

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2125.—VOL. XIV.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT (Monday), March 28, at 8 p.m., Bizet's Opera CARMEN. Don Jose, Signor Ravelli; Escamillo, Signor del Puente; Dancairo, Signor Ciampi; Remendado, Signor Rinaldini; Mercedes, Mdme. Lablache; Paquita, Mdme. Bauermeister; Michaela, Mdme. Marie de Lido; and Carmen, Mdme. Minnie Hauk (her second appearance this season). In the incidental Divertissement Mdme. Hayten will dance a "Pas Espagnol." Music by Anton Rubinstein. Conductor, Signor Loghede.

TUESDAY, March 29, FRA DIAVOLO. Fra Diavolo, Signor Ravelli; Beppo, Signor del Puente; Giacomo, Signor Miranda; Lorenzo, Signor Biletto; Matteo, Signor de Vascetti; Lord Koburg, Signor Ciampi; Lady Koburg, Mdme. Lablache; and Zerlina, Mdme. Alma Fohstrom (her second appearance this season). The Saltarella will be danced by Mdme. Hayten.

THURSDAY, March 31, FAUST. FRIDAY, April 1, CARMEN. Doors open half an hour before the Opera commences. Box office open daily 10 to 5.

DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 7.55; Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. THE FORTY THIEVES. 133rd Performance. LAST NIGHTS.

LYCEUM.

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

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (436th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Courtneidge, &c.; Messdames Millward, Irish, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, and EVERY EVENING, a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock by a new Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS, by Arthur Elwood. To conclude with a Musical Absurdity, CRAZED, by A. R. Phillips. Messrs. C. H. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, Hettie Gray, and Fanny 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 (374th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Messdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venné, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. At 8.0, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Messdames Rose Saker, F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.15, "WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 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. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, April 2, at 2.

GAIETY.

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

SAVOY.

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

ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8, will be acted LADY CLANCARTY. Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by Mr. Kendal, Messrs. Waring, Mackintosh, Cathcart, Bedford, Bauer, Mr. De Verney, B. Webster, 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.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MASKS AND FACES. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, Lewis Waller, Tapping, Fawcett, S. Brough, Laurence, Boyle, Curtis, Yorke, and Lionel Brough; Messdames Julia Gwynne, Susan Vaughan, M. Johnstone, Mayer, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded, at 7.45, by a MERRY MEETING. Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. J. HARRIS.

OLYMPIC.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE. Mr. HORACE SEDGWICK, Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, the successful comedy opera, DOROTHY. (16th time.) 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.

PRINCESS'S.

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

COURT.

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

VERBECK and MDLLE. DE MAR- GUERIT, PICCADILLY HALL, in their wonderful séances of PRESTIDIGITATION, MESMERISM, and THOUGHT TRANSMISSION. For Easter, ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. This programme will be one which has never yet been attempted. TWICE DAILY, at 3.0 and 8.0. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at the usual agents' and the Hall.

ROYAL WATER COLOUR SOCIETY ART CLUB.

AN EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the following Masters: R. P. Bonington, G. Catermole, 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. RIDGS, 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.

APRIL 19TH, 1887.—PRIMROSE DAY ENIGMA.

"Copyright." Upon receipt of Two Penny Postage Stamps and a stamped directed envelope for a reply, the sender will receive an enigma and its answer relating to the late Earl of Beaconsfield. As the originator of this enigma anticipates an enormous sale, it is absolutely necessary, to prevent disappointment, that application should be sent at once to J. S. CATFORD, Treasurer of the Conservative Association, 5, High-street, Ilfracombe, Devon.

SECRETARY to a Nobleman, Member of Parliament, or Gentleman, or the Management or Stewardship of an Estate. WANTED, by a Solicitor of varied experience and standing, a SECRETARYSHIP or MANAGERSHIP as above. Would devote whole time. Unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address "W. W." care of Walter Knight, Esq., 104, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD FRIDAY, April 8.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT at 3.30 P.M. Vocalists: Miss Anna Williams, Miss Annie Marriott, Mdme. Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Crystal Palace Choir and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Illuminated Promenade and Evening Concert by Full Band of Grenadier Guards (Conductor, Mr. Dan Godfrey) (by permission of Officer Commanding).—ONE SHILLING DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER MONDAY, April 11.—UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS.—JUBILEE WRESTLING COMPETITION by leading Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestlers, Assault at Arms, Boxing, &c. &c. Bicycle Races v. Horses. Grand Variety Entertainment by the foremost Artists. Band of Scots Guards and other Military Bands. See future announcements.—ONE SHILLING DAY.

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MR. JOHN W. BASHFORD, Sworn Broker, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, principally without reserve to close sundry accounts, &c., at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at one o'clock precisely, the following stocks, viz.:—23 pipes and butts 11 hhd. 16 qr. casks Port and Sherry, shipped by Sandeman, Cockburn, &c.; 4 pipes 2 hhd. 5 qr. casks Taragona, &c.; 81 hhd. 139 qr. casks 3 cases Brandy, including Hennessy's 1875, Planat's 1875, 1877, and 1878, United Vineyard Proprietors' 1875, 1878, &c.; 3 butts 55 hhd. 56 qr. casks, 31 octaves Whisky, including G. Roe's Caol Ila, &c.; 7 puns 4 hhd. 23 barrels 8 octaves Rum, Plummery, &c.; 89 cases Sherry, Claret, Burgundy, &c., all in bond. Also duty paid, 3 qr. casks Port and 1 qr. cask Peppermint; 1,403 doz. Port, Sherry, Burgundy, Claret, Champagne, &c., including 89 cases fine Old Landed Champagne, Clicquot's Dry Special 1880, landed 1884, Giesler's Extra Superior 1874, landed 1878, and Extra Brut 1880, &c. Catalogues and full particulars of the Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1887.

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

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

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

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

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

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INCOME AND FUNDS (1885).

Fire Premiums..... £577,000 | Life Premiums..... £191,000

Interest..... £132,000

Accumulated Funds..... £3,134,000

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRIMES BILL.

THE provisions of Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill will be made known in the House of Commons this evening, and then it will be seen that to call it a Coercion Bill in any sense is to employ rather strong language. In effect, it will simply provide for the due administration of justice in Ireland. The jury system has broken down. Sympathy with the conspiracy in some measure, intimidation yet more, and the seditious teaching of the Roman Catholic priesthood, have destroyed that system as a part of the machinery of the law: therefore means will be taken to do justice in other ways. More than this we do not expect to find in Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill; and if that is all, it will be absurd to call it a Coercion Bill. As such, however, it will be opposed; and, obviously, men who publicly maintain that there is no crime in murdering men and boycotting babies if the object is to reduce rent, can have no difficulty in resisting any measure for ensuring the punishment of the one offence and for limiting the operations of the other. Let them resist, then. They will not prevent the Bill from passing, and they will only disgrace themselves yet more by championing lawlessness.

Mr. PARNELL'S amendment must of course precede the introduction of the Bill. This amendment, which calls on the House to form itself into a Committee "to consider the state of Ireland," is intended to raise the whole question of Home Rule; and the hope is that not till Thursday will the House be able to divide upon it. We see no reason for permitting any such delay. The amendment is simply obstructive; there is no need whatever of resolving the House of Commons into a Committee to consider the state of Ireland; and if the cloture rule is of any practical use, it should be applied to Mr. PARNELL'S manoeuvre with exemplary promptitude. That manoeuvre has his colleague's support, no doubt; but though Mr. GLADSTONE has shown a disposition to Cromwellize the proceedings of the House, there is no reason why his claim to do so should be allowed.

But even if the Gladstone-Parnellite party are permitted to carry on a merely obstructive discussion till the end of the week, they must not hope to accomplish the design of throwing over the second reading of Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill till after the Easter recess. It has already been decided, we believe, to put an end to that scheme. Mr. SMITH will probably be asked a question on the subject this afternoon, and the answer will be that there will be no Easter holidays till the second reading has been passed. By some it has been thought that if the debate were allowed to go on till the Thursday before Good Friday the cloture might be applied on the evening of that day with perfect propriety. And so, indeed, it might be; but it will be more judicious to take the course which the Government has resolved upon. If the Obstructionists insist upon more than a week's discussion on the second reading of the Bill, the House will be adjourned on the eve of Good Friday, to be called together again (we believe) on the following Tuesday. Good Friday is held in too great sanctity to permit of the continuance of business on that day; and, considering that Easter Monday is a bank holiday, and that the members of the House are much in need of a little rest, it will be better to carry the adjournment over that festival. The debate will then be resumed; and after a week more of it there will be no reason to complain if the Cloture rule is brought into operation.

According to this programme the Easter holidays will be postponed this session for about a fortnight. This will be felt as a hardship by many members, no doubt; but they will acknowledge that there is no help for it. They are aware of why it is that the Gladstonians are so very anxious to put off the second reading till after the Easter holidays. Were they to succeed in doing so they would gain two advantages. They would be able to say, or they would say, that a faint-hearted Government was already half-beaten, and they would make use of the recess for a flaming campaign in Ireland and amongst the English constituencies. Putting the waste of time out of consideration, it is not desirable that the conspiracy should be allowed any such advantages as these; and all the less since one result of its gaining them would be that honourable members would be kept yet longer at work over a measure which should be passed at the earliest possible moment. In the long run no leisure, no rest, would be gained that way. Besides, Parliament men have their duties as well as their honours and privileges; and, after all, it is not so dire a lot to lounge in the House of Commons for the good of the State while many thousands of less fortunate people are hard at work with hand and brain to keep a bread-loaf in the cupboard. And then it is not impossible to make arrangements for letting off a certain portion of the Ministerialist members

every evening. There is no necessity for keeping a majority of eighty or ninety always in the House. It is of course desirable that every man shall be in his place when the vote is taken; but until that day arrives it will suffice for the Government Whips to have men enough in the House at all times to warn the other side against attempting a surprise. Desperate as their hopes may be of upsetting the Bill, the Gladstonians will not spare themselves, we may depend upon that; and what they can do for the cause of treason and anarchy the Ministerialists may be expected to do for the cause of law, loyalty, and order. However, we need not doubt that the resolution which the Government have come to will be heartily approved by their followers. Hitherto, their complaint, or the complaint of many of them, has been that Ministers have not moved with sufficient promptitude and vigour; and they would certainly open themselves to heavy blame on that score if they were to allow the obstructive schemes of the conspiracy to prosper.

THE TITHE BILL AND THE FARMERS.

SOME of the Liberal journals are very anxious to make out that the Tithe Bill introduced by Lord SALISBURY on Friday last will not and should not satisfy the farmers. That it will not satisfy those of them who are anxious to despoil the tithe-owners to their own advantage, or to introduce disendowment by a side-wind, may be admitted; but those who are both fair and reasonable will be well pleased with the Bill, which will do away with their real grievances with respect to tithes. It is ridiculous to say, as the *Daily News* said on Saturday, that farmers will be aggrieved by having their opportunities of resisting the payment of tithes taken from them. The vast majority of English farmers, at any rate, have not refused, and are not likely to refuse, to carry out their contracts and pay the charges to which they have rendered themselves thereby liable. They have long asked for such relief as Lord SALISBURY'S Bill will afford them, and if it becomes law they will probably find it of greater advantage to them than appears on the face of it. Still more ridiculous is the complaint of the 5 per cent. reduction proposed by Lord SALISBURY, on the ground that the tithe rent-charge is more than a tenth part of the value of agricultural produce. The par value of the rent-charge is about £4,000,000 per annum; and it never was much more, as only an insignificant proportion has been redeemed. According to the *Daily News*, then, the annual value of the agricultural produce of England and Wales, formerly liable to tithes, is less than £40,000,000. No one not utterly ignorant of agriculture could have made such an assertion. The cereal produce of England and Wales alone is worth much more, even at the current low prices. Besides, it must be borne in mind that the value of the rent-charge is now more than 12 per cent. below par; so that the gross amount due for the current year is only about £3,500,000: and ten times that would be £35,000,000, which is but half what the value of all agricultural produce—including live stock and dairy produce, formerly liable to tithes in kind—amounts to in an average season, low as prices are now.

Having disposed of these unfounded objections to the settlement proposed by Lord SALISBURY, let us inquire what the real grievances of the farmers are in relation to tithes, and then see how far they are met by the Government Bill. It is clear that if the tithe rent-charge had always been paid by the owners of land directly, tenants would not have been in any way aggrieved by it; since, as far as they are concerned, it would have been precisely similar to any other annuity on land paid by their owners—to interest on a mortgage, for instance. But as the payment was shifted on to the tenants they have some ground for complaining that, in these times of depression, they do not get the same relief from the portion of their rent paid as tithe as they obtain from the portion paid to their landlords. Again, they complain that, owing to the fluctuating character of the rent-charge, they frequently have to pay high tithes when prices are low, while their successors may be the men to obtain the advantage of paying low tithes when prices are high. Lastly, they object to the manner in which the corn returns are collected—partly because the returns are very incompletely made by corn buyers, and partly because returns of re-sales, including merchants' profits and rail charges, are included.

Now, these objections are entirely met by Lord SALISBURY'S proposals. If his Bill becomes law, tenant-farmers will pay all their rent as rent proper, and none of it as tithes. After that change has taken place, the manner in which the corn returns are collected will be no concern of theirs. As to reduction of rent, the least advantage they can expect will be to get relief to the extent of any percentage allowed off the whole of the rent instead of off a part only. In all likelihood many of them will get a great deal more than this. On many estates it has been the custom for years past to grant temporary remissions of rent instead of allowing permanent reductions; and the remissions have in large numbers of instances been equal to or

greater than the tithe rent-charge paid by the tenants, while in other cases they have been less. Where tenants are really unable to pay existing rents as well as tithes out of the profits of farming, landlords will find it difficult, even if they make the attempt, to obtain in additional rent what the farmers will cease to pay as tithe rent-charge; and in all probability the result will be that this amount will be granted as permanent reduction of rent. Of course, where rents have already been sufficiently reduced, or where they do not need reducing, the tenants will be expected to pay in additional rent what they will cease to pay as tithes, less the 5 per cent. which Lord SALISBURY proposes to deduct from the rent-charge when the liability to pay it is transferred to the landlords. Clearly, then, it is the landowners, if any class, who have reason to be dissatisfied with the Bill. The clergy would be foolish indeed to object to an arrangement which will relieve them of much anxiety and frequently of heavy loss, on consideration of an allowance of 5 per cent. which most of them will save, and some of them will save many times over, in diminution of the expense of collection.

NOTES.

The "Truce of God" may continue for the present, but everybody is preparing for the breach of it. Thus the Russian Government has just invited tenders for stretchers, surgical instruments, ambulances, etc. These articles are probably not required exclusively for the victims of Nihilist outrages, and, though indispensable in war, Governments do not usually buy them, or some of them, to keep in store. Their purchase (like that of the French planks and the German tinned meat) is an indication that war is not only regarded as possible, but that it may not be far off. Meanwhile there are fresh rumours of disturbances in Bulgaria, and the Regents are warned that descents are being prepared for them at Reni. Bendereff and Grueff have gone to Moscow to get some more money; but it is said that their Russian paymasters are not very anxious to relax their purse-strings, alleging (with some justice) that they have hardly had value for their money so far from this pair of clumsy incendiaries.

If M. Flourens talked to a correspondent of a Russian newspaper as he is reported to have done, the French Foreign Minister must be an exceedingly foolish person. Nobody thinks him a great genius; but it is difficult to believe that he could have uttered all the nonsense which is put down to his account. Could he have said that the Central European alliance may be powerless because Italy is quite unable to do anything against France, or that Moukhtar (whom he calls Mahmoud) could drive the English into the sea if he wanted to? No doubt M. Flourens said something or other to an interviewer, and perhaps that something was not very wise; and then the interviewer, after the manner of his tribe, proceeded to embellish the Minister's statements according to his own taste.

Sir Frederick Roberts, who has been visiting the principal military positions in the Punjab during the last fortnight, is now at Quetta, and intends to devote the next two weeks to a detailed inspection of the defences at Pisheen and elsewhere in that region. It is also arranged that General Chesney should proceed to Pisheen in order to meet and consult with General Roberts. This tour of the Commander-in-Chief is probably not altogether unconnected with the reported intention of the Indian Government to station a force of observation on the frontier in the event of disturbances breaking out in Afghanistan. The effective defence of the Pisheen Valley is the only thing left to us since we weakly surrendered Candahar to the Ameer.

