

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2128.—VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES:—	PAGE
THE CRIMES BILL, AND THE OPPOSITION TO IT	3
BULGARIA AND EUROPE	3
OCCASIONAL NOTES	4
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—	
THE REVISION OF THE MAY LAWS	5
THE BIRDS OF OUR VALLEY	6
THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA	13
MR. STEVENSON ON SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION	14
MR. STANLEY AND TIPPOTI	14
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
IRISH HISTORY	5
LITERATURE:—	
"BLAKE"	7
"A TREATISE ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES"	7
THE EVENING NEWS	8-11
LATEST TELEGRAMS	8
THE MORNING MARKET	9
THE MORNING PAPERS	12
LITERARY NOTES	12
TRADE AND FINANCE	13
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	14
STOCKS AND SHARES	15

COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT (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 Vachetti; Siebel, Mlle. Hélène Hastreiter; Martha, Mlle. Lablache; and Margherita, Mlle. Lillian Nordica.

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

SATURDAY, April 2, at 8.30, FRA DIAVOLO. MONDAY, April 4, LA TRAVIATA. Doors open half an hour before the opera commences. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. Popular prices.

LYCEUM.

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

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (39th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, 1 outneidge, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Irish, C. Jacks, Leigh, Breunan, 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. Lestocq, 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 (277th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Fred Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.

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

AVENUE.

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

CRITERION.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. At 9, 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.

GAITEY.

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

SAVOY.

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

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 8.30. 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. HARR and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8, will be acted LADY CLANCARTY.

Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by Mr. Kendal, Messrs. Waring, Mackintosh, Catcart, Bedford, Bauer, Mr. De Verney, B. Webster, Hendrie, Gould, Powell, Sims; Mrs. Gascon 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, Yorke, and Lionel Brough; Mesdames Julia Gwynne, Susan Vaughan, M. Johnston, Mayer, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded, at 7.45, by a MERRY MEETING. Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. J. HARRIS.

COMEDY.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—Mr. HORACE SHEDDEN, Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, the successful comedy, DOROTHY. (172nd time). By B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by A HAPPY DAY, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30. Matinée Saturday Next, 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 8.0, THE NETTLE. Box-office open 10 till 5. No fees. MATINEE of DANDY DICK every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SOCIÉTÉ D'AQUARELLISTES FRANÇAIS.—The French Water-Colour Society will hold an EXHIBITION of their WORKS in the Goupil Gallery, 115 and 117, New Bond-street, during next month. Over Three Hundred Water-Colour Drawings by the chief French Artists will be exhibited.

ROYAL WATER COLOUR SOCIETY ART CLUB 5A, Pall-mall East. AN EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the following Masters: R. P. Bonington, G. Cattemole, J. Holland, F. Nash, De Wint, and Wm Hunt, will be OPEN on March 31st, April 1st and 2nd. Ten to six. Admission, One Shilling. The proceeds to be given to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. GEORGE L. RIDGE, Secretary.

SANDOWN PARK CLUB.

THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPLE-CHASES. Will take place at ESHER on SATURDAY, April 2nd, 1887, Commencing at 1.30 o'clock.

Frequent Trains from Waterloo, Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, and other Stations as advertised. A Special Train (for Members only) will leave Waterloo Station from No. 6 Platform at 12.10. Stabling for the Household Brigade Meeting FREE. HWEA WILLIAMS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOOD

FRIDAY, April 8th.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT at 3.30 P.M. Solo Vocalists: Miss Anna Williams, Miss Annie Marriott, Mlle. 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 Cinquevalli 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.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

THE CRIMES BILL, AND THE OPPOSITION TO IT.

IN a few days we shall see the opposition to the Crimes Bill in full blast; and that it will be a furious and unscrupulous opposition we know already. Mr. DILLON has announced in the House of Commons itself that if that Bill passes he will abandon all mere agitation, and, if the Irish people are brave enough to follow him, he will "lead them to battle." Here insurrection is openly threatened and invited at the same time. Meanwhile Mr. PARNELL addresses himself to the Americans, appealing to them for support against the British Government. A little later on, perhaps, similar appeals will be made to republican France by our amateurs of the great French Revolution; and we have already heard that if General BOULANGER should ever find it convenient to land a force on the Irish shores he will be welcomed by a patriotic population with long memories. However, we need not wait for further developments of the Irish conspiracy. Already they go quite far enough to convince any reasonable man that it is no mere agrarian agitation that we have to deal with; and that to suppose that the measures now before the House of Commons will suffice to put down the revolutionary movement will in all likelihood turn out to be a complete mistake.

