot, of the Grand Theatre, Islington, will be the proprietor of the building, which will cost about £20,000, and will, it is expected, be open in the end of September. It will be styled "Terry's Theatre," because a lease of twenty-one years has been granted to the well-known comedian of that name.

## DEATH OF GENERAL FARRE.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—The death is announced to-day of General Farre, who held the post of Minister of War in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet in 1879, and in 1880 dismissed the heads of departments in the War Office.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CANNES.

The following arrangements have been definitely made for the Queen's journey from Windsor to Cannes next Tuesday:—Her Majesty will arrive at Cherbourg that evening and sleep on board her yacht, the special train which is to convey her to Cannes leaving the Arsenal Station at 10.20 on Wednesday morning. The train, which will stop at Caen, Lisieux, and one or two other stations on the Western of France line, will reach Bercy Junction, on the Circular Railway, just outside Paris, at 7.15 on Wednesday evening, where it will be taken over by the officials of the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Company, and proceed on the journey to Cannes by way of Lyons and Avignon, at which latter place the train will stop for a quarter of an hour at 8.45 on Thursday morning. Breakfast will be served in the train between Avignon and Marseilles, which will be reached at 10.53 A.M.; but the royal train will pass on to the line for Cannes without entering the station. After a brief halt at Toulon, the train will proceed by way of Carnoules and Les Arcs to Cannes, where it is timed to arrive at 2.55 P.M.; the journey from England having thus extended over more than forty-eight hours.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BERLIN.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin states that, by order of the Crown Princess, a selection of music was played last evening under the window of the Prince of Wales's apartments, the programme having been chosen by her Imperial Highness herself.

## DEATH OF ARCHDEACON HARRISON.

The Venerable Benjamin Harrison, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone and Canon of Canterbury, died in London at eight o'clock this morning. He had been a Canon of Canterbury for over forty years.

## THE MISSING COLONEL.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is in a position to confirm authoritatively its statement of yesterday that Colonel Crewe-Read is in communication with his friends.

## A LETTER FROM FATHER KELLEHER.

The *Freeman's Journal* of to-day publishes the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in Dublin addressed from Kilmainham Prison by Father Kelleher:—

My political views, though always profoundly National, were never expressed in any violent way. (Here the prison authorities have obliterated six lines.) The little help I tried to give those poor people is the reason why I have lost my liberty; but I don't regret this, and never shall. If I am to be left here till I die I shall never do the infamous thing Judge Boyd asked me to do last Saturday—namely, to betray the confidence of a defenceless but loving people. I feel much my violent separation from my dear parishioners, who would be willing to lay down their lives for me; but the good God will help me to bear this as well as the other indignities shown me by the authorities because I would not be silent and inactive when I saw the poor and weak oppressed by the rich and strong. I wish my name would not be mentioned any more; and when the time comes, if it ever comes in this life, for me to depart out of this prison, my only desire would be to go out quietly and without notice. It is really too much for me to be made a hero of for the mere trifle that I have done.

## CHALLENGE TO A LIBERATIONIST.

The *Banner* says:—Although we are not altogether unaccustomed to Liberationist misrepresentations, it is but seldom that we have to notice such a grossly false statement as that made by a speaker named Green at the meeting of the Lancashire Congregational Union recently held at Rochdale. This person, according to the newspaper reports, said that "there was no doubt that a large number of curates' salaries were being paid out of school grants, and that a large number of Sunday-schools were exclusively worked by funds received from Government in the shape of grants." If Mr. Green is, as we assume that he must be, a minister of the Congregational body, he must know that the Ninth Commandment is still held to be binding upon "all who call themselves Christians," and it would, therefore, be interesting to learn whether he is prepared to withdraw or to substantiate his extraordinary assertion. He has, we understand, been publicly challenged in the Manchester newspapers to prove that such a fraud as that which he imputes to the managers of Church schools has been actually committed; and if he remains silent judgment will naturally go by default. But, in that case, what have the office-bearers of the Union to say on the matter?

## MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

In reply to a letter from Mr. J. A. Kelman, of St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street, who sent the outline of a scheme for settling the Irish land question, Mr. Bright writes:—"Reform Club, March 23, 1887.—Dear Sir,—I do not think there is any need for another great land settlement in Ireland. The question is raised by the rebel party as a weapon by which they hope they may compel England to grant Home Rule, a step towards Irish independence. Your plan, so far as I can understand it, is altogether impracticable, and I can give no sanction to it. I am so burdened with letters that I must ask you to excuse me if I can only briefly notice and reply to your letter.—I am, truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT."

## THE SUPPLY OF ADMIRALTY DESIGNS.

Mr. Dwyer Gray yesterday gave notice that on Monday he will ask the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the disclosures in connection with the recent trafficking at Chatham Dockyard in Admiralty documents containing private information, whether it is a fact that certain Admiralty officials of position are in receipt of yearly money, or certain donations of money, from Lord Brassey for the purpose of editing or assisting in editing his *Naval Annual*, which contains information drawn from Admiralty private and confidential documents to which these officials have access.

## THE HIGHEST STEAMING SPEED AT SEA.

At the official trial, on Tuesday, of one of two twin-screw torpedo-boats built by Messrs. Yarrow for the Italian Government, a speed of 24.96 knots (equal to 28½ miles per hour) was obtained. This speed is said to be the highest obtained by any vessel afloat.

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



## RESIGNATION OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

The report that Herr von Keudell, German Ambassador to Italy, had resigned, is confirmed. Yesterday he formally requested an audience of the King in order that he might present his letters of recall. It is stated that the resignation is due to personal motives; but the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says there is reason for believing that Herr von Keudell has to some extent forfeited the confidence of the Chancellor, from causes which are yet by no means clear.

## SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BOW.

A shooting affray occurred yesterday afternoon in a back room on the third flat of the Albert Dwellings, Old Ford-road, Bow. A woman, whose name is not known, visited Henry Walker, who resides in the dwellings, in the morning, and sometime afterwards he was heard to cry out that his "sister" had shot him. The police were summoned. The woman was taken to the Bow Police Station; and the man was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he now remains, the wound in his neck being considered as of a very serious nature. Walker refused to charge the woman.

## THE PARIS MURDERS.

Pranzini, the man who has been arrested as the author of or the accomplice in the murder of Mme. de Montille, her *femme de chambre*, and her daughter, has again attempted to commit suicide. At a moment when his guardian was not sufficiently watchful Pranzini rushed head foremost against the wall of his cell. He, however, only succeeded in inflicting on himself a large wound on the top of his head. Pranzini has been again subjected to a long examination by the magistrate. He still protests his innocence, and asserts most emphatically that he never had in his possession the jewels of the murdered woman, which he is said to have sold for a trifling sum to women in Marseilles just before his arrest. Another arrest has been made at Chalons-sur-Marne in connection with the murder. The description of the arrested person is said to correspond with that of Gaston Geissler, who is still suspected of having been the perpetrator of the crime.

## THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—I regret to announce that the Duchess of Cumberland, who has for some time been showing symptoms of mental derangement, had to be removed on Tuesday afternoon to Professor Leidesdorf's private asylum at Ober Döbling, near Vienna. This step was taken by the advice of the Duchess's ordinary medical attendant, Professor Braun, who certified that his patient could no longer be safely kept at her residence in Penzing. Thyra Amelia, Duchess of Cumberland, who was born in 1853, is the daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark and sister of the Empress of Russia, the Princess of Wales, and King George of Greece. She was married to the Duke of Cumberland in December, 1878, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CHURCH IN WALES.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a Welsh correspondent on the subject of Disestablishment for Wales, reiterates that Wales has the first claim on the sympathy and support of Liberals in its efforts to free itself from the burden of a State establishment. Mr. Chamberlain does not, he says, feel called upon to take part in proceedings which have not and are not intended to have any practical effect; but whenever there is an opportunity of promoting a settlement of what he has always regarded as a serious and pressing grievance, "my aid and support," adds Mr. Chamberlain, "will not be wanting."

## TREACHERY AT THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE.

A case of betrayal of trust by a Government official, somewhat similar in its circumstances to the recent scandal at Chatham, has just been brought to light in Paris. The official in question was employed in the Artillery Department of the War Office; but the exact nature of the charge which has been brought against him has not been specified. He is vaguely stated to have entered into secret and suspicious relations with certain persons who were interested in knowing all about the important improvements and alterations which have been effected in the war material of late. The accused, who, it is said, had been suspected for a long time, has simply been dismissed from his post by order of General Boulanger.

## SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION.

A gas explosion of a serious character occurred last night at 125, Lavender-hill, Battersea. The house was not at the time tenanted, being in the hands of the decorators preparatory to a doctor's removal into it to-day. Three men and a boy were engaged in the necessary works, and the gas had been lighted for over an hour, when, it is supposed, through the leakage of a faulty pipe the whole of the back-premises, including a newly built surgery and offices, became full of gas, and an explosion took place. The workers were fortunately in the front-rooms. The whole of the new premises were blown down, and the wreckage of the bricks and woodwork strewn in Stormont-road. One of the men and the boy were severely injured. All the windows were broken, and the house was rendered totally unfit for occupation.

## A CURIOUS AUCTION SALE.

Last night a sale of the personal effects of Mrs. Berry, who was lately hanged for the murder of her daughter, took place at Oldham. A large crowd assembled. The auctioneer first sold some wearing apparel belonging to the murderess and her daughter, almost all the articles realizing sums above their value. In consequence of the numbers who struggled for admission before the more valuable of Mrs. Berry's possessions were put up, the auctioneer adjourned the sale for a day, in order to continue it in a larger building. One ball-dress which is to be sold cost £18.

## DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S SLEDGE-DRIVER.

Some of the Paris papers announce the death, in a little Bavarian village, of a Russian peasant who, it is said, drove the sledge in which the First Napoleon travelled from Moscow to the German frontier after the disastrous campaign in Russia. The peasant was ninety-eight years old, and had treasured up as a souvenir of the memorable event in which he had played so useful a part several pieces of money which had been given to him by the Emperor in return for his services.

**INDIGESTION.**—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See Green Hop Cluster on Label, or you may be deceived.—[ADVT.]

## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

The *Times* says that Mr. Gladstone's speech last night surpasses all his former efforts in the way of disowning his former principles and his former conduct. Mr. Gladstone would be altogether unworthy of his world-wide reputation as a casuist if he were unable to make out that what was demanded by the Government in 1881 differs *tofo celo* from what is demanded by the Government in 1887. It must have been an interesting spectacle to observe last night the self-control of the ex-official augurs on the front Opposition bench, who managed to maintain a grave exterior during the extraordinary yharangue of the late Prime Minister. At the same time, the *Times* acknowledges that there is a striking point of difference between the demand of the Government in 1881 and the demand of the Government in 1887. Mr. Gladstone was then in office; he is now in opposition. He was then an ardent apostle of the right of the majority to govern; he is now an advocate of the right of the minority to obstruct. Nothing can be clearer than Mr. Gladstone's suggestion to his own followers and to Mr. Parnell's followers, that they are to use every effort to delay and defeat the measures introduced by the Government for the restoration of the authority of the law in Ireland. While Mr. Gladstone is master of a majority the will of the majority is sacred, and those who dare to withstand it are criminals. When he is left in a minority it becomes the duty of his adherents to prevent the majority from carrying their measures, to obstruct their policy at every step, and, in so doing, to cast aside all regard either for the traditions of Parliament or for the interests of the community.

The *Standard* remarks that with his own hand Mr. Gladstone remorselessly shatters the fabric of his great reputation. The veteran to whom in these days men looked with despairing hope for help in retrieving the character of Parliament, steps forward, in obedience to the pressing exigencies of a discreditable alliance, to unfurl the banner of obstruction. Is it a melancholy spectacle—not without a moral, perhaps, for those who may be tempted to surrender their better judgment to the dictates of unscrupulous allies. Nothing could have been more frivolous, more irritatingly absurd, than the grounds Mr. Gladstone assigned for impugning the demand for urgency. Surely there could be no more effectual dissuasive from the Home Rule heresy than the striking fact that to embrace it brings a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's rank to such shifts as these.

The *Daily News* thinks that to say that Mr. Gladstone refuted Mr. Smith's speech would be to give a very faint idea of the truth. Mr. Gladstone simply demolished Mr. Smith's arguments, and wiped them out altogether.

The *Daily Telegraph* regards Mr. Gladstone's argument, that Ministers have no right now to ask for the whole time of a House whose "independent initiative" has for two months been "altogether suppressed," as one which in any other mouth than Mr. Gladstone's would be regarded as a piece of exquisite irony. The virtual "extinction" of Parliament, as Mr. Gladstone afterwards went so far as to call it, has been neither more nor less than the slow and painful process of its rescue from the tyranny of that obstructive faction of which Mr. Gladstone has now declared himself to be the open ally.

The *Manchester Courier* remarks that Mr. Gladstone has, indeed, broken with his past. It is a piteous spectacle to see him following meekly in the steps of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. But though the country will deplore the downward career of one who has thrice been Prime Minister, it will not be induced by his example to tread in the same tracks.

The *Leeds Mercury* is of opinion that Liberals generally will do well not to allow themselves to be carried away, as to some extent Mr. Gladstone may appear to have been, by anxiety for the prompt redress of the grievances to which Sir Redvers Buller and the report of the Cowper Commission have called attention into an under-estimation of the moral evils of the system of intimidation prevailing in parts of Ireland. There is no doubt whatever that that system is detestable and entirely indefensible. At the same time no Liberal can fail to agree with the current of Mr. Gladstone's eloquent argument, directed to show that the Government are ignoring the cogency of the opinions of distinguished officials of their own appointment as to the necessity of immediate legislation to prevent oppression and hardship among the Irish tenants.

The *Birmingham Post* reminds Mr. Gladstone that the National League has not ceased to "march through rapine" merely because, instead of a No-Rent manifesto, it endeavours by unlawful means to force a reduction of fifty per cent.

The *Irish Times* protests against Sir Redvers Buller being put up as an authority upon the Irish land question, which he knew nothing in the world about when he was sent to Kerry. Why he was despatched to Kerry at all few could ever make out; what he did there that was valuable no one has been able to discover. No doubt all that he tried to do, and the choice made of him for the mission, were well meant; but it was a clear mistake. Mr. Gladstone's speech amounted to a practical condemnation of the amendment of his own lieutenant, and must serve greatly to narrow and chill the further debate.

The *Dublin Express* considers that the event of the debate was the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, whose unflinching courage and determination were shown with great effect. He demolished Mr. Gladstone's specious arguments, and showed with great clearness and vigour that remedial legislation would be useless unless the tyranny of the National League was suppressed. The dismay and rage of the Parnellites was the highest testimony to the force of his arguments.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The *Daily News* considers that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was not particularly ingenious, nor very ingenuous either. His argument was that the question before the House was not the necessity of coercion, but the desirability of deciding promptly whether coercion is necessary or not. This is too technical a way of looking at the matter for a statesman of Mr. Chamberlain's calibre. The *Daily News* feels no sympathy with the silly and vulgar attempts which have been made to bully and insult Mr. Chamberlain, who has shown a commendable courage and independence, whatever may be thought of his consistency and sagacity. He certainly did not give much satisfaction to the Government when he dwelt upon the need for stopping evictions, and for not allowing a Coercion Bill to pass without a Land Bill. It is a pity that he cannot go one step further, and recognize that an adequate measure of reform would remove even the miserable pretext for coercion which now exists.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Chamberlain's speech measures the depth to which he has sunk during the twelve months of his alliance with the Tories. The pretence of a design to do something for the tenants saves Mr. Chamberlain from the accusation of being a supporter of coercion pure and simple, and that suffices for the purpose of the politician who a few months ago was comparing the rule of England in Ireland to that of Russia in Poland.

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## TRADE AND FINANCE.

Yesterday the directors of the Bank of England lowered their rate of discount from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., at which it had stood for exactly a fortnight, to 3 per cent. The reduction was generally expected, although in some quarters it was thought possible that the directors might postpone action for another week. On Monday next the Stock Exchange Settlement will begin, and will continue until Wednesday evening; Thursday is the last day of the month, the quarter, and the financial year. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that there will be an increased demand for money; and, as we have said, it was thought in some quarters that in prospect of this the directors might postpone reducing their rate of discount. They appear, however, to have thought it useless to do so. For the first time since the beginning of February there is a decrease in the public deposits. In other words, during the week ended Wednesday night the disbursements from the Exchequer have exceeded the receipts of taxation, and the disbursements will continue to grow in the week we have now entered upon. They are always exceptionally large in the last week of the financial year. The supply of loanable capital in the outside market will thus be very largely increased. Indeed, the addition to the supply during the past week has been over a million, and the addition has not come from advances made by the Bank of England; it is almost entirely due to the outgoings from the Exchequer and the influx of coin and bullion. Further, the reserve now exceeds seventeen millions. The Bank is entirely out of the market, and has scarcely any prospect of doing business, except possibly a little in the early part of next week, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities is as high as  $49\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In other words, the bank holds idle in its vaults half a sovereign for every sovereign for which it is liable. Under these circumstances it was perhaps useless to postpone action. The stock of gold held by the Bank would be fairly satisfactory, were it not that so much of it has been drawn from the internal circulation. It is now nearly  $24\frac{1}{4}$  millions; but, as we recently showed, a very large portion of this has been withdrawn from the internal circulation of the country. As soon as the trade improvement has reached a further point the internal circulation will begin to expand, and this will cause a decline in the reserve, and will thus act upon the London money market. In the meantime, however, we may look forward to a period of very cheap money, assuming that peace is maintained, and that there is no stringency in the New York money market caused by the accumulation of money in the United States Treasury.

The stock markets yesterday were utterly lifeless, and prices generally declined. There was a universal expectation in London, as well as on the Continent, that the celebration of the German Emperor's ninetieth birthday would be accompanied by some reassuring statement. It was anticipated that everything would be done to make the celebration a success; that the Governments of all European countries would smooth matters down, as a compliment to the Emperor; and in return it was expected that he would reassure public opinion. His failure to do so has therefore taken speculators aback. Nothing actually disquieting is known. So far as the City is aware, indeed, there is no change in the situation; but the fact that the Emperor, with the representatives of every Court in Europe around him, omitted to say anything reassuring is in itself a cause of disquiet. Further, the rumours respecting the intention of the Bulgarian Regents and the reports from Afghanistan are disquieting; and, furthermore, the near approach of the Settlement has stopped the speculation for the rise and induced many operators to sell. As soon as the Settlement is over here the monthly Liquidation in Paris will begin, and this likewise has its effect. Lastly, it is to be recollected that the period when military operations can begin is now close at hand; that nothing has yet been done to settle any of the questions that are disturbing Europe; and, consequently, that at any moment a fresh alarm may be given by some of those questions assuming once more an acute shape. Yet there was nothing like alarm, nor even apprehension, in the markets yesterday; there was simply a disinclination to operate further. The speculators have outstripped the public. They receive no support from the public; they find themselves compelled, therefore, to stop, and business has become utterly inactive—almost stagnant, indeed.

Foreign Government Bonds all gave way yesterday—Greeks from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, Russians of 1873  $\frac{3}{8}$ , Spanish 5-16, Egyptian from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , French  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Hungarian Gold Rentes  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Uruguayan Bonds, which in about a week had been pushed up fully 8 points, fell at one time yesterday 2, and at the close were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lower than on the preceding day. Home Railway stocks likewise generally declined—Lancashire and Yorkshire and South-Eastern Deferred  $\frac{1}{2}$  each, North-Western, Great Western, Chatham Preference and Ordinary, Great Northern Ordinary, and Great Northern A and Brighton A all declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Mexican Railway stocks fell from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; but Grand Trunk of Canada stocks rose from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , the traffic return being exceedingly good, showing an increase indeed of £12,000, when not more than half that amount was expected. In the market for American Railroad securities there was little change; the movements generally were downward, but they were slight and unimportant. Operators here have been looking for a rise in American Railroad securities for some time past, and, indeed, have been anxious to assist in bringing one about; but the great operators in New York have failed to support them. Partly, no doubt, the immense masses of stock which were bought up in New York during the recent scare are yet weighing upon the market; but mainly it would seem to be doubt as to the Inter-State Commerce Act and as to the monetary situation which is influencing the market. The appointment of the Commissioners under the Act has slight influence upon the market, apparently because the Commissioners are little known, and therefore nothing can be inferred as to the probability of their action. In the meantime, the various railroad companies are uncertain as to how they will be affected by the Act, and naturally speculators are unwilling to operate when they know the railway magnates themselves are in doubt. The redemption of the debt, too, is accumulating vast sums in the Treasury, and this is raising apprehensions as to the course of events in the money market. Still, the market for American Railroad securities here is firm in tone, though it moves so little.

## LAST WORDS ON THE BOAT-RACE.

The practice of to-day will put the finishing touches to the work of the two University Boat Club crews: nothing much will be done beyond practising starts against scratch crews. The rowing of yesterday was confined to short courses. Oxford went up from Alexander's to the Doves on a tide which had seen its best but which was still moving fairly. They took 7 min. 5 sec. from their starting-point to the bridge. They had wind a-beam to the Point and leading in the next reach. They showed more pace than at the beginning of the week, and have made a marked improvement since they arrived at Putney. Cambridge were afloat on high water. The tide was barely moving, if at all. A London Rowing Club eight started alongside of them from Putney Bridge, but were cut down and cleared before reaching Alexander's, Cambridge showing very great pace from the outset; for the London Rowing Club crew was not a fast one. The Cantab crew have gone through more vicissitudes and phases than usually fall to the lot of university eights. At one time it looked as if all their best heavy weights would fail them. Orford was lame, Muttelbury on the sick-list, and Fairbairn also; neither of the Barclay's were then in the boat, and the crew was made up with a lot of decidedly second-class material. Only three men are now rowing of those who were in work just after training commenced—namely, stroke, No. 3, and bow; all the rest have joined or rejoined during the last month, or less, of practice. When once matters began to mend by the return to duty of various good men, the crew took a turn for the better. The general style improved through individual merit of the newly joined oarsmen, and all that was wanted was to get the men together and into condition. The interrupted practice had stopped the crew from taking the usual preliminary interim practice on the Ely water, and they went to the tideway direct from the Cam. Just as they were starting a domestic affliction temporarily deprived the crew of one man, and it looked as if bad luck was never going to end; but the deprivation was only for a week, and then at last the crew settled down with the eight men who will row in the race of to-morrow. On first reaching the tideway the rowing was rather dead: this was excusable with men who had been drudging on the shallow volume of the Cam. The deeper water of the tideway made the ship run lighter offhand, and the stroke soon became sharper and more marked at the beginning. The bow-side oars were by no means together a fortnight ago; but of late they have settled to much more even action, and there is not now much fault to be found on the score of uniformity. The recovery all through the boat is good, much better than we used to see in the Cantab crews of the commencement of the current decade; and the sliding also was good on the whole. The crew have rowed the course thrice; but of these courses only two were at all at racing pace—one on Tuesday of last week, and one last Wednesday. On each latter occasion the first two miles were proportionately much faster than the last two, compared to what is usually seen with university crews. The crew showed pace, but did not stay equally well. When we consider how little training several of the men had been able to obtain in consequence of interrupted practice, it is hardly to be wondered that there should at first have been some deficiency in stamina. For the same reason, the crew may be expected to stay better to-morrow than hitherto; the heavier men must be daily improving in condition, and Wednesday's long course will have done much to prepare them for the strain of the last two miles in the actual race. Rough water will be a disadvantage to them; Cantabs never like it so well as a smooth stream at any time, and a head-wind tests condition even more severely than full speed on smooth water.

Oxford had far fewer interruptions in practice than Cambridge. Their captain was on the sick list for three or four days in the middle of training; but with this exception they have had good luck. The crew are fairly together, at times quite so, and at others somewhat irregular. Two oar-feather under water, a detail which used to be practically unknown in Oxford crews of recent seasons. The sliding is good, but the recovery is not so elastic as that which West used to set to Oxonians; nor is the swing back such as it should be. The beginning is rather dead, which is less excusable in Oxford than in Cantab crews, because the former have a deeper river for home practice. The crew have rowed the course twice, once on the flood and once on the ebb. They did not show any special pace in either of their courses; but on Wednesday, when they raced down from Chiswick, and yesterday, when they went up on the flood, they showed a better capacity for pace. They lack the swing back of several former Oxford crews, and they have not so much to lose in length even when they get hustled. At a faster stroke they show a greater relative increase of pace than is usually seen in crews that display a really good swing back. They get pretty well through rough water. Their time on Wednesday was distinctly faster than that of Cambridge over the piece of river which both rowed in common; but, as against this, other factors have to be taken into consideration. Oxford had not been grinding over the two earlier miles of the course, and they were rowing three or four strokes a minute faster than the Cantabs below Hammersmith. (Whether the latter were, on this day, sufficiently trained to have maintained a faster stroke, remains to be seen.) On smooth water, and for the first two miles, Cambridge have shown better pace than the Oxonians in practice. We expect to see Cambridge last the distance better than they have hitherto done, for reasons above mentioned. A stormy day will test condition more severely, and will be of assistance to Oxford if they have ground to make up off Chiswick in a heavy sea.

The race is to start at 2.45 P.M., and if it is not punctual there may be some difficulty in getting the steamers under Hammersmith Bridge; for the tide will be a high one. A wind from south-west will tend to repress the tide, and from north-east will raise it. Mr. Lewis Lloyd will be umpire; and we hear he has issued a kindly caution against the boring into the Surrey bay off Craven, which is too common nowadays, and which was shown by Cambridge last year. On a full flood Craven Point can and should be taken close; and the wider the boats leave the Soapworks Point the easier will they find it to fetch the arch of the bridge beyond, for the tide there sets across river, from right to left. The choice of station will be of importance; the Surrey side being much the better between Craven and the Bull's Head.

The four usual steamers will follow the race. The crews and Old Blues and their friends will dine at the Holborn Restaurant in the evening.



## LITERARY NOTES.

Some additions are to be made to the new and cheaper edition of Lord Beaconsfield's letters—"Home Letters 1830-31" and "Letters to His Sister 1832-1852"—which Mr. Murray will issue almost immediately.

Mr. John Morley's recent address, "On the Study of Literature," is announced for publication by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. next week. It will be issued in two forms, as a pamphlet for distribution and as a handy volume for the bookshelves.

Messrs. Longman will publish a new volume of "The Badminton Library" next week. It deals with "Cycling," and has been written by Lord Bury and Mr. G. Lacy Hillier. The same publishers will have ready in a few days a translation of Count Vitthum's "Reminiscences of St. Petersburg, 1852-64," edited, with a preface, by Mr. Henry Reeve.

The seventieth volume of Cassell's National Library, to be published on the 25th of April, will consist of Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House," complete. By the kind permission of the author Messrs. Cassell and Company have been enabled to include this much admired copyright work in their library, and thus place it within the reach of all.

The *Athenaeum* states that Mr. Swinburne, who has for years been urged to issue a selection from his poetry, has at length decided to do so, and the book will be published immediately by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It will fully represent Mr. Swinburne's poetical works from "Atalanta," onwards. A short time before leaving for Egypt, Mr. Rider Haggard put the dramatization of his novel "Dawn" into the hands of Mr. Haddon Chambers and Mr. Stanley Little, and they have just completed the work.

The remaining unprinted papers of Longfellow are being prepared for publication. They consist chiefly of letters from and to friends, including Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Lowell, Dickens, and other well-known writers, some prose thoughts, and a few fragments of poetry. The volume will be edited by Mr. Longfellow's brother.

Mr. James Russell Lowell's lecture at Chicago on Washington's birthday was, on the whole—though "Richard III." Shakspeare's doubtful play, was made the text of it—a eulogy on the dramatist. Of the study of Shakspeare Mr. Lowell said, "I value him above all for this: that for those who know no language but their own there is as much intellectual training to be got from the study of Shakspeare's works as from those of any—I had almost said from any of the ancients—I had almost said of all the ancients put together."

Mr. Joe Jefferson, the actor, is writing his reminiscences—his own personal experiences on the stage, with anecdotes of the distinguished actors and actresses he has met during his career.

The Reverend J. B. R. Walker is at work on a new and enlarged Concordance to the Bible.

Mr. Montresor's volume of collected pieces, "Leaves from Memory's Log-Book," will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Allen and Co. The same firm have just ready for publication Mrs. A. Kennard's Life of Mrs. Siddons, written for the "Eminent Women Series."

Mr. Walter Hood and the Reverend Prebendary Stephens have just completed a new and revised edition of Dean Hook's "Church Dictionary." A great part of the volume has been rewritten to meet the requirements of the present day. Mr. John Murray is the publisher, and the book will be ready in a day or two.

The revision of the Kaffir Bible has been completed at King Williamstown, after eighteen years' labour. The Reverend Mr. Kropf is coming to England to see the work published.

The forthcoming (April) number of the *Manchester Quarterly* will contain an article by Mr. Alexander Ireland on "The Best Books for General Readers," supplemented by an elaborate list with notes.

The bookstalls along the quays of Paris have quite a history of their own. M. Octave Uzanne is engaged in writing it, or rather of that portion of the district which extends from the Pont Royal to the Pont Marie. The book will be both anecdotal and historical, and will be illustrated with a hundred designs.

As an answer to the inquiry, "What was done at the last Jubilee?" Messrs. Whittaker and Co. have in the press for immediate publication a record of the rejoicings on the 25th of October, 1803. Fifty of the best of the congratulatory addresses are given, together with the brevets and proclamations, and concise accounts of the festivities collected from all parts of the kingdom.

The Reverend C. S. Robinson, the Egyptian scholar and student, proposes to print his recent lectures on Egypt under the title "The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus." The recent discoveries among the royal tombs will be dealt with fully.

The public libraries of the United States having 10,000 volumes and upwards number 2,981, or one to every 10,000 of the population, with an average of 3,862 volumes. New Hampshire has one library to every 2,700 inhabitants, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island one to every 3,000—3,500. Massachusetts is in the van as regards the number of libraries—427, or rather more than 14 per cent. of the grand total. New York is close behind with 391, but of course with a marked disproportion when population is considered. The respective volume-totals are: Massachusetts, 3,569,085; New York, 3,168,508. A careful count shows that (exclusive of suburbs) New York City's libraries have 1,414,795 volumes, those of Boston 1,015,419. Forty-seven libraries have 50,000 and upwards; the library of Congress standing first, with 565,134 volumes, and Boston Public Library second (434,837).

The fourth portion of the Gibson-Craig collection of Scottish manuscripts is to be dispersed in Edinburgh on the 28th and 29th inst. The rarities are not so numerous this time. But there is certain to be a fight for the Allan Ramsay and Burns items. The autographs of Allan Ramsay—"The Fair Assembly," "The General Mistake," "The Gods of Egypt," and "The Miller and His Man"—are likely to evoke some competition. The most interesting lot in Burns's hand is the diary he kept during his Highland tour. This covers twenty-eight pages. The Clarinda correspondence is also entertaining. In his address to Graham of Fintry, another item, Burns says, "I call no goddess to inspire my strains;" and there is a letter of the poet's of six pages to Mr. Alexander Cunningham. The original manuscript of "The Whistle" and a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of the poems (the upset price of the latter is £63) are also to be sold; beside the manuscripts of Macaulay's reviews of Walpole's "Letters," Jeffrey's reviews of the supplement to Jamieson's "Dictionary," and Sir James Mackintosh's "Life."

From the publishers' preface to the seventy-fifth edition of "Inquire Within for Everything," it appears that no fewer than one million copies of this book have been sold.

## THE EASTER MILITARY REVIEW AT DOVER.

## OFFICIAL GENERAL IDEA.

The official general idea of the coming Easter review at Dover is issued this morning, and gives full information regarding the plan of operations.

It is supposed that a foreign army has effected a landing at Sandwich Bay. It sends forward a strong force of all arms to seize the high ground about Whitefield and, if possible, to gain possession of the Dover-London road and railway at Kearnsey. The commander of the troops in Dover pushes out a force to Whitefield to cover Kearnsey from an attack from the north while awaiting reinforcements expected within eight hours from Ashford. On Saturday, the 10th of April, the invaders send forward a cavalry regiment with a battery of field artillery and some infantry to make a reconnaissance in force by the Sandwich, Dover, and Coldred roads to ascertain if any of the Dover troops are in occupation of Whitefield or Kearnsey. That day the commander of the defensive troops in Dover has sent some cavalry towards Waldersham and Coldred, supported by a brigade of infantry and some guns, the infantry to occupy West Whitefield, but not to advance beyond Temple Farm. The two forces come into collision, and the attackers withdraw, having effected their object.

On Easter Monday, the 11th of April, the attackers advance on Whitefield by the Sandwich, Old Roman, and West Langdon roads, having orders to avoid fighting about the Martin, Guston, Dover, and Deal roads, as this ground is commanded by the heavy guns of the fortress of Dover. The defenders have taken up and hastily entrenched a position between Guston Ridge and West Whitefield, detaching a battalion to occupy the church at Whitefield, and half a battalion to occupy the outskirts of Pineham farmstead. The outposts on both sides are to be confined to the ground between the Eythorne, Coldred, and Archer's Court roads, and the Dover and Deal Railway.

The attacking force—"green and grey"—will consist of the following:—Artillery, C Battery, 1st Brigade R.A., Major French commanding, 73 officers and men and four 13-pounders; 3rd Kent A.V., Colonel Hozier, 414 men and eight 21-pounders. First Brigade: 66th Middlesex, Colonel Bird commanding, 336 men (wearing green); 16th Middlesex, Colonel Furnival, 500 men (dark green) 24th Middlesex, also commanded by Colonel Furnival, 106 men (dark grey); 56th Middlesex, Colonel Morris, 563 men (green), making a total of 1,505 men. Second Brigade: 2nd Middlesex R.V.C., Colonel Wyld, 510 (green); 7th Middlesex, Colonel Lumsden, 550 (grey); 2nd Tower Hamlets, R.V. Colonel Munro, 500 (grey); and 20th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Edis, 530 (grey), making a total of 2,090 men.

Second Division.—First Brigade: 8th Middlesex R.V.C., Colonel Clark, 453 (grey); 17th Middlesex, Colonel Brown, 499 (green); 22nd Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Alt, 500 (green), also two guns, making a total of 1,452 men. Second Brigade: 1st V.B. East Kent, Colonel Knecker, 680 (green); 2nd V.B. West Kent, Colonel Bristow, 457 (green); 7th Surrey R.V., Colonel Porter, 500 (dark green); making a total of 1,637. Provisional: 5th Lancashire R.V.C., 136 (green); Cambridge University, 50 (grey); 14th Middlesex, 80 (grey), under Colonel Russell; thus making the grand total of the attacking force, 7,437 men.

The defending force (red) is as follows:—1st Battery, 1st Brigade R.A., Major Duthie, 73 men and four 9-pounders; 1st Cinque Ports A.V., Colonel Court, 190 men and eight 40-pounders. First Brigade: 2nd East Kent, Major Jackson, 674 men; 2nd Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Kirby, 470 men; 1st Tower Hamlets, Colonel Wygram, 500, making a total of 1,644 men. Second Brigade: 2nd East Surrey, Lieutenant-Colonel Hornby, 685 men; 1st Middlesex Engineers, Colonel Ball, 510 men; 3rd London R.V., Colonel Laurie, 732 men; making a total of 1,927. All these wear scarlet. Divisional Battalion R.A., Dover, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, 312 (blue). Reserve Brigade: 1st Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 732 men; 1st London Engineers, Colonel Drew, 365 men; 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, Hawkshaw, 500 men; wearing scarlet, and making a total of 1,597. The grand total of the defending force is thus 3,743 men.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

SONS.	DAUGHTERS.
DUBERLY, the Honble. Mrs. at 3, Queen Anne-street, W., March 19.	HUDSON, Mrs. J. P., at The Lodge, Billingsford, Norfolk, March 18.
GOODWIN, Mrs. J. Rowland, at The Laurels, Blakebrook, Kidderminster, March 19.	JOHNSTONE, wife of Rev. C. J., at the Vicarage, Milton Abbas, March 21.
GRAVES, wife of Rev. Henry L., at Ravenslea, Trinity-by-Edinburgh, March 22.	KNIGHT, wife of Captain H. P. R.E., Adjutant Southern Submarine Mining Militia, at Anglesea, Gosport, March 21.
HOWELL, wife of Mr. James B., M.R.C.S. Eng., at East-hill, Wandsworth, S.W., March 24.	O'MEALY, wife of Captain D'Oyly, at Freston Rectory, Ipswich, March 20 (stillborn).
PERCY, Countess, March 21.	SCHWANN, wife of Mr. Charles E., M.P., at Heyscroft, Didsbury, Manchester, March 22.
VACHER, wife of Mr. Francis, F.R.C.S., at Shrewsbury-road, Birkenhead, March 22.	

## MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—COLLINS.—At St. John the Evangelist's, Brownwood Park, N., by the Rev. G. Birkett Latreille, George Rochfort Clarke, of Chesterton Lodge, Oxfordshire, and of Blenheim Villa, Green-lanes, Middlesex, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, to Alice Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Collins, of Norwich, March 12.	PRIESTLEY—JACQUES.—At the Parish Church, Streatham, S.W., Joseph Priestley, B.A., M.D., to Edith B., daughter of Edwin Jacques, M.D., of Brixton, S.W., March 12.
CLARKE—TRIPP.—At Hove Parish Church, Sussex, Mr. Thomas C. Clarke, C.E., of Buenos Ayres, to Ellen M., widow of Mr. Capel N. Tripp, of Gloucester, March 22.	SMITH—BROWN.—At St. John's, Camberwell, near Melbourne, Victoria, James H., son of Rev. Rowland Smith, M.A. Oxon, of Swyncombe Rectory, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, to Laura E., daughter of the late Rev. James L. Brown, B.A. Oxon, vicar of Holbeck, Leeds, Feb. 4.

## DEATHS.

DOUGLAS-HART, Mr. Richard H., at Carlton-road, Sidcup, Kent, aged 39, March 22.	NORRIS, Sophia, widow of Mr. John, at Sion-hill, Isleworth aged 43, March 13.
DUNCAN, Mary A., wife of Mr. Thomas, of Belmont, Otley, aged 56, March 17.	OGILVY, Mr. William, of Mildmay Park, N., aged 82, March 23.
EVRE, Mr. Vincent A., at Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, aged 73, March 22.	PAIN, Maria, wife of Mr. J. Odell, at Cambridge, aged 55, March 20.
FORREST, Robert W., B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, son of Mr. Robert W. Forrest, of St. Jude's, South Kensington, at Orotava, Tenerife, March 22.	PERRY, Eliza, wife of Mr. William J., of Ardli, county Dublin, at Chiselhurst, March 17.
GYLES, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Edwin, at Waterloo-crescent, Nottingham, aged 24, March 22.	POWELL, Mr. Joseph, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 64, March 16.
HARDING, Mary, widow of Dr. John, at Ladbroke-grove-road, aged 77, March 19.	RANKIN, Margaret, widow of Mr. Robert, formerly H.M. Chief Justice at Sierra Leone, at Greenway-road, Clifton, aged 86, March 17.
JOVES, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Andrew H., at Clifton Villa, New Wandsworth, March 22.	RIGGE, Captain Charles G., R.N., at Wood Broughton, North Lancashire, aged 76, March 19.
LLOYD, Eliza A., wife of Mr. H. W., at Hogarth-road, S.W., aged 71, March 20.	TYRRELL, Sarah, widow of Mr. Thomas, of Munster-square, Regent's Park, at Arthur-road, Holloway, aged 76, March 22.
LOGAN, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Walter, late of Fingalton and Cranstonhill, N.B., at Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, March 20.	WILSON, Rev. Richard, late Incumbent of Hipswell for nearly fifty years, at Catterick, Yorkshire, aged 79, March 22.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY** for the HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

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## STOCKS A

THE following List gives the prices of Stocks and Shares not quoted below. Article on another page:—

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	106	107
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	108	110
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103½	104½
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	103	104
Natal 4½ p. ct. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent., 10-40	104	105
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1872 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	112	114
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	103	105
Ditto 6 p. cent., March 15, 1891	104	106
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1883-1912	101	102
Ditto ditto 1889	102	104
Quebec Province of 5 p. c. 1904	110	112
Ditto ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	113
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	100	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	100½	101½
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1905	100½	101½
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	107	109
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	103½	104½
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101½	102½

## REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	106	107
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	105	106
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg	99½	100½
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins	101	102
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	104	105
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg	98½	99½
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins	107½	108½
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins	93½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100	101
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100½	101½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	104½	105½
1881, Inscribed Stock	—	—
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1903	103½	104½
W. Australia Loan of £525,000 Stk	104	105

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	121	123
Central Pacific of California Six per Cent. First Mortgage	118	122
Delaware and Hudson Canal Mortgage Bonds, 1894	115	119
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B.	80	82
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	133	135
New York Central and Hudson River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Third Mortgage	5	6
Norfolk and Western Preferred	50	51
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	105	107
Ditto and Preferred Stock	59	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	133	137
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	118	122
Union Pacific Land Grant	98	102

## STERLING BONDS.

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

## RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	136	140
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India guaranteed 5 per cent.	161	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c	112	113
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	140	145
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23
Ditto Annuity B, 1 per annum	24½	25½
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar. 4 per cent.	117	120
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Five per Cent.	148	150
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	127	129
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	120	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	113	115
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United 5 per cent. Bonds	105	107
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mortgage	101	103
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort Nizam's State Railway Guaranteed 5 per cent. Shares	108	110
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	105
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	80	83
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St	109½	110½
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	34	37
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	126	128
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
S. Mahratta Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	102	104
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture 4 per cent. Stock	85	88
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per cent. 1st Mortgage	85½	86½
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7 per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

## S.

ck to-day. The principal and in the Money Market

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Consolidated	12	14
olidated	102	103
outh-Western Con	93	101
and West Riding	—	—
res.	21½	22½
, & Southend Co	136	139
Consolidated	6	8
	180	185
	160	170

## S.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

1 cent.	116	118
per cent.	—	—
per cent.	—	—
per cent. 1874	90	110
per cent. 1875	60	90
West. 4 per cent	115	117
4 per cent.	117	119
5 per cent.	142	144
67 redm., 5 p. c.	133	135
½ per cent.	129	131
ast Anglian 4 p. c	115	117
4 per cent.	118	120
4 per cent.	118	120
4½ per cent.	121	125
4½ per cent.	131	133
5 per cent.	145	147
Lancashire & York, 4 per cent	117	119
London & South-Western 4½ percent	120	122
London & North-Western 4 per cent.	115	117
London & North-Western 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & North-Western ½ p. ct.	124	126
Ditto B 4½ per ct.	123	125
Ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. ct	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. ct.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. ct	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury & 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	153	155
Ditto 4 per cent	106	108
Midland 4 per cent	119	121
North British 4 per cent.	116	118
Do. E. F. and D. B. 5 per cent	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, 6.7 p. c.	23½	24½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	22½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	113	115
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	166	168
Ditto Extension	14½	15½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	120	122
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	21½	22½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	24½	25½
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	15	16
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	169	171
Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. Stock	140	142
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11½	11¾
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., 6.7 per cent	15½	16½
Copapo	38	40
Dutch Rhenish	17	18
Ditto New	3	5
Ditto ditto 1872	½	1
East Argentine, Lim., 6.7 per cent	104	106
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Great Western of Brazil 6.7 p. c.	19½	20½
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7½	8½
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 14 f. per annum	11	12
Ditto 6 per Cent. Preference	25	26
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. ct. 1st Pref	72	74
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref	50	52
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	12½	13
Prov. Orel-Vitabsk 5 per cent.	17½	18½
Recife and Sao Francisco	103	105
Riga and Dünaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	½	¾
Ditto Preference	3½	3¾
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7 p. c.	4½	4¾
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	25½	26½
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	26	27
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	—	—
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	22½	23½
Varna	3	3½
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	12	13
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	111	113
Do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	98½	99½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	2½	3½
Natal Land and Colonization	5½	6
Newfoundland Land	½	¾
Otago and Southland Investment	1½	2½
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	3
Van Diemen's Land	25	27

## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	55	56
Ditto Deferred	14	15
Cuba, Limited	11½	12
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Deben. Stock	102	104
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Deben.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	14
Indo-European, Limited	34½	35½
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	99	102
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	185	195
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	9½	9¾
Western Union of U.S. 1 M. Bonds	123	127

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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.

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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 £5 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.  
Forms of Tender may be obtained at the London Office of the Bank of New Zealand, where the documents referring to the present issue of Debentures may be inspected.

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