Father Kelleher is a modest man, whose one object, according to his own account, is that his name should never be mentioned again in public. Notwithstanding his retiring disposition, however, he does not let a day go by without writing a letter "for publication," more or less directly encouraging his flock to persevere in the defiance of the law. The prison authorities have made Father Kelleher very comfortable, and his position is naturally the subject of envy among other members of his profession, perhaps less averse to notoriety than himself. Father Maher, of Luggacurran, is very desirous to have an opportunity of defying Judge Boyd and following Father Kelleher into gaol; and the object is one which a determined man is not unlikely to realize. The attraction of imprisonment for an Irish priest is easy to understand. By throwing itself into the revolutionary movement the Roman Catholic Church has done something to restore its waning authority over the Irish peasantry.

Show Sunday, and what may be called in the manner of the Book of Common Prayer the Sunday before Show Sunday, are interesting social events to many people. But, like all good things in our society, they are in much danger of being overdone. It was all very well when it was the custom for the artists—and not all artists—to invite a few of their friends to look at their paintings; but now

that "everybody" goes the whole round of all the studios the function is becoming oppressive. It is a doubtful benefit to come home with an attack of "Academy headache" several weeks in advance of the normal time for that malady. Besides there are those who think that to gaze solemnly at a couple of canvases in the presence of their talented creator and in company with a larger number of depressed and embarrassed visitors than the apartment can conveniently hold is not the best way to appreciate art. However, *le monde ou l'on s'amuse* and *le monde ou l'on s'ennuie* have declared in favour of this method of taking the edge off the Academy and the Grosvenor; and there is no more to be said on the matter—till fashion changes.

Fashion, by the way, has quite given up the Boat-Race. There was a time when the sterner representatives of oarsmanship at the universities complained that the match was becoming too much of a picnic. It was an excuse for luncheons, nice little parties in drags and wagonettes, flirtations, and other amusements only connected indirectly with athletics. But we have changed all that. Perhaps there never was a greater crowd on the banks of the Thames—not even when Oxford rowed Harvard—than that which assembled on Saturday. But the crowd was essentially a "popular" one. It came from Islington and Hackney and Walworth, and not a little of it from Whitechapel and even Drury-lane. South Kensington and Belgravia were looking at pictures or keeping themselves warm at home. The violet sunshades and cerulean "costumes" were not brought into requisition. They are being kept for brighter days and clearer skies at Lord's.

To cross the Atlantic in fourteen days in atrociously bad weather, without losing a spar or a sail, is not a bad piece of seamanship. This is the feat accomplished by the *Coronet*, and it proves once more that the Yankees know how to sail their yachts as well as how to build them. The owner and crew of the *Coronet* may be congratulated on their performance. But their victory over the *Dauntless* is somewhat discounted by the weather. The loser in the race was smaller by over a hundred tons than her antagonist; and in heavy seas, such as occasionally poured "tons of water" on board, size is an element that tells seriously. There is no doubt, however, that both yachts are fine vessels. If the Americans prefer to race along their coasts in "skimming-dishes," it is not from any inability to build keeled boats which can go to sea with our own best cruisers.

Bills are very common phenomena at this time of year, and most of them are bills which require to be paid. It is not an unpleasant change, therefore, to have our attention called to a bill which has at least the advantage of having been paid some time ago. Such is the "Drink Bill" for 1886, which Mr. Dawson Burns has been laying before the world. It appears that as a nation we are spending rather less on liquor than we did; but we still spend £3 7s. 8d. a head. Few persons, probably, keep their accounts so accurately as to be able to say to what extent they approximate to the average expenditure; but there are many moderate drinkers who will look back to their expenditure, whatever it was, without much regret, as a means whereby they procured themselves innocent pleasure, refreshed themselves after useful labour, and increased the joys of social intercourse. A large number of persons spent part of their three pounds seven in taking the glass that inebriates; a still larger number confined themselves to that which cheers.

We are threatened with a great Hyde Park demonstration on Easter Monday. It is to be "on the lines of the gathering in support of the Franchise Bill in 1884." The subject of the present demonstration is to be "anti-coercion." If the weather is fine, the demonstration ought to afford a pleasant holiday to a large number of people; and, if we may judge by the former demonstration on which it is to be modelled, the practical consequences are likely to be of the smallest possible importance. The real author of this particular form of demonstration was Dr. Kenealy. The method which he employed consisted in starting small processions from various quarters of London and the suburbs, each containing some well-dressed leaders with rosettes in their button-holes, and preceded by banners of the most gorgeous and startling nature. These processions grew in size like rolling snowballs as they passed along the crowded streets, until a large multitude was formed by their confluence at Hyde Park. The suggested demonstration for Easter Monday may very likely be well attended, and may give rise to much harmless amusement appropriate to politicians out for a holiday.

There is a slight conflict of evidence as to the reception of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" at Berlin. It is certain that the audience was numerous and distinguished, and that the greatest interest was felt in the question whether Sir Arthur's more serious work would prove worthy of the reputation which the "Mikado" has won for him in Berlin; it is also certain that after the performance the composer was six times called before the curtain and received four large laurel-wreaths. But whereas some of the shorter accounts describe the performance as a "complete success," the long telegram published in the *Times* speaks of an unfavourable verdict "unsparingly and even uncharitably recorded" in the next day's papers. The

absence of Mdme. Albani, who was to have taken the part of Elsie, was a great misfortune for the composer; and her place seems to have been very inadequately filled. Fortunately there is a prospect of her being able to take part in a second performance this week, when Sir Arthur may hope for a less equivocal success. The sensibility of German musicians and performers nearly always takes the form of laurel-wreaths; but a general verdict of approval from such a critical audience as that of Berlin would have a far higher value than any vegetable tributes could possess.

One of the most notable pictures at the last Academy was Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's "Cassandra." In some ways a study of the nude rather than a picture, it was full of promise. Technically it was like the work of some clever young Frenchman of the Commerre, Rochegrosse school. And now Mr. Solomon has followed it up by painting what is likely to be the most ambitious attempt at "high art" in the forthcoming Exhibition. His subject is the "Binding of Samson." On a canvas about twelve feet by eight he has painted the Jewish Hercules struggling among the limbs of his captors; while the traitress Dalilah shrinks out of harm's way, jeering at the man she has destroyed, and triumphantly brandishing the black curls she has shorn from his head. There are some six or seven life-size figures in the main group; while, in the background, some Assyrian-looking soldiers are running in through a distant door, we suppose to "mak sick'er." The accessories, as a whole, are Assyrian, and one of clever significance is introduced by Mr. Solomon on the wall of the room. This is the famous wounded lioness, from the "Hunt of Assurbanipal" in the British Museum. In these days it is refreshing to find a young artist venturing upon such a work as this, and we wish it success.

Another very young painter who made a hit last year is Mr. William Carter, a son of the well-known *animalier*. This season he is likely to follow up his good fortune by a series of portraits. Among these he has one of Mr. Leonard Courtney, and another, which is sure to attract notice, of a young married woman in white against a white background. Two years ago Mr. Herkomer, it will be remembered, tackled the same problem, and it will be interesting to see it solved by a younger man. A third painter who has made his mark while still very young is Mr. W. H. Bartlett. For the two chief exhibitions he has three pictures of life on the coast of Connemara. In one, two young calves are being taken on board a boat for transport to some fair on the mainland; in a second a boat is in course of being laden with "wrack." But the third is the most important. Mr. Bartlett calls it "A Last Brief Voyage," and the subject is the arrival of a funeral party by boat from one of those islands off the coast of Galway to which so much attention was drawn last year. Women crouch and weep in the stern-sheets of the boat, while the small coffin of a very young child is about to be carried ashore by men and boys. The shore is fringed by a desolate graveyard like that of Iona.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIESTS AND PRIVILEGE.

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

SIR,—On the 21st of this month my cousin and myself, both land agents, going to hunt with the Meath Hounds, were warned off the field by a parish priest: that is to say, by this *soggarth arcon* we were informed that if the obnoxious one, or more obnoxious one of us twain, were to join in the day's sport the whole hunt would be stopped. So, out of regard for a large field, we went back the way we came, digesting our wrath as well as we could, and exchanging sentiments not flattering to her Majesty's Government as hitherto and now conducted in this country. The reason assigned for our exclusion was that one of us was agent for a landlord in a neighbouring county, and had been under the necessity of evicting certain tenants who were three years in arrear with their rents. While the Government Coercion Act is under debate it may be as well that the English people should know something of the nature of the Coercion Act already in operation against us the loyal and law-abiding inhabitants of this realm. This Coercion Act has many clauses; one of them, as I have experienced in my own person, running to this effect: "If any tenant be three years in arrear with his rent, and his landlord institute against him legal proceedings for the recovery of the same or any part of the same, said landlord shall be debarred from the hunting-field in that and all other counties of this realm. The same penalty shall attach to his agent."

But the worst features of this intolerable species of social tyranny have yet to be described. This priest who so authoritatively warned us off the hunting-field has been only three weeks in the parish. It is but two weeks since a branch of the National League was founded in the parish, and of the branch no meeting had been held for a period of ten days before the reverend gentleman undertook to prescribe who should and who should not share in the sports of the neighbourhood. Consequently, we may presume that this strange priest took it on himself to pronounce against us the ban of the League, and on his own individual responsibility to apply the pains and penalties of the boycott.

This new tyranny, exercised by an individual and a minister of religion, asserting his sacerdotal authority in the hunting-field over Protestants and loyalists, strikes me as a little too much. The facts I have described suggest divers conclusions. Not the least of these is one at which I have long since arrived—namely, that as the National movement here waxes and grows strong proportionably with the decadence of imperial rule, there will be revived in a more tyrannical form the historic and intolerant despotism of the priesthood.

Ireland, when not convulsed by demagogues, will be enslaved by priests. In England, I believe, sacerdotal tyranny is supposed to be a thing of the past. Irish Protestants, loyalists, and all independent Roman Catholics know well that the approach of sacerdotal tyranny in this country, should the arm of authority continue paralyzed or Mr. Gladstone succeed in separating the countries, is a certainty, and a very ugly and alarming certainty too.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, March 26.

A LAND AGENT.

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

SIR,—I have read your article on this matter with much interest. The author knows his subject well. I wish to draw your attention to a similar claim on the part of a priest in Scotland some twenty-five years ago, when the highest court in Scotland upheld the law that a priest had no claim to privilege.

The case to which I refer is that of the Reverend Patrick McLaughlin, brought before the High Court of Justice in Edinburgh, complaining that he had been sent to prison by a magistrate in Glasgow for not answering a question with reference to stolen property, and claiming the privilege of a priest in not so answering. The Lord Justice-General, as representing the court, said: "I am very decidedly of opinion that there is neither authority nor principle for holding that the question which the priest refused to answer comes within the operation of even the widest range of any rule of confidentiality recognized in our law or suggested anywhere by our law-writers." Again the Lord Justice-General remarked: "If the principle contended for does exist, and could be extended to such a case as this, it would be next to impossible to define its limit, and the cause of justice might be extensively and prejudicially interrupted. I therefore hold that the question which the priest refused to answer was one which he was not entitled to refuse to answer."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

38, Parliament-street, March 26.

G. R. BADENOCH.

THE DUST DESTROYER.

THE unexpected opposition to the Bill promoted by the Kensington Vestry for enabling it to burn the contents of the dustbins of the parish has naturally aroused some curiosity as to the system of refuse destruction which the vestry wishes to introduce. It is not by any means a new system, having been for a good while in use in many provincial towns; but the plan prepared by Mr. Weaver, the surveyor to the vestry, is a new adaptation of it, with novel and important improvements. Into the question, whether the actual proposals of the Bill ought to be carried out, it is not necessary for us to enter; but it may be well to mention that the fate of the Bill will not necessarily affect the matter one way or the other. Legislative power was needed only for the compulsory purchase of the required land; and as the land has practically been already bought, there is nothing whatever to prevent the vestry from setting to work at once if it chooses. The real obstacle is the divided opinion of the vestry itself; and nothing will be done in any case until a committee now drawing up an alternative scheme has presented its report. In the meantime the question of interest to the public at large is whether a plan has been brought forward which will solve one of the most troublesome of social problems: what to do with the contents of the domestic dustbin.

The present system is eminently unscientific. Part of the house and road refuse is taken to a brick-field in Wood-lane, just outside the parish boundary, and part is taken away in barges and thrown into the sea somewhere beyond the Nore. The former portion is screened, the grit or sand being then made into bricks and the residue burned in the open air. To get rid of that part of the refuse costs the vestry about 3d. a ton; but it is believed that the vestry will shortly lose the facilities offered at Wood-lane, and that the cost would rise in proportion. Sending the refuse away in barges costs from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a ton. Some idea of the amount of work this involves may be gathered from the fact that in Kensington parish alone 37,000 loads of house refuse, and 24,000 loads of street refuse, in all 61,000 loads, have annually to be collected and disposed of, at a total cost of probably £25,000. Even in thus getting rid of the rubbish there are difficulties: as, for example, when a bargeman inadvertently emptied his barge just over an oyster-bed and killed all the oysters.

Under the new system there will, at all events, be no oysters killed. By the Bill now before Parliament the vestry seeks powers to acquire about four acres of land at Notting-hill for the purpose of forming a dépôt for the parish refuse and erecting appliances for treating it. The contents of the dustbins will be cremated in a furnace of the type known as "Fryer's Destructor." This cremator consists of a number of cells or fireplaces (twenty are proposed in Kensington) with inclined hearths and reverberatory arches; the refuse being carted up an inclined roadway and delivered upon a floor about ten feet above the ground-level and immediately over the cells. Through openings or trap-doors coinciding in number with the aforesaid cells the refuse is shot and burned, the mass falling forward as the lower portion is consumed and reduced to clinkers, which are raked out at intervals. Each cell is capable of cremating six loads in twenty-four hours, the clinker residue being about equal in bulk to one-sixth of the unburned refuse. The clinker, or slag, it is proposed to use for road foundations and for grinding up into mortar. The flue from each cell emerges into one large common flue or chamber, where the united heat is about 1,200 deg. Fahrenheit. The products of combustion are then passed into an extra cremator, termed a muffle chamber, where a clinker fire is kept burning, and by a series of baffles or arches the fumes are caught and reflected downwards several times into this clear clinker fire. From the muffle chamber, where the heat is maintained at 1,800 deg. Fahrenheit, the heated fumes pass onward and upward through a chimney-shaft 180 ft. high. It is difficult to believe that any noxious thing—even a bad smell—would

survive such an ordeal by fire. Supposing the destructor to be erected, the process is simply as follows:—The carts as they arrive are drawn up the inclined plane to the floor above the furnaces, the trap-doors are opened, and down the load of refuse is shot into the fire beneath. As the stuff is consumed the clinkers are drawn away, and, by working in rotation the fifteen furnaces which will be in use at once, all the refuse will be dealt with practically as soon as it arrives.

The road refuse is treated differently. On the same site Mr. Weaver proposes to erect extensive machinery for washing and screening the sweepings from the macadam and flint streets of the parish, the clean sand and grit thus obtainable being extremely valuable—the former for consolidating roads under the steam-roller, and the latter for spreading on roads in frosty weather. A series of experiments, conducted at a cost of £200, has proved that every cubic yard of mud thus treated, at a cost of 8d. per yard, will yield about half a yard of re-usable material, worth about 5s. per yard. This washing machinery will be driven by steam generated in a multitubular boiler, through which the heat from the furnaces will pass before finally escaping up the chimney-shaft. Mr. Weaver calculates that the furnaces will be capable of developing 100 horse-power—enough to light the whole of the parish by electricity: so that Kensington may yet be lighted by the bonfire of the dustbins. However, Mr. Weaver wisely abstains from developing all the possibilities of his scheme. He is content with providing a permanent, sufficient, effectual, and, all things considered, inexpensive means of getting rid of the refuse; burning everything which can be burned, and reducing the incombustible portion to road material. What it will be best to do with the 100 horse-power running to waste day and night at the crematory is eminently a question for the future.

Now as to the cost. We must bear in mind that only the refuse of the northern half of the parish—north, that is, of the main road—will be taken to Notting-hill; that of the southern half will be sent to the barges as at present. The present charge for this northern district is £11,654 a year. It is estimated that the net cost under the proposed new plan would be only £5,549—a saving of £6,105. These are Mr. Weaver's own calculations, and we believe they have not been challenged. The question whether Kensington will adopt the plan is not of supreme importance to the public generally. But it does seem to us that a *prima facie* case has been made out for the consideration of the scheme by all local authorities. If this method is cheaper, more effectual, and not more injurious or noxious than our present methods of dealing with house and street refuse, it ought to be adopted—of course, with any modifications called for by special local circumstances.