"This atrocious Bill;" "this infamous Bill;" "this black Bill;" "this most intolerable of all the many Coercion Bills that have been aimed at the liberties of Ireland"—such is the Gladstonian description of a measure infinitely more mild than the Act of 1882. Not that we are concerned overmuch to make that comparison. It is much to the purpose, no doubt, that they who decreed that Irish suspects in any number might be (as hundreds and hundreds actually were) imprisoned for years without trial, are exclaiming against a proposal that no man shall be imprisoned without trial, though open trial before two magistrates shall be enough. But what is far more important than comparisons like these is comparison between the work to be done, and the danger to be met, with the means proposed. And when we look from one thing to the other, and when we consider the heat and recklessness of the whole party of conspiracy, English and Irish alike, we find ourselves forced to this conclusion: The passing of this so-called Coercion Bill will not suffice to put down the conspiracy. For that purpose it has been delayed too long; it does not go swiftly enough or sharply enough to the roots of the mischief; and it provides too much matter for doubt, for lingering debate, and for telling misrepresentation.

If we were to say that the Government ought to have taken another course long ago, we should probably be answered with the exclamation, "What is the use of going back now upon ought-to-have-beens and might-have-beens?" To which we should reply, that what the Government ought to have done they will yet have to do, unless they mean to give up the fight against the Irish conspiracy. And, what is more, it would not surprise us if it has to be done as soon as this Bill passes, and very much to its supersession. Or for that matter, at the rate things are going, the National League may have to be proclaimed in the midst of a raging controversy over these far milder measures. For that is what we are thinking of: Proclamation of the League. Here some one—possibly some member of the Government—shakes his head and asks whether it can be done. As a matter of fact it was about to be done by a Salisbury Government many months ago: the same Administration that went down before a celebrated resolution of Mr. JESSE COLLINGS'S. That Administration did resolve in Cabinet to proclaim the League. Parliament was about to reassemble; a Queen's Speech was to be delivered; that speech was to contain, and in its first draft did contain, an announcement that the League was to be proclaimed. But at the last moment weak and most erroneous counsels prevailed; that passage was taken out of the speech; the Government fell immediately afterwards; and then began the monstrous Home Rule turmoil amidst which we have been living ever since. Now if the Government—a Salisbury Government—could resolve even for a day to proclaim the League, then it seems as if there could not have been much against their doing it three months ago, when the League had more than ever superseded the Queen's Government in Ireland, and when it had entered on the campaign which was immediately declared illegal. And that, we say, ought to have been done—in tead of allowing the conspiracy to ripen and strengthen month after month in the presence of what at any rate looked like a Government without courage. Of course there would be little use in going back upon all this if there were any prospect of pacifying Ireland, or stopping the progress of civil war there, by such measures alone as are now under debate. But our conviction is that those measures will not

accomplish these ends; and if that is a reasonable conviction, the sooner it is brought out the better.

And having gone so far, we will go a little further. Mr. BALFOUR'S Bill contains one clause which is in all respects a mistake: the one which provides that in cases of murder, attempt to murder, aggravated crimes of violence, arson, or breaking or firing into dwelling-houses, the prisoner may be brought to England for trial. There is no injustice in this clause—none whatever. But the *look* of it is enough; and nobody with sufficient imagination to trace the operation of such a law in actual practice can fail to see that it would work infinitely more harm than good. But that is not all. A provision which either will never be worked, or never worked twice, supplies the Gladstonian opposition with more matter for invective and exasperation than all the rest of the Bill put together. This is the clause which we described the other day as "injudicious from our-own-convenience point of view;" and though we know that it may be unwelcome counsel, yet, looking to the disastrous way in which this part of the Bill would work in practice, and considering the use that is made of it by the Opposition, we advise its abandonment. That would weaken the Bill? Possibly,—in appearance. But what does that matter if, as we believe without doubt, the measure will have to be supplemented by others of a different character before many months are past, if the conspiracy is not to triumph?

BULGARIA AND EUROPE.

THE League of Peace—for such is the Austro-German-Italian Alliance—has been formed, and Europe is inclined to breathe a little easier. Prince Bismarck is "three" now against either his Eastern or his Western neighbour, or both combined; and it is thought that the consciousness of this fact will produce a tranquillizing if not a sedative effect alike in Paris and in St. Petersburg. Nevertheless we are constrained to admit that the "European situation," as the foreign correspondents call it, is still full of doubts, perplexities, and fears. There is no sign as yet that the nations can lay aside their alarms and abandon the sentinel attitude to go quietly about their domestic concerns. The various items of foreign intelligence in to-day's papers lead us to a somewhat different conclusion. We learn, for instance, that there is authentic information of another attempt upon the life of the Czar. It is said (though nothing is at present known of the details) to be a failure; it cannot be without its effect. The unhappy Sovereign has escaped the bombs and poisoned bullets of the Anarchists; but his nerves and his temper can be assailed with less material weapons, and the mental condition of the man on whom the destinies of Europe hang will not be improved by this last shock. Besides, every fresh attempt on the sacred person of the Orthodox Czar is another advantage gained by M. Katkoff and the violent party who are bent on spurring the Autocrat into the leap which will land Holy Russia on the other side of the peace barrier. General Boulanger, a shrewd man and a sensible, with a fiery but intelligent nation to reason with, may doubtless find the Triple Alliance a convincing argument for keeping quiet. But who can answer for the half-distracted monarch whom the fanaticism of one portion of his subjects and the desperate misery of another are daily goading into action?

Those who are best able to estimate Russian motives, and most interested in doing so rightly, are evidently nervous. King Charles of Roumania has gone to Vienna, and has had an interview, lasting an hour and a half, with the Austrian Foreign Minister. "His Majesty," we are told, "is very anxious that Germany and Austria-Hungary should guarantee the neutrality of his kingdom by agreeing to treat any violation of its territory by Russia as a *casus belli*." It is also stated that the King received for answer the information that if he desires to be guaranteed, in all cases, he must be prepared to take his share of the risks and burdens of the Triple Alliance. This is a reasonable offer, quite in the Bismarckian manner: nor is it by any means certain that it has been rejected; for though Roumania may not be prepared openly to join the Central League for the moment, there is such a thing as an informal alliance which is quite good enough for all practical and immediate purposes. But why this sudden anxiety on the part of King Charles for security against invasion? Does he think that there is rather more than the usual risk of that catastrophe just now? Has this prince, with his eyes fixed intently on the Russian weather-chart, come to the conclusion that the hand is once more moving stormwards? It would seem so; otherwise we do not easily explain his voyage to Vienna and his closeting with Count Kalnoky. In one respect King Charles's movements are comforting; since they show signs of a tendency towards that anti-Russian confederacy and combination (wherein Roumania will be a leading member) without which the "Eastern Question" spectre cannot be exorcised.

At present the Eastern Question means Bulgaria; and in Bulgaria there are tokens and rumours of new movements and fresh disturbances. There is, it is true, no novelty in the announcement that the Regents find themselves in a most intolerable situation. They have been in that condition for some time past. Months ago they felt that the strain

upon the Government of the principality had almost reached the breaking-point. It is wonderful that they have governed so long and so well; seeing how constant and unscrupulous are the Russian attempts to stir up rebellion in the country and insubordination in the army. The Bulgarian peasants and townsmen are still enthusiastically loyal; but it is not surprising that some progress has been made in debauching an army which cannot wholly forget that it was once led by Russian officers, and might if it pleased be paid with Russian gold. Such efforts as the civilian population made at Rustchuk—where we are told that all classes, including women, fought for hours against the mutineers—cannot be expected everywhere. The Bulgarians are a brave people, and, what is more, a people with a singular capacity for stubborn endurance; but their resistance may be broken down at length. No wonder, then, that the Regents are determined to put an end to the present state of things by abrogating their own dictatorial powers, and reconstituting a regular Government under a properly elected Prince. It is reported that they will make one more attempt to get back the hero of Slivnitza who, in spite of all that has happened since August last, is still the idol of the people and the troops. But if this is M. Stoiloff's design it has not the faintest chance of succeeding. Other obstacles apart, we believe that Prince Alexander is not disposed to return to Sophia. In all probability the Regents do not expect to meet with success here; nor are they moving because the state of Bulgaria has grown appreciably worse in the last few days. If we may conjecture where all is conjectural, we should be inclined to think that it is the conclusion of the Triple Alliance which has determined the Regents to make another attempt at ending their crisis. They may think that the Powers will be less afraid of touching Bulgarian affairs since something of stability has been given to the European equipoise by this union: that, in short, there is less fear now of irritating Russia at Berlin and Vienna. For one "factor" in the situation remains unchanged. It must never be forgotten that there can be no security for European peace till the Bulgarian question is solved; and there can be no solution of the Bulgarian question, other than the complete sacrifice of the province, which will not cause the deepest mortification, injury, and offence in Gatchina and Moscow.

NOTES.

At the Liberal Union Club last night Lord Hartington spoke with his accustomed directness and precision. He pointed out the difference between the creation of bodies in Ireland with purely local duties to perform and the establishment of a Legislature and a Government with absolute control of the civil and criminal law. Lord Hartington and his followers are determined to do their utmost to save the country from a Government pledged to the abandonment of Ireland to Mr. Parnell. On that point no doubt is left. It is also plain from Lord Hartington's speech that the Liberal Unionists will not shrink from the task, disagreeable though it be to Liberals and Conservatives alike, of so amending the criminal law as to enable order to be maintained and law to be enforced.

Two naval attachés to the French Embassy appear to have spent a very pleasant and instructive day at Devonport Dockyard. Escorted by an English officer and an English constructor, they examined all the objects of interest which were to be found, including several ships in course of construction and the new belted cruiser the *Orlando*. They "appeared to take a special interest" in the construction of the *Orlando*, "she being a newly designed type of vessel." International courtesy is a very good thing in its way; but it is perhaps possible to carry it too far. Do the naval authorities of France afford the same facilities to young Englishmen of inquiring minds with a taste for naval architecture? If they do not, it might be well to think of some way of showing our goodwill to French attachés which should not involve a complete exhibition of the curiosities of English dockyards.

Who says that the English are not a musical nation? Not many people, we fancy, nowadays, though the charge was once regarded as quite a commonplace. How fond the "people" are of good music when they can get it was shown by an interesting meeting held yesterday at the house of the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley in support of the People's Concerts Society; Lord Herschell presiding. The account Lord Herschell gave of the society's nine years' work in poor parts of London and the 362 concerts it has held was satisfactory, and proves that the East-end really does appreciate the highest kind of "classical" music. Sir George Grove touched the same point in a letter read to the meeting, in which he warmly commended the society's plans. He noticed one peculiarity of musical cultivation—namely, that the best way of pushing it is not, apparently, as in other art and in literature, that of putting people through a gradual training. The greatest music teaches people the quickest. "So do not by any means," he says, "begin with Reissiger or Dussek, but give them at once Beethoven, Schumann, and Mozart." Mr. Scott, a resident at Poplar, told the meeting that there at least the music of the greatest men, as given at the Saturday Evening Concerts, was thoroughly enjoyed; that the people kept the programmes of past seasons,

knew all the performers, and looked forward to the concerts with eagerness as the chief refreshment of the week. The concerts, we are glad to hear, are beating the music-halls.

"We are all mongrels," says the Duke of Argyll, referring to the inhabitants of the various parts of the United Kingdom, and all of us "are the results of the intermixture of precisely the same breeds." Having thus summed up the facts as to race distinctions which were discussed by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Bryce, the Duke proceeds to advance some vigorous arguments against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. The survival of the controversy started by Sir John Lubbock is, in fact, due not so much to any great difference of opinion about historical questions as to the practical inferences which are drawn from the facts by Home Rulers and Unionists. Mr. Bryce did what he could to show that Ireland possessed, if not unity of race, at least some of the other elements of national unity. The Duke of Argyll points out some of the elements of nationality, other than unity of race, the Irish never did possess, and never had a chance of possessing until by the Act of Union they were incorporated into the new nation which was then called into existence.

M. Chaffat has now had about a week's continuous sleep, during which he has swallowed nothing except a little liquid food which was poured down his throat at intervals. There have been several weeks during the past winter which it would have been pleasant to pass in an unbroken slumber; and it appears that M. Chaffat may very possibly sleep for another month or so and wake up none the worse. The London doctors who have visited the sleeper, and made experiments upon the muscles of his arms and the pupils of his eyes, are to be congratulated on securing so rich a prize as M. Chaffat for this country. France has hitherto been far better supplied than England with instances of cataleptic fits, "multiplex personality," mesmeric phenomena, developments of hysteria, and "strange cases" generally. M. Chaffat appears to be well known at the Salpêtrière, and to have been a patient of Dr. Charcot; but chance has thrown him into the hands of the English doctors, and no doubt they will exert themselves to make the most of him.

The judgment pronounced yesterday by Mr. Justice A. L. Smith in the case of Lieutenant Hall was no doubt in accordance with the law. Lieutenant Hall was desirous of leaving the navy, in order to accept a civil appointment, and endeavoured to get the leave of the Admiralty to resign his commission during the cruise of his ship. Leave was refused, and Lieutenant Hall went on shore at Simon's Bay, wrote to the captain to state that he resigned his commission, and returned to England. On his arrival he was arrested for desertion, and the point raised in the case was the legality of the arrest. Four judges unanimously held that the arrest was legal, and that Lieutenant Hall must take his trial before a court-martial. It is admitted, however, that he acted in good faith, and thought he was within his rights; and, so far as the facts at present proved are concerned, it seems that he might safely have been allowed to withdraw when he first asked leave to do so. If the possession of stringent rights of control by the Admiralty is necessary, they ought certainly to exercise them with leniency and consideration.

Of the formation of new philanthropic societies there is apparently no end. The new Poor Children's Aid Society, which held a meeting yesterday under the auspices of Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Lord Mayor, and the chairman of the School Board, will at least not suffer for want of a sufficiently definite and ambitious programme. The society proposes to feed, to the extent at first of one dinner a week, all the children in London who are habitually insufficiently clothed and fed. It calculates that in the cheap Board schools alone this would imply over one million dinners per annum, in addition to some 800,000 which are already supplied by existing agencies. Mr. Diggle deprecated "any wholesale feