

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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## COVENT GARDEN.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-MORROW (Thursday), March 31, FAUST, at 8 o'clock. Faust, Signor Stefano Caylus (his second appearance); Valentine, Signor del Puente; Mephistopheles, Signor Vetta; Wagner, Signor de Vascetti; Siebel, Mdlle. Hélène Hastreiter; Martha, Mdlle. Lablache; and Margherita, Mdlle. Lilian Nordica.

FRIDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock. Bizet's Opera CARMEN. Don Jose, Signor Ravelli; Escamillo, Signor del Puente; Dancairo, Signor Ciampi; Remendado, Signor Rinaldini; Mercedes, Mdlle. Lablache; Paquita, Mdlle. Bauermeister; Michaela, Mdlle. Marie de Lido; and Carmen, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk (her third appearance this season). In the incidental Divertissement Mdlle. Hayten will dance a "Pas Espagnol." Music by Anton Rubinstein.

SATURDAY, April 2, at 8.30, FRA DIAVOLO. Doors open half an hour before the opera commences. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. Popular prices.

## DRURY LANE.

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

THIS EVENING, at 7.25: Morning Performance EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1.25, THE FORTY THIEVES. TO-DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25, 135th and 136th Performances. Last Two Performances until Saturday, April 9th, when the Pantomime will again be performed and during the Easter Holidays.

## LYCEUM.

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

## ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (438th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Courtneidge, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Irish, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

## GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, and EVERY EVENING, a Farical Comedy in Three Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock by a new Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS, by Arthur Elwood. To conclude with a Musical Absurdity, CRAZED, by A. R. Phillips. Messrs. C. H. Hawtreys, 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 (276th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames 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, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8, "WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" Doors open at 7.30. MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK, SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30. NOTICE.—This Theatre will be CLOSED on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Passion Week. REOPENING on Easter Monday with DAVID GARRICK.

## GAIETY.

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

## SAVOY.

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

## HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.—MAN AND WIFE, a Dramatic Story in Four Acts, by Wilkie Collins. EVERY EVENING, at 8.15. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. C. Collette, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. A. M. Denison, Mr. Ben Greet, Mr. Winter, &c.; Miss H. Lindley, Miss Agnes Hewitt, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. At 7.45, CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING. Doors open 7.30. Booking-office hours 10 till 5. No fees.

## ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee 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.

OPERA COMIQUE.—MASKS AND FACES, TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Fernandez, Lewis Waller, Tapping, Fawcett, S. Brough, Laurence, Boyle, Curtis, York, and Lionel Brough; Mesdames 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 FOUR NIGHTS OF MR. EDWARD TERRY. TO-NIGHT at 9, IN CHANCERY, preceded at 7.45 by TWO BLINDS, and at 8.15 by MY COUSIN. Mr. Terry in two pieces nightly. Doors open 7.30. Carriages at 10.45.

## COMEDY.

COMEDY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 9, THE MORMON, by W. D. Calhoun. Messrs. Harry Paulson, Robson, Buckstone, Girardot, and Charles Glenn; Misses Lavis, Gilmore, Douglas, and Beauchamp. At 8 THE OPEN GATE, by C. Haddon Chambers. Seats may be secured at the Box-office and at all the libraries.

## 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. (171st time.) By B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by A HAPPY DAY, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30. Matinée Every Saturday 2.30.

## PRINCESS'S.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones (last night), at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. W. Thomas, E. Gurney; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes, Ewell, will appear. Doors open 7.15. At 7.45, THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office 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 o'clock, THE NETTLE. Box-office open 10 till 5. No fees. MATINEE of DANDY DICK every SATURDAY, at 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.

SOCIÉTÉ D'AQUARELLISTES FRANÇAIS.—The French Water-Colour Society will hold an EXHIBITION of their WORKS in the Goupil Gallery, 116 and 117, New Bond-street, during next month. Over Three Hundred Water-Colour Drawings by the chief French Artists will be exhibited.

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.

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

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER MONDAY, April 11.—UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS. Great Wrestling Tournament by Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestlers, Assault at Arms, Boxing, Fencing, &c. Variety Entertainment by Paul Cinquavalli and other celebrated Artists. Bicycle Races v. Horses. Band of Scots Guards, Conductor, Mr. J. P. Clarke (by permission of officer commanding) and other Military Bands. See future announcements and bills.—ONE SHILLING DAY.

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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON CRIME AND INTIMIDATION.

It is commonly said to-day that Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech of last night was not a good one, meaning that it was not a good one for him. We must confess that we are not of that opinion. Of course we have to consider his position; we have to take into account the material he had to work with, and the objects he had to attain; and when that has been done we doubt whether any one can fairly say that the speech could have been much better. It was spirited, it was glib, and it abounded with excuse for crime and incitement to obstruction. Indeed, in one passage in his harangue Mr. GLADSTONE seems to stipulate that all the Irish members, and all their English colleagues too, shall be at liberty to discuss the various clauses of the Crimes Bill. What he said was that "we shall make the reasonable request that every representative of an Irish constituency, and, in the second place, every representative of a constituency on this side of the water who values liberty himself, or who knows that it is valued by those who sent him here, shall have full and ample opportunity to sift, scrutinize, and weigh the extreme proposals which the Government have felt it to be their duty to submit." There is nothing here about speech-making, it is true. But Mr. GLADSTONE'S meaning is always sought for under his words; and since no gentleman can be prevented from sifting, scrutinizing, and weighing, and since there will be a good week for the process, it is not surprising that his supporters should interpret Mr. GLADSTONE'S hint in their own way. Other suggestions of a similar kind there were—suggestions which no doubt will bear fruit abundantly.

But the main business which Mr. GLADSTONE had in hand was to show that no sufficient reasons had been advanced for "a change in the criminal law for the purpose of giving it increased stringency against a particular portion of her Majesty's subjects." The particular portion of her Majesty's subjects here alluded to is well known to us all. It is to be found in Ireland. It is composed of a certain number of men who pursue certain ends—political, agrarian, or what not—by murder and the threat of murder; by assault and battery and the menace thereof; and by a system of intimidation which allows no man to buy or sell, to go here or there, to live, to die, or even to be buried, except as it pleases the National League committees to appoint. To these have to be added a large number of men who, either because they go in fear of their lives or because they are the willing servants of an illegal combination, break their oaths in the jury-box; so that men guilty of the most barbarous crimes escape punishment. Moreover, there are certain men in Ireland who habitually prompt other men to unlawful practices, including robbery, boycotting, rebellion, and assassination. Taken altogether, these are the men who form "that particular portion of her Majesty's subjects" for whom the criminal laws are to be made more stringent. Nobody else will find the increased stringency a matter of the smallest inconvenience. But it is not with these others that Mr. GLADSTONE is concerned. With that particular portion of Her Majesty's subjects who are robbed, or beaten, or murdered, or who live in perpetual terror, he has nothing to do. His heart is with the other ones. It is on their behalf that his voice is raised in tender excuse or in passionate appeal.

His whole manner of excusing is very prettily illustrated in that part of his speech where he dwells upon the outrage on the girl HOGAN. In this case, "the girl's hair was removed, and pitch was poured upon her head." Now this, the late Prime Minister allowed, was "a very bad and abominable outrage indeed." But was nothing to be said for it? Was it really so very inexcusable? Is this a sort of crime to put us out of patience with its perpetrators? That was evidently the view of the Chief Secretary, but in forming it he had forgotten one circumstance of vital importance. "The right honourable gentleman, speaking in perfect simplicity, appeared to think that the removing of the hair and the pouring of pitch upon the head was a Nationalist invention. If he turns to his Irish history he will find it was an invention of the governors of Ireland. It was the practice of the soldiery and the yeomanry, in whose traditions some members of this House have declared they glory in the unhappy and disgraceful period preceding the unhappy incorporating Union." The moral is clear, and no mind possessed of a truly delicate perception will reject it. It is but natural that this practice of the soldiery and yeomanry in the bad old days should be repeated now. And if at any future time it should occur to any little company of patriot Moonlighters to remove the hair from any young girl's head and pour hot pitch upon it, they will at least be able to retort on the foreign tyrants who would punish the offence that they are only doing what the soldiery and yeomanry did before the hateful Union was decreed.

Passing from outrage, Mr. GLADSTONE had something to say about intimidation; and here he was equally moral, high-minded, and ingenious. We are to know in the first place that "intimidation is a word which requires sifting and scrutiny before you can judge what value attaches to it as a demand for extra constitutional legislation. There is one mark which attaches to intimidation in its grosser forms which is infallible; and it is that this intimidation, wherever it is real and prompted by an illegal spirit, breaks out into crime." Now there was a time when intimidation *did* break out into crime. But now all that is changed. "The intimidation which now prevails is generally detached from crime and outrage." Generally detached. Sometimes it is not detached, but it is detached as a general thing. Therefore we ought not to go out of our way to put it down. It was right to do so when the supremacy of intimidation was not yet established, and when it was still necessary to burn, maim, and murder fifty times a month in order to establish its supremacy. But now that the intimidation tyranny of the League is so complete that the killing of an Emergency man now and then, and a rigorous but bloodless system of boycott, suffice to keep terrorism supreme over the country, the case is altered. And as a legislator, as a reformer, as a moralist and a man of sensibility, Mr. GLADSTONE must protest against any extraordinary effort to put it down.

This is what the ex-Prime Minister's argument of yesterday evening came to; and how easy it was for Mr. GOSCHEN to answer it is obvious. This he did in a style that made the previous speaker wince again. But what will be the consequence of that? Nothing but a hardening of heart; nothing but a yet more obdurate callosity of conscience.

## THE DEFECTIVE CUTLASSES.

THE Committee on Naval Cutlasses and Cutlass Sword-Bayonets have issued their report: and its contents fully justify the complaints to which the character of the weapons has given rise. We have already been enabled to explain how these cutlasses and bayonets came to be so very bad; and the further light thrown upon the matter by the report confirms and extends to the previous evidence of the gross incompetence which has led to the existing state of things. The Committee have come to the conclusion that the navy is now "for the most part" supplied with arms which are "absolutely inefficient, untrustworthy, and unfit for service;" and that it is imperatively necessary that these arms should be withdrawn as soon as possible, and that their place should be supplied by others which cannot, it is estimated, be provided at a cost of less than £26,430.

The Committee has no fault to find with the arms supplied to the navy before 1871; but at that date, in consequence of the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle, a new design for cutlass-bayonets was adopted, and this design was, according to the Committee, thoroughly unsatisfactory. The process by which the old weapons were converted into bayonets made on the new pattern was even more unsatisfactory. "The temper of the steel was in all cases deteriorated, and in some instances destroyed, during the process of conversion." No uniform method was adopted: different superintendents of the Small Arms Factory were in power during the years over which the conversion of the weapons extended, and different views were held as to the best way of changing a good cutlass into a bad one. But it seems that all those who were responsible for effecting the conversion resembled one another in certain characteristics: they were deficient in the special knowledge required for the performance of the work in hand; they acted without seeking the advice of those who possessed that knowledge; and they contrived to add to the necessary evils of making the weapons conform to a bad pattern the unnecessary evils involved in each of the methods adopted. These weapons had to be lightened and straightened, and they had to be made to fit the Martini-Henry rifle. As long as these results were achieved, it appears that no care whatever was taken to see that the dangers which must attend the process were avoided or minimized. Different processes were employed at different times; but the same process was applied to weapons which had been manufactured in different ways, and which therefore required different treatment in the process of conversion.

The facts which the Committee have ascertained and the conclusions which they have drawn are truly astonishing. For sixteen years our sailors have been supplied in increasing numbers with bayonets and cutlasses which must have proved absolutely useless in case of war. They are so armed at the present moment. This state of things cannot be brought to an end without an immense expenditure of public money. We are supposed to be a practical and businesslike people, and it is commonly admitted that there is no branch of public affairs to which more importance ought to be attached than naval administration. How comes it, then, that it has been possible for such an evil as this to spring up, to continue unchecked for a long space of years, and to remain concealed from the Government and the public until it is brought to light by the chance experiments unofficially conducted on board one of her Majesty's ships? What would be thought of a private firm who allowed for so long a period such gross mismanagement in the most important department of their business? We have fortunately discovered the danger to which we were exposed while we were still at peace. It is no fault of our rulers that it was not by disasters in warfare that the truth was revealed. We have now to provide ourselves as quickly as possible with effective weapons; but it will be a great misfortune if the blunders and mismanagement of the authorities are forgotten when they have been repaired. The public must insist upon such a reorganization of the system under which our soldiers and sailors are equipped and armed as shall make such disastrous failures impossible in the future. The Committee had no



difficulty in discovering the hopeless weakness of the pattern of 1871 by applying a very simple test to the standard cutlass which was then passed by the War Office. Why was not this simple test applied at the time of the selection, instead of being left for those who had been enlightened by subsequent events? The Committee were easily enabled, by the evidence of those who had special knowledge on the subject, to perceive the disadvantages attending the process of recklessly "grinding down" a curved weapon into a straight one. But why was not some one who possessed this special knowledge appointed to superintend the work of conversion in the first instance, or at all events to advise the superintendent? Our Commissioners and committees of inquiry often do their work well and thoroughly; but their services would not be required so often if the same soundness and thoroughness characterized the work of those by whom public affairs are actually administered. It cannot be impossible to secure for the State the service of men really competent to decide whether such a piece of work as the conversion of the bayonets of 1871 ought to be undertaken, and how it is to be carried out if it is attempted. The nation must insist that such work is put into trustworthy hands; and that if by chance or carelessness any bad work is turned out, it shall be discovered in a shorter period than seventeen years. The exposure which this Committee have been able to make shows us that our practical character and our national good sense do not save us from the most ridiculous and elementary blunders in the management of our business affairs. Worse than that, it proves that a failure to remedy or to discover administrative evils may expose our sailors through a long period of years to the most terrible risks, and go far to impair the value of the greatest safeguard of our national prosperity.

## NOTES.

Another Irish priest has been sent to prison, and very rightly, for contempt of court. We are glad to see that the police acted more sensibly than in Father Kelleher's case, and would not allow the prisoner to be dragged off to gaol in triumphal procession. This seems to have been Father Ryan's great aim, and as he has been disappointed in it it is possible that other reverend gentlemen will be less anxious to imitate him. If, however, they do, they must be sent to bear the martyr company. Father Ryan maintained that by the "moral law of God" he was bound not to state whether the bankrupt Moroney had placed in his hands the money which belonged to his creditors. But no country can be governed under a moral law which allows to a whole class of persons the singular privilege of making themselves accomplices to crime without incurring risk of responsibility thereby.

One of the most effective points in Mr. Goschen's speech was his account of the atrocious boycotting case in which the father of a dying child was not allowed to buy bread for it. The baby, indeed, was boycotted before it was born, since the local midwife was not allowed to attend its mother. It was boycotted all its short life; it was boycotted to death, since, as we have said, the father was not permitted to obtain proper food for it; and it was boycotted after it was dead, for the poor man was compelled to dig the grave and bury the body himself. A full history of the "Boycotted Baby" and its barbarous persecution at the hands of Mr. Gladstone's allies was given in the *St. James's Gazette* for December 6 of last year.

Mdme. de Novikoff and other Russian agents in this country have tried hard, though with doubtful success, to make the British public believe two things concerning Russia. One is that the Czar is a cool, sagacious, and resolute ruler, who knows his own mind and is neither to be frightened or driven; the other is that he has his empire well in hand, and will only act as policy and prudence direct. The "struggle," as it is called, for power between M. de Giers and M. Katkoff is a striking commentary on these statements. The Autocrat cannot or will not prevent a Moscow journalist from attacking, defying, and in all probability upsetting, his own Foreign Minister. The moment the Government attempts to run counter to the "national aspirations" of the Slavonic party he is openly disobeyed and insulted. So much for the state of Russian politics. As for the Czar's own mental condition, it cannot have been improved by the late plot; and we can assure our readers that it had caused plenty of anxiety to his friends before.

The Kentish hop-growers had a strong case to put before Lord Salisbury yesterday. Of course the Premier could only speak to them in a very guarded manner. If nothing may be done to save British corn from being beaten out of its own markets by America and the Continent, it seems doubtful whether any steps can be taken to protect hops. The hop-growers, however, point out that, in the first place, the Americans, who send their hops here duty-free, put an import tax on ours; secondly, that to turn hop-gardens into cornfields or pastures would be to lose irretrievably a great deal of capital sunk in the land; thirdly, that owing to the huge "margin" in the brewing trade, a considerable duty might be laid on hops without increasing the price of the working-man's mug of beer; and, finally, that hop-picking in the home

counties engages tens of thousands of poor Londoners every autumn, and that to make an end of it would add largely to the unemployed in the metropolis.

The *Daily News* has tried the "We-have-reason-to-believe" dodge so often, and has been found out in it so commonly, that it might well have given up the practice. But yesterday the Nationalist daily produced another of its "rumours." It had heard that an "Anti-Coercion Cave in the Conservative ranks" was going to be formed under the leadership of the Earl of Carnarvon. To-day Lord Carnarvon writes to deny this "very silly story." It is very silly; but it is not mere foolishness which causes these "rumours" to be invented and circulated.

It is only Continental travellers and youthful numismatists who will seriously object to the proclamation against the importation of foreign halfpence, published in the *Gazette* last night and posted at the Mansion House and other centres of public information to-day. There was, it may be admitted, a pleasing sense of diversity to be derived from the contemplation of a pocketful of coppers which included specimens of the current coin not only of this realm but of the French Empire, the Third Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. But the variety was not sufficient compensation for the annoyance which was suffered when an attempt was made to pass these foreign coins and a sturdy British tradesman refused to recognize them as legal tender. There are legends of persons burdened with such coppers who, in sheer despair of ever being able to dispose of them over a counter, have given the whole to the poor-box.

It appears that the practice of offering a reward in cases of murder has been discontinued by the Home Office. This is the reply sent to the coroner's jury in the Kentish town inquest; and it is added that in this instance Mr. Matthews finds no sufficient ground for making an exception to the general rule. This seems rather a pity. The matter has been in the hands of the police for three weeks, and they know no more about it than they did when they started their "investigation." They have not the faintest "clue," and there seems no reason why the murderers should not get off comfortably. We are used to undetected murders in London; but it is specially unfortunate that this one should be added to the list. We all know that we are liable to be murdered in our beds; but we do not like to think that three or four men may drive up boldly to our front doors in open daylight, kill us, and drive off comfortably and never suffer any inconvenient after-effects.

Mrs. Weldon has long been known as a successful litigant in person; but yesterday she received judicial recognition in her new character of legal adviser. In an action brought by Mrs. Weldon's clerk, the judge for a long time ineffectually attempted to explain the state of the law to the plaintiff, who was arguing his own case and had placed Mrs. Weldon in the box as his witness. The learned judge, finding the task of explaining the law to the plaintiff rather a hopeless one, turned to the lady in the box and asked her if she understood him. Upon her replying that she understood perfectly, "Then, go down and explain it to him," said the judge. The witness left the box and in a few moments made the point clear to her clerk. Whether the proceeding was regular may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that as *amica curiæ* Mrs. Weldon might occasionally make herself very useful.

The Reverend S. Barnett could not have found any one better qualified than Sir G. Trevelyan to open his exhibition of pictures at Whitechapel. Sir George's excellent little speech began with an expression of satisfaction that he and his audience were "assembled for a purpose concerning which the most self-questioning conscience could have no misgiving." The free exhibition of pictures in poor and crowded districts is certainly an object which deserves all that can be said in its praise; and there is unfortunately some ground for Sir George's hint that in the political world an extremely sensitive conscience is apt to make its owner uncomfortable. It may, indeed, sometimes lead him to say things he would rather have left unsaid, and to regret the existence of reporters. But there are other pursuits besides the opening of picture galleries which can be undertaken by the most scrupulous. The story of Fox's life remains less than half told; and in literature as well as in art there is some work to be done.

The *Kapunda* judgment will come as a surprise to many people. All the world knows that the *Kapunda* and 300 lives were lost in consequence of a collision with the *Ada Melmore*. The court has now found that the *Ada Melmore* usually burned no lights at night, did not take on board a reasonable supply of lamp-oil at the commencement of the voyage, and on the night in question either had no lights at all or at least had them so badly trimmed as to be practically useless. Further, that the *Kapunda* was in no way whatever to blame for the collision, which was caused by a "most unseamanlike act" on the part of the first officer of the *Ada Melmore*. On these findings, the court has sentenced the master to step down during two years from the grade of captain to that of first officer, and has declined to deal at all with the first officer's certificate! As to the latter case, the court, we are told, "always deals leniently with errors, especially in the case of danger." If a Board of Trade certificate only means that an officer is competent to walk the deck in fine



weather, certainly there can be no grounds for suspending it; but it is usually understood to imply more than this. But in the case of the captain we confess we are startled to find that gross neglect of duty, resulting in the loss of 300 lives, can be let off so cheaply. Would any one have considered this an adequate sentence on a railway signalman who through laziness or carelessness had left his signal-lamp unlit?

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. complain of the way in which Lord Tennyson's Jubilee Ode has been reprinted in the newspapers: and we, who are amongst the offenders, have to admit that the complaint is entirely just. Copyright is copyright; and it is wrong to take possession in this way of a good thing paid for at a great rate by other people.

A little incident which occurred a day or two ago in Berlin shows that the Prussians are as firm believers in the talismanic properties of the horse-shoe as we are ourselves. A horse trotting at a brisk pace through the Leipzigstrasse happened to cast one of his hind-shoes; the speed at which he was going communicating sufficient impetus to it to send it crashing through a shop-window some yards off. At some little distance inside the pane stood a statue of the Emperor, which had been placed there on the occasion of the recent fête, and the shoe fell exactly at the foot of the statue. The lucky omen, as they regard it, is said to have impressed the Berliners almost as profoundly, though of course in a different way, as the eclipse of the sun which preceded Cæsar's death did the Romans.

The Corporation of London has shown its disdain for the attacks of its restless assailants by already taking preliminary steps to celebrate, the year after next, the 700th anniversary of the traditional establishment of the mayoralty. Winchester, indeed, stole a march by celebrating, a few years ago, the seventh centenary of its own mayoralty; but no true citizen of London, and, indeed, no competent historian, will admit that "the City" was *ulli secundus* in securing this badge and crown of municipal independence. The headstrong Londoners, exulting in their strength, were already proclaiming under Richard the Lion Heart that they knew no king but their mayor. From that day to this there has been no break in the continuous existence of that high office, and it is fitting enough that the Corporation should propose to mark the coming commemoration by issuing a worthy record of this long and eventful history.

On Sunday services were held in St. Olave's, Old Jewry, for the last time. The church is to be pulled down, like St. Mildred's, Poultry, and five others before it; and St. Margaret's, Lothbury, is to serve for the entire population of the seven united parishes. Not that the congregation is likely to be overcrowded, as the seven parishes have a total resident population of 601. As St. Olave's had no architectural merits, it is impossible to lament over its destruction on that score; and doubtless the site, when sold for the erection of one more block of offices, will bring in money enough to build and endow several churches in some poor district. The thing most to be regretted in the demolition of the old City churches is the disappearance of their picturesque names. It is pleasant, in the wildernesses of industrial and mercantile London to come across a St. Antholin's, or St. Olave's, or St. Mildred's, whose titles "fall upon the ear like the echo of a vanished world."

The *Figaro* attributes the historic saying "Finis Poloniae!" to Count Félix Drohojowski, who has just died at Sèvres. The Count, who was one of the prime movers in the Polish insurrection of 1831, managed to escape to France, where he was obliged, like Miss Porter's hero, to earn his living as a professor of languages, all his property having been confiscated. If Drohojowski ever uttered the famous exclamation which the French journal fathers on him, he can only have done so at second hand; for, as every one knows, Kosciuszko is credited with having used the identical words after the disastrous Battle of Maciejowice, which was fought in 1794. Kosciuszko, it is true, emphatically repudiated having said or thought anything of the sort; and it is not known for certain how the phrase got its footing in history. Drohojowski did, however, deliver himself of an exclamation in 1831 which attained a certain celebrity: "We shall succumb, for God is too high and France is too far."

Mr. Frederic Cowen's "Song Recital," which attracted yesterday afternoon to Steinway Hall a much larger audience than could be accommodated with seats, was, in other words, a concert at which a number of songs and duets, for the most part new, composed by the concert-giver, were sung by a number of the most distinguished singers of the day, including Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Louise Phillips, Miss Damian, Mdme. Isabel Fassett, Mdme. Marian McKenzie, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Frederic King. The duets were all sung by Miss Louise Phillips and Mdme. Isabel Fassett, whose voices, by no means of the same character, are so well attuned one to the other. Miss Phillips, too, sang two numbers from Mr. Cowen's newly published "Twelve Songs for Voice and Piano;" which may be briefly described as

settings, now fanciful, now deeply expressive, sometimes vigorous, and always graceful, of poems by writers so different in thought and style as Christina Rossetti, George Eliot, Owen Meredith, Whyte Melville, and Barry Cornwall. Strange that some of these—for example, Miss Rossetti's "Should one of us remember," which in so few lines tells so full a story—should never have inspired a composer before.

A corps of cyclists is to accompany the volunteer column on its march to Dover for the Easter Review; they will perform the duties of scouts and be employed on general service during the march. It is quite possible that bicycles and tricycles may come to form a regular part of the equipment of an army on the march. English cyclists still maintain their superiority over those of other nations; and we may hope that the cycling branch of our army will attain a high standard of proficiency. The worst of it is that, if military cycling is officially recognized, the Government will doubtless provide our troops with untrustworthy machines liable to break down upon the slightest provocation and impossible to repair at any distance from the base of operations.

### A BALLAD OF IRISH JURIES.

THE difficulty now felt by the Government with regard to Irish juries was not unforeseen when Lord O'Hagan's Jury Act was passed. Here are some clever verses which were written at the time:—

Lord Chancellor O'Hagan  
By all his saints he swore  
That the brave race of cut-throats  
Should suffer wrong no more;  
By all his saints he swore it  
And summoned Con. Molloy,  
And also Neilson Handcock,  
The calculating boy.

"O Handcock! Neilson Handcock!  
You know all sorts of things:  
How many beasts there are that bray,  
How many geese have wings.  
You know how many Fenians  
Are languishing in gaol;  
How many cruel verdicts  
Make hardy cut-throats pale.

"You know how many verdicts  
The Crown has lately won,  
In spite of all the efforts  
Of lofty-headed Con.

You two from courts of mercy  
Must wash the stain away,  
The cut-throat's knife, the cut-throat's life,  
Take ye in charge this day."

Thus he spake, and speaking beamed,  
And beaming passed away—  
To them he said no more, because  
He had no more to say.  
But Con. Molloy he scratched his head,  
And Handcock bit his thumb:  
"We must some alteration make  
In our Palladium."

East and west and south and north  
The summonses are sent;  
The sheriffs ride, the bailiffs run,  
'Till all their breath is spent.  
Shame on the faithless Fenian,  
Or recreant Rapparee,  
Who fears to take a juror's oath  
And set his brethren free.

After describing how the criminals come trooping up gaily to be tried by the new juries, the poet goes on as follows:—

Put forward the unfortunate  
Who shot his landlord dead,  
Or trampled out his mother's life  
Or smashed his father's head.  
Now work away, you councillors,  
And prove whate'er ye please;  
But, Fenians, take no Fenian's life  
For venial acts like these.  
And now they find their verdict—  
"Not guilty," writes the clerk,  
And to the issue-paper  
The foreman puts his mark.

The prison-doors are opened,  
And free the prisoner stands,  
While round him throng the jurors  
To press his honest hands.

With sounds of joy and laughter  
And groans of judge and Crown,  
They take him on their shoulders  
And chair him through the town.  
They fill him well with potteen  
That paid no public due,  
And spend the night in drink and fight,  
As proper men should do.

### THE INVASIONS OF FOREIGN PAUPERISM.

A LARGE part of the East-end of London is overrun with a foreign immigrant population; and the difficulties created by their presence combine to form a question which appears likely to tax all the resources of the local authorities, whether poor-law, School Board, police, sanitary, or parochial. Indeed, the matter has become so serious and pressing that the Whitechapel Board of Guardians has appointed a special committee to consider it. Almost any day, after the arrival of a steamer from a Russian or German port at the docks, a procession of these unfortunate creatures, each carrying his or her whole worldly possessions in a large bag, may be seen making its way from the docks towards what they somehow discover is the Jews' quarter of London—namely, the neighbourhood of Christ Church, Spitalfields. Many of them have not a coin of any denomination in their pockets, while others have just sufficient to purchase lying-down room in the numerous miserable and overcrowded "lodgings" with which the district is infested. The totally destitute naturally fall first of all into the hands of the police, and get passed on, sometimes to the poor-law authorities, sometimes to the sanitary authorities, and sometimes to the charitable societies which endeavour to cope with this special phase of East-end misery. The cases are, of course, variously dealt with. Those persons who would be admitted into New York by the United States Government are sent forward on the first opportunity; as many as possible are sent back to the place they came from. But a large proportion, including most of the very destitute and the least desirable, remain, and form a permanent addition to the mass of humanity which passes its existence in the East-end of



London, in one continuous round of poverty, dirt, and moral and physical degradation.

The great majority of these foreign immigrants are Russian, German, Polish, and Balkan Jews. They usually appear in England in the character of political refugees; and certainly they seem very delighted to find themselves on free English soil. They have heard that England is a land of freedom, and they have a vague idea that, once there, they will have no further trouble. To do them justice, we must admit that contentment enters their souls at a very early stage of human felicity. They work unheard-of hours for incredibly small pay; they herd together like beasts of the field and breed like them; they satisfy their hunger and thirst with what one can scarcely consider food; and they are capable generally of putting up with a degree of poverty and filth that would kill most Englishmen in a week. All this we have seen with our own eyes.

The only statistical view of the situation is that afforded by the last annual report of the Jewish Board of Guardians, which has just been published; but this, it must be understood, is very imperfect. A few of the figures given will throw a partial light on the state of affairs. Last year a total of 4,497 cases were dealt with by the board, and 4,139 were actually relieved. Of these, 1,426 had been in England more than seven years and 2,222 less than seven. In 1,944 cases—being 43 per cent. of the total—the persons had not previously presented themselves for relief. The average of new cases in the preceding three years was 1,352; and the increase (says the board) is such as, if likely to be repeated, it will not be easy to cope with. Distinguishing the nationalities of the 1,944 new cases relieved, we find that no fewer than 1,505 of them are Russians and Poles, 234 are Germans, 46 are Dutch, and 29 of other nationalities. The alarming increase of new cases—arising, of course, from increased immigration—led the board to endeavour to stem the influx by advertising warnings as prominently as possible in the regions from which poor Jews mostly come, and by enforcing a rule that relief should not be given to new-comers until they had been here six months. In as many cases as practicable the "relief" given took the form of assistance to leave the country. This was done in 919 cases, comprising 1,557 individuals. This shows a balance of 1,025 who remained. Even more significant is the fact that the 4,139 "cases" referred to above as having received relief from the board last year comprise 14,357 persons, as compared with 6,187 in 1876. This is the work of only one body. To get an idea of the whole truth of the matter, it is probably necessary to multiply all the figures given above fivefold. But we do not profess to state even approximately the magnitude of the evil. It can be best understood from a walk through the districts affected; where the whole population is of a strongly marked Jewish type, generally of the lowest character; and where men, women, and children may be seen literally in swarms, exhibiting in their persons, their rags, their occupations, and their dwellings every mark of the most degrading and vicious poverty.

We abstain from "sensational" details. No good would be served by highly coloured pictures of individual cases. It is best to confine ourselves to facts of general application; and we will, therefore, deal with this ever-increasing colony of destitute aliens as a whole. How do they live? How do they find food and lodging? What is their employment? And what are the means now in operation for dealing with the great social difficulties they have created?

The trades most practised by them are tailoring, boot-making, and cigar-making, while a good many are hawkers and general dealers. The three former classes are chiefly employed by large Jewish firms; the two latter generally carry on business on their own account. They feed upon what an English labourer would consider garbage. They find lodging in this wise: One of them will take the basement of a house for his own use, and sublet the remainder in single rooms. One room suffices for a family, however large, even if, as is often the case, it be thirteen or fourteen in number; for the Jews have large families as a rule. The result is the very worst overcrowding in London, and overcrowding of a kind with which the local authorities have no power to deal. The rent is regularly paid; but the tenements are hardly ever furnished, and the tenants are terribly destructive to the property. Immorality is frightfully prevalent, though it would not show itself in any statistics of illegitimacy or prostitution. A question upon this last point brought out the reply, "Oh! there is no need of prostitution." Four-fifths of the persons summoned before the magistrates for non-payment of rates are Jews; they only pay when distraint warrants are issued, but they do pay at last. They give the School Board officers infinite trouble. There are two Jewish schools—one in Commercial-street and one in Bell-lane, with scholars numbering not hundreds but thousands. In the oldest Board school in the district—namely, that in Old Castle-street—there are over 1,500 children, and not twenty Gentiles among them. The other Board schools, such as those in Chicksand-street and Settle-street, are fast becoming Jewish, and the managers are at their wits' end to find Jewish teachers. Many of the scholars have to be taught English, of which they do not know a word. Their personal condition is indescribable.

Much is being done in mitigation of the evil. The Reverend Prebendary Billing, rector of Spitalfields, Lord Brabazon, Captain Hamilton, the Marchioness of Ripon (who has taken up Lady Hobart's work), and other indefatigable workers in the limitless field of East-end philanthropy, are doing what they can. But the steady influx of recruits into the army of foreign pauperism makes the case almost hopeless, despite the great assistance given by leading Jews, such as Mr. Lionel Cohen and Mr. Samuel Montagu, and by the Jewish authorities. The attempts to send the immigrants back are greatly hampered by the fact that the Continental countries will not readmit them; and England is, indeed, the only country which offers a resting-place and an asylum to these unhappy wanderers. For those who remain, there are the greatest difficulties in the way of their absorption into the great body of our working population.

But of course the question is not exhausted by the condition of these people alone. The effect they produce upon the labour market generally, upon the health of the community at large, upon public morals, habits, etc.—all this remains to be considered. They constitute a permanent demoralising and degrading influence; they are a heavy charge upon the rates; they place enormous difficulties in the way of the discharge of the most elementary functions of local government. In short, they are a terrible nuisance—hopeless to remedy and impossible to remove. And, beyond all this, there is the political question; for many of the immigrants are of the worst type of Socialists and Nihilists, and exhibit a pernicious activity in their propaganda even in the land which gives them an asylum. One is driven to the belief that the only cure (it would certainly be the most effectual) is to adopt the policy which even "free America" has been forced into—namely, the policy of forbidding destitute and friendless aliens to set foot on English soil.

## JOURNALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

COLONIALS, like American and like Londoners, are great readers. There is, however, reading and reading. There is the reading of the student for knowledge and information; there is the reading of the dilettante, who cares only to be amused or interested, whose mind is turned to books not with a view of adding to his store of learning but merely with the object of relief from the tedium or distraction from the worries of life. It is to the latter class that most colonial readers belong—and most other readers too, perhaps. Literature which will serve either of the purposes I have mentioned is ever welcome to the young colonial, and what it lacks in quality is made up in quantity. Colonial towns swarm with newspaper offices; and this not in one nor in two nor in half a dozen places, but everywhere. I have in my mind a town of some 35,000 people—no larger, that is, than Oxford or Cambridge—in which there are no fewer than four, and where but a short time ago there were five, daily papers, besides three weeklies. Such facts argue an immense activity in journalistic work, as well as an enormous reading capacity in the public. All classes read here. The twopenny morning paper lies on the breakfast-table of the merchant or tradesman; the penny or halfpenny evening paper is besmoked and bethumbed by the hodman or mechanic after his evening meal.

And the sort of reading he finds therein is characteristic of the man and the place. The news is various, very. There are Reuter's telegrams from England and America, announcing in brief the events of the previous day in those far-off lands. He will read these necessarily brief scraps of information, and must look to his own knowledge or the remarks of the editor for a further elucidation, if elucidation is needful. Reuter's telegrams are not always very interesting to the general reader; for full often they are concerned with "greasy wools" and "markets" and loans. Then there are intercolonial telegrams; and if the mail happens to have arrived from San Francisco or the Cape, there is a budget of the home news of six weeks ago, by which all the difficulties and perplexities of Reuter, if not forgotten, can be explained and removed. Then, in a descending scale, there is the inter-provincial news; and finally the local news, which in the case of small towns is very local indeed. Besides all this, there is in the evening papers other and equally interesting matter—a serial story over which the hard-handed son of toil can enjoy a peaceful half-hour or a hardly earned sleep. They are somewhat American, these papers, and every spare corner is occupied with jokes culled from American journals and redolent of Yankeeedom. A much more harmful element about them is the sensational nature of their contents. Half-educated or ill educated minds turn naturally to the sensational. The London lower classes buy up whatever their literary panders will supply them with. Human nature is the same in the colonies, only there the proportion of half-educated minds is greater, or at any rate the number of the genuinely cultured is usually insufficient to make it worth while for an editor to appeal only to them. Consequently sensation pervades colonial journalism, much to its own discredit and good people's disgust.

These characteristics in the daily papers are not, however, peculiarly colonial; the weekly, on the other hand, is a distinctly indigenous growth. If you live in a country where you may get your *Times* every morning by ten or eleven o'clock, and are within a few hours of the centre of life and activity, you have little or no use for a *résumé* of the week's news. But if you are inhabiting regions of solitude, or even of comparative populousness, removed from the larger nuclei of life, matters wear a different aspect. If you relied upon a daily paper, you would receive it one day, two days, or three days' old, and you might have to ride ten, twelve, or twenty miles to get it. On the whole, you would decide in favour of a weekly. For a weekly serves the "up-country" colonials in right good stead. All the literature that town-keeping and more cultivated people are wont to find in their libraries and their studies is comprised for the runholder and the farmer in this weekly budget of forty or fifty pages. It is a wonderful thing to look into. There is reading to suit all ages, sexes, tastes, and degrees of education. There is news—much news—culled from the daily papers, from the papers of other colonies, from home papers, from foreign papers; but news forms only a small portion of the bulky budget. The whole dictionary of available interests and occupations is gone through *seriatim*—aquatics, agriculture, and so forth. Sport of all kinds takes up a large amount of space. Records of the past, prospects of the future, calendars of the present—all are there. Stories there are by the dozen, serial and otherwise. Anecdotes, poetry, sketches, jokes, quips and cranks; and, to crown all, there is a sermon for the seriously minded. So that here are newspaper, novel, essay, science journal, and homilist all in one. On this farrago the farmer and his men, the bushman, and the shepherd feast for a week, reading nightly portions according to their moods and fancies.



## THE THEATRE.

It may fairly be assumed that it was the début of Mrs. Brown Potter rather than the revival of "Man and Wife" which drew last night's fashionable audience to the Haymarket. Wilkie Collins's ingenious and in some respects forcible drama is of a kind that loses a good deal of its interest with its novelty. The crusade against athleticism and the outcry against the injustice of the Scotch marriage laws were both much fresher in 1873 than they are in 1887. Moreover, English playgoers are perhaps even less disposed now than they were then to accept any form of fiction with a well-defined didactic purpose. For these reasons we are inclined to doubt whether very much interest would have been taken in last night's proceedings but for the presence in the Haymarket company of the exceptionally well-advertised *débutante* who comes to us from New York. This lady was cast for the rôle of Anne Silvester, who, it will be remembered, is the ill-used victim of a coarsely brutal athlete named Geoffrey Delamayn, by whom she has been promised, none too soon, the satisfaction of a secret marriage. It is one of the difficulties of the part that Miss Silvester necessarily loses much sympathy through having accepted as a lover so graceless a creature as this amateur pedestrian. This difficulty seemed last night to be nervously felt by the new actress, who plunged at once into hysterical tragedy and sought to storm her audience by violent emotional appeals. The mistake was largely, no doubt, due to very pardonable nervousness; but its result was extremely unfortunate, not only on account of the inartistic exaggeration itself, but because it left the heroine with all her resources exhausted long before the chief demand for them arose. It is, of course, a dreadful thing for the governess to find her seducer unwilling to make an honest woman of her, even by the simple Scottish process of acknowledging her his wife before witnesses. But if her grief and indignation at this juncture need illustration by such frantic gestures and melodramatic tones as those employed by Mrs. Brown Potter, what is there left for her to do when she discovers that she has unwittingly involved her friend Blanche Lundie in her miserable fate? Mrs. Brown Potter has evidently been taught much more than the average beginner, but she has not learned how to use her acquirements. She is thoroughly in earnest, however, in her passion; her gestures are expressive, though often ungraceful; and her stage presence is attractive, although it is not as a theatrical beauty that she seems likely to make her way. Her accent is not sufficiently marked to be disagreeable; her deep voice and general manner suggest that she will be seen to advantage in romantic rather than in realistic drama. For the rest, the revival introduces a repulsively powerful study in the truculent Delamayn of Mr. Willard, who makes no attempt to gild the bitter pill concocted by the dramatist. Mr. Kemble is happier in the humorous moments of Sir Patrick Lundie than in the old lawyer's prosy expositions; a pretty Blanche is at hand in Miss Agnes Hewitt; and Mr. Collette makes a jovial satyr of the odious Scotch waiter Bishopriggs. Mr. W. Herbert, as Arnold Brinkworth, is the sole representative of the original cast; which included Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Dewar, and Miss Lydia Foote. The performance last night was received favourably though without enthusiasm, and Mrs. Brown Potter had every reason to be gratified by her welcome.

It is in some respects a pleasing performance of "Masks and Faces" that is given by Miss Kate Vaughan and her company at the Opéra Comique. For one thing the eye is charmed by the dainty accessories of the revival, the singularly handsome costumes, the tasteful mounting, and the pretty though irrelevant gavotte dragged into the second act. There are other more important features, too, in which the representation contrasts favourably with the ordinary efforts of an inadequately drilled troupe doomed to frequent changes of programme. Miss Vaughan herself, for example, proves able to make of the central character of the play a good deal more than had been promised by any of her previous impersonations. Lack of physical strength and of anything like a broad firm touch necessarily prevent her fully realizing the Peg Woffington either of history or of stage tradition. But what her means allow her to suggest she conveys with intelligence and spirit, bringing into special prominence the quiet tact and the genuine good-nature of the famous actress. There are good points also in the Triplet of Mr. Fernandez and the Ernest Vane of Mr. Lewis Waller; but the pathetic appeals of the one actor are much too formal, whilst the passion of the other lacks the ring of truth. The admirable scene between the poor hack versifier and the kindly lady whom he wounds so deeply by his inadvertent disclosures is treated far too mechanically by Miss Gwynne, as well as by Mr. Fernandez. The letter is there, but the spirit is missing. Matters grow worse as we descend to the heavily over-coloured Pomander of Mr. Forbes Robertson, the unlikely Colley Cibber of Mr. Lionel Brough, and the minor details of a poorly chosen cast. Here the vitality of the play fades away altogether; so that those who make the acquaintance of Messrs. Reade and Taylor's clever comedy for the first time at the Opéra Comique must wonder how it has held the stage so successfully and so long.

"The Mormon," a farcical comedy by Mr. W. D. Calthorpe, which was presented at the Comedy Theatre on Monday last, is only intended to hold its own there during the interregnum between Miss Melnotte's management and Mr. Beerbohm Tree's. This is fortunate; for the piece is very poor stuff indeed, utterly extravagant in conception and by no means humorous in execution. At a Vaudeville matinée, however, some three weeks ago, "The Mormon" made its friendly audience laugh sufficiently to encourage its author's belief in the power of his mechanical joke to provide a satisfactory evening's entertainment; and this belief would be amply justified if the play itself were as good as its rendering on the part of Messrs. Glenney and Paulton. These two players are really very amusing—the one as a newly married adventurer, and the other as a hot-tempered Scotchman dressed in a kilt. The recklessness of the plot may be guessed from the circumstance that its action hinges upon an evening marriage by special licence between a wealthy widow and a bridegroom as to whose identity she is kept in the dark. The lady thinks

she is marrying the above-mentioned adventurer, and that gentleman's creditors think so too. But he, having the fear of bigamy before his eyes, substitutes the widow's Scotch admirer, and trusts to the couple of days during which the marriage is to be kept secret to suggest some other escape from his pecuniary embarrassments. That is the gist of the trifle, which owes all its comic point to the dry humour of Mr. Paulton in a character-sketch that seems worthy of more artistic setting.

"The Great Felicidad," another recent matinée production, has not yet found its way to an evening programme. There are reasons why it deserves to do so, though unfortunately there are others which would make it unlikely to secure the sympathetic interest of its spectators. The drama, which takes its name from a fraudulent mining company, is a showy study, somewhat after the manner of "Jim the Penman," of City roguery as applied not only to commercial but to matrimonial affairs. Its intrigues are, perhaps necessarily, disagreeable, and the motives of the crimes committed by nearly all the *dramatis personæ* are monotonously sordid. This would not matter so much if Mr. Paull had kept his hero and heroine free from the taint of dishonour which clings to the rest of his clever creations: a little relief will sometimes go a long way. No such relief is, however, afforded in the course of "The Great Felicidad," which ends appropriately enough with the collapse of the mining swindle and the promise of a union—after the necessary divorces—between a husband and wife whose respective spouses have eloped together. Mr. Paull's mistakes seem due to a deficient sense of humour rather than to grim cynicism such as is hinted at in his dénouement. But, whatever their cause, they must be remedied before the drama can be played to a general audience with any prospect of success. Miss Roselle, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Brandon Thomas, and Miss C. Grahame took the chief parts in a perfectly adequate rendering of the crude but by no means ineffective novelty.

"Held by the Enemy," the American melodrama which may shortly replace "The Noble Vagabond" at the Princess's, is to be tried at that theatre on Saturday afternoon. The interest is military, and the scene is a Southern State after its occupation by Federal troops during the Civil War. Mr. Charles Warner plays the part of a Northern colonel in love with a Southern heroine represented by Miss Alma Murray. Miss Murray is also to appear shortly as the heroine of "Christina," a new romantic play by Messrs. Lynwood and Ambient, who with the aid of Mr. Vezin will produce their piece in about three weeks at the Prince of Wales's.

To the Easter productions, of which we have already made mention, may be added that of "A Dark Night's Bridal," a short poetic drama by Mr. R. Buchanan, to serve as *lever de rideau* to "Sophia." The Olympic will be occupied with a revival of the Standard play, "A Dark Secret," with its famous regatta scene. The Lyceum will close next week till Saturday, when the performances of "Faust" will be resumed.

Mr. Mortimer's new comedy "The Alderman" will be produced at a Criterion matinée on the 13th of April; and the 19th is spoken of as a likely date for the first performance of "The Red Lamp" at the Comedy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE 86 COERCION BILLS.

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

SIR,—In last night's debate it was more than once asserted that 86 Coercion Bills for Ireland had been passed during the last 86 years.

If this assertion were true, it would only prove that the Government was weakly good-natured in giving a short duration to its necessary measures of discipline, in the hope of amendment on the part of its enemies. Can we, however, believe that 86 such measures have been passed in this century? My own experience of non-coercion years proves to me that, if the assertion be true, there must have been years in which several Coercion Bills were passed in one session; which is, to say the least, improbable.

I know that the assertion has often been made; but I have observed that statements, once started in the papers, have a tendency to be repeated, and that statements made in the interest of Irish Nationalists have a tendency to be untrue. Will, then, any eager patriot, or—better still—will any of your myriad readers give a decent authority for the statement as to these 86 coercive measures, or tell where a list of them may be found?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 29.

F. T. LAWRENCE.

## TITHES.

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

SIR,—I have been surprised to notice that, amidst the numerous comments on Lord Salisbury's Tithe Amendment Bill, so little interest has been shown in the extremely important redemption clause.

It seems scarcely to be realized that the power to redeem at twenty years' purchase instead of twenty-five is a concession of vital interest to the agricultural classes. Since rental is based a most on-a 3 per cent. table, the power to redeem an incumbrance on a 5 per cent. table may well make the whole difference between a loss and a profit. And the profit will not remain in the landowner's hands, but will at once pass through them to the farmer and the labourer. The most enthusiastic Radical could not ask for a greater concession.

But there is another side to the question. In cases of redemption (which ought to be universal) the tithe-owner will lose what Lord Salisbury will have made the safest and most easily collected form of income in the country; and he will reinvest, not at 5 per cent. nor at 4 per cent., but at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., unless your City article can make some addition to the list of safe investments.

I have noticed that the good old idea of "5 per cent. and perfect safety" still prevails (for instance, in the Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill introduced by Colonel Hughes); but I fear that the redeemed tithe-owner and the dispossessed landowner will alike apply to their stockbrokers in vain.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 29.

H. E. MORICE.



THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.  
FOURTH EDITION.

A SUSPICIOUS PARCEL FOR MR. BALFOUR.

The Press Association says:—A report is current to the effect that Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, received this morning a box, the contents of which were considered so suspicious that it was sent to Scotland-yard for examination.

MR. PARNELL APPEALS TO AMERICA.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the Irish League in America, has received the following telegram from Mr. Parnell:—

House of Commons, March 28.

The Coercion Bill proposed to-night is the eighty-seventh since the Act of Union eighty-seven years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrannical, and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a Coercion Bill been proposed when crime is so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure appears designed to drive discontent beneath the surface, and places all public speakers, writers, and conductors of newspapers at the absolute mercy of magistrates holding office at the pleasure of the Crown. It condemns the Irish-speaking peasant of Kerry to the mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen or landlords, or a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey. Good judges consider the moving of the Bill will prove the ruin of the Cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst. I appeal to the American people for the sympathy and support which they have never yet withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

C. S. PARNELL.

A Reuter's telegram says that Mr. Fitzgerald replied as follows: "The National League will redouble its efforts and Ireland may be sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska Legislature unanimously passed to-day resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning the Tory policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations throughout this free country give the lie to the slanders of the English press that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty-loving people is entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for Home Rule."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

The royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with Queen Victoria and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg on board, arrived at Cherbourg at half-past six o'clock last evening, after a fine passage. The Queen was somewhat fatigued with her journey, and received no one but the British Consul. Her Majesty slept on board the yacht, and at half-past ten this morning left for Paris by special train.

THE CRIMES BILL.

It is understood to be the intention of the Government to press for the termination of the debate on the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill on Friday. Much indignation is expressed on the Conservative benches at the repeated invitations in Mr. Gladstone's speeches, not only to Irish but to English members, to prolong the debate. The Irish members state that they will assert the rights claimed for them by Mr. Gladstone; but they will act in strict concert with the front Opposition bench and the bulk of the Liberal party. It is understood that Mr. Parnell will move the adjournment this evening, with the object of bringing forward his amendment to the first reading of the Bill at the commencement of to-morrow's sitting. There is an increased disposition on the part of many members on the Ministerial benches to regard the provision for changing the venue to England in certain cases as open to serious objection on grounds of expediency. It is believed, however, that the provision, which was introduced as an alternative to more stringent proposals for dealing with the specified cases, will not be treated by the Government as vital, if it should meet with anything like general opposition in Committee. Among the speakers from the Treasury bench on the remainder of the debate on the first reading will probably be Sir R. Webster, Sir E. Clarke, and Mr. Plunket. It is stated that Lord Randolph Churchill heartily approves the measure, and will give the fullest proof of his desire to further its passage by not making a speech on the first reading. The uncertainty regarding the date when the division will take place has led to the abandonment by Mr. Goschen of his intention to introduce the Budget on Monday next. Indeed, it will not be until after Easter that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make the usual Budget speech to the House.

THE HOXTON MURDER TRIAL.

Thomas William Currell, thirty-one, clerk, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court to-day for the wilful murder of Lydia Green. Mr. Poland and Mr. Charles Mathews prosecuted, and Mr. C. F. Gill defended. The prisoner, in reply to the indictment, pleaded not guilty.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Poland said the murder was committed on the 5th of February last. The deceased was about the same age as the prisoner, who had known her for the last twelve years. For two years previous to 1885 they had not seen each other; but since then they were looked upon as engaged. The prisoner lodged in Fanshawe-street, Hoxton, until the day before the murder. The deceased lived at 8, Baches-street, in the same neighbourhood, and she had been in one employment at Walthamstow, as a surgical instrument coverer, for fourteen years. The murder was committed on the morning of the 5th of February. Mr. Poland recalled the circumstances, of the crime, which are well known.

Evidence was then called. The case is likely to occupy the court to-day and to-morrow.

DEATH OF GENERAL RIPLEY.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—The death is announced to-day of General Ripley, the commander of the Confederate battery that opened fire on Fort Sumter after its occupation by Major Anderson, of the United States army, at the outbreak of the War of Secession.

THIS DAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at a quarter past twelve.

THE CRIMES BILL.

Mr. McNeill resumed the debate on the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, which he said the Irish party would resist to the utmost. The Bill was calculated to sow dissension in Ireland between class and class, between religion and religion; it was calculated, furthermore, to sow dissension between the two countries. At the last general election the Government had no mandate from the people of England to force coercion upon Ireland. He asked why a gentleman was appointed as Chief Secretary for Ireland who knew less about Ireland than he (Mr. McNeill) knew about Central Asia. The Irish Office was given to that gentleman as if it were a family living; and he went on to show, from expressions used by Mr. Balfour, how deficient his information was about Irish administration. In speaking of the judges' opinions quoted on the state of Tipperary, he asked why it was omitted that Baron Dowse said that that county was never so quiet. Mr. Goschen had severely condemned the speech of Mr. Dillon, but the present Attorney-General for Ireland had accused Lord Spencer of wilful murder, for he had said that the blood of Giffen was on Lord Spencer's head.

The Attorney-General for Ireland interposed that he never said anything of the kind.

Mr. McNeill said he would pass that by, and he went on to speak of the action of the Home Secretary, who tried to get into the House of Commons by abusing the Administration of Ireland.

The Speaker said the political character of the right honourable gentleman had nothing to do with the introduction of the Crimes Bill.

Mr. McNeill explained that he was arguing that Mr. Dillon spoke far less vigorously against the Administration in Ireland than the Attorney-General for Ireland and the Home Secretary did. He would next proceed to examine some of the circumstances connected with the Bill. He spoke of some of its provisions as taken from the Star Chamber. The change of the venue was a most important matter.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN BLOOMSBURY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, went to Bloomsbury-square to-day to open the new building of the College of Preceptors. Having been received at the entrance of the building by the president and vice-presidents of the council of the College, the dean, the treasurer, and others, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters were conducted to the lecture-hall, where the council, the board of examiners, and members of the college (about 250 in number) were assembled. Here prayer was offered by Bishop Mitchinson, and the president of the council (the Reverend T. W. Jex-Blake) presented an address to the Prince recognizing his extreme goodness in being present, acknowledging the sympathy he had evinced with all sound learning and true culture, and explaining the work of the college, claiming that it had anticipated the universities in their local examinations—anticipated them in founding a chair for a Professor of Education—and did for ever increasing thousands of teachers and students work that in many countries devolves on a Minister of Education. The chairman of the Building Committee, Sir Philip Magnus, then presented a key to the Prince, saying as he did so that the college is self-supporting, and that the cost of the building, nearly £15,000, had been defrayed out of savings accumulated during the past seven years.

The Prince of Wales in replying said:—

It has given the Princess of Wales and myself great satisfaction to be able to accede to the request of the council, and to open the new building of the College of Preceptors. I am reminded, by your reference to the circumstance that this building is opened during the year of the Queen's Jubilee, of the many important improvements that have taken place in her Majesty's dominions during the last fifty years—(loud applause)—and especially in the advancement of education among all classes of the people—(applause)—a share of which progress is due to the excellent work undertaken by this self-supporting institution. For over forty years the College of Preceptors has exercised a marked and growing influence for good upon the education given in some of our endowed schools, and more particularly in the numerous private schools for boys and girls, which are an important feature in the educational system of this country. The value of your work is sufficiently shown by the high reputation of your examinations, and by the constantly increasing number of your candidates; and I sincerely congratulate you on the results which you have achieved. In the further development of the work of training teachers you have before you a future of great usefulness, for there can be no doubt that the provision of properly trained teachers for middle and higher schools is almost, if not quite, as necessary as for our public elementary schools. The key of the building which you have presented to me I shall retain as a memento of this ceremony, and in declaring this building open I fervently hope that the influence and teaching which may go forth from it may tend to improve and to raise to a yet higher standard the education given in the private and secondary schools of our country. I now declare this building open. (Loud applause.)

The Dean of the college, Mr. H. W. Eve, then conveyed the thanks of the council to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and several presentations were made. This concluded the ceremony; but before their departure their royal highnesses were conducted over the building. Their arrival and departure at the college was witnessed by a large crowd that had assembled at the corner of the square in which the college is situated.

THE LIBEL ON DR. BIRD.—SENTENCE.

At the Old Bailey to-day Heinrich Felbermann, editor, proprietor, and publisher of *Life*, who was convicted last sessions of publishing a libel on Dr. Bird, was brought up for sentence. Mr. Terrell, who represented the prosecutor, said that Dr. Bird considered that he had amply vindicated his character in the matter, and he had no desire whatever to act vindictively in the case. The defendant had paid the costs of the prosecution—£200.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said he should like to see the bill of costs. Mr. Terrell said he had not got it, and he suggested that the bill should be taxed in the ordinary way, and if there was any balance the solicitors would return it. Mr. Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence, said that, having regard to the condition of the defendant's health, he should fine him £75 only, and not sentence him to imprisonment.



## DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

## SHOCKING INJURIES TO A POLICEMAN.

A desperate encounter between a policeman and two burglars occurred this morning at North Finchley. About one o'clock Police-constable James Barker, who was on duty at Woodside, heard a noise in the grounds attached to the residence of Dr. Thurlie, the medical officer of health for the district. Entering the grounds, he saw two men attempting to effect an entrance into the house. While endeavouring to make his way silently towards them he stumbled. The burglars hearing the noise and seeing Barker, ran away, closely followed by the constable. After a smart chase Barker succeeded in capturing one of the men, and then a desperate fight ensued. The constable was struck with some instrument, and the man threatened that he would murder him if he did not let him go. Barker tried to draw his truncheon to protect himself, but could not. The man, finding that he could not get away from the policeman's grasp, called to his companion, who came and struck the policeman a violent blow on the back with a jemmy. Barker was then compelled to release his hold of the man, who with his companion ran away. In a few moments, however, Barker went in pursuit of the men, and finding that they had got on to the Great Northern Railway and were running towards London, he continued the pursuit. The men, finding him close upon them, stopped and attacked him. This time Barker had got his truncheon out, and in defending himself inflicted upon one of the men a severe blow on the head, cutting it open. He then closed with one of the men, whereupon the other struck him a severe blow on the head which felled him insensible to the ground; and the burglars left him lying with his feet across the up-line rails and made good their escape. Some time afterwards Police-constable John James, while passing over the railway bridge, heard a moan, and on proceeding to see whence it came, found Barker suffering from dreadful injuries; it being evident that while he was lying there a train had passed over his feet. Assistance was promptly obtained, and the injured policeman was removed to the Whetstone police station. It was then found that he had sustained injuries of a very serious character, the right foot having been completely cut off, whilst there were severe injuries to the back. His immediate removal was ordered to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. Inspector Bissett was enabled to obtain from him a full account of what had happened, and also a description of the man who had attacked him. Barker, who is married, is aged thirty-six years, and lives at 4, Torrington Park-villas, North Finchley. On the particulars of the case becoming known much excitement was caused throughout the districts of Finchley and Barnet. At Church-end, Finchley, this morning, the police arrested a man on suspicion of being one of Barker's assailants. He was, however, subsequently discharged. The police have discovered in the grounds of Dr. Thurlie one of the hats of the men wanted, together with a number of burglars' implements.

Another account says that the policeman was overpowered by the burglars in the first encounter, and was afterwards dragged by them to the railway bridge near Dr. Thurlie's house and thrown over on to the railway beneath.

## ALLEGED LIBEL ON MR. DE BENSANDE.

Mr. Justice Denman, with a special jury, had before him to-day the case of De Bensaude v. the Conservative Newspaper Company. It was an action to recover compensation for an alleged libel published in the *Evening News*; and the defendants pleaded that what was complained of was published without malice, or gross negligence, and was, as it purported to be, copied from the *New York World*, and in the belief that it was true. Further, it was pleaded that the defendants had inserted an apology, and they paid money into court. Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. H. Kisch were for the plaintiff; and Mr. McClier for the defendants. The damages were laid at £3,000.

Mr. Cock, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was born abroad, and came to England when he was five or six years old. He had connections of importance in Africa. He became a partner in the firm of Shuttleworth and Co., of Chancery-lane, who traded with Africa. He put considerable capital into that business; but after a time one of the partners brought an action against him, and the result was that he became a bankrupt. Meanwhile he had married Miss Violet Cameron, the well-known actress. When he first married her she retired from the stage, the plaintiff having a considerable income from his business. His wife decided to return to the stage rather than that he should take an appointment abroad. She became acquainted with Lord Lonsdale, and thus arose differences between the plaintiff and his wife. There were proceedings against Lord Lonsdale, an action for cruelty against the plaintiff while he brought a counter-action for adultery between Lord Lonsdale and the plaintiff's wife. Lord Lonsdale and Mrs. De Bensaude went to America, and the plaintiff went after them for the purpose of acquiring information. He was summoned before a magistrate there; the proceedings were removed by certiorari to the higher court, and the matter came to an end. On the 13th of October the *Evening News* copied from an American paper what purported to be a report of the case, but it gave what is now known as an account of the interview, and which professed to be a history of the plaintiff, which it would not now be disputed was a fabrication from beginning to end; and they circulated all over the world large posters with this announcement, "Miss Violet Cameron and her husband."

The case is proceeding.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## NORTHAMPTON.

BUCCLEUCH WELTER HANDICAP. (One mile.)—Red Palmer (Calder), 1. Walton (Robinson), 2. Red Admiral (Coker), 3. Lynch Law (G. Barrett) and Peeler (F. Webb) also started. Betting: 11 to 8 agst Red Admiral, 9 to 2 agst Walton, 5 to 1 each agst Peeler and Lynch Law, 100 to 12 agst Red Palmer.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

There is a strong demand for money in the open market, and short loans are quoted 2 to 2½ per cent. for the day and 2½ to 3 per cent. for fixed dates. Discount is harder at 1½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets exhibit rather a weak tendency, the attention of dealers being principally directed to the arrangement of the Settlement, which has so far progressed satisfactorily. Consols are dull on the temporary stringency of money, sales being made to provide for general Settlement payments. Home Railways are

easier owing to the dulness of Consols and on the traffic receipts in some cases not coming up to anticipations. Grand Trunk of Canada issues are weak, on further realizations. Mexican Railway stocks, after opening firm, have since receded, and are now weak, in sympathy with others. Foreign Government Securities show an irregular tendency in spite of the firmness reported from Berlin yesterday; but on the other hand, prices from Paris to-day are dull, and dealers are awaiting the result of the French Liquidation before entering into fresh business. American Railroad Securities are flat after a steady opening on sales after the advance of yesterday.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money have declined ¼ to 101½ to 101¼ and 1-16 for the account (April) to 101 11-16 to 101 13-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 100¼ to 100½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¼ to 89¼.

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

In Foreign Securities, Egyptian Unified has risen ¼, the Preference ½, Greek of 1881 ¼, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¼, Mexican Old ¼, Peruvian of 1872 ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ¼, Turkish Defence ¼, and Uruguay Unified of 1883 ¼; but Austrian Silver Rentes have fallen ½, Costa Rica Bonds A ½, the Bonds B ½, Greek of 1884 ¼, and Russian of 1873 ¼.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have fallen ¼, Central Pacific shares ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¼, Erie ¼, the Second Mortgage Bonds ¼, Ontario shares ¼, Ohio ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, Reading ¼, and Union Pacific ¼; but Wabash Ordinary has risen ¼, the Preference 1½, and Virginia Funded Bonds ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5½d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5½d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 1½d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 4½d.

Tenders for the Launceston (Tasmania) 4 per cent. loan of £150,000 were opened yesterday at the Bank of New South Wales, and amounted to £19,600, at prices ranging from the minimum of £97 to £100. The balance of the loan will remain open for a week at the minimum of £97.

The subscription-list for shares in the Incandescent Gas Light Company (Limited) will be closed this day (Wednesday), at three o'clock P.M., for London, and to-morrow (Thursday) morning for country applications.

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101½	101¼
Ditto Account (April)	101 11-16	101 13-16
Reduced Three per Cents	100¼	100½
New Three per Cents	100¼	100½
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88¼	89¼
India Stock Four per Cent.	101½	101¼
Ditto Three per Cent.	87½	88
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper	69	69½
Ditto 4½ per Ct. Rupee Paper	71½	71¾
Bank of England Stock	293	295 xd
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107½	108

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	105	106
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	103½	104½
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins.	97½	98½
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	99	100
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	107	108

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111½	112½
Ditto Four per Cent.	111¾	112¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	57	57½
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	48½	48¾
Central Pacific Shares	40¾	41½
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	93½	94½
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	31	31½
Illinois Shares	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	98½	98¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	67½	67¾
New York Central Shares	115½	116
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34¾	35½
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	74¾	75½
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	102½	102¾
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	19½	19¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	30	30½
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	20	20½
Pennsylvania Shares	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	20	20½
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105	106
Union Pacific Shares	61¾	62
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	19½	19¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	33¾	33¾

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97	97½ xd
Great Eastern	68½	68¾
Great Northern Ordinary	111½	112½
Ditto A	103	104
Great Western	136½	136¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	120	121
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134
Ditto A	121½	122
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	24½	24¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	100¾	101¾
London and North-Western	164	164½
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	75
Ditto A	43¾	43
Metropolitan	111½	112
Metropolitan District	41¾	41¾
Midland	124½	125½
North British	109½	109¾ xd
North-Eastern	153½	153¾
North Staffordshire	93½	94½
South-Eastern Ordinary	129	131
Ditto Deferred	110½	111½
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	14½	14¾
Ditto First Preference Stock	80¾	81
Ditto Second Preference Stock	66	66½
Ditto Third Preference Stock	36¾	37
Ditto Guaranteed	78	78½
Canadian Pacific Shares	64	64½
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23½	24½
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	128	130
Lombardo-Venetian	7½	7¾
Mexican Ordinary	62¾	63
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref.	121½	121¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref.	84½	84¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	124	125

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid)	2½	3
Hudson's Bay	22½	22½
National Discount	10½	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	61	63
Royal Mail Steam	36	38
Suez Canal	81	81½

## FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	102	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	74	75
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	89	91
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	64	65
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	99½	100½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98½	99½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	100
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	92½	93½
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	101	103
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	101	103
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	99½	100½
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	101	110
Ditto Six p. Cent. of 1895, June	110	112
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	69	70
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	62½	63½
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98	98½
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	94½	95
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	75½	75½
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97½	98
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	72½	73
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	93	94
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	94½	95½
French Three per Cent. Rentes	80½	80½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	108	108½
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	61½	63
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	61½	62
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	80½	80½
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96½	96½
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28½	28½
Ditto of 1864	11½	13
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	16½	16½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13½	14½
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54½	55½
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94	95
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	93½	94½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	88	90
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort.	99	101
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort.	90	92
Spanish Four per Cent.	64 15-16	65 1-16
Ditto Two per Cent.	46	47
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	104	106
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	22	23
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13½
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 384	73 5-16	73 7-16
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	13 5-16	14
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	94	96
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	85½	86
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	56½	56½

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18½	19½
Colonial	34	35
Consolidated	6½	7
Imperial Ottoman	10½	10½
London and County	82½	83½
London and Westminster	64	65
London Joint Stock	36½	37½
National Provincial (£12 paid)	50	51
Union of London	36½	37½

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	25	26
Indian Consolidated	8	8
Mason and Barry	83-16	85-16
Montana	8½	8½
Mysore Gold	6-9-16	6-11-16
Oreogum Gold	7½	15-16
Richmond Consolidated	4½	4½
Rio Tinto	11	11½
St. John del Rey	57	62
Tharsis Sulphur	3½	3½
United Mexican	3	3½

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	35	36
Brazilian Submarine	10½	11
Consolidated Telephone	¾	¾
Direct United States	8½	9
Eastern	10½	10½
Eastern Extension	11½	12½
Globe Ordinary	5¼	5½
Ditto Preference	12¾	12¾
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	22	23
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-1
Telegraph Construction	36	37
United Telephone	12¾	12¾
Western and Brazilian	7½	7½

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10½	10½ xd
Glasgow	12½	13½ xd
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10½	11½ xd
London	19½	20½
London Street	19½	20½
North Metropolitan	20½	21½



## THE DEBATE ON THE CRIMES BILL.

## SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. GOSCHEN.

## SPECIAL REPORT.

The House of Commons was once more crowded last night. Even Earl Granville quitted the House of Lords, where a discussion was going on, for the Peers' Gallery of the Lower Chamber, in order to listen to the speech of his political chief. Mr. Gladstone rose at a quarter past five o'clock, and spoke for an hour and a half; but the right honourable gentleman was not happy in his subject, nor in his treatment of it, and the result was disappointing. The speech was clever (Mr. Gladstone's speeches always are); but there was no real grip about it, and an hour and a half spent in special pleading about all manner of more or less irrelevant details did not compensate for the one glaring and fatal defect of the whole performance—that the right honourable gentleman did not trouble himself to deal with the actual state of Ireland at all, had nothing to say about the impossibility of obtaining evidence or securing convictions, no protest to make against the usurpation of the authority of the Crown by the National League, and never seemed to recognize that the administration of justice in Ireland had broken down.

Mr. Gladstone began by complimenting Mr. Balfour on the ability of his speech in opening the debate; but the compliment was of questionable value when accompanied by the declaration that the speech had surprised everybody and "bewildered" the Conservative party. Mr. Gladstone himself had hoped that the Government would produce remedial legislation; but in place of it they had only put forward the "bare, gaunt, and bald figure of coercion." However, the right honourable gentleman was equal to the situation; and it was with much emphasis that he avowed his determination, amid a wild outburst of cheering from the Parnellites, to oppose the Bill and vote for the amendment which Mr. Parnell is to move to-morrow. After paving the way for an exhaustive debate by declaring that the "whole subject of Irish policy" should be discussed, and advising honourable members to "bring into contrast with the measure of the Government the various grounds on which they preferred another policy," Mr. Gladstone sneered at the "thinness and poverty" of the arguments in support of the Bill, and complained of the Government method of procedure. He was greatly shocked by the recollection that while, even in "less reformed parliaments than this," Governments always supported such measures as the present with a plentiful supply of criminal statistics and Blue Books, there had been no evidence put forward as a foundation for the present Bill except judges' charges, which he derided as of no authority, and "anonymous anecdotes about boycotting and crime." For a while Mr. Gladstone revelled, as is his custom, in ancient history, to show how superior were the ways of Lord Althorp when he asked for coercion, and what an orthodox follower of precedent was the late Mr. W. E. Forster when making similar demands; but, coming back at last to the case immediately before the House, the right honourable gentleman ridiculed the whole armoury of facts produced by Mr. Balfour, and was especially hard upon the Irish judges for giving charges which told of the breakdown of the law, but had no long list of heavy crime to produce in support of what Mr. Gladstone was pleased to sneer at as mere matter of opinion. When a judge has no "facts," or, in other words, no criminal statistics, to go upon, his "opinion" of the state of the country belongs in Mr. Gladstone's view to "the region of speculation," and has "no judicial authority whatever." Besides, Mr. Balfour had refrained from giving names or other means of testing the various tales he had told of outrage and boycotting; so Mr. Gladstone found it delightfully easy—much more easy than convincing, by the way, even on his own side of the House—to get rid of the Chief Secretary's strong case for the Bill by "declining to accept the anonymous assurances" with which the right honourable gentleman had sought to "impose upon Parliament." Still, Mr. Gladstone had an uneasy feeling that some of the cases might, after all, be true; so he set himself manfully to work to excuse them. He would not justify them—it was very improper, for instance, to pour hot pitch upon the head of a girl; but then the process, though painful, was not after all "a Nationalist invention;" it was invented by "the governors of Ireland" nearly a century ago, in "the unhappy and disgraceful years" preceding the union. In the same way boycotting was not an exclusively Nationalist pastime—it was indulged in in "very different quarters," and Mr. Gladstone gave a harrowing tale of a Protestant clergyman who was "turned out of his curacy" because he was a Home Ruler. After thus coquetting with crime, the right honourable gentleman proceeded to make party capital out of the fact that there was even more boycotting than now in October, 1885, when Lord Salisbury, "only a month before the general election," refused to renew the Coercion Bill of his predecessors in office. Yet the whole case of the Government now rested on boycotting, for there was nothing else in the Chief Secretary's speech "except generalities." Mr. Gladstone was constrained to own that there might be "some intimidation" practised now, but happily it was "generally detached from crime and outrage," and certainly did not justify the invitation to Parliament to commit "one of the most formidable breaches of trust that any popular assembly could possibly perpetrate" by asking for a stringent law without sufficient evidence. The right honourable gentleman was so shocked by the demand that he strongly advised "not only every Irish member, but every member for every constituency," to "scrutinize and weigh the extreme proposals of the Government;" and by the way the Parnellites cheered they seemed to interpret the passage as a direct invitation not only to close examination but to interminable loquacity. Coming to the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Gladstone could hardly find words in which to express his indignant surprise. He had "never believed that he should live to see the day" when Irish criminals whom juries would not convict in Ireland should be brought to England for a fair trial; and as for the provision that the Bill is to be one of permanent application, it simply made his "blood run cold." There was, of course, the usual rhetorical fringe to all this—the declaration that "an Irishman feels and suffers more profoundly in his national feeling than any other individual," and so on; and then, near the close of the speech, came serious warnings to

the Conservatives, and still more serious warnings to the Liberal Unionists, as to the "heavy responsibility" they were incurring. The right honourable gentleman did indeed refrain from abusing the Liberal Unionists, because of the recollection that such a course would be "morally wrong and intellectually futile and childish;" but he assured them that if the Bill passed "they and none but they" would lay upon Ireland this terrible yoke. As for his friends the Parnellites, he assured them cheerfully, amid their grateful cheers, that he would "abide by them to the last;" though he afterwards amended the pledge by the proviso that it was only to endure while they walked in the path of "moderation and legality"—a path he was glad to find they had always trod ever since he introduced his Home Rule Bill.

In replying to a speech so flimsy in texture and so worthless in argument, and which dropped completely out of sight the one central fact on which the whole situation pivots, the Chancellor of the Exchequer naturally had an easy task. There are some men who make their best debating speeches after much thought and preparation; there are others who are at their best when fired by the heat of the debate itself as it goes on, and who rely largely for effective reply upon the immediate inspiration of the moment. Mr. Goschen belongs to the latter class. He entered into the discussion with a lavish supply of previously prepared notes—many of them, apparently, the unused remnants of the material supplied to Mr. Balfour on Monday night, but which the Chief Secretary was prevented from utilizing by the extraordinary manner in which he was harassed throughout his speech. But certainly not the least effective portion of Mr. Goschen's speech was that in which, without the help of a single note (for the right honourable gentleman does not burden himself with notes for the purposes of reply, and prefers to rely on an unusually retentive memory), he answered Mr. Gladstone then and there, and destroyed in less than an hour the laboured work on which the ex-Premier had painfully toiled for the previous hour and a half. The reply was so telling and effective that Mr. Gladstone himself was much moved and discomfited by it. Indeed, there is no man in the House at any time who has a greater power of agitating Mr. Gladstone than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; and as Mr. Gladstone, to use an Americanism, had this time "given himself away," Mr. Goschen's triumph was the more complete, and the ex-Premier's uneasiness the greater. Almost at the outset of his speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer excited Mr. Gladstone's disapproval by declaring that "a union" was established between the right honourable gentleman and the Parnellites. Mr. Gladstone hastened to correct the statement with some petulance; but when Mr. Goschen contended that the proofs of the union were visible—that Mr. Gladstone had studiously refrained from condemning the National League; had commended their "moderation and legality;" and had rejoiced over the fact that there was a cessation of outrage because of the union between the Opposition and the Parnellites—then, though further correction was invited, none came: Mr. Gladstone remained mute. Mr. Goschen at once construed this into an "admission" of alliance, and pointed to the danger involved in it; for if the alliance should not continue—if Mr. Gladstone should return to office and be unable to satisfy his Nationalist friends, where, then, would be the "influence for moderation and legality?" Here Mr. Gladstone accepted the situation and nodded his head emphatically once or twice. "The right honourable gentleman assents," said Mr. Goschen immediately. "Then is he at the mercy of the Nationalists!" And the point was rewarded by a prolonged cheer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to show that the state of Ireland was intolerable, and that the Bill of the Government was not as Mr. Gladstone had tried to make out, their "remedy," but only the means of securing to all classes in Ireland the liberty necessary to the development of any reforms. The House was reminded that Mr. Gladstone's speech was "as conspicuous for that which was not in it as for that which was," and the ex-Premier was rebuked for raising no protest against the attacks made by Mr. Dillon against the Irish judges in a speech which the right honourable gentleman had "enthusiastically cheered." Proceeding to give cases of boycotting and outrage in proof of the necessity for the Bill, Mr. Goschen was violently assailed by interruptions from the Irish quarter. But no man bears interruption better or has readier retorts than Mr. Goschen, who speedily procured an abatement of the nuisance by pointing out that "debate was not to be conducted entirely at the dictation of the followers of Mr. Parnell." To a terrible picture of the state of Ireland, founded upon numerous cases of hardship and misery suffered under the action of the League, Mr. Goschen drew the attention of the House, and was much cheered when he added that, according to Mr. Gladstone, "the League may cause all this misery; but yet, if there is no rising record of crime, the Government are to stand helplessly by!" Fresh cheers followed when the right honourable gentleman reminded the House that Mr. Gladstone had not been able to say that justice was administered or that criminals were punished, but only that he had "not got sufficient statistics!" Even the charges of the judges were to be set aside on technical grounds because they "could not be put into a tabulated form." As to the removal of certain trials from Ireland to England, Mr. Goschen urged that something was due to Irish jurors who "went in fear of their lives;" for they ought not to be made to "choose between their ruin or their very lives and their obedience to their oaths." The Parnellites were greatly excited when he gave a terrible list of crimes for which juries had refused to convict; and commented on Mr. Gladstone's statement, in the face of all this, that "no case had been made out." Finally, he dealt with Mr. Gladstone's excuse for crime, that it had been committed by other people before, and made Mr. Gladstone singularly uneasy by the roughness with which he treated this point; and both the ex-Premier himself and Mr. Mundella tried to explain away the charge and get rid of the strong impression which this part of Mr. Goschen's speech created.

It was getting near to eight o'clock when Mr. Goschen sat down, and the rest of the night was spent in listening to minor speeches, nine in number. Two Liberal Unionists spoke—one (Mr. F. Maclean) for the Bill, and the other (Mr. Winterbottom, who voted with the Opposition last week) against; but the only speech worthy of note was one delivered by Mr. Fisher, who produced a store of boycotting and other cases which materially strengthened the case for the Bill. After midnight the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. McNeill.



## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The struggle between M. de Giers and M. Katkoff for the direction of Russia's foreign policy (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) has, with the arrival of the Moscow journalist in St. Petersburg, entered on an acute stage. The report that M. Katkoff has been censured for his recent articles attacking the policy of M. de Giers and the German alliance is not confirmed. On the contrary, before leaving Moscow he renewed his attack, accusing the Government of a "mystification" in publishing, for the benefit of the foreign press, an alleged article from the *Official Messenger* censuring the Russian press for its attacks on Germany—an article, says M. Katkoff, which never appeared in the *Messenger* at all. In a word, M. de Giers and M. Katkoff are now face to face. One of the two must disappear definitely from the scene, and there is every reason to fear that the one to fall will not be M. Katkoff. The far-reaching influence of all this on the European situation it is unnecessary to point out. According to a Berlin telegram, M. de Giers obtained from the Government a promise that a *communiqué* should be published in the *Official Messenger* reprimanding the *Moscow Gazette*; but the friends of M. Katkoff are using every effort to prevent the publication of this document. On the other hand, the Government is said to be apprehensive that the publication might increase the present difficulties of Russian diplomacy, if it should be interpreted by the press and the public not merely as a simple remonstrance addressed to M. Katkoff for his excesses of language, but as a triumph of the Germanophil policy over the purely national aspirations to which utterance is given by the *Moscow Gazette*; and it is wished that this incident should not assume a too marked political colour. The possibility of the Moscow war party gaining the upper hand in Russia has (the *Standard's* correspondent remarks) never been absent from Prince Bismarck's calculations, and this explains certain moves in his Russian policy which would otherwise be incomprehensible. The conflicting reports about the continuance or termination of the so-called Three Emperors' Alliance are, for this reason, regarded with indifference. Official relations between Russia and Germany continue to be friendly for the present. If a change supervenes, German policy will not be at a loss to deal with the new situation. Discussing M. Katkoff's attitude, the *Berlin Post* says:—

Is the seat of the Russian Government in the editorial chambers of the *Moscow Gazette* or in the Ministries at St. Petersburg? Katkoff claims to be the interpreter of the Czar's thoughts. It is indispensable that this question be answered quite clearly for Russia, for other countries, and not the least for Germany. Who does not see that if the ruling ideas of Russian policy are settled in Katkoff's head the German Government will shortly have to make some important decisions? The tone that Katkoff assumes cannot be adopted in any European country, least of all in Russia, by any private individual. This can only be done by a privileged, not to say an omnipotent personage. Hence those who hold high offices must declare whether they are subject to this individual or are merely his temporary tools. As far as our policy is concerned, we have a Government whose judgment and decision has never been found wanting at the required moment.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

There is a rumour in Berlin that, at the instance of Russia, *pourparlers* having reference to Bulgarian affairs have been reopened between the Cabinets of the European Powers. With regard to M. Stoiloff's journey, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that there is no doubt that M. Stoiloff is going to Jugenheim to ask Prince Alexander if he will return to Sophia should the Sobranje proclaim his Highness Prince or King of United Bulgaria. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of M. de Nelidoff's audience with the Sultan on the 21st inst.:—

The Ambassador was much taken aback, however, when quite early in the audience the Sultan asked him who were the Russian candidates for the Bulgarian throne. M. de Nelidoff replied that the Russian Government could put forward no candidates while the Government of Bulgaria remained in the hands of the present rulers. The Sultan took him up rather shortly and said that this was merely a question of persons and of secondary importance. As to the legality or illegality of the Regency, he added that this did not concern any foreign Power, it was the affair of the Suzerain Power exclusively; and he begged M. de Nelidoff to communicate at once with his Government and request that it would name three candidates, of whom the Bulgarians might select one. M. de Nelidoff promised to do this, and the audience ended. The recall of Riza Bey and the dismissal of the Grand Vizier—the two points which the Ambassador had intended to urge—were scarcely touched upon. M. de Nelidoff retired much discomfited, but stated openly the same day that he should advise his Government to decline naming any candidate—as, in fact, it did by telegram last Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"I am enabled to state on good authority that the Regents have been informed from abroad that Russian agitators are preparing a fresh revolt in Eastern Roumelia. It is expected to come to a head in Easter week. This time the headquarters of the revolutionary committee are Odessa, and not Bucharest, and the large sums of money collected for revolutionary purposes have been transferred from the latter to the former city. The Regency is fully aware of the projected attempt, and has despatched large reinforcements of reliable troops to Varna." A telegram from Varna published in Vienna last evening says that the authorities of that town have detected a far-reaching conspiracy almost exclusively limited to officers of the army. It gives the names of nine officers who, together with twenty subalterns and three cadets, have been arrested and sent to Sophia. The same telegram announces the arrest of the commander of the Varna Militia, Captain Koradschmoff, while the chief of the local telegraph fled in order to escape imprisonment.

## LORD ROSEBERY AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

Lord Rosebery arrived in Berlin yesterday morning from Vienna, and was welcomed at the station by Sir Edward Malet and Count Herbert Bismarck. His lordship lunched with the Bismarcks, took a drive round the Thiergarten in the afternoon with Count Herbert, and afterwards dined with the Chancellor and his son. The *Times's* correspondent says:—"I have had a few minutes' conversation with his lordship, who naturally smiles at the idea of his visit to Berlin having any other object than that of completing the tour of observation and unofficial inquiry which he began in India. He had no special political mission when, about two years ago, being then in office, he came here to see his personal friend, Count Herbert Bismarck, and with much less reason, therefore, could he have one now, when he is in Opposition. But, all the same, he cannot fail to carry back with him to England a pretty accurate knowledge of Prince Bismarck's views on pending international questions—for the Chancellor is a man who is not sparing of his talk when he opens his door to any one—and this knowledge in itself will probably be prized by his lordship as one of the chief acquisitions of his Indo-European tour."

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

## THE ATTACK ON ENGLISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the recent attack upon English officers near Cairo:—

Two young officers of the Welsh Regiment who were out shooting accidentally wounded a native, but not seriously. They offered him compensation; but this was refused, and an altercation ensued. In the course of an attempt by a native to snatch a gun from an officer the weapon went off and killed the native. The companions of the deceased ran away and roused a neighbouring village, and a number of men attacked and insulted the officers. The mounted police were summoned and rescued the Englishmen. Three arrests have been made, and a commission, consisting of the Mudir of the province, Major Macdonald, of the Agency, and a native procureur, has been appointed, with full powers. I have abstained from the introduction of all debatable matter pending this inquiry. The two officers were at least careless, and cannot complain if they suffered considerable inconvenience. But, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that if any violence due to fanaticism was offered them an example should be made of the offenders. The attitude of our troops has been generally so exemplary, and the consideration shown to the natives has been so exaggerated, that we run a risk of incurring contempt unless we show ourselves prompt in punishing even trivial ebullitions of fanaticism, more especially now that the army of occupation has been reduced to a minimum.

## AMERICA AND THE CRIMES BILL.

The House of Representatives of the State of Illinois has adopted a resolution condemning the proposed Irish coercion laws and the policy of the English Government towards Ireland, and "extending sympathy and encouragement to William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Parnell in their crusade against oppressive and unjust laws, and for their faithful endeavours to hasten, by constitutional methods, better government for Ireland." Mr. Sullivan, the former president of the National League in America, and Mr. Finerty say that Mr. Fitzgerald's address to the Irish-Americans contains no hidden meaning, but is merely intended to invite support to Mr. Parnell's movement. Several of the New York papers comment on Mr. Balfour's speech and the Coercion Bill:—

The *Tribune* says:—"This is not so severe a measure of repression as some former Bills have been, and doubtless it will win Unionist support. Much of its weakness lies in the fact that the Government will not be able to show by convincing evidence that coercion in Ireland is needed at all." The *Evening Post* says:—"It is, we believe, the eighty-ninth Bill of the kind presented to Parliament within the present century. It is the first which has proposed to make permanent and serious encroachments on constitutional liberty. The sympathy freely shown for Mr. Dillon by the Gladstonians during his impassioned harangue, and the open declaration of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain for a policy of force, seem to promise a crisis in English politics of extraordinary violence." The *Sun* says:—"Public meetings should at once be held in all our cities and large towns to protest against the brutal coercion of a kindred people which has been guilty of no wrong. All Americans worthy of their birthright ought to denounce from press, pulpit, and platform the resolve of the British Government to rob Irishmen of what all free men consider the bulwarks of liberty—immunity from summary arrest on mere suspicion and the right to a speedy trial by a jury of neighbours. Such a violation of the guarantees of personal security is repugnant under any circumstances to fair-minded men; but there are reasons why at this time and on this side of the Atlantic it should provoke a universal outburst of indignation and rebuke."

## SIR SOMERS VINE.

The following memorandum has been addressed to the Prince of Wales:—

Sir,—Our attention has been directed to certain allegations made in the public press against the character of Sir Somers Vine, accompanied by erroneous assumptions in respect of the official position occupied by him in connection with the recent series of exhibitions held at South Kensington under the presidency of your Royal Highness. We deem it our duty, as having been immediately responsible to your Royal Highness for the conduct of affairs connected with those exhibitions, to state that the particular work which Sir Somers Vine was engaged to perform did not relate to the direction of the undertakings, but was purely administrative, and was carried out entirely under instructions from the executive authorities appointed by your Royal Highness. We beg leave to add that Sir Somers Vine discharged the duties of his office in a manner so faithful to his instructions, and so satisfactory to ourselves and to the auditors of the accounts of the several exhibitions, as to earn for him our thorough confidence and high respect.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants, Edward Birkbeck, Chairman of the Fisheries Exhibition; Buckingham and Chandos, Chairman of the Health Exhibition; James Paget, Vice-Chairman of the Health Exhibition; Frederick Bramwell, Chairman of the Inventions Exhibition; Abercorn, Vice-Chairman of the Inventions Exhibition; John Rose, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.—March 28, 1887.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF BETTING IN FRANCE.

The French Cabinet yesterday agreed to a system, proposed by M. Develle, of allowing the members of racing societies to organize betting among themselves, on condition of a share of the profits going to the poor and to the encouragement of horse-breeding.

## THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

All reports agree (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says) in saying that the Duchess of Cumberland is making satisfactory progress, both physically and mentally. Yesterday she asked for her husband, whom she wished to see, but the request could not be granted. The *Vienna Medical Journal* confirms the statement that Professors Leidesdorf and Braun have good hopes of a successful result of their treatment.

## REPORTED GOLD DEPOSITS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Government intend next month to send a geological and topographical expedition to the Yucan River country, near Alaska, in order to make a survey and to take the measurement of this river. An exploratory and track survey, with astronomical determination of points on the Stickeen River, will also be made. The Department of the Interior has received information that the whole of this region of Canada contains large deposits of placer gold. A considerable movement of the mining population to this region has consequently taken place.

## MDME. PATTI.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, states that, in consequence of the great success which has attended Mdme. Patti's engagement in the United States, Mr. Abbey has specially re-engaged the eminent *prima donna* for twelve Easter performances, at the rate of £1,000 per night. She will therefore not return to Europe before the 14th of May. This will enable her to make her first appearance at Mr. Kuhe's concert, which takes place at the Albert Hall on the 26th of May, a date falling between the Derby and the Oaks.

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## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The *Novoe Vremya* to-day publishes an article laying stress on the pacific intentions of the Russian Government. Commencing by referring to the interpretation placed by a portion of the German press upon the recent article in the *Moscow Gazette*, the *Novoe Vremya* declares that the views expressed by the German newspapers have no foundation in fact, and that the polemic carried on by them only betrays Germany's desire to draw Russia over to the triple alliance. The journal next alludes to an article of the *Vienna Tagblatt*, in which the tripartite alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy was extolled as a security for the peace of Europe, and concludes as follows:—"What better could be wished? Russia certainly desires peace, and has undertaken nothing to instigate war. She can regard the tripartite alliance with equanimity, and, living by the side of it, can independently and firmly promote the consolidation of European peace. Russia's sincere desire for peace can only be doubted by those who absolutely wish for war." The *Novoe Vremya* states that Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, is expected to return here from Moscow in a few days.

VIENNA, March 30.—King Charles of Roumania has had an interview with Count Kalnoky in order to obtain information upon the general political situation. General Horvatovitch also conferred on Monday last with the Minister for Foreign Affairs when passing through Vienna on his return from Berlin. In Roumanian and Servian circles it is stated that the information furnished by Count Kalnoky on both the above occasions was of a very reassuring character.

## THE LIBEL ON MR. PECK.—SENTENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day, James Davis, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the *Bar*, who pleaded guilty last sessions to publishing a libel of and concerning Mr. Robert Peck, came up for sentence. Mr. Lockwood, on behalf of the defendant, said that the defendant, since the case was before the court last sessions, had published an ample withdrawal of the charges, and also an apology drawn by the prosecutor's advisers. This had been published in all the papers in which the prosecutor expressed a wish that it should appear. The defendant had also forwarded a cheque to the solicitors of the prosecutor for £500, in payment of costs. Mr. Justice Hawkins: £500! It is more than all the costs of the prosecution put together. Mr. Lockwood said that those who advised the defendant thought it was ample, but it was returned by the prosecutor's solicitors as insufficient.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: I do not wish to be a party to any bargain or arrangement. I only want to know what has been done. Mr. Lockwood pointed out that from the first institution of the charge the defendant had freely offered to withdraw the accusations, to apologize, and to pay the costs. No attempt whatever had been made to justify the libel, which was not actuated by spite. Mr. Justice Hawkins: Who wrote the libel? A more spiteful article I never read. The writer evidently was actuated by spite. Mr. Lockwood said he was not in a position to give the court any information upon that point. The defendant had pleaded guilty and had accepted all responsibility. Mr. Justice Hawkins said in the case of a libel of this character which was admitted to be without foundation, and whether the person who wrote it was in a high or low sphere of life, the man libelled had a right to know who the writer was. Mr. Lockwood submitted that the question could not have been asked the prisoner, and ought not to be put to him as his counsel. Had a civil prosecution been instituted the question might have been asked, but the prosecutor had chosen the criminal remedy. He urged that the defendant had done all in his power to carry out what was understood to be the arrangement come to at the last court.