MY SISTER'S NOVELS.

My sister is sixteen and a half, and she has written a number of novels; we are not sure how many, for she locks them away when they are finished, and no one is supposed ever to have seen them. She is very shy and sensitive, so we pretend not to know that she is an authoress. I saw her manuscripts lately, however, and they affected me a good deal; particularly as showing an astounding knowledge of the world for one so young. Not the least interesting thing about them is that the plot is always the same though the titles are different. Thus it is the heroine who is "Tried and Purified" or "Pure as Ice," while "A Shattered Idol" and "Weighed and Found Wanting" refer to the hero. The great scene is the one in the last chapter where she rejects his love, and, drawing herself up to her full height, tells him gently but firmly how he strikes her.

The moral of my sister's novels is that men are not perfect. The heroine always learns this from bitter experience; and though it is hard to believe and generally brings on brain-fever, she then plucks him from her heart. He is usually an artist sketching in the neighbourhood; though once he is a tourist, and another time a literary man. He has a tired look on his sad and pensive face, and he is no longer in the heyday of youth. He seldom laughs, but his smile is one of rare beauty. Their first meeting is as strange and novel as it is romantic; for he saves her life. Sometimes she is gathering flowers by the river's brim, when she loses her balance and falls into the water. She is just lapsing into unconsciousness when a strong arm grasps her, and he bears her tenderly to land. At other times her horse runs away with her, and is making straight for a chalk-pit; when he rushes forward, seizes its head at the imminent risk of his life, and stops the excited animal. Then, again, she is crossing a field where there is a bull. She has a red sash round her waist; and just when she reaches the centre of the field she turns round to see the infuriated brute rushing at her. She runs; but it must overtake her before she can reach the hedge, and death is staring her in the face, when a man rushes between her and the bellowing animal and draws its attention to himself. She faints. She has the dimmest remembrance of being carried in strong tender arms to a place of safety; and when she recovers he is bending over her, sprinkling water in her face which he has brought in his hat from the neighbouring brook. The acquaintance thus strangely begun ripens into something sweeter far than friendship; and when he takes her in his arms and tells her the old old story, who so happy as Mabel Montgomery? Her cup of happiness is indeed full to overflowing, and there is only one thing to mar it: he says that for the present their engagement must be kept secret. She would have liked to tell her mother, from whom she has never hitherto kept anything; but she trusts him, and she knows that what he decides is right. In the sunny days that follow, her life is a dream of delight; and she who has ever been the comfort of her parents and the sunshine of the whole village is kinder, nobler, and more thoughtful of others than ever. Such a transformation does love make. When he approaches her a glad light shines in her eyes; and if he is sometimes uncomfortable when he sees how she idolizes him, she does not notice. Many a time she asks herself what she has done to deserve the love of a man of whom she is in every way unworthy, and she falls asleep with his name upon her lips. He is her

first and only love; for a woman can love but once. So the days pass tranquilly. Alas, it is the calm before the storm.

The awakening comes in most cases at a ball, though sometimes it is at a picnic. She is dressed in spotless white, relieved at the throat by a delicate ribbon of pink; and in this simple costume, which is admirably fitted to her graceful though fragile form, she is admitted to be the belle of the ball. Mabel does not see him when she enters the crowded ball-room; and even while she dances with another she is murmuring to herself "Only to see thee, dearest, only to hear thy voice!" Alas, she sees and hears him only too soon. His face is deadly pale, and he has the appearance of a man suffering from mixed internal emotions. She takes his arm bravely, but she feels a sinking at the heart as he leads her to the conservatory. "You believe and trust me, Mabel?" he says in a trembling voice; and, looking up sweetly in his face, she replies, "I believe in you as I believe in Heaven." Then he covers his face with his hands and murmurs, "How can I tell her, my poor darling!" Next he kisses her passionately, and then says hurriedly, "How can I tell you that, though I have won your pure love, I am bound in honour to wed another?" Here my sister says, "The creature's real character showed itself like a cloven hoof in these few words; speaking of honour, he failed to realize that the actions of the last few months betokened little. But let us not judge him too harshly, for his shallow nature prevented his understanding the wrong he had done." He is continuing to excuse himself by saying that it is Mabel only that he really loves, but she stops him with a calm "Let me go; it is enough!" and staggers back to the ball-room. He holds out his hand, but she cries "Do not touch me!" and so passes from his sight. In the giddy mazes of the dance she is still the gayest of the gay; and her partners little dream that when she saw that her idol was of clay her heart snapt in twain, that for Mabel Montgomery the summer has ended, and that her life is already as a tale that is told.

When she recovers from brain-fever her parents take her to the Continent, thinking that change of scene will rouse her from the settled melancholy which seems to have stolen over her; but all places and things are alike to her; and as for the grand scenery of Switzerland, with its snow-clad peaks that rear their summits to the skies, she sees, nor knows, nor cares. It is only when her mother falls ill, or when Charlie is drowned at sea, that Mabel wakens to the stern realities of life and realizes that there is something nobler to live for than the love of man. Charlie has not been mentioned before; but he is one to whom the ground she treads upon is sacred, and she only appreciates his true nobility of character when he is gone for ever to that bourne whence no traveller returns. Then Mabel bestirs herself, and once more becomes the sunshine of her parents' declining years. For miles around the pale faced woman, whose hair is already streaked with grey, is looked upon by the aged, the poor, and the infirm as an angel sent to them to gladden their last days on earth. Mabel never marries; for a woman can love but once.

Mabel and he meet once again. She is alone, and does not see that some one has entered the room. Then she looks up and sees before her the man who had been her girlish ideal of all that was good and noble. "Mabel," he cries, with an eager light in his eyes, "I have never forgotten you." "Do not speak thus to me," she says, looking quietly at him. "I am free now," he cries passionately, "and you must love me for you are still unmarried." "No," she replies gently, "I wish you every happiness; but I do not love you. Years ago I made for myself an idol and clothed it in your image. Though the blow of seeing it crumble into dust nearly crushed me, I can now say I have no regret for the past. Go!" Then, says the authoress, he saw that he had made a mistake; and in much bewilderment, looking somewhat reduced in stature, he left Silchester for the second and last time. My sister writes that final sentence with a twirl at the end of it.

THE READER PONDERES.

When clever pressmen write this way—
"As Mr. J. A. Froude would say,"
Is it because they think he would,
And have they read a line of Froude;
Or is it merely that they fear
The statement they have made is queer,
And that they either must erase it
Or say it's Mr. Froude who says it?
When critics say of dramas old,
"The story need not be retold,"
Is that because they really credit
The public too with having read it;
Or may it be their artful way
Whene'er they do not know the play?
They write of works anonymous
"The authorship is clear to us;"
Yet do you think that that's the same
As if they gave the author's name?
When writers "concept" grandly use,
Is that the right word, or a ruse
Because no friend is there to tell
The right way to "conception" spell?
The actress they *dégagée* call,
Because she is—or is it all
Because its French, and they can't say
That she's *recherchée* every day?
But when I put it thus to them
They only look at me and hem,
And in my questions always find
The signs of an unhealthy mind.

J. M. B.

MUSIC.

ALTHOUGH he has a large number of singers in his company, Mr. Mapleson, in his ever-changing representations, has hitherto chiefly depended on Mdle. Nordica, Signor Ravelli, and Signor del Puente; and with three such leading artists, all of whom seem proof against the variations of our climate, he might play very successfully a whole series of operas. Mdle. Nordica has, however, from time to time been replaced: now by the most charming of Marthas, Miss Marie Engle; now by a very dramatic Leonora (in "La Favorita") Mdle. Hastreiter; now by a less satisfactory Leonora (in "Il Trovatore") Mdle. Gutri; and finally by an inimitable Carmen, Mdle. Minnie Hauk. But of all these American ladies, the only one who hitherto has made more than a single appearance is Mdle. Nordica; and she has been heard as Violetta, as Gilda, and (on Saturday night) as Margherita. Signor del Puente has, in baritone parts, been twice replaced by M. Lhérie—as Rigoletto and as Alphonso in "La Favorita." But never, from the second night of the season until Saturday evening, has any tenor been heard at the Royal Italian Opera except Signor Ravelli, who has appeared successively as the Duke in "Rigoletto," Fernando in "La Favorita," Lionel in "Martha," Manrico in "Il Trovatore," Edgardo in "Lucia," and Don José in "Carmen." With such versatility and such readiness Signor Ravelli may well be looked upon as invaluable; nor have his utility and his general worth been lessened by the arrival of Signor Caylus, who undertook on Saturday evening the part of Faust. The voice of the new-comer is rather colourless, and, in harmony with his singing, his acting is tame. But allowances must be made for an artist giving a sort of trial performance before a strange audience; and possibly Signor Caylus's voice will be firmer and his delivery more expressive when he next appears. The two best singers in the "Faust" performance were Mdle. Nordica and Signor del Puente. Mdle. Nordica, eminently satisfactory throughout, was interesting in the garden scene, and rose to tragic heights in the scene of the prison. Signor del Puente sings admirably all music assigned to him. His greatest success on Saturday night was in the scene of Valentine's death, which is the most dramatic page not only in the part of Valentine but in the whole opera. Mdle. Adelina Borghi has but a slight voice, nor has she a very expressive style; but, in the scene where Margaret's second-class lover picks flowers in the adored one's garden that he may generously present them to her in the form of a bouquet, Mdle. Borghi acted intelligently, and sang the air of the situation with good taste. Mdme. Lablache played the little part of Martha with much spirit, making out of it all that it was possible to make. The instruments in the military band on the stage not being quite in accord with those of the orchestra, it was natural, not to say inevitable, that the singers in the soldiers' chorus should be a little uncertain. But the performance, as a whole, went remarkably well.

Hitherto the bill has been changed every night, seven different operas having been performed at as many different performances. But it is impossible not to repeat "Carmen;" and accordingly this evening "Carmen" will be repeated, with Mdle. Minnie Hauk, Mdle. de Lido, Signor Ravelli, and Signor del Puente in the parts which (as already recorded) they played with so much success on Thursday night. The introduction of one or more *pas* for Mdle. Hayten (a really perfect dancer from the Moscow Opera House) in the last act of "Carmen" raises the question whether such a thoroughly artistic work as "Carmen" might not as well be presented precisely in the form given to it by its composer. In that case, however, all the ballet music would have to be omitted; not only the two pieces in the Spanish style from Rubinstein's "Bal Masqué," to which Mdle. Hayten dances with such marvellous expression, but also the customary music for the *corps de ballet* (customary, at least, in one Italian version) the whole of which is borrowed from Bizet's "Jolie Fille de Perth."

Kept from the first Philharmonic Concert by earthquakes, Sir Arthur Sullivan was prevented from attending the second by more agreeable reasons; his presence being required at Berlin for the final rehearsals of his "Golden Legend"—which was produced with great success on Saturday evening. At the second Philharmonic Concert Sir Arthur Sullivan was replaced by Mr. Frederick Cowen, under whose careful and intelligent guidance a number of interesting works, ancient and modern, were effectively performed. Among the varied contents of the programme must especially be mentioned a new, or rather unfamiliar, concerto by Mozart, and Mr. Cowen's own "Scandinavian Symphony" (Scandinavian by its origin and character, already European by its fame), which, after a prosperous Continental tour, has now returned to London. It has been a long time finding its way to the Philharmonic, where it was given on Thursday for the first time. The so-called Mozart concerto is very much in the style of Mozart, and good judges declare it to be his work. Others, however, of equal authority deny its authenticity, of which there is no clear historical proof. Mozart is known to have produced at the Concert Spirituel of Paris a concerto for oboe, flute, horn, and bassoon; and the believers in the genuineness of the new concerto, which has solo parts for clarinet, oboe, horn, and bassoon, hold that the two works are substantially identical. The mysterious concerto was discovered at Paris, written in a hand which is not that of Mozart; and it was first brought to London by Mr. Prout, who gave a performance of it some months ago at his Hackney concerts. The concerto contains plenty of interesting passages for the solo instruments; and if it were not full of melody, and melody of the Mozartian type, it would doubtless never have been assigned to Mozart at all. In the phrase adopted for pictures of doubtful genuineness, the concerto might be described in future programmes as a work "attributed to Mozart." A concerto as to the authenticity of which there can never be any question—the violin concerto of Mendelssohn—was played in masterly style by Herr Auer. Mdle. Nordica made on this occasion her first appearance at the Philharmonic Concerts; and she showed by her brilliant singing of "Let the bright seraphim" that she has as much aptitude for oratorio music as for the music of the stage.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT'S "HAIFA."*

IN these last days Palestine is a little apt to be identified with Easter tourists, Biblical commentaries, and doubtful attempts at proselytism. The average Englishman, be he of the classes or the masses, often directs his footsteps to the Holy Land; and, once arrived there, gratifies his pious aspirations with hurried glimpses of Nazareth, Jerusalem, perhaps even the Dead Sea. Rich in the recollection of those sacred scenes which are recognized by dragomans and hotel-keepers—rich, too, in the possession of water from the Jordan and wood from Gethsemane—the travelled tourist returns with a general but concealed belief that, after all, Palestine is a very small place and rather deficient in sights. For all practical purposes the journey had better been never made. The real places of interest or beauty in Palestine lie outside the beaten track. Jerusalem itself is a centre of imposition; and, for any knowledge of the people and country, the tourist is worse off than if he had stayed at home and gone to a lecture (with magic lantern) in his parish school. Fortunately for the readers of his latest volume, Mr. Oliphant is not an every-day Englishman; and by the aid of his clear eyes and ready pen the Western world may gain some genuine notion of the Palestine of to-day.

For the last six years Mr. Oliphant has pitched his tents on Mount Carmel, that mountainous and lovely district whose monastery-crowned promontory falls in sheer cliffs into the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Haifa, whose name gives a title to Mr. Oliphant's volumes, is a modern town on the Bay of Acre, squeezed in between the cliffs and sea. Hard by its gardens flow the waters of "that ancient river, the River Kishon," across the bay are the white walls and minarets of St. Jean d'Acre: there through the bright atmosphere, looms far in the north-east, the snow-clad outline of that "high hill," the hill of Hermon; here, imminent and grateful, is the precipice of Carmel, a rampart against the noonday sun. In this town Mr. Oliphant seeks his resting-place, until the summer heats drive him to the house he has raised at Daliet el Carmel, on the mountain-height which looks on the sea and the gorges leading to the Plain of Sharon.

From Mount Carmel so experienced a traveller ranges with ease the sea-coast on the one side or the mountain-ranges of Galilee on the other, and can visit now the sea-washed ruins of Athlit and Casarea Philippi, with their striking traces of Roman and Crusading times, or explore the awesome basalt valleys of the country of the Gergesenes across the waters of the Sea of Galilee. Mr. Oliphant spends his life in view of the Eastern and the Western world: at Haifa he abides with the German colonists of the Temple Society, who await in Palestine the second Advent; in his mountain retreat he dwells among the Druses. His wanderings bring him face to face with many creeds and many races—with Jews, Turks, Druses, Germans, Slavs, and Bedaween, as well as with Latin and Greek Christians, Melchites and Moslems. Modern Palestine, as Mr. Oliphant says, is growing more and more the debateable land of the great Christian Powers. Every small sect, every heresy, can find shelter under the willing arms of French or Russian Consuls; there is a constant competition between the Latin and Greek churches for the occupation of "holy places," since each fresh shrine is as useful for political as for religious purposes. On the other hand, the Turkish powers are very jealous of Frankish advances, and may or may not yield their assent to a scheme Mr. Oliphant greatly favours of building a railway from Haifa to Damascus. If the Christians are keeping their eye on Palestine, so too are the Jews and Turks, fresh colonies of whom are settling here and there and endeavouring to practise agriculture. It is interesting to hear that a party of the upper classes of Bosnia are just settling down in ancient Casarea, and that a larger immigration of these ousted landlords, who are unwilling to suffer Christian rule in Europe, is intended. The native fellaheen—probably the descendants of the tribes reduced to servitude by the conquering Israelites—are too crushed by Ottoman taxes and officials, and too impoverished by the money-lenders, to feel more than suspicious fear of strangers; while, if Mr. Oliphant is correct, the Bedawee himself has been cowed into propriety, and is by no means the free-lance the hotel-keepers of Jerusalem are prone to paint him. Mr. Oliphant declares that the high road from the sea to Jerusalem is as safe as the Broadway in New York, if not safer. Travelling constantly unarmed, Mr. Oliphant has met no serious adventures of the hair-breadth order; or if he has, he has carefully concealed them. Even the Turkish Empire, as he says, makes advance; and the Bedawee, if he has not been civilized, has been terrorized.

Of Mr. Oliphant's explorations in out-of-the-way places; of his inspection of tombs and lost synagogues; of his days among the hills of Nazareth and by the waters of Tiberias; of his stumbling on a very probable site for the scene of the slaughter of the priests of Baal on Carmel; and of the many interesting facts, antiquarian and other, which he relates, space will permit no details. The charm of the book, its value as a picture, lies in its personal every-day character. Mr. Oliphant knows as much, probably, of the theories of Biblical and other writers as to Palestine and its past as most travellers and writers; but he does not approach the subject from the conventional point of view. The present interest of a striking landscape and a living people is not smothered for him by the theories or speculations of a Dryasdust or a devotee. The traces of the past he follows up with eager pursuit; but he is concerned no less eagerly for the material and moral advance of the poor dwellers on the mountain and the plain. Palestine stirs in every member of our ancient civilization a thousand emotions, and Mr. Oliphant is sensible to no small number of them. "Haifa" makes Palestine a reality—its scenery, its monuments, its indwellers.

* "Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine." By Laurence Oliphant. (London and Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons. 1887.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRIMES BILL.

With regard to the Bill to make better Provision for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime in Ireland, which Mr. Balfour is to ask leave to introduce in the House of Commons to-night, we understand that the Government have determined to get the second reading through before the Easter holidays. With this object the House will sit, if necessary, till Thursday night of next week. Should the second reading not have been agreed to by that time, an adjournment will be made till the Tuesday following, we hear. It is probable that after the second reading has been taken the House will adjourn for a week's rest.

Mr. Parnell, as already announced, intends to meet Mr. Balfour's motion with an amendment which will indirectly raise the whole question of Home Rule. He has given notice to move that "This House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the state of Ireland." The *Standard* states that Mr. Parnell's amendment is brought forward with the knowledge and sanction of the leaders of the Opposition. The parliamentary correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—"It is patent to every one that Mr. Parnell is in waning health, and he is not likely to occupy much time in bringing forward his amendment; but several of his followers, Mr. Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for example, are preparing speeches of extraordinary length, even from their point of view."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CANNES.

The Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg will leave the Windsor Station of the South-Western Railway at ten minutes past ten o'clock to-morrow morning for Portsmouth, whence, shortly after noon, they cross in the *Victoria and Albert* to Cherbourg, where they arrive about six in the evening. The royal party subsequently travel via Paris and Marseilles to Cannes, which will be reached on Thursday afternoon. The Queen's stay at Cannes will not exceed four days, as her Majesty leaves on this day week (the 4th of April) for Aix-les-Bains, arriving there, via Marseilles, Avignon, Lyons, and Culoz, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Queen's horses and carriages have already reached Aix-les-Bains.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I hear from a very good source that an arrangement has been practically come to between the Russian Foreign Office and our own on the subject of the Afghan frontier, in accordance with which this country obtains what it wants in securing that the northern branch of the Oxus, and not the southern, should be the boundary line. The *quid pro quo* is unknown, but there is one."

RUMOURED TURKISH LOAN.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It is rumoured in official circles that the Porte entertains the idea of sounding the British Government on the question of its guarantee for a loan of £6,000,000 based on a financial combination connected with the Egyptian tribute; but that the transaction is to be kept distinct from the present political negotiations respecting Egypt. The financial troubles now pressing on the Ottoman Executive make it likely enough that the Ministers would seek relief from any combination for procuring funds. But in such matters they are too apt to forget that a constitutional Government is not free to act without the consent of Parliament."

FATAL FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.

A fire, which resulted in the loss of two lives, broke out early yesterday morning in a small house, No. 3, Well-street, Salisbury-street, Bermondsey, the occupier being a lighterman named Patrick Driscoll. The fire was discovered by Police-constable Baskett, at twenty minutes to four o'clock. He aroused the inmates, and they escaped. A few moments later it was ascertained that a little boy had been left upstairs. Thereupon Constable Baskett made his way to the bedroom through the suffocating smoke, caught the child in his arms, and regained the street in safety with his charge, who was severely burned. Another child, the brother of the one rescued by Baskett, was also badly injured, and they were both taken to Guy's Hospital; but they died during the day. Their names are Patrick and Charles Driscoll, the former being about four years of age and the latter two years.

CHARGE OF MURDER AT CREWE.

Henry Thomas Bevin, aged twenty, was apprehended at Crewe on Saturday night charged with the murder of his aunt, Sarah Griffiths, aged sixty, and with attempting to murder his cousin, Mary Jones, aged nine years. On going home from Crewe railway works on Saturday Mr. Griffiths found his wife lying dead on the hearth in the kitchen and his niece lying across her, unconscious, both with terrible wounds on the skull and on the body. A poker was found near. It had blood-stains on it and was bent. The woman and the girl had been seen out in the garden only an hour before the murder was discovered. Mrs. Griffiths's sister lives in the adjoining cottage; but she denied having heard any struggles or cries. A drawer where the deceased woman kept her money was open, and her husband says that about a sovereign which she had is missing. On Saturday evening the little girl recovered consciousness for a few minutes, and gave a description of their assailant. The police immediately arrested Bevin.

A later telegram says that a miner named William Bullock, aged forty-six, and Thomas Jackson, thirty-three, calling himself a boat-builder, were arrested at Burslem, Staffordshire, yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. The men were on tramp, and belong to West Bromwich. Blood-stains, which were declared to be recent, were found on Bullock's shirt. Three tramps were seen to leave the murdered woman's house.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Monday.—M. Goblet is fully acquainted with the intrigues in progress for his overthrow. He will probably challenge the occult opposition by demanding an unequivocal vote of confidence. The intrigue has for its object not only to overthrow the Goblet Ministry, but to get rid of General Boulanger, and will probably culminate in connection with the Supplementary Estimates demanded by the Government. M. Ferry's journey to Algeria does not save him from being regarded as one of the secret leaders of the movement, his journey being described as a ruse. An arrangement is said to have been made with M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot. The only chance of failure of the intrigue lies in the view which the Radical party may take of a movement promoted by the Opportunists, whom the Radicals dislike more than they dislike the present Ministers.

ARREST OF FATHER RYAN.

The Press Association's Limerick correspondent telegraphs:—Captain Plunkett, divisional magistrate, Mr. J. B. Irwin, stipendiary magistrate, and District-Inspector Jennings, with a force of eighty-four constables, left Limerick at three o'clock this morning, to arrest Father Ryan, of Hospital, and two other men, for contempt of court, on a warrant issued by Judge Boyd, of the Dublin Bankruptcy Court. A report from Hospital states that the arrests have been effected.

A WHALER WRECKED.—FORTY-EIGHT MEN DROWNED.

There is intelligence from Christiania, dated Thursday, that the whaler *Vardohuus*, which left Sandefjord on the previous day, was wrecked outside Mandal during the night. Only two men were saved out of her crew of about fifty.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.—ARRIVAL OF THE "DAUNTLESS."

A Queenstown telegram dated 11 A.M. to-day says:—The American schooner *Dauntless* has been sighted from Galleyhead. There is a light wind from the north-west.

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day says:—The news of the *Coronet's* victory is the absorbing topic of public interest in New York to-day, and intelligence of the arrival of the *Dauntless* is eagerly awaited. The owner of the winning yacht intends to challenge the owner of the *Dauntless* to a race back to America.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The committee appointed to consider the charges of malversation brought against the City Corporation met again to-day. Mr. Firth was recalled and examined by Mr. Bradlaugh. He said that since his last examination he had examined Messrs. Street and Co.'s advertisement account, and it included fifty-two advertisements of conferences, which he could only describe as bogus conferences. One of these conferences took place on the 13th of May, 1884. On that occasion thirteen men were brought from the other side of the river to the Montpelier tavern, at Kensington, where a meeting was held under the auspices of Messrs. Kelly and Peters, and resolutions were passed against Sir William Harcourt's London Government Bill. Those men, after partaking of refreshments, went home, and the *City Press* reported the meeting fully as a meeting of representative working men. There were forty-five such conferences with reference to the charter for Greenwich, forty-eight advertisements for Woolwich charter, and a large number relating to charters for Westminster, Lambeth, and Southwark.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The March session of the Central Criminal Court was commenced this morning at the Old Bailey. The calendar contained the names of 100 prisoners, of whom 7 remained over from last session. Three of the charges were for assaults upon girls, 2 for arson, 3 for concealment of bankrupt goods, 12 for burglary, 2 for church-breaking, 11 for passing bad coins, 3 for conspiracy, one for embezzlement, one for shooting, 4 for horse-stealing, 5 for housebreaking, 17 for larceny, 2 for letter-stealing, 2 for libel, one for manslaughter, 6 for misdemeanour, one for murder, 3 for perjury, one for administering poison, 4 for receiving stolen goods, 6 for robbery with violence, and 3 for wounding.

In charging the grand jury the Recorder observed that one of the most serious case was the charge against William Currell of killing the young woman, Lydia Green, with whom he had been keeping company for the last twelve years. There could be no doubt that there should be a true bill in this case.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS IRISH TENANTS.

Strong efforts will be made in the interval before the resumption of the evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurren estate to effect a settlement with the tenants against whom decrees have been obtained, including those already evicted. The landlord has signified his intention of taking whatever rent, without costs, the tenants can afford, and allowing ample time for the payment of the balance. In the event of this offer not being accepted, the remaining evictions will be carried out.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

At Brighton to-day a charge of drunkenness and assault was preferred against Captain Ernest Tarleton. It was stated that on Saturday the defendant, while drunk, entered a large drapery establishment, stating that he wanted to see one of the young ladies. He was asked to leave; but instead of doing so he assaulted an assistant. It was stated by a medical man that the defendant received a sunstroke while on foreign service. He was remanded.

MACHINERY ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred this morning to Mr. Samuel Morton, manager of the Moss-end Iron and Steel Works, Bellshill. Mr. Morton was superintending the cutting of some steel plates at the large shears, when by some means his foot was caught in the machinery, and before the engine could be stopped the foot was severed from the leg.

THE BOW SHOOTING CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR LIBEL.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day, in the case of Sarah Matilda Snellcock, who was committed for trial upon a charge of libelling Henry Walker, Mr. C. F. Gill, who was instructed by the East London Waterworks Company to defend, said the charge would reveal an extraordinary course of proceedings. The prosecutor in this case had formerly been in the service of the company he (counsel) represented, and as such it was his duty to visit the houses of customers. In the course of these visits he made the acquaintance of the defendant's daughter, and after keeping company with her for some time he seemed to have taken her to a registrar's office and given notice of marriage. He gave an entirely wrong description of himself; but on the strength of this promise of marriage he seduced the daughter. The prosecutor appeared to have boasted among his friends of his amours at the houses of the customers he visited in the course of his duty. The mother of the girl—the defendant in this case—wrote to the company telling them of the prisoner's conduct in regard to her daughter, and also expressing her opinion that a man of his character ought not to have facilities for introducing himself into the houses of their customers. As a result of the letter, the defendant and the prosecutor appeared before the board of directors, where she repeated her charge. In reply to questions, the prosecutor admitted that he was a married man, but said he was on the point of being divorced from his wife. He was called upon for evidence as to this, but failed to produce it, and was finally suspended by the company from further duty. Then he brought this charge, and last sessions when the case should have been tried he (Mr. Gill) was consulted. He felt that it was a case in which justification should be pleaded, and he accordingly obtained an adjournment for the purpose. He (Mr. Gill) could not comment too strongly upon the impudence of the prosecutor in making a charge of this kind when he had himself been guilty of such base conduct. On Thursday or Friday last this man was at the Albert-buildings, Old Ford-road, where he was visited by a woman named Mechaux, a married woman. Cries of "Murder!" were heard coming from his room; and some persons making their way to his room found him suffering from a pistol-shot wound. He at that time said the woman had shot him, and also that he had thrown her clothes through the window into the yard below in order to prevent her making her escape. The woman was only partially dressed, and her clothes had been thrown through the window. She was now under remand on the charge of shooting him, although he now declined to charge her. The woman appeared to have been in the habit of visiting the prosecutor, who represented her as his sister. The prosecutor was in a hospital, and under these circumstances it was for the court to say what course should be pursued. The Recorder said it was quite certain that, under the circumstances, they could not go on with the case, and he would postpone the trial until next sessions.

THE PARIS MURDERS.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—The Pranzini case has now assumed a fresh phase, the woman Sabatier having confessed that Pranzini did not sleep at her house on the night of the crime. Pranzini, on being informed of her declaration, merely replied, "I had nothing to do with this affair."

TWO PLATELAYERS KILLED.

Two platelayers, named Lyon and Whittier, were caught by an express train on the Liverpool and Southport Railway to-day, and cut to pieces.

FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT HARVEY.

The remains of the late Sir Robert Harvey, of Langley Park, were to-day buried in the family vault in the parish church, Langley. The Queen was represented by Sir John Cowell, the Prince of Wales by Colonel the Honourable W. Carington, and Prince and Princess Christian by the Honourable C. Elliott.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN ON STATE-DIRECTED COLONIZATION.

Lord Brabazon has received a letter from Sir Theodore Martin on State-directed colonization, in which the writer expresses sympathy with the movement for securing State aid to promote emigration, and says:—

Why should not the Government pledge the national credit to help those who are ready to help themselves, and only want a little aid from their fellow-citizens to go out to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, and make our possessions truly that "Greater Britain" which they are so often called? The welfare of the people, which should be the first thought of Governments and legislators, ought long since, in my humble opinion, to have silenced the strife of parties and made us all combine in trying to find a remedy for a state of things which is due in a great measure to the enormous prosperity we enjoyed for so many years, drawing population into our towns and stimulating early marriages, without a thought of what was to happen when we had taught our nations our arts, and they were to compete with us, not only abroad, but at home, and in all our colonies and dependencies. It will be hard to recover the lost time. All the more necessary for those who have a stake in the country and a love for their fellowmen to assist such an association as yours in moving the Government to take this imperial question in hand, as a vital matter of practical politics.

GREAT FOOT-RACE IN AUSTRALIA.

A *Sporting Life* telegram announces that the first of a series of three races, distances 1,000, 1,250, and 1,500 yards, for £400, between L. E. Myers, middle-distance champion of the world, and W. G. George, one-mile and ten-miles champion of the world, was decided at Sydney on Saturday last, in the presence of a large company. The distance was 1,000 yards, and Myers won easily by six yards. Time, 2 min. 19 sec.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The demand for money in the open market is fair, and short loans are quoted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the rate of discount being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets show a rather quiet tendency, dealers being principally occupied with the Settlement. Consols are without change from the prices of the morning. American Securities are firm on the receipt of better prices from New York and the easier contangos. English Railways are easier on balance in spite of somewhat lighter rates for carrying over. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are firm, the favourable traffic return of Thursday last still helping the market, together with the expectation of a satisfactory return for

the present week. Mexican Railway stocks are quiet, and Foreign Securities dull, fresh business being held over until the completion of the Settlement. Rates in this department are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. easier than last time.

The following are the changes as compared with Saturday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (April) are unchanged at $101\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 , Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted $100\frac{3}{4}$ to 101 , and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. $88\frac{1}{4}$ to $89\frac{1}{4}$.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$, Great Eastern $\frac{1}{2}$, Great Western $\frac{1}{4}$, North-Western $\frac{1}{4}$, Metropolitan $\frac{1}{4}$, Midland $\frac{1}{4}$, and North British $\frac{1}{4}$; but Chatham Ordinary has risen $\frac{1}{4}$, and Sheffield A $\frac{1}{4}$. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has risen $\frac{1}{4}$, the First Preference stock $\frac{1}{4}$, the Second $\frac{1}{4}$, the Third $\frac{1}{4}$, the Guaranteed $\frac{1}{4}$, and Canadian Pacific shares $\frac{1}{4}$; but Mexican Ordinary has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Brazilian of 1871 has fallen $\frac{1}{2}$, Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{4}$, Mexican of 1864 $\frac{1}{4}$, Portuguese Three per Cents. $\frac{1}{4}$, Russian of 1873 $\frac{1}{4}$, Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16; but Greek Five per Cents. of 1881 and 1884 have risen $\frac{1}{4}$, and Peruvian of 1870 and 1872 $\frac{1}{4}$.

In American Securities, Central Pacific shares have risen $\frac{1}{4}$, Milwaukee $\frac{1}{4}$, Denver $\frac{1}{4}$, Lake Shore $\frac{1}{4}$, Louisville $\frac{1}{4}$, New York Central $\frac{1}{2}$, Erie $\frac{1}{4}$, Ontario $\frac{1}{4}$, Ohio $\frac{1}{4}$, Union Pacific $\frac{1}{4}$, and Wabash Preference $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5s. 32d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5s. 4d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 1s. 7d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 4d.

The following are some of the rates of continuation current to-day at the Settlement:—Great Eastern 1-16 to 3-1, Great Western 3-16 to 5-16, London and Brighton A 3-16 to 5-16, London, Chatham, and Dover Ordinary 1s. to 1s. 6d., London and North-Western 5-16 to 7-16, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln A 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$, Metropolitan District 1-16 to 3-16, Midland $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, North British 3-16 to 5-16, North-Eastern $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, South-Eastern Deferred 3-16 to 5-16, Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1s. 3d., the First Preference stock 3-16 to 5-16, the Second 3-16 to 5-16, the Third 2s. to 2s. 6d., the Guaranteed 3-16 to 5-16, Mexican Ordinary 3-16 to 5-16, the Eight per Cent. First Preference $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, the Six per Cent. Second 3-16 to 5-16, Egyptian Four per Cent. Unified 2 to 4 per cent., the Five per Cent. Preference 1 to 3 per cent., the Daira Sanieh 3 to 5 per cent., Mexican Old Three per Cents. 3 to 5, Peruvian Six per Cents. of 1870 4 to 6, the Five per Cents. of 1872 4 to 6, Russian Five per Cents. of 1873 1-16 back to 1-16 con., Spanish Four per Cents. 2 to 4, Uruguay Unified Five per Cents. of 1883 $\frac{1}{4}$ back to even.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101 1/2	102
Ditto Account (April)	101 1/2	102
Reduced Three per Cents	100 3/4	101
New Three per Cents	100 3/4	101
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88 1/4	89 1/4
India Stock Four per Cent.	101 1/4	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	71 3/4
Bank of England Stock	293	295 xd
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	99
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1891-1915	99	100
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	106	108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds	111 1/4	111 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 1/2	130 3/4
Virginia Funded Bonds	56 1/4	57 1/4
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47 1/4	47 3/4
Central Pacific Shares	38 1/2	38 3/4
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92 1/2	92 3/4
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	29 1/2	29 3/4
Illinois Shares	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 1/2	97 3/4
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	66 1/2	67
New York Central Shares	115	115 1/2
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34 1/2	34 3/4
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	74	75
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 1/2	102
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18 1/2	18 3/4
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	29 1/2	29 3/4
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	19 1/2	19 3/4
Pennsylvania Shares	59 1/2	59 3/4
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19 1/2	20
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105 1/2	106
Union Pacific Shares	59 1/2	60
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 1/2	30 3/4

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	98 1/4	99 1/4
Great Eastern	68 1/4	68 3/4
Great Northern Ordinary	111 1/2	112 1/2
Ditto A	102 1/2	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	121
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	24 1/2	24 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	101 1/2	101
London and North-Western	163 1/2	164
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	75
Ditto A	43 1/2	43 3/4
Metropolitan	111 1/2	112
Metropolitan District	41 1/2	42
Midland	124 1/2	124 3/4
North British	101	101 1/2
North-Eastern	154 1/2	154 3/4
North Staffordshire	93 1/2	94 1/2
South-Eastern Ordinary	129	131
Ditto Deferred	110	110 1/2
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14 1/2	14 3/4
Ditto First Preference Stock	80 1/2	80 3/4
Ditto Second Preference Stock	67	67 1/2
Ditto Third Preference Stock	36 1/2	37 1/2
Ditto Guaranteed	78 1/2	78 3/4
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	62	62 1/2
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	120	120 1/2
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref.	83 1/2	83 3/4
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	124	126

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2 1/2	3
Hudson's Bay	22 1/2	23 1/2
National Discount	10 1/2	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	61	63
Royal Mail Steam	36	38
Suez Canal	80 1/2	81

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	74	75
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	89	91
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	64	66
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	100	101
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98 1/2	99 1/2
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	100
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	107	109
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	69	70
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	62 1/2	63 1/2
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98	98 1/2
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	72 1/2	72 3/4
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	94	95
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	107 1/2	108 1/2
Greek Five per Cent. of 1881	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	62 1/2	63 1/2
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	61 1/2	62 1/2
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	79 1/2	79 3/4
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96	96 1/2
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28	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	16 1/2
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13 1/2	14
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54 1/2	54 3/4
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	91	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	95
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	93 1/2	93 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875	88	90
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort.	99	101
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort.	99	101
Spanish Four per Cent.	64 1/2	64 3/4
Ditto Two per Cent.	46	47
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	14	106
Turkish Six per Cent. Group I	22	23
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13 1/2
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. " 384	13 1/2	13 3/4
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 1/2	55 3/4

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 1/2	19 1/2
Colonial	34	36
Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2
Imperial Ottoman	10	10 1/2
London and County	8 1/2	8 3/4
London and Westminster	64	65
London Joint Stock	36 1/2	37 1/2
National Provincial (42 paid)	50	51
Union of London	35 1/2	37 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	24	25
Indian Consolidated	8 1/2	8 3/4
Mason and Barry	8 1/2	8 3/4
Montana	8 1/2	8 3/4
Mysore Gold	6 1/2	6 3/4
Oreogum Gold	73-16	15-16
Richmond Consolidated	4 1/2	4 3/4
Rio Tinto	10 1/2	11
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	34 1/2
Brazilian Submarine	10 1/2	11
Consolidated Telephone	8 1/2	9
Direct United States	8 1/2	9
Eastern	10 1/2	10 3/4
Eastern Extension	11 1/2	12 1/2
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	7 1/2

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 1/2	10 3/4
Glasgow	12 1/2	13 1/2
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10 1/2	11 1/2
London	19 1/2	20 1/2
London Street	19 1/2	20 1/2
North Metropolitan	20 1/2	21 1/2

THE CZAR AND THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the Czar has made the following reply to the loyal address recently forwarded to his Majesty by the students of St. Petersburg University:—"I thank the University, and hope that it will prove its devotion by deeds and not merely on paper, and will endeavour to efface the grave impression which the part taken by the students in a criminal design has made upon every one. May God bless the University and guide it aright."

THE ANARCHIST TRIAL IN VIENNA.—SENTENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, March 28.—Judgment has been delivered in the trial of the Anarchists charged with having conspired in October last to burn down Vienna from one end to the other. Thirteen of the accused were sentenced to terms of hard labour varying from one to twenty years, while one was acquitted.

THE AGITATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Intelligence received at Bombay through a native source states that, in consequence of authentic news received from the Governor of Herat that the Governor of Turkestan had ordered Iskander Khan, with a force of 12,000 men, to take Herat by surprise, the Ameer has ordered 10,000 troops to be held in readiness to reinforce the Herat garrison in the event of their services being required. Sayad Amir Sultan, the father-in-law of Mir Batcha, late chief of Kohistan, has been beheaded by order of the Ameer for treason in having corresponded with Ayoub Khan. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

Although a week has passed since the Nauroz festival, nothing has been heard of the threatened revival of the Ghilzai insurrection. It is, therefore, possible that the necessity for the harvest operations may postpone the rising. This is, however, very doubtful, and all accounts agree that the situation is a precarious one. It is stated that many Ghilzais who have been trading in Peshawur for some months have suddenly left for their own country, and beyond doubt there is a feeling of restless activity and excitement among the tribe. The Ameer's exactions continue to be the cause of general complaints, and he is said to be thoroughly unpopular. Many persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect hold that if the Ghilzais rise and meet with any success the revolt will spread throughout the country and speedily bring about the Ameer's complete overthrow.

THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

Some further details are published concerning the illness of the Duchess of Cumberland. As already reported, the Duchess suffered considerably from overdoses of salicine, administered to relieve rheumatic pains. She also suffered from anæmia, and these combined causes, producing profound nervous depression and sleeplessness, ended by occasioning a sort of delirium. According to the *Vienna Tagblatt*, the Duchess in her snatches of sleep had horrible dreams.

On Monday she dreamt that her youngest child, Prince Christian, was lying ill of the same disease which lately carried off a young Prince of Wurtemberg. She started from her bed, rushed crying to the room of one of her ladies, and could not be calmed. A few hours later Dr. Braun advised her removal to Professor Leidersdorf's house. The Duchess herself, however, did not know where she was going, and it appears that at this moment she still believes that she is residing at large in a village. The Duke is not allowed to see her; but telegrams giving bulletins of the patient's health are sent twice a day from Döbling to Penzing. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland dined at the British Embassy on the 10th inst., and her Royal Highness was then in good spirits, though she spoke of still feeling the effects of the severe attack of rheumatic fever which she had had in the winter. Last Friday week Sir Augustus Paget met the Duke of Cumberland at a party, and the Duke then said that the Duchess's condition did not cause him the least anxiety. He added that he saw no reason for calling in special medical advice, as he had full confidence in Dr. Braun. At that time the Duke and Duchess had but lately removed to Penzing, near Vienna, from their habitual residence at Gmünden. The Duchess was always longing to return to Denmark, and talked constantly of the scenes in which her childhood had been spent, confessing herself to be quite home-sick. It was hoped that a few months' residence in the neighbourhood of Vienna would be a welcome change to her after the comparative dullness of Gmünden; and such it proved to be at first. A few days before the settling at Penzing were spent by the Duke and Duchess at the Imperial Hotel in Vienna; and during that time the Duchess, who is passionately fond of music, attended several musical parties and appeared to be enjoying herself.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE AND THE CLEVELAND LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The following letter from Sir Joseph Pease, Bart., M.P., has been received by the Secretary of the Cleveland Liberal Association:—

24, Kensington Palace-gardens, March 25, 1887.
My Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you for your letter of the 23rd, kindly enclosing me the minute of the Council of the Cleveland Liberal Association of the same date. The feeling of those with whom I have so long worked for the Liberal cause in Cleveland seems to have been so kind and unanimous in asking me to reconsider the step which I had taken, that I have come at once to the conclusion to accept the invitation so cordially made, and to place my humble services at the disposal of the association. In doing so I would only repeat my great desire that the association may again have the active services in their executive of those who only on one point are unable to agree with the views held by the majority of its members.—Believe me to be, yours faithfully,
J. W. PEASE.

WYKEHAMIST COMMEMORATION AT WINCHESTER.

From 700 to 800 Wykehamists assembled on Saturday to take part in the five hundredth anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Winchester College. Luncheon was served in the County Hall, the assembly comprising about 1,000 persons. The Warden of Winchester presided. Reciprocal toasts of the sister-colleges were given and responded to; the Bishop of Winchester proposing that of "Omnibus Wiccamicis," and Lord Selborne that of "Stet Fortuna Domus." The latter spoke of the wonderful outgrowth of Wykeham's work in founding these colleges, remarking that imagination failed to represent the full effect of their influence upon the life and history of England. Later in the afternoon there was an assault-at-arms at the college gymnasium, and in the evening the celebration was closed with an organ recital in the school-room.

THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY.

To-day being the third anniversary of the death of the Duke of Albany, the Queen, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and other members of the royal family visited the tomb of the late Duke in the Memorial Chapel, Windsor Castle, and placed wreaths around the sarcophagus.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin says:—The Emperor, who rose for a short time yesterday, passed a good night, sleeping with but few interruptions, and is announced this morning to be materially better.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN CHINA.

The steamer *Belgie*, which has arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan, brings news of a tragedy at His-ips-shib, near Hankow, China. Three hundred tramps had appeared in the village, and the inhabitants, greatly irritated by their presence, inveigled the whole of them into a temple, and during the night set fire to the edifice. Only forty of the tramps escaped, the remainder being burned to death.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "SCOTIA."

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that the remainder of the *Scotia's* passengers who remained on board after the vessel struck reached Castle Garden to-day. These people, who are chiefly Italian emigrants, were landed in a state of great exhaustion, owing to the privations which they had experienced, and food had to be distributed among them immediately on their arrival.

SUICIDES NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

At Sparkbrook, a suburb of Birmingham, a young married woman named Mason had her first child born blind. This preyed upon her mind, and during the absence of the nurse she left her bed and drowned herself in the adjoining canal. Her father on hearing the news rushed out and drowned himself at the same spot.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN LAMBETH.

There was an extraordinary scene in several thoroughfares in South London last night. It appears that a costermonger, known as "Young Murray," had made a wager that he would wheel his barrow from Tower-street, Westminster-road, to the grand-stand on Epsom Downs and back again in six hours. About seven o'clock in the evening several hundreds of persons began to assemble along the Clapham and Kennington roads to witness his return. The crowd rapidly increased in size, and in consequence it became necessary for the police to send out a large extra force. When Murray did arrive (half an hour late) he was followed by thousands of persons, amongst whom the greatest excitement prevailed.

IRISH TRIBE NAMES.

Captain Stack writes to us as follows from Sunderland:—May I, with reference to "O.G.'s" interesting article in your impression of the 24th inst., venture, on my own behalf and that of several others of our family, to disclaim being included in the category of Englishmen who have "lapsed into enemies of the country from which they sprang." Both in Ireland and in England, and, I may add, in India, where they have served their Queen, members of the family of the Stacks of Kerry can be found loyal to the backbone, ready to take their part in the defence of their Queen and firm adherents of the union of the sister-countries Great Britain and Ireland.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened active with a good demand. Probable sales 10,000 or 12,000 bales. Prices on the spot are strong. Futures are strong, and have risen three points. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—March, 32-64d.; May-June, 34-64d.; August-September, 38-64d.

THE WEATHER.

The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the south of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect north-westerly winds, strong, squally; some showers, with bright intervals.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.18. The reading on Saturday was 30.16.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Charing-cross Station at 4.30 this morning by special train from Dover on his return from Berlin and Brussels.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived in London last evening from the Continent, after an absence of nearly two months.

Baron de Stern has promised to contribute, through the Lord Mayor's Fund, a sum of £1,000 for the purposes exclusively of the Imperial Institute.

Mr. Hiley Overton, a relative of the present incumbent of Epworth, Lincolnshire, has had a fortune of £22,000 bequeathed him by an aunt, lately deceased. Mr. Overton, who worked as a foundryman during last winter, had previously received £26,000 in bequests.

Admiral Jonas A. Abbott died on Thursday last aged eighty years. He entered the navy in 1819 as a cadet.

Mrs. Tulloch, widow of the late Principal Tulloch, died at St. Andrew's yesterday morning after a short illness.

The Reverend William Lucas Collins, whose name is so well known as the editor of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" and the author of "Etoniana" and of "Our Public Schools," died at the close of last week at Lowick Rectory, near Thrapstone, Northamptonshire.

It is in contemplation at the War Office to enlarge the proportions of the Queen's volunteer review in London on the 2nd of July, so as to include many regiments from all parts of England.

The Grosvenor Gallery was open to ticket-holders yesterday for two and a half hours. 1,248 visitors passed the turnstiles.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., will preside at the eleventh annual meeting of the Bethnal Green Free Library on the 26th of April.

Up to the 22nd of March 1,069 petitions, bearing 101,700 signatures, had been presented to the House of Commons praying for the discontinuance of the Sunday postal delivery.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—It is announced that the Sanderson Steel Works, near Syracuse, owned by Messrs. Sanderson, of Sheffield, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 220,000 dols.

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.—(Advrt.)"

CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.—ARREST OF OFFICIALS.

The rumours current during the last few days of the existence of a conspiracy against the reigning dynasty in Spain have received confirmation by the arrest of several persons at Madrid and elsewhere. The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing last night, says:—

During last night judges' warrants were issued for the arrest of several persons suspected of conspiring against the existing Government. The detective officers proceeded to the houses indicated, and seized a number of letters and documents, and conveyed the prisoners to the prefecture. They were afterwards taken to prison separately in cabs, with an escort of mounted police. Among the prisoners are the head armourer of the royal palace, a relative of a Ministerial deputy, and a discharged detective. About the same time, in several provinces, especially in Barcelona and Valencia, similar arrests were made by the civil authorities, acting under instructions from the Home Office, which had obtained important information of the conspiracy. Some documents and seditious proclamations which had been printed clandestinely have also been seized in the country. Great precautions have been taken in the Madrid garrison and also in the provinces. All the morning papers are very guarded and reticent in their accounts of last night's arrests. In military circles I hear that the Government was aware of the renewal of the periodical Zorillist revolutionary intrigues in the towns and in the army; but military conspirators are not easy to detect. Official telegrams this evening report that perfect tranquillity prevails in the provinces.

A FARMER'S SON SHOT BY MOONLIGHTERS.

Intelligence reached Limerick on Saturday night that a farmer's son named Daniel Begley, residing at Caherlevoy, near Mount Collins, in the west of the county, was fired at on Friday night, in his house, by a number of disguised men and dangerously wounded. It appears that Begley was driving home from Newcastle West with some friends, and when about half the journey had been accomplished, a little before nine o'clock, they were accosted by a party of Moonlighters who had been lying in ambush in a ditch. The driver of the car was challenged by a party of men armed with guns and revolvers and wearing crape masks. Begley was singled out, and one of the Moonlighters fired a revolver at him, the bullet taking effect and lodging in the man's left side, near the hip. Some other shots were fired by the marauders, who then ran away. Medical attendance was procured, but the doctor could not extract the bullet, which remains in Begley's side. The wound is not likely to prove fatal. Subsequently two men were arrested by the police on the charge of being concerned in the outrage; but Begley failed to identify them, and they were released from custody. It is said that the wounded man had given offence by driving police to evictions; while another account states that the attempted murder was the result of some dispute about land in which his father was concerned.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE NEAR CHATHAM.

Early on Saturday morning one of the sentries over the powder-magazines at Upnor Castle, on the Medway, wounded a man who, it is stated, approached him in a suspicious manner without replying to his challenge. An alarm was raised and the guard turned out, when it was discovered that the injured man was a night-watchman named Clarke. He received a severe bayonet-wound, and is now in hospital. A military court of inquiry has decided that the sentry was perfectly justified in the action he took. Clarke describes the attack upon himself as a deliberate and cowardly one. Yesterday he informed a visitor who called to see him at the hospital that on Friday night he went on duty as night-watchman as usual at one o'clock, and at four o'clock he left the watch-house to commence a fresh round. He added:—

I passed No. 1 sentry, giving him the countersign correctly. When I reached No. 2 sentry, the latter challenged me three times. I replied, "A friend, watchman," when without more ado he brought his rifle down to the charge and prodded me in the groin, knocking me down. Thinking he was going to finish me, I yelled out at the top of my voice, "I'm the watchman, I'm the watchman," at the same time calling out the countersign three or four times. Meanwhile, the sentry was dancing round me, throwing his arms about and behaving like a madman. After about five minutes he cooled down and seemed quite upset by fright. He then said, "Who are you, and what do you want with that great stick?" I replied, "I am the watchman, and am supposed to carry a stick." He then asked, "Have I hurt you much?" and "What can I do?" I begged him to send for the sergeant of the guard to take me away, as I could feel blood trickling down my legs and I was getting faint. He then called to the next sentry, and presently the sergeant arrived and sent for the other watchman. With assistance I was removed to the Castle. Alger was an entire stranger to me. The only cause I can suggest for his sticking me is that he had only just come on duty at four o'clock, was perhaps not thoroughly awake, and, seeing me suddenly, he got a start and lost his head.

DEATH OF LADY STRANGFORD.

We regret to announce the death of Viscountess Strangford, on the 24th inst., on board the steamship *Lusitania*, in the Mediterranean. She was on her way to Port Said for the purpose of organizing and opening the new hospital for British seamen which is being erected there by subscription. At the time of her departure she was in very delicate health, but hoped that the sea voyage would benefit her. It appears, however, from the telegram received from Naples, that she was taken ill on the 21st, and died on the 24th of cerebral apoplexy.

Lady Strangford was the youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S. He died in 1857, and shortly afterwards she and her sister began their travels in the East, which extended over some years and are described in "Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines," a work in two volumes published in 1860, which at once obtained immense popularity, and has passed through several editions. It was this work which led to her acquaintance with Percy, eighth and last Viscount Strangford, the eminent Orientalist and philologist, and in 1862 their marriage took place. His death in 1869 inflicted a great blow on her, and for some years she remained secluded from society, and devoted herself to philanthropic works. Among other things she took a deep interest in hospital nursing, and went through a course of training in one of the principal London hospitals in order to obtain a practical knowledge of the subject. The society called the National Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor owes its origin to her exertions. Perhaps the most popular and notable of all the undertakings with which Lady Strangford was connected was the fund raised by her for the relief of the Bulgarian peasants at the time of the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876. Nearly £30,000 was collected. The hardships and anxieties incident to this undertaking told severely on her health, but her untiring energy and devotion carried her through. In 1877 Lady Strangford founded a fund for the relief of Turkish sick and wounded in the war between Turkey and Russia. This fund also, which amounted to several thousand pounds, was expended under her personal supervision, and was the means of alleviating much misery. In order to save the wounded from the delay and suffering of removal, she went, with her staff of nurses, to the front, and there opened and maintained her hospitals. It was in the course of this war that Lady Strangford was taken prisoner by the Russians, and underwent hardships from which she never fully recovered. The next important work undertaken by Lady Strangford was in 1882, when, at the request of the St. John Ambulance Association, she proceeded to Cairo and established and opened the Victoria Hospital for the reception and relief of the sick and wounded. This hospital obtained the warm admiration of the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, Lord Wolseley, Lord Dufferin, and others, and in it were received

and nursed many English officers and soldiers who owe their lives to the tender care and skilful nursing there obtained. Her Majesty took a deep interest in this hospital, and lent her name and subscribed to it, and, on Lady Strangford's return to England, gave her a private interview, and shortly afterwards conferred on her the distinction of the Red Cross, then recently instituted. Lately, Lady Strangford has devoted most of her time and energies to the subject of emigration, in which she co-operated with Mrs. E. L. Blanchard. By them the Women's Emigration Society was established (Dorset-street, Portman-square) in 1882, and great numbers of persons have been sent out to the colonies or furnished with necessary information and assistance by that association. In conjunction with all these absorbing occupations she found more or less time for society, and was intimate with many of the most distinguished scientific, literary, and political characters of the day. She was deeply interested in philology and geography, for which she founded and endowed a prize at Harrow in memory of her husband. For some weeks past her health seemed seriously affected by overwork, and she felt by no means fit for the work she had undertaken at Port Said; but she had promised to go, and desired earnestly to assist in a work entirely after her own heart, and thus her life of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty has been brought to a characteristic ending. Lady Strangford leaves no issue.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney says:—The worst fears have been realized concerning the fate of the miners who were entombed in the Bulli Colliery by the explosion on Wednesday last, none of the eighty-five men having been rescued alive. All the bodies have now been recovered.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

A strong movement is on foot (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says) to turn out the Goblet Cabinet. The only question seems to be whether they shall be dismissed before or after Easter. The next Administration will, it is thought, include M. de Freycinet, M. Ribot, and, of course, General Boulanger. The financial plan of M. Dauphin will, it is believed, be the pretext. The *République Française* refuses to grant the Government further credit, and urges the Chamber to decline to grant a supplementary vote on account to so incapable an Administration.

LAND NATIONALIZATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Honourable Sir Robert Stout, the Premier of New Zealand (a Wellington telegram says) recently delivered speeches at Marton and Waipawa, in which he advocated the principle of the nationalization of land, and announced that measures would be introduced to enable the State to resume possession when necessary. The Premier favoured partial protection, and spoke in support of representation on the basis of population. He also urged retrenchment and reform in the Civil Service.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

At Walsall, on Saturday afternoon, during the match between Walsall Swifts and Wednesbury Old Athletics football teams, J. Heath, of the latter, and H. Proffitt, of the former, came into collision. Heath, on being examined by a surgeon, was found to have sustained a fracture of the right leg, and he was accordingly removed to a hospital. During a football match at Swindon, on Saturday, between the Reading and Swindon Town Clubs, a member of the former association, named Albert Fry, had his collar-bone fractured badly.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN THE STRAND.

A building in Fountain-court, Strand, known as the Occidental Tavern, which was in course of demolition, suddenly collapsed on Saturday afternoon. A constable had noticed in the morning that the building was giving way, and he reported the matter to his superiors, the necessary precautions being taken. The fabric carried with it to the ground the scaffolding which had been used to facilitate the demolition of the block. The greater part of the debris fell into Herbert-passage opposite, and some neighbouring premises narrowly escaped serious damage. The building, which was upwards of two hundred and eighty years old, was being pulled down to make way for a new theatre.

A FRENCH POISONING CASE.

A species of rustic Lucretia Borgia, named Bluchet, who lived at Briennon, a small town in the department of Yonne, has (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) just been condemned to hard labour for life on a charge of having poisoned her husband and a lodger in her house. The woman having exhibited a weakness for the company of a barber, was remonstrated with by her husband. The lodge, an elderly man named Forgest, also ventured to point out to her the wickedness of her ways, and thenceforward became a mark for her revenge. Bluchet resolved to put the two men out of the way, and began with her husband, by putting doses of arsenic in his soup. She treated Forgest in the same fashion, and, after the lapse of a few days, the old man sickened and died. The husband succumbed six days afterwards, and, as happens very often in French rural districts, even in the present epoch of civilization, the bodies were buried without inquests being held. The unseemly haste, however, which the murderer displayed in endeavouring to induce the barber to marry her immediately after her husband's death aroused the suspicions of her rural neighbours, who lost no time in communicating with the police. Bluchet was then arrested; the bodies of her victims were disinterred, and the murder was out. She had used enough arsenic in the accomplishment of her purpose to poison half a dozen men. During the trial she made the most shameful allegations against her victims, and denied her guilt in the most barefaced manner. The jury, in finding extenuating circumstances, showed their readiness, like most of their colleagues, both in Paris and in the provinces, to make things easy for criminals, who are growing bolder every day.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday the first spring flower-show took place at the Crystal Palace, and attracted a large number of visitors. Considering the trying character of the season, the display was one of remarkable excellence. A large amount of admiration was won by the roses of Messrs. Paul, the hyacinths shown by Mr. H. R. Wright and Messrs. Williams and Son, the cinerarias of Mr. T. J. Woodside, and the lilies of the valley of Messrs. Williams. For greenhouse azaleas Mr. R. Wells took the first award, and for stove and greenhouse plants Mr. H. James. Messrs. Laing and Co. exhibited fine groups of orchids, and Messrs. Ramsay a striking collection of daffodils, cyclamens, and hyacinths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CLARKE'S World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of Chemists everywhere.

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

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A "sensation" has been created in Paris by the publication of a conversation between M. Flourens and the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*. M. Flourens said:—"I entered the Ministry with the full conviction that the key of European policy was in St. Petersburg. As long as Russia is with us war with Germany is impossible. I mean to say that Germany will not resolve to go to war with us." The Russian journalist having asked if he had known the decision of Russia when he took office, his Excellency replied:—

No, matters were gradually cleared up; but it would be a great disadvantage for Russia to find Germany growing stronger at our expense, and then in case of war between the three Powers, it is Germany that runs the greatest risk. France and Russia are old and resisting States. Supposing Russia were beaten by Germany, she would of course feel it acutely; but yet Russia would remain what she is. The case is the same as regards France. France has suffered dreadful calamities, and yet she has always recovered from her disasters and resumed her place among the Great Powers. Germany, on the contrary, in the event of being defeated, runs the risk of losing that which she most cherishes—her unity: the disorganization of a body which has not yet had time to solidify. That is the reason why, under these circumstances, Germany ought to live peaceably and on good terms with Russia and ourselves. Russia has intervened in our behalf at a perilous moment. Well, is it to be supposed that we should fold our arms and look on if she in her turn were to be endangered? That would never be. It may be asked, What then is the meaning of the Austro-German alliance with Italy? Italy is, above all, a naval Power. By uniting with England she might become a powerful Mediterranean State; but what could Germany, or even Austria give her? What would she have to gain by joining in a war against us? She cannot injure us in any way. The Alps protect us by land, and at sea we are stronger than she is; and her participation in a war might serve us, as it might give us a pretext for demanding a territorial compensation. As to Spain, she will ally herself neither with us, with Germany, nor any other Power. As regards the East, and Bulgaria in particular, I believe the danger in that direction to be more apparent than real. In one way or another the Regency will disappear in two or three weeks, in my opinion. I am even persuaded that Russia will find it unnecessary to occupy Bulgaria to bring about that result.

In reply to a further question, M. Flourens is alleged to have favoured his interviewer with his views respecting England. He did not anticipate complications in that quarter; and added:—

Sooner or later the English will have to leave Egypt. The idea that the English can appropriate Egypt is a childish idea. England is only a naval Power, and can have no other pretension. Look at her situation in India; what has she gained out there? Her colony entails great outlay upon her, and she has in prospect a rebellion of the natives and a conflict with so powerful a Continental State as Russia. Her position in Egypt is the same. What is there to prevent Mahmoud Pasha (*sic*) driving the English into the sea? It is not the few thousand soldiers of the corps of occupation that could be capable of offering a serious resistance. No; the English cannot dream of Continental conquests. They have understood that much, and their only desire is to get away and return home with honour.

The Havas Agency has declared this conversation incorrect; but (the *Times*' correspondent says) I have good reason for knowing the value of such denials, which M. Flourens began to utter immediately on taking office. The Russian correspondent may have used a few inaccurate expressions, but his newspaper is of too high standing for any correspondent of it to invent conversations.

REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN BULGARIA.

A despatch received in Vienna from Bucharest announces a rumour that disturbances have broken out at Plevna, Widdin, and Kaprivistira. It is also reported that the Turkish and Roumanian Governments have cautioned the Regency that armed bands were being organized at Reni for an incursion into Bulgaria. Bendereff and Grueff are not directing this particular movement, for they have gone to Moscow to get fresh supplies of money from the Pan Slavists. It is reported from a Russian source that the Pan Slavist committees are not much disposed to advance more money, as they complain that over 1,000,000 roubles have been spent already without any advantage, and they now consider that Bulgaria can only be conquered by an open occupation.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

Reports of a tragic affair were received from Hemel Hempstead on Saturday. William Bailey had conveyed the night mails to Boxmoor Station, and was returning with the incoming mails, about four A.M., when he received a blow on the head from a man standing on a bridge over which he was passing. The blow, which partially stunned him, was followed by several shots from a revolver, these lodging in the mail-bags. Bailey shouted for assistance, and his assailant ran away. The mail-man on arriving at Hemel Hempstead about five o'clock, informed the police of the occurrence, and two constables went to the residence of a young man named George Norris, living in Chapel-street. The man opened the upstairs window, apparently with a revolver in his hand, but did not fire. He closed the window, and screams and two reports of a pistol were immediately heard. The door was burst open, and on going upstairs Norris was seen getting out of the back-window on to the roof of an outhouse. The police gave chase, but were unable to overtake him. His dead body was discovered in the River Gade. Norris's wife, who was found to have received two bullet-wounds, was conveyed to the West Herts Infirmary.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BERMONDSEY.

On Saturday, at noon, a highway robbery of a daring character was committed in South Bermondsey. Not far removed from South Bermondsey Station is an estate of several hundred houses known as "Cliftonville," built and owned by Mr. A. C. W. Hobman. A clerk was proceeding towards the works along the Ilderton-road with the wages of the workmen in a bag in his hand, as he has been accustomed to do for some time past, when he was stopped by a man who inquired if he was going in the right direction for Deptford. The clerk was about to direct the man, when the stranger, doubling his fist, endeavoured to fell him to the ground, at the same time seizing the bag containing the money. In his endeavours to evade the blow the clerk slipped. Wrenching the bag out of his hand, the thief made off, going in the direction of Rotherhithe New-road, and jumping into a spring-cart evidently driven by an accomplice. By the time the clerk recovered from the sudden attack made upon him, the cart had got a fair start, and though the man attacked was assisted by one of Mr. Hobman's carmen, who joined in the pursuit, the thieves soon out-distanced their pursuers. The man who seized the bag can be easily identified. In the struggle he lost his hat. He appeared to be a man about twenty-four years of age, thick set, about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, with black curly hair, his face marked by small-pox. The bag seized contained £173 in gold and £30 in silver.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

The race from New York Bay to Queenstown Harbour, between the American schooner yachts *Coronet* and *Dauntless*, ended yesterday in favour of the former, which passed the winning-point at 12.50 P.M., having made the run from Sandy Hook in fourteen days nineteen hours. During the voyage very boisterous weather was experienced, and for seven days out of the fourteen the navigating commander, Mr. Anderson, says the weather was worse than any he had experienced in the 174 passages made by him across the Atlantic in steamships. The winds encountered were variable. On the 21st of March a very severe gale sprung up at midnight from the north-west, increasing in violence until 9 A.M., when it blew at eighty miles an hour. The *Coronet* sped before the gale under reefed canvas until 5.20 P.M., when the wind increased to a hurricane, and, being then in the neighbourhood of ice, the captain decided on heaving the vessel to. For seven hours the gale blew with great fury, and it was not until just past midnight that the captain decided to put his vessel again before the wind, and resumed the passage under reefed canvas. On this day the lowest run was logged—namely, thirty-eight miles. On the 20th another heavy south-west gale was encountered. It was a revolving cyclone, which the *Coronet* passed completely through under very shortened sail. On the following day, at 9 A.M., a gale travelling at the rate of seventy miles per hour, with cross-seas, was encountered, and the yacht was considerably knocked about, but behaved splendidly, and rode through this storm, as well as the many others experienced; and nothing occurred worth noting to the hull or spars of the yacht beyond a few of her sails being slightly split in the hurricane on the 20th. The *Coronet*'s best day's run was from noon on the 25th to noon on the following day, when she made 291 miles. The following is a record of each day's running:—Saturday, March 12, started at noon; Sunday, noon, 246 miles; Monday, 244; Tuesday, 185; Wednesday, 216; Thursday, 211; Friday, 135; Saturday, 225; Sunday, 172; Monday, 202; Tuesday, 38; Wednesday, 50; Thursday 218; Friday, 225; Saturday, 291. Up to this forenoon nothing had been heard of the *Dauntless*.

This race, says a writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, is the most important event of the kind which has happened since the contest in December, 1866, between Mr. J. Gordon Bennett's *Henrietta*, Mr. Osgood's *Fleetwing*, and Mr. Pierre Lorillard's *Vesta*. Previous to the last-named race the records of the New York Yacht Club show only two ocean yacht-voyages, one of them made by the schooner *America* and the other by the sloop *Sylvia*. The trips of these two vessels were undertaken in emulation of the feat accomplished by the late Rajah Brooke in 1841, when he made his memorable expedition to Borneo in the *Royalist*, and founded a kingdom there. A little later the *Albatross* cutter sailed for Sydney; and the mad Marquess of Waterford went out to New York in the *Charlotte*, and, it is said, jumped overboard in a gale of wind for a wager. The trip, however, which bears the closest analogy to the race between the *Coronet* and the *Dauntless* is that in which, twenty-one years since, the *Henrietta*, the *Fleetwing*, and the *Vesta* took part, and in which they finished at Cowes in the order named. Each owner staked 50,000 dolrs. The passages made by the three antagonists were the most astonishing of any accomplished under sail down to that time. The *Henrietta*, which won the day, sailed 3,100 miles in thirteen days and twenty-two hours; the *Fleetwing* covered rather a longer distance in fourteen days and six hours; and the *Vesta* traversed 3,144 miles in fourteen days, six hours, and fifty minutes. The three tiny craft crossed the Atlantic in the month of December without accident, except that the *Fleetwing*, while scudding before a gale on December 19, was swept by a sea which washed six of her crew overboard, who were all lost. The present race between the *Coronet* and the *Dauntless* will be the second across the ocean eastward undertaken by sailing-yachts. In July, 1870, however, the British schooner *Cambria* had a match with the *Dauntless*, then the property of Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, from the Fastnet, at the south-west corner of Ire and, to the light-ship at Sandy Hook. In this race Captain Samuels was in command of the *Dauntless*, and the prize was a cup worth £250. The record shows that the *Cambria* sailed 2,917 miles in twenty-three days five and a quarter hours, while the *Dauntless* sailed 2,963 miles in twenty-three days and seven hours. Although these are the only trans-oceanic races run by yachts, there have been many voyages from the Western to the Eastern Hemisphere and back accomplished by craft of this kind. The little *Alice*, of Boston, about fifty feet in length, has crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in safety. The schooner *Sappho* has been over twice and back, and claims to have made the eastward voyage in one instance in thirteen days. This record is, however, unofficial. The tremendous weather which has prevailed on the Atlantic during the last fortnight sufficiently explains the length of time spent by the winning yacht in making Queenstown Harbour.

THREE MEN DROWNED IN THE THAMES.

A boat containing four men who had been to witness the University boat-race capsized off Battle Bridge Stairs, London Bridge, on Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, and three out of the four were drowned. The survivor, a man named Ward, was found clinging to the boat's keel by two of lightermen, who immediately conveyed him to Guy's Hospital. At midnight he was reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY IN PARIS.

A startling discovery was made on Saturday by a lady living in the Rue St. Charles, Paris. She had been absent from home for a fortnight, and, on returning to her apartments, which had been untenanted during her sojourn in the country and carefully locked, she discovered in her bed-room the dead body of a man. She immediately rushed terror-stricken out of the room, and ran down the stairs calling out for help. The police having come to her assistance, the body was removed and examined by a doctor, who stated that the deceased had succumbed to an apoplectic stroke. The calling of the dead man was made easily evident by the discovery in his pocket of a burglar's jemmy, a pair of knuckle-dusters, and a long sheath-knife.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

The *Times of India* says:—Unless funds are forthcoming there seems little likelihood of an Indian team being this year sent to Wimbledon. With so many appeals to the purses of the public already being circulated, and with the heavy extra expenses to which almost every one has been put by the recent loyal celebrations, it looks almost hopeless to send the hat round on behalf of the cause. This is to be regretted, more especially as the proceedings at Wimbledon are certain to have additional importance and attractiveness lent to them by the fact of this being her Majesty's Jubilee year. For example, the name of the winner of the Queen's Prize in 1887 is likely to stand out prominently in the records of the competition. A writer in the *Indian Daily News* throws out the hint—not with any show of expectancy, however, that it will be taken—that under the circumstances the Government might come forward with a grant towards defraying the travelling expenses of the team.

THE ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN QUARREL EXPLAINED.

A correspondent at Cairo writes to us as follows:—

"It is no news that the Italians, who have held peaceful possession of Massowa and its environs for two years, were suddenly attacked, on the second anniversary of their occupation, by Ras Aloola at the head of an overwhelming force, and suffered a very great disaster. Reinforcements have been despatched to Massowa, and we may shortly hear of a renewal of hostilities; yet no one has inquired into the cause of this sudden rupture. The reason for it, though little known, is easily explained.

"A few years ago Admiral Sir William Hewett, when commanding in the Red Sea, was despatched by the British Government on a diplomatic mission to King Johannes. Under his auspices and with the assistance of Captain Speedy, the well-known traveller, a treaty was drawn up between Egypt and Abyssinia, which was subsequently ratified. When the Italians took over Massowa from Egypt with the sanction of the British Government, they were supposed to subscribe to the terms of the treaty, which assured certain important privileges to King Johannes. Among other things, the Egyptian, and consequently the Italian, occupation should be confined to the island of Massowa and the M'Kullu Fort on the mainland. The adjacent territory was declared to be neutral ground as far as Ailet, about twenty-six miles inland, which marked the boundary-line.

"Notwithstanding the existence of this agreement, the Italians occupied and strongly fortified Saati, a central post midway between M'Kullu and Ailet, and sent a party of engineers across the border into the Bogos country, which had been ceded to Abyssinia. This party was promptly captured by order of the King, who sent Ras Aloola to reconnoitre. Ras Aloola made a military reconnaissance towards Saati, and lost some men in killed and wounded. He then sent a messenger to Massowa to inquire of General Gene whether he wished for peace or war; adding that in the former case the Italians must evacuate Saati, respect the neutral ground, and confine themselves within the strict limits prescribed by the treaty. The General courteously supplied his enemy's wants, but declined peace on these terms; and when Ras Aloola observed that the Italians were sending up supplies and munitions of war to Saati, he attacked and annihilated the convoy.

"It is quite comprehensible that the Italians do not care for peace on the terms proposed. Their *raison d'être* on the African coast is not to garrison a wretched island in the worst locality in the Red Sea, but to develop the resources of the country by encouraging trade with the interior through Massowa. King Johannes had long complained of Egyptian obstruction, and Admiral Hewett's mission was undertaken with the object of protecting the Abyssinians from such obstruction, and affording them every legitimate facility for trade through Massowa. The treaty, like the Capitulations under which Egypt is now suffering, was a necessity for the time; but when ceding the place to Italy, England should at least have notified the termination of the contract, for the breach of which she is morally responsible. Under the present conditions no treaty can be imagined more likely to produce dissensions and border warfare than that drawn up by our gallant Admiral."

RACING NOTES.

A very busy week's racing—marked by the victory of the Prince of Wales's colours in a steeplechase at Sandown Park—was brought to a conclusion at Liverpool on Saturday, when the Spring Cup was nominally the chief event upon the card; though the race which excited the most interest was the Queen's Plate—the first of the season—bringing together, as it did, eight competitors: including Mr. James Lowther's King Monmouth, Mr. Vyner's Stone Clink, winner of the last Cesarewitch; Mr. D. Baird's Bird of Freedom, and Mr. Gubbins's Spahi, who was one of the favourites for the Grand National Steeplechase. King Monmouth and Stone Clink were made favourites, but both ran very badly; and Bird of Freedom, who seems to be gradually coming back to the fine "form" which enabled him to run second for the Lincolnshire Handicap and win the City and Suburban Stakes two years ago, found his toughest opponent in Spahi, who has run very well upon the flat in Ireland. Mr. Jay's Gamecock followed up his Friday's victory by easily defeating his competitors in the Challenge Steeplechase. It is to be feared, however, that the general quality of the steeplechase horses now in training is not very high. The Liverpool Spring Cup attracted seven competitors, but they were of a very indifferent class, and was won by an outsider (Givendale), whose previous performances have been wretched in the extreme. The Molyneux Stakes for two-year-olds was won by Mr. A. Taylor's awkwardly named Pull Together, a son of See-Saw and Panada, who only just defeated the Duke of Hamilton's Old Maid, who is a full sister to Scot Free.

These two animals will have an opportunity of fighting their battle over again to-morrow, as they are both engaged in the Althorp Park Stakes, which is one of the principal events of the Northampton meeting. This fixture followed by Croxton Park on Thursday, and by Leicester on Friday and Saturday, is likely to be productive of some very good sport; for while there is a large entry of highly bred two-year-olds both in the Althorp Park Stakes and the Ascott Plate, the old-established Spencer Plate and Great Northamptonshire Stakes have secured fairly good acceptances. Mr. Gilbert's Despair (9st. 3lb.), the Duke of Portland's Modwena (8st. 13lb.), and Baron A. de Rothschild's Prudence (8st. 10lb.) head the list in the former race; and the last-mentioned, who ran second last year, has an excellent chance of making amends for this failure if she is the best of the three in the Rothschild stable. Herr Hirsch's Althorp (9st. 2lb.) heads the list of the acceptances for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes, for which he ran second two years ago, and Mr. T. Cannon's Postscript (8st. 3lb.) is the best of the others. Most of the races at the aristocratic Croxton Park Meeting are for gentlemen riders, the entries comprising "the cream of Leicestershire" while at Leicester, on Friday, there is a £1,000 race for two-year-olds, in which Mr. Taylor's Pull Together is the only animal which has incurred a penalty. Something will, no doubt, be found capable of beating him; but the stable

in which he is trained will probably secure the Leicestershire Handicap of £1,200 on Saturday. Out of the twenty-three acceptances, Mr. Manton's Loved One, with only 7 st. 9 lb., seems to have a very great chance; the best of the remainder, so far as one can judge, being the three-year-olds Lourdes (7 st. 6 lb.), formerly in the same stable, Gallinule (7 st. 5 lb.), Veracity (7 lb. 5 lb.) and Lady Muncaster (7 st. 3 lb.), none of whom are likely to run.

THE BOAT-RACE.

The University crews of Saturday were not up to the standard of those of last year; but this need not be always expected, for those of 1886 were decidedly above the average. Those of this season were not bad, if we may judge from the ease with which they left scratch crews in the lurch during practice, and from the pace at which the race itself was rowed. According to the calendar the tide should have been high and strong on Saturday, but somehow it did not do so. The wind had been blowing strongly from the west, more or less, since Tuesday morning; and this direction of the wind tends to kill a Thames tide, just as, *per contra*, an easterly wind swells it. This meteorology must explain the falling-off of the tide from what would be expected of one at that hour and within two days of a new moon. The tow-path was never flooded, and, though the race started after the appointed time, there was no difficulty in getting the steamers under Hammersmith Bridge. The wind blew briskly from north-west, and this, on a moderate tide, did not offer prospects of quick time. Yet the race was accomplished in less than twenty-one minutes by a few seconds; and we consider this to be decidedly fast under the circumstances of wind and water.

Cambridge went fast for the first twelve minutes of the race, but after that their pace fell off considerably and they got irregular. Their shortness of practice and of condition will explain and considerably excuse this. If they could have had another week's work they would have been a crew of a much higher class. Oxford could not keep alongside of Cambridge from the first. They had the worst of the weather, Cambridge having the smoother water up to Chiswick Church; and between Walden's Wharf and the entry to Horse Reach the corners also were in favour of Cambridge. Being the speedier crew and favoured by station, it was not to be wondered that Cambridge went away during the earlier part of the race. Both crews took Craven Point wantonly wide—a blunder of navigation which is constantly made in these days by all classes of crews. To get over into the Surrey bight instead of making the old-fashioned "shoot" across mid-river from Craven loses much ground. The Soapworks Point was taken too close, and both crews had to come back eastward across the tide in order to fetch the arch of Hammersmith Bridge. At this point Cambridge were a few feet more than clear, and in rounding the curve to Chiswick the advantage of station took them still further away. They rowed rather a faster stroke than Oxford all the way. The Oxford boat kept an erratic course; but she was high out of the water and held a good deal of wind, making her a decidedly difficult craft to steer. At Chiswick Church the race looked of a very runaway order; but just at this point, when things looked worst for Oxford, a sort of change began. Cambridge were leading at least two clear lengths past Thornycroft's; but Oxford, who had kept well together, held on at the same pace into Horse Reach, and presently quickened in very good style half-way up it. Already they had begun to reduce the gap between the boats, and the faster stroke brought them still nearer. At the Bull's Head they were less than a clear length behind, and the curve was becoming more and more in their favour. Under Barnes Bridge not a canvas-length (about 15 ft.) separated the boats—so an old oarsman who was on that structure assures us—and a few strokes further on Oxford, coming round the easier of the two—to windward and inside—almost, if not quite, came up to their opponent's rudder. It was just at this juncture, when the race promised to be unusually interesting, that No. 7's oar in the Oxford boat gave way. There being no blades astern of it, the other oarsmen were not hampered by the floating timber, and kept on at their work; but all interest in the race was of course at an end. M'Lean got rid of his handle, and the two pieces floated away; the umpire's boat presently going over one of them and smashing it still further. The loss of a bow-side oar at this point of the course is not so serious as would be the loss of one on stroke side; for the boat has to turn for the rest of the course in the direction naturally impelled by the majority of oars on the stroke side. This may explain why Oxford, though crippled and having lost the services of their very best man, managed to keep going respectably up to the finish, and only lost a length and a half, or thereabouts, during the remainder of the distance. They did not fall astern so rapidly when they became a seven-oared crew as when they were rounding the curve between Hammersmith and Chiswick. Several of the Cambridge men were rowing rather short from want of condition, and the winners were unable to finish very strongly. Cambridge deserved to win, if only on account of the repeated bad luck which had beset them during practice; but enough was seen to convince spectators that, but for the accident, the race would have been, at all events, hard-fought and hardly won.

At the dinner of the crews in the evening, the chairman, Mr. De Rutzen (stipendiary magistrate for Marylebone) paid the losers the compliment of saying that, having seen many a race in his time, he had never seen one in which the losers showed less symptoms of going to pieces throughout a long stern-race; and we quite agree with him. Oxford rowed in better time and swing than they usually did in practice; and this—through lumpy water and in cross-winds—with opponents out of sight and mostly out of hearing of them. The Cantab stroke rowed with good judgment. He had a crew rather short of condition, and with such men it would not pay to row a waiting race: he had to make play and to get the pace out of them while he could, and to trust after that to their pluck to struggle over the last mile or so. There would have been a grand race for the last four minutes but for the broken oar. The pick of the crews was No. 7 in the Oxford boat. No. 6, No. 5, and No. 4 in Cambridge and No. 4 in Oxford also are heavy weights decidedly above the average of university oarsmen.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The repayment of a considerable sum in loans to the Bank of England caused money in the open market to be in active request on Saturday, and rates were firmer at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, and at the close $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for short loans and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for discount. To-day the Stock Exchange Settlement begins, and during the next few days money will probably change hands a good deal.

Saturday's stock markets presented little feature of interest, the amount of business being small, because of the preparations for the fortnightly Settlement now commenced, and in consequence of the Boat-Race attractions. The general tone was rather weak, on the dulness of the Continental Bourses; but before the markets closed prices rallied somewhat. Consols were slightly dull, and Home Railways also drooped to a slight extent, but left off above the lowest. Metropolitan District was bought on favourable anticipations of traffic in connection with the Boat-Race. The price of the stock rose $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks showed a further moderate advance on the morning, but relapsed later, and closed dull. Mexican Railway stocks were steady, at a slight improvement. American Securities were dull in the absence of support from New York, and Foreign Government securities were rather lower, but finally above the worst points.

One of the most remarkable things connected with the development of the United States is the growth in the number of National Banks. Undoubtedly the national banking system places very great restrictions upon bankers, and the advantages which it formerly offered have now to a great extent disappeared. At one time the circulation of bank-notes was about equal to the greenbacks in existence; now the total authorized circulation is only about 40 millions sterling. Practically, half the note circulation has disappeared, and therefore one of the great sources of profit. Again, the high price of the United States bonds, which the banks were compelled to lodge, so as to secure their circulation, and the low rate of interest now payable on these bonds, takes away much of the profit formerly receivable. Yet, in spite of restrictions and in spite of diminished profits, the banks continue to grow. During the past five years no fewer than 711 new National Banks have come into existence, while the addition to the capital of the National Banks of the Union in that period is about 17 millions sterling. During the past year as many as 143 banks were added to the number formerly existing, and over $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling addition made to the capital. There now exist altogether 2,875 National Banks. Probably the explanation of this rapid growth at a time when the note circulation is disappearing, and when it was generally supposed the system itself would come to an end, is that the official supervision and the restrictions imposed upon the bankers have secured for the National Banks a popularity not enjoyed by State banks or private banks. Another point that is extremely remarkable is that it is the very small banks that are growing. This is most strikingly shown by the fact that the average capital of the 2,875 National Banks in the United States at the end of December last was but very little over £19,000. The banks evidently are growing in the newer States, and on a small scale in the sparsely peopled regions.

The announcement by the trustees of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Company that differences have arisen between their company and the Erie has caused a slight fall in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio securities. The fall, it is true, has not been considerable, and there has been a good rise lately; but still the movement in price, while Erie securities remain steady, shows that, in the opinion of the market, the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Company is more likely to suffer from a dispute than the Erie; and we presume that in this the market opinion is right. The New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio runs from Salamanca, in the State of New York, to Dayton, in the State of Ohio. It has, therefore, no direct communication with any of the great centres of trade and industry. It needs a connecting link to get to New York upon the one hand and to Chicago and St. Louis on the other. By leasing itself to the Erie it secured communication both with New York and Chicago, and if it were now to engage in a serious quarrel it would hopelessly suffer and in the long run must fall under the influence of the Erie again. Indeed, it would appear a much better plan if a complete incorporation of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in the Erie system had been carried out, rather than a lease. The terms of the present lease are, that the Erie is to receive a minimum of 65 per cent. of the gross earnings, defraying on its part the working expenses and keeping in good condition the rolling-stock. At the same time it guarantees to the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio at least 55 per cent. of its gross traffic. These terms are considered by the present directors of the Erie Company to be too onerous. They were negotiated by their predecessors, and are looked upon as unfair by the present board. The New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio people, on the other hand, allege that the Erie has not fulfilled its contract in keeping the rolling-stock in condition; while the Erie accuses the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio of not having supplied new rolling-stock when required.

Thursday's Bank of France return shows a further decrease of £287,640 in the gold, which is now under 48 millions sterling, and an increase of £121,320 in the silver, which exceeds 46 millions sterling. The coin and bullion have thus decreased during the week £166,320, but still exceed 94 millions sterling. The discounts decreased £1,359,800, and the advances £66,200. Notes returned from circulation amounting to £1,372,120. The public deposits increased £489,280, while the private decreased £650,800.

The weekly return of the New York Associated Banks shows that the demand for money consequent upon the improvement in trade continues. The specie has diminished £660,000, as against an increase of £60,000 only in the legal tenders, making a net decrease of £600,000 in the cash, which amounts to £19,980,000, or only £1,245,000 more than the legal requirement of 25 per cent. of net deposits. These deposits are reduced by £1,480,000. The circulation has decreased £20,000. The loans and discounts have diminished £680,000.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders communicate that they have received the following telegram from Mr. Royall with regard to the Virginia Debt:—"Judge Bond has set Judge Hughes's rule aside."

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

THE MORNING PAPERS.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* would have the Government set at defiance the tactics of the Gladstonians and Parnellites by holding a firm and resolute course. They have been warned of what they have to expect by Mr. Gladstone, and they must be prepared to try conclusions at once with the obstructionist coalition. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Balfour will be able to establish an overwhelming case for his Bill to-day; though Sir William Harcourt will probably continue to assert, as he did on Friday night, that the alleged lawlessness in Ireland is purely an invention. The House of Commons knows how to estimate such statements at their proper value, and even the least instructed section of the democracy will not be persuaded that the murders of Murphy and of Byers are figments of the imagination. The crime, the terrorism, the paralysis of industry and credit, the negation of law and civilized life which Mr. Justice Lawson, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and other Irish judges have powerfully described in their recent charges are cruel realities, and Parliament is resolved that they shall cease. But, to give effect to the resolve, there must be no faltering, no parleying with the enemies of order, on the part of the Ministers who represent the nation.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes and believes that the Government will refuse to propose the usual Easter holidays until the principle of the Coercion Act has been sanctioned by the second reading.

The *Daily Chronicle* is puzzled to discover on what sound rational principle Mr. Gladstone is going to delay the debates on the Crimes Bill. His opposition it can understand, but obstruction coming from him is to it utterly unintelligible. The Crimes Bill, so far from being a coercive, is really a remedial measure. It will coerce nobody except the police of the National League. It will not even coerce them if they leave the Irish people free to take advantage of all the benefits which the Land Bill of the Government will confer upon them.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The *Standard* says that the need for Mr. Parnell's amendment is the last thing of which the members of the Opposition are dreaming. It would be absurd, indeed, to suppose for a moment that they were framing their conduct on any high grounds of reason or policy. They have already told us plainly that it is an article of faith with them that the present Government are incapable of settling the Irish question. This once postulated, they gain a leverage for further argument. They hold that nothing can be unfair, or contrary to the best interests of Parliament, when the object is to turn out a Ministry incapable of settling the only great question of the day in which the people are interested. Slip this major premiss adroitly underneath your syllogism, and the whole pile stands firm and upright. But, unhappily for this plausible foundation, the country has already decided, and that on tolerably good evidence, that the Unionist party is much more likely to bring our long troubles with Ireland to a successful conclusion than statesmen who have already wasted so many opportunities, and who have nothing else to propose than a plan which the electorate has decisively rejected. This line of argument, therefore, is radically unsound, and when it is demolished from the basis, and when this topples over, there is nothing left but downright faction. The game of Mr. Gladstone and his followers is as ignoble as it is desperate; for if they cannot join with the Unionists in effecting a national settlement of a problem vital to the very existence of the empire, what other hope or prospect have they of succeeding? There can be no doubt as to the real nature of the situation. The Opposition are determined to fight the Bill of the Government for a purely party purpose—for the purpose of reconstructing Mr. Gladstone's following, and once more getting back into office. Statesmen who are actuated exclusively by such motives as these are not likely to be scrupulous about the means which they employ.

The *Daily News* observes that the Speaker cannot rule Mr. Parnell's amendment to be technically out of order. But whether that be so or not, the subject of Home Rule cannot be excluded from the coming debates. To Mr. Smith's motion and Mr. Morley's amendment it was not strictly relevant, and the Opposition made no attempt to raise it. It is, however, an essential part of the case against such a measure as Mr. Balfour desires to bring in.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
BASSETT, wife of Rev. W., at the Rectory, Frimley, March 23.
GEORGE, Mrs. A. D., at Eide, Killieser-avenue, Streatham-hill, March 25.
KEYNES, Mrs. J. N., at Harvey-road, Cambridge, March 25.
QUIRK, wife of Rev. J. F., M.A., at Grasby Vicarage, Caistor, Lincolnshire, March 24.
RICHARDSON, Mrs. Arthur, at Chase Side, Winchester-hill, N., March 25.
WEST, Mrs. Thomas, at Langdown Lawn, Hythe, Hampshire, March 25.

DAUGHTERS.
FERGUSON, Mrs. H. T., at Plumley, Bovey Tracey, March 25.
HUSCH, Mrs. Oscar, at Nevers-square, S.W., March 25 (prematurely—child survived only two hours).
KEEN, wife of Mr. Edward, of New Broad-street, E.C., at Stafford Lodge, Battersea Park, March 22 (prematurely).
LEASK, Mrs. N., at Oakfield, Hornsey, London, N., March 23.
PANKHURST, Mrs. Walter F., at Canfield-gardens, March 26.

MARRIAGES.

BARRATT—BAYLY.—At the British Embassy, Rome, Mr. Reginald Barratt to Mabel V., daughter of Captain Vere T. Bayly, late 54th Regiment, March 20.
HARTLEY—ORDISH.—At St. John's, Kilburn, Mr. Harold T. Hartley, of Queen's-road, Battersea Park, to Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. Rowland M. Ordish, C.E., of Whitehall, S.W., March 24.
KER—WARD.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Hugh R. Ker, of Townsend House, Halesowen, Worcestershire, to Laura, daughter of the late Mr. John Ward, of Mellis, Suffolk, March 24.
KAYESS—FLEMING.—At St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Walter, son of the late Mr. James Kayess, of Streatham, to Mary G., daughter of Rev. S. H. Fleming, of Harwood Vicarage, Bolton, March 22.

DEATHS.

BATES, Mary, at Greenfield House, Redhill, aged 70, March 23.
BONNETT, Caroline L., daughter of the late Rev. C. S., Rector of Avington, Hants, at Brownlow-road, Reading, March 18.
BREWSTER, Mary E. H., daughter of Mr. Frederick, at Newlands, Middlesbrough, March 24.
BROOK, Fitzherbert, son of the late Rev. Thomas R., Rector of Avening, at Bingara, Queensland, aged 48, Jan. 31.
BURNSIDE, Julia G., wife of J. Elliott, of Gedling House, Nottinghamshire, at Scarborough, March 21.
CAMPBELL, Miss M. A., at Porchester-place, Oxford-square, March 24.
CURRIE, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William, at Lodge-lane, Liverpool, aged 82, March 23.
DUNBAR, Sarah, wife of Mr. James, C.E., of Lena-gardens, West Kensington Park, aged 44, March 22.
FAGGE, Mr. Charles, at Hythe, Kent, aged 83, March 24.
FRANKS, Catherine A., daughter of the late Mr. C., March 19.
GRACE, Sir William, Bart., of Boley, Queen's County, aged 69, March 23.
GRANT, Mr. John D., at Upper Tollington Park, N., aged 42, March 24.
HOLDEN, Mr. William, at Ebury-street, S.W., aged 61, March 22.
JONES, Lillian, wife of Mr. Gordon L., of Norris-hill House, Heckmondwike, aged 23, March 24.
LEE, Louisa E., daughter of Mr. Tottenham, at Cairn Edward, New Galloway, N.B., March 23.
NEILL, Major Andrew H., and Central India Horse, son of the late Brigadier-General James G. S. Neill, of Barnweill and Swindrigmuir, Ayrshire, at Augur, Central India, March 14.
NESS, Mr. James S., J.P. for Middlesex and Surrey, of Milk-street, London, at The Wilderness, Regent, aged 55, March 25.
SEMPLE, Julia L., wife of Dr. C. Armand, at Gold-hawk-road, W., aged 40, March 25.
SIMPSON, Lady Frances L. B., wife of Rev. W. Bridgeman Simpson, at Babworth Rectory, East Retford, March 25.
WARREN, Mary L., wife of Mr. James, of Enfield, Middlesex, at San Remo, Italy, aged 34, March 20.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	106	107
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	108	110
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1901	103½	104½
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	103	104
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	104	105
New South Wales, 1888 to 1891	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1892 to 1893	105	105
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1904	112	114
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	103	105
Ditto 6 p. ct., March 15, 1891	104	106
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	105	108
Ditto 4½ p. ct. 5-30, 1879-1902	101	102
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1883-1902	102	104
Ditto ditto 1889	102	104
Quebec Province of 5 p. c. 1904	110	112
Ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1893-1905	100	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1902	113	110
Ditto 5 per cent. 1901-1902	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1902	100	102
Ditto ditto 1906	100½	101½
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	112
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1908	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	103
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. c. Railway Loan	104½	105½
1881, Inscribed Stock	—	—
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1903	103½	104½
W. Australia Loan of £525,000, 1904	104	105

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st M. Line	121	123
Central Pacific of California Six	118	122
per Cent. First Mortgage	—	—
Delaware and Hudson Canal	115	119
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	80	82
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B.	131	135
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	133	138
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	5	6
New York, Pennsylvania and	50	57
Ohio Third Mortgage	105	107
Norfolk and Western Preferred	52	54
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	133	137
Ditto 2nd Preferred Stock	118	122
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	93	102
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	—	—
Union Pacific Land Grant	—	—

STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	134	136
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	84	86
Trust, 4 per cent. M. Debts	113	120
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	113	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	113	120
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	111	113
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent.	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	127	130
Ditto Consolidated ditto	121	123
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	109	111

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	161	163
guaranteed 5 per cent.	11½	12
Buffalo and Lake Huron	108	110
Canada Central Five per Cent.	105½	106½
First Mortgage Bonds	112	113
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort.	112	113
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	140	145
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref.	146	150
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	22½	23
East Indian, Annuity A	24½	25
Ditto Annuity B, 1 per annum	117	120
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	119	121
4 per cent.	148	150
Do. Irredeem. Deb. St. ½ p. c.	107	109
Great Indian Peninsula Guar.	106	108
teed Five per Cent.	107	109
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N.W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	127	129
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	120	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	113	115
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	105	107
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	102	104
United 5 per cent. Bonds	99½	100½
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort.	102	104
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort.	102	104
Nizam's State Railway Guar.	103	105
anteed 5 per cent. Shares	55	60
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	104	106
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	94	96
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	104	105
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	81	84
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	100½	101½
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	125	127
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	35	38
St. John and Maine	126	128
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi, 5 p. c.	114	116
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	102	104
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	86	88
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	85½	86½
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	99	101
4 per cent. Stock	—	—
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	—	—
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	—	—

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	12	14
Furness Consolidated	102	105
Glasgow and South-Western Con	99	101
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	21	22
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co	137	140
Mersey	116	118
North London Consolidated	180	185
Rhymney	160	170

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	117	119
East London 6 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent.	115	117
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 67 redm., 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	119	121
Great Western 4 per cent.	119	121
Ditto 4½ per cent.	121	123
Ditto 5 per cent.	121	123
Lancashire and York., 4 per cent.	145	147
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent.	117	119
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	120	122
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	115	117
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	129	131
Ditto ditto B 4½ per cent.	124	126
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	123	125
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	128	130
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent.	158	160
Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
Midland 4 per cent.	110	112
North British 4 per cent.	110	112
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent.	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
North London 4½ per cent.	111	113
North Staffordshire 4½ p. c.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	147	149
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	23½	24½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	22½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	112	114
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	165	167
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
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	15	15½
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	113	115
Central Argentine Limited	109	111
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	140	142
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 per cent.	15½	16½
Coptago	35	42
Dutch Rhenish	27	28
Ditto New	3	5
Ditto ditto 1872	3	5
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 per cent.	104	106
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Great Western of Brazil, g. 7 p. c.	15½	16½
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	7½	8½
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 4½ p. per annum	11½	12½
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	25	28
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref.	70	72
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. 2nd Pref.	49	51
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	12½	13½
Prov. Ore. Vitebsk g. 5 per cent.	17½	18½
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	102	104
Riga and Dünaberg	24½	25½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	11	11½
Royal Swedish	3½	4½
Ditto Preference	3½	4½
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½.	41½	42½
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	131	133
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	25	25½
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. do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	98½	99½

LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	2½	3½
Natal Land and Colonization	7	8
Newfoundland Land	¾	¾
Queensland Southland Investment	1½	2½
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	3½
Van Diemen's Land	25	27

TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	55	56
Ditto Deferred	14	15
Cuba, Limited	12½	13
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	102	104
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	14
Indo-European, Limited	34½	35½
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	99	102
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	180	190
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	9½	9½
Western Union of U.S. 1st Bonds	123	127

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