Sir Charles Russell, who appeared for the prosecutor, referred to the expense which Mr. Peck had incurred in conducting the prosecution. Before they came to that court the out-of-pocket costs of the prosecutor amounted to £700, and the defendant's own solicitor suggested that the costs would amount to at least £1,000; but the prosecutor desired that the whole question of costs should be left out of consideration in dealing with the case. The libel was malicious and serious, and Mr. Peck was bound to vindicate his character in the speediest mode.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said that from the commencement to the end of the three pages which the libel occupied in the *Bar*, he found nothing but opprobrium and insult. Every opprobrium which it was possible for one man to heap upon another had been hurled at the prosecutor. If all had been as true as the defendant now admitted it to be false, it would have been no justification unless the publication was, in the opinion of a jury, for the public advantage. It was well that this should be known. The defendant professed to have known nothing of Mr. Peck; and yet he had allowed to be published in his paper that which would have entitled Mr. Peck to be scouted by all honest people if there was only one particle of truth in the statements. He could only regret this system of pandering to the habits of the bad portion of society, who delighted in reading these scurrilous libels on others so long as they were not attacked themselves. The defendant refused even now to give up the name of the wicked, spiteful, and malicious writer who penned the libel, and he (the judge) could only look upon him as the author and writer of it. The defendant had taken upon himself the responsibility, and the penalty must fall upon him for a libel which was absolutely baseless and without foundation, and which was wanton and malicious in the highest degree. He looked upon the apology extracted from a man under the circumstances as worthless. As a caution to those indulging in fabrications of this kind he should sentence the defendant to pay a fine of £500, and to undergo a sentence of three months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

## FATHER M'GLYNN.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—Father M'Glynn delivered before a very large audience last night a lecture in which he reaffirmed his free land theories. He protested his fidelity to the Church, and stated that he did not intend to go to Rome.

## FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.

A Reuter's telegram from Cardiff says:—The steamer *Adara*, of Shoreham, Captain Hook, from Cardiff, with coals, for Pola, while at anchor in Penarth Roads, was run into between ten and eleven last night by the steamer *Strathallan*, of Glasgow, Captain Park, from Penarth with coals for St. Malo. The *Strathallan* sank almost immediately; five or six men, including a passenger from Swansea, being drowned. Captain Hook, of the *Adara*, saved some of the *Strathallan's* crew in the ship's boat. The ebb tide carried them down Channel, and they did not reach their vessel until six this morning. The *Adara's* fore compartment is full of water. She has been seriously damaged, and will dock this tide.

## THE TRAGEDY AT LEE.—INQUEST.

An inquest was opened last night at Lee on the body of Arthur Duffield, aged twenty-one, who on Monday committed suicide after attempting to murder a young woman named Allen. Henry Duffield, a baker, of Stanley-terrace, Barking, said that the deceased (his brother) had for six weeks been in low spirits in consequence of his connection with Miss Allen. He did not believe that the deceased had twelve hours' sleep a week during the past month. The deceased often went to Lee to see Miss Allen, and they used to correspond. He told the witness that she got all she could out of him, and then insulted him every time he went to see her. The deceased told the witness that she had had all his wages since Christmas—25s. or 30s. a week. [When he asked him why she took the money he said he thought it was because her father had been out of work a good deal. On Sunday week Miss Allen was at the witness's house with the deceased, and she treated him very off-handedly. He believed there was an engagement to be married. Some letters were found in the deceased's bed-room, one in cipher. One of them read, "My dear Millie,—Seeing it is time this farce was brought to a conclusion, I ask if you wish to give me up or not. I am willing either way; but the answer must be written in ink, and sent to me, or I will not take your answer." There was another letter, a portion of which was torn off, which said, "My dearest Millie,—On my bended knees I humbly beseech you. . . . Writing to you, I cannot express my sorrow. Believe me when I say the grief which lies in my breast is killing me by degrees. Do believe me, your promised husband. I solemnly promise my neglect shall not . . ." Other evidence was given to the effect that the deceased called for Miss Allen on Monday evening and they went out together. Shortly afterwards Miss Allen returned with her throat cut, and was removed to the hospital. She said that Duffield had done it. Duffield was found lying dead in a field with his throat cut. The inquest was adjourned for the attendance of the injured girl.

## THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT BRACE HALL.

In the Queen's Bench Division this morning, Mr. Justice Smith delivered judgment in the case of Lieutenant E. Brace Hall, late of her Majesty's troopship *Orontes*, who was recently arrested on his return to this country from serving at the Cape, on a charge of desertion. He was about to be tried by a court-martial when a rule was obtained for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that, as contended, he was no longer amenable to the Naval Discipline Act. He had resigned his commission and quitted the service in order to accept an appointment on the London Salvage Corps, and the question was whether an officer of the navy could so resign his commission and quit the service without the consent of the Admiralty, which in this case was asked for but refused. Arguments were heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Mathew, Cave, and Smith. Mr. Justice Smith, after reviewing all the legal points raised in the case, said he and the other members of the court were of opinion that, under the circumstances, Lieutenant Hall was not justified in leaving the ship; and therefore the rule for a writ of habeas corpus must be discharged. But as Lieutenant Hall appeared to have acted in good faith, and in the honest belief that the regulations of the navy enabled him to retire from the service as he had done, the rule would be discharged without costs. Judgment was given accordingly. Sir Henry James, Q.C., asked for an extension of bail until to-morrow morning, to enable Lieutenant Hall to consider what course he should pursue, and to communicate with the Admiralty. Bail was extended for two days.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

At a court-martial on board the flagship *Duke of Wellington*, at Portsmouth, this morning, Michael Patrick Maloney, a seaman, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for having attempted to strike Lieutenant Andrew Leslie Murray, of H.M.S. *Camperdown*. During the trial of the vessel the prisoner was told that he would be reported for misconduct; whereupon he rushed at the officer with clenched fists, and was with difficulty prevented from assaulting him.

A meeting of the Conservative party will be held at the Foreign Office to-morrow, to consider the political situation. The Prime Minister will preside.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has arrived at Wiesbaden, having borne the fatigues of the journey extremely well. His bodily health is much improved, but his sight is gradually clouding, as is usual in cases of cataract. He will rest several days before he is examined by German oculists.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Seager Hunt to amend the Metropolis Management Act (1855) in relation to the parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangelist's, Westminster.

Mr. Jennings has given notice that he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to civil actions for newspaper libel, and to restrain vexatious proceedings against the proprietors of newspapers.

Mr. Balfour has appointed Mr. George Wyndham his Private Secretary, unpaid.

A proclamation appeared in the *Gazette* last night prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of all foreign coins other than gold or silver coins.

It is officially notified that the State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on the 4th of April, under the usual regulations.

The testimonial to Sir Edmund Henderson will be presented to-morrow at three o'clock at Grosvenor House by the Duke of Westminster. Any subscribers or friends who have not received cards of admission are requested to apply to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., 1, Stratton-street, W.

The solicitors of Colonel Crewe-Read have informed the Scotland-yard authorities that their client, who disappeared after leaving Brooks's Club nearly three weeks ago, has been heard of, and that therefore no further inquiries respecting him need be made. Colonel Crewe-Read is abroad.

Easter-eggs make very pretty gifts for young people, and they are coming into fashion in England as a form of Easteride greeting. They are certainly more acceptable than Easter cards. Extraordinary ingenuity is spent upon them on the Continent, where they are made in all sorts of devices and often at great cost. Better to keep them inexpensive, as well as pretty and ingenious; as some samples are that have come from Messrs. Sparagnapane and Co.

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. Frees from redness, roughness, and chapping. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.]



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Stock Exchange Settlement and the usual requirements at the end of the quarter caused a considerable demand for money yesterday. From  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. was readily paid in the outside market to avoid going to the Bank, but application had to be made to that institution for a considerable amount. The rise in rates is merely temporary and will sharply be followed by a fall; but the circumstance shows how very small in reality is the excess of the supply over the demand on ordinary days which nevertheless induces so great a decline in the value of money.

The stock markets were all decidedly better yesterday. The City has got over its scare, and once more is convinced that there will be no war this year. Every day there is some item of news that a month ago would have been regarded with alarm; but people no longer believe that fighting is intended, and therefore pay no attention to what is disquieting. Consequently the market for Foreign Government bonds was higher. The Berlin Bourse, too, was firm; and the Paris Bourse, that in the early part of the day was dull, improved. The danger of war being thought to have passed, there is a general inclination to speculate for the rise in industrial enterprises. Money is very cheap, and is likely to continue so through the summer; trade is improving, and with improving trade industrial enterprises will become more profitable; and if peace is maintained the scarcity of good-investment securities will continue to force up prices. Lastly, there is at last a movement in American Railroad securities. Since the middle of December the market for those securities has been exceedingly disappointing. First, the monetary stringency in New York caused a sudden break, and then the war scare induced European holders to throw their property on the market in a panic. Since then American operators have refused to aid the efforts made in the London market to restore prices to the autumn level and infuse some activity in the market. Business remained utterly lifeless. At length, however, the New York Stock Exchange seems to have recovered courage. The prices of certain securities have advanced materially, and New York has not checked the advance by the largeness of its selling. It is to be noted, however, that the present movement is set going by London, not by Berlin or New York. Whether it will last remains to be seen.

There is every prospect just now of a long continuance of cheap money, assuming that peace is maintained and that there is no crisis in New York. Although trade is improving, the improvement will be slow and gradual, and is not likely to reach the point at which a large expansion of the internal coin-circulation will take place for a considerable time yet. Ultimately, of course, the internal coin-circulation will expand, and will of itself diminish the Bank of England reserve; but for the present the expansion is far off, and the money market, therefore, for months together, if no extraneous influence affects it, is likely to remain exceedingly easy. The reserve is large, and even the stock of gold held is considerable, compared with what the Bank has held for some time past. There are, however, three dangers never to be lost sight of. The first is the danger of war. If hostilities break out they are likely to disturb every money market in Europe, and possibly may lead to the export of a very considerable sum of gold for London. The second danger is the occurrence of a crisis upon the Berlin Bourse. That is not thought probable by the best observers just yet, if peace is maintained; but still it may occur. The revolution in Russia, for example, or an utter financial crash in that country, might have such an influence in Berlin as to bring about a crash there also. The third danger is that of a severe crisis in the New York money market. The redemption of debt apparently is about to end very soon. The surplus of revenue over expenditure will be very large, notwithstanding the additional expenditure voted by Congress; and consequently, owing to the accumulation of this surplus in the Treasury, as well as to the large fund that is held for the redemption of bank-notes, the currency in the United States is likely to be seriously contracted. But the trade of the United States is rapidly improving. Railway-building is being pushed forward at a very rapid rate; ironworks of all kinds are in full activity; so is the coal trade; and so are all the trades depending on these three great industries. Active and improving trade requires an expanding rather than a contracting currency; and yet the currency of the United States is unquestionably contracting, and likely to contract very considerably in the immediate future. Further, although speculation just now is quiet, it is likely to burst forth again very soon; and this will lead to a further demand for loans and discounts—that is to say, for an additional expansion of the currency. Altogether, the probability seems to be that unless some means out of the difficulty can be devised by the Government, or unless Congress is rapidly called together for the purpose of specially legislating on the subject, there may be a severe crisis in the New York money market, affecting our own money market very materially.

The last return of the United States Treasury is extremely interesting, for it shows how enormously strong the Treasury is. At the beginning of the month it held in gold coin and bullion more than 55 millions sterling. Against this vast mass of metal there were gold certificates issued nearly amounting to 25 millions sterling; but, on the other hand, there were of this issue in the Treasury nearly 5 millions sterling, so that the actual certificates outstanding were a little under 20 millions sterling. Therefore, even deducting the gold certificates which the Treasury return does, there was a net amount of gold available for all purposes of over 35 millions sterling. But is it really necessary to deduct the outstanding gold certificates as the Treasury officials do? The certificates, it is true, entitle the holder to withdraw from the Treasury the amount of gold for which the certificates are given; but, then, so also does a Bank of England note. The holder of a Bank of England note can present the note and demand to be paid for it in gold coin, and the holder of a gold certificate in the United States can do no more than that; but the Bank of England does not think it necessary to hold the full amount of gold for every note issued. On the contrary, it issues a certain amount of notes against the Government debt, and no inconvenience is found. No note-holder doubts that he will get cash if he presents his

note; and the credit of the Bank of England, therefore, does not suffer. The United States Treasury might treat the gold certificates in precisely the same way. The gold certificates, to all intents and purposes, are notes passing from hand to hand just like a bank-note, and only a certain proportion of them are ever likely to be presented for cash. They are much more convenient than the gold itself; they can be carried about the person with more safety and less cumbrousness; and therefore they are much more in demand. In real truth the holding of available gold by the United States Treasury is therefore much larger than 35 millions. The United States Treasury is responsible for about  $69\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling of United States notes, or "greenbacks," as they are called; but it does not think it necessary to hold  $69\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling in gold to cash those notes. The whole reserve against them that is deemed to be essentially necessary is 20 millions sterling. If the same proportion were held against the gold certificates, two-sevenths of 20 millions sterling would be less than 6 millions sterling.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received from the Commissioners of the Treasury of the Egyptian Public Debt their report, which shows that the amounts paid to the Government last year out of the proceeds of the Guaranteed loan of 1885 reached a total of £756,372. These, added to the former amounts, give a sum of £4,291,186 applied in accordance with the decree of July, 1885. The outstanding charges have been reduced to £1,676,525, the funds applicable to which are £1,095,775, the balance of the loan and free lands, property of rebels confiscated, and recovery of arrears.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders also communicate that they have received the following telegram from Richmond respecting the Virginia debt:—"We have won the cases in Supreme Court.—Royall."

## THE BIRMINGHAM "DESTRUCTOR."

Reference has frequently been made to the machinery erected in Birmingham for destroying the refuse collected from the houses; but the case is hardly parallel with that of Kensington. The effective part of the Kensington proposal is simply the cremation of the contents of the dust-bins: nothing is suggested as to the utilization of the heat thus obtained, and still less is there any idea of utilizing it for the treatment of sewage, as is done in the midland capital. Nor is there likely to be. So great a hubbub has been raised over the dust destructor, that the addition of a sewage-converter would shake the very foundations of the Town Hall, and make even Mr. Weaver feel that life is not all beer and skittles.

With regard to the cremation part of the process, the arrangement of fire-places and flues at Birmingham is very similar to the proposed Kensington plan. To the ash-pit refuse, however, is added 8 cwt. of coal every "shift" of twelve hours; and the clinkers, being ground up and mixed with cement, are made into water-troughs, steps, coping-blocks, gate-posts, and other useful articles. The tin and galvanized wares found in the refuse are, moreover, put into the muffle-chamber; the tin and solder are collected and sold, while even the residuum fetches a small sum per ton. It will be seen that the Kensington plan of burning all the refuse up together and using the clinkers for the foundation of roads really ends where the Birmingham process begins, and this will be still more apparent as we proceed.

What is known as the "pan" or house-to-house system of collecting sewage, prevails over a large part of Birmingham. The vans containing the pans are drawn up an inclined roadway to a floor level with the tops of the receiving-tanks or vats, and into these the contents of the pans are discharged. The pans are then placed on their sides on shelves in a recess adjoining and thoroughly washed by means of a powerful water-hose, the water so used being allowed to run into a sewer after mixing with a quantity of chloride of lime supplied from a circular tank between each set of receiving-tanks. From the receiving-tanks the sewage gravitates into a set of store tanks, in which are a series of large steam-tubes for the purpose of heating and consolidating the fluid or semi-fluid substance as much as possible before it enters upon its next stage—namely, treatment in "drying machines." While the substance is in the store tanks, a quantity of sulphuric acid is poured upon it through hatchways in the tank-covers. The vapour given off in this process is drawn away, by means of an exhaust machine, into a surface condenser, constructed like a large tank, having three sets of about thirty horizontal tubes submerged in water; and then it is passed into a "disinfectant" chamber, from whence, by means of a trap, the condensed portion flows into the sewer, while the gases are conveyed into the "muffle." Here, in a fierce heat, all their impurities are consumed; and finally they escape—all that is left of them—into a huge chimney-shaft 260 ft. high.

The "drying machines," into which the sewage, now considerably transformed, flows through a nine-inch charge-pipe from the store tanks, are perhaps sufficiently described by their name. They are in shape like a figure 8 laid sideways, with the connecting middle line taken out, thus oo; and each contains a pair of revolving shafts with "scrapers" attached, the arms of the scrapers working into each other like the teeth of a pair of cog-wheels. Each machine holds a charge of sixteen tons. The revolving scrapers keep the contents in constant motion, and are surrounded by a four-inch steam jacket, or chamber, which thoroughly heat and dry the constantly churned sewage. Besides this, each machine has a hot-air charge-pipe attached to it to assist the drying process; and of course there are vapour-pipes from the exhaust to draw off the foul gases, which pass into the condenser, muffle, and chimney-shaft as described above. When the sewage has been sufficiently dried, it falls into an iron wheelbarrow; and, after being wheeled off to be ground, it is put into bags and sold for £6 10s. per ton. The fifteen large boilers used in connection with these operations are heated by the dustbin fires. The average quantity of refuse etc. dealt with is 3,000 tons per week, and the turn-over ranges from £50,000 to £70,000 per annum. But for the cost of collecting the raw material, the Birmingham guano manufactory would yield a handsome profit; and, at all events, its ingenuity and efficacy are a great credit to the superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson, who is practically its creator.



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

The *Times* says that no more conclusive argument in favour of the Ministerial measure for strengthening the law in Ireland could possibly be adduced than the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Gladstone. Taken in connection with the parliamentary declarations of the Parnellite party, now the acknowledged confederates of the Gladstonian Liberals, Mr. Gladstone's speech reveals a fatal, predetermined, and incorrigible blindness to the evils with which civilized government has to cope in Ireland. It is no matter for surprise that the subsidized politicians who are willing to take the pay and do the bidding of Ford and his partners in the House of Commons should scoff at outrages revolting to human nature. But Mr. Gladstone's treatment of outrage is, the *Times* ventures to assert, something without a parallel in parliamentary history. A statesman who has been a Minister of the Crown for more years than any other man living, and who has exercised almost uncontrolled power in the State during the greater part of a generation, is not expected to enter into competition with Mr. Healy and his fellows.

The *Standard* observes that if such an adroit disputant as Mr. Gladstone can produce so little in the way of solid argument in denouncing exceptional legislation for the restoration of order, opposition must be hopeless. The truth is that the leader of the English Home Rule party labours under a fatal disability. His fundamental principle is one that he dare not in so many words avow. In several passages of his speech, and still more precisely in certain admissions wrung from him by the pressure of Mr. Goschen's logic, he laid stress on the fact that, owing to the alliance of the Liberals with the Parnellites, or, if the phrase be preferred, the adoption by the Liberals of the Nationalist demand, the prosecution of the agitation in Ireland has not been attended with a marked development of outrage. A more damaging imputation on the character of Mr. Gladstone's clients could not be conceived. It is at once an admission that they hold the floodgates of crime, and adapt the volume of atrocities to the indications of the political gauge. That, however, is a by-issue. What is directly pertinent to the present controversy is the light thrown upon the nature of the compact which regulates the relations of the Irish to the English wing of the Separatist party.

The *Morning Post* considers that all that Mr. Gladstone urged against the Crimes Bill came to absolutely nothing. Mr. Gladstone has accustomed his countrymen to be surprised at nothing which he can say and nothing he can do in his political capacity; but they were scarcely prepared for the speech which he delivered last evening. Of his alliance with the Irish Nationalist party there exists no doubt whatever; but there must be many of those who still pin their faith on him who will be astounded at finding that a statesman who, on so many previous occasions used his eloquence and his influence to strengthen the hands of the Executive for the repression of crime in Ireland, should when in Opposition unhesitatingly declare that no such necessity now exists, and that remedial legislation supplies the sole means of inducing not only the leaders of the existing revolutionary movement in Ireland to accept the British rule, but also those who are their paymasters on the other side of the Atlantic. And this, stripped of all fringe, was the contention of the member for Midlothian.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Gladstone's speech was not merely a crushing reply to the flimsy apologies Mr. Balfour had uttered the night before, but an appeal to which the true Liberalism of the nation will warmly respond. The country will not greatly blame the Tory party for falling back on coercion. It is merely returning to its traditions, backsliding into its hereditary sins. But the dissentient Liberals, without whose aid it could do nothing, whose countenance and support are the very breath of its life, are responsible for all the mischief, and will be held to that responsibility by their party and by the country.

The *Daily Chronicle* observes that Mr. Gladstone spoke with an apparent consciousness that his arguments would not prevail. It was nevertheless a thorough-going party speech, and condemned Mr. Balfour's statement as heartily as Mr. Parnell could wish. The case for the Bill, the *Daily Chronicle* goes on to say, is made out a dozen times over, and not all the ingenuity of Mr. Gladstone can throw a veil over the factious and obstructive nature of the opposition to it.

The *Daily Telegraph* cannot admit that Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in establishing even his own inconclusive case. If Mr. Gladstone's be the true Liberalism, and if that creed really demand the abandonment of one-third of Ireland to anarchy, and the perpetuation of the merciless despotism now exercised over a large portion of the poorest and most helpless class of Irishmen, the English people will have none of it.

The *Morning Advertiser* believes that never in his long parliamentary career did Mr. Gladstone more signally fail to achieve his effect. It almost seemed as if he had suddenly shrunk in debating power to the narrowed capacity of advanced age.

The *Yorkshire Post* pronounces Mr. Gladstone's speech to be a condonation of crime, an apology for anarchy, a vindication of the Plan of Campaign, a palliation of boycotting, a defence of lawlessness.

The *Liverpool Courier* says that Mr. Gladstone protests too much when he ventures to affirm that, instead of curing, the Bill will aggravate the present state of things. "The public memory is not so short as to have forgotten that when Lord Spencer ruled Ireland with exceptional legislation he brought about a change in which personal liberty was enjoyed to the full by all except the class described by the late Mr. Forster as 'mauvais sujets' and 'village ruffians.' The law was respected, and there was a promise of a return of confidence and prosperity. The marvellous transformation wrought is not forgotten."

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says that Mr. Gladstone insults the English nation when he talks as he did last night.

The *Glasgow Herald* gathers from Mr. Gladstone's speech that the price of the Liberal-Parnellite alliance is not alone Home Rule, but the acceptance by Liberals of Parnellite principles—and the worst of them. Who would have thought, fifteen months ago, that Mr. Gladstone would not only have yielded Home Rule to the enemies of Great Britain, but would have felt bound to pay them the sincere flattery of imitating their conceptions of the social state, the law of the land, and the rights of citizens. His speech last night will hardly help his cause in the country.

The *Dublin Express* says that Mr. Gladstone's criticism of Mr. Balfour's speech was of the paltriest and pettiest character.

The *Irish Times* considers that Mr. Gladstone's speech deserves strong censure for the shabby endeavour to impose on former colleagues who discarded him, and whose whole and sole offence is that they do not agree with him.

## THE APPEAL TO THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The *Leeds Mercury* trusts that some effect will be produced by Mr. Gladstone's earnest appeal to the Liberal Unionists to consider the heavy responsibility which rests upon them. It can hardly doubt that many of them must in their hearts recoil from the prospect of attempting to grapple with the social disorders of Ireland by means of the tremendously severe proposals of the

Government, while they possess no security that any adequate measure will be brought forward or passed for dealing with those grievances of the Irish tenantry which they are ready to recognize.

The *Manchester Guardian* finds it difficult to suppose that the Liberal Unionists view Mr. Balfour's Bill with anything but dismay. It is difficult for them to come back; Mr. Chamberlain in particular is committing himself more deeply every day; but after all they are Liberals, and it is all but impossible for them to go on. What is it they expect? How are they to get back to their party if they once take the fatal step and support Mr. Balfour's Bill?

## THE DEFECTIVE CUTLASSES.

The *Times* is utterly sick of the absurd official pretence that departmental incompetence is compatible with individual efficiency. Matters will never be mended so long as this theory is tolerated. If the system is bad and produces bad results, some person or other is responsible for the system, and that person ought to be punished. A man is to blame if he consents to go on working under a system from which such results are possible as are now disclosed by the Committee. If he does not know the system to be bad, he is not fit for his post; if he does know it to be bad and nevertheless submits to it, he betrays a public trust.

The *Morning Post* remarks that the history of the English cutlass, as it is unfolded in this report, offers a series of admirable examples of "how not to do it." The moral of the instructive story is that, until the manufacturing departments of the State are managed with some regard to the principles observed in the conduct of private business of the same character, the public will frequently have to pay dearly for bad work.

The *Daily News* expresses a hope that the "spending departments" have had a lesson at last.

## DUELLING DAYS IN THE ARMY.

The following are some more extracts from Mr. William Douglas's book, "Duelling Days in the Army," which was published the other day by Messrs. Ward and Downey:—

## DUELS IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

During the reign of George III. 172 duels are known to have been fought. Of the 344 principals concerned in them sixty-nine were killed, and in three of these fatal cases neither of the combatants survived. Ninety-six were wounded—forty-eight of them desperately and forty-eight slightly—while 179 escaped unhurt. It will therefore appear that more than one-fifth of the combatants lost their lives, and that nearly one-half were hit by the bullets of their antagonists. It is also on record that only eighteen trials took place, that six of the arraigned individuals were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder; two of whom were sentenced to be executed, and eight imprisoned for different periods.

## A PISTOL DUEL ACROSS A TABLE.

A few days after the Battle of Waterloo a Mr. Trevor and a certain captain while at a dinner-party quarrelled about a lady. The captain being a splendid shot and Trevor almost blind, the latter demanded that they should fire at each other across a table.

Some one secretly suggested that the pistols should be loaded without ball, and this was done. The two adversaries, who believed their last hour was come, were as pale as death; but if they were a prey to deep emotion, not a muscle trembled. "Who will give us the signal?" asked the captain. The person who undertook to give the signal said with a trembling voice, "Raise your pistols." The muzzles touched the breasts of the combatants. "When I count three, fire. One—two—three!" They fired and recoiled from the shock. "What's the meaning of this!" exclaimed the two combatants. "Who has dared to make fools of us? There are no balls in the pistols!" "Honour is satisfied," exclaimed the friends around them. Trevor ground his teeth. "The remedy is easy enough," said the captain, pointing to some swords suspended from the wall. He took down two, measured them, and presented one to his adversary, who seized it eagerly. "Now there shall be no trickery!" he exclaimed. "Stand off, sir." They stood face to face, and the blades glistened. The contest was short. One of them soon fell—it was the captain. He expired without a groan. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed Trevor. "What have I done? Is all this a reality?" and in terrible despair he flung himself upon the corpse of his rival, which he shook convulsively, as though to bring it to life again.

## HOW DUELLING WAS STOPPED IN THE SWEDISH ARMY.

Soon after Gustavus Adolphus had issued a decree forbidding duelling in the Swedish army two of his general officers quarrelled, and resolved to decide the matter by a reference to arms. Knowing, however, that Gustavus was not a man to be trifled with, they went to the King and asked permission to fight. Gustavus not only granted permission, but said he himself would be present at the encounter. He attended, accompanied by the provost-marshal; and when all was ready the King told them to begin, and to "fight until one man dies." He at the same time ordered the provost-marshal that the moment one was killed the survivor was to be beheaded, an order which brought the pair of them to their senses, as the King had intended should be the case. No more duelling took place in the Swedish army.

## A FRAY IN ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

In the earlier part of the eighteenth century, in the days of the "Bold Bucks," the "Hellfires," and the "Blind and Bold Love" clubs, swords were drawn on the slightest provocation, and often the quarrel of two became the quarrel of twenty.

Outside of the Royal Chocolate-house in St. James's-street (1717), when one of those general frays was proceeding, three of those engaged in it were mortally wounded, and one of the party (Colonel Cunningham) was only saved by his footman rushing through the drawn swords and carrying his master bodily off by force. In 1720 one hundred gentlemen were fighting with swords and canes, and were only dispersed by being ridden through and down by a detachment of Life Guards, who with their swords killed several of the rioters and dangerously wounded others ere the disturbance could be stopped; and the whole of this row had arisen because two chair-men were fighting. A week after this a Captain Fitzgerald and three other young men stopped a sedan-chair with a lady in it, attempting to force her out; and because the watchmen interfered one of them was run through the body, and immediately expired from the wound.

A correspondent writes to us as follows with reference to one of the quotations which we printed the other day from Mr. Douglas's book:—"Until yesterday I was not aware of the incident alluded to in Mr. William Douglas's book on 'Duelling Days in the Army;' and I now beg to inform you that, as the late Sir James Simpson was severely wounded on the right shoulder at the Battle of Waterloo (when in the Guards), he was not likely to be able for such a performance on the 'bully' at the café in Paris; therefore Mr. Douglas's informant must have been mistaken as to the name of the officer alluded to, and also as regards his height, which was 6 ft. 2 in. and not as mentioned in the book."



## 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	108	110
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	103 1/2	104 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.	103 1/2	104 1/2
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	101	103
Natal 4 1/2 per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent., 10-40	101	103
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	105	114
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	107
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Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	103	105
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Cof Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg	99 1/2	100 1/2
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Junction Shares	20 1/2	21 1/2
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Rhymney	160	170

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Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
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North Staffordshire 4 1/2 p. cent.	121	123
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Bahia and San Francisco, 7 p. c.	23	24
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Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	112	114
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Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	122	124
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Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
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Namur and Liege 14 p. per annum	11 1/2	12 1/2
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Canada North-West Land	2 1/2	3 1/2
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Newfoundland Land	3 1/2	4 1/2
Otago and Southland Investment	1 1/2	2 1/2
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrln. Land Mort. & Agency	2 1/2	3 1/2
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## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

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Cuba, Limited	11 1/2	12
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Agra, Limited	8 1/2	8 1/2
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Anglo-Californian, Limited	10	11
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	8 1/2	9
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5 1/2	6 1/2
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Bank of Australasia	99	101
Bank of British Columbia	27 1/2	28 1/2
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Bank of Constantinople	4 1/2	5 1/2
Bank of Egypt	—	—
Bank of New South Wales	65	67
Bank of New Zealand	23 1/2	24 1/2
Bank of Roumania	5 1/2	6 1/2
Bank of South Australia	20 1/2	21 1/2
Bank of Victoria	36	38
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Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim	14	15
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	12	12 1/2
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart	32 1/2	33 1/2
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German Bank of London, Lim.	10 1/2	11 1/2
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London and Hanseatic, Limited	10 1/2	11 1/2
London and Provincial, Limited	13 1/2	14 1/2
London and River Plate, Limited	16	17
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London and South-Western, Lim.	21	22
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America, Limited	3 1/2	4 1/2
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Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	—	—
Mercantile, Limited	2 1/2	3 1/2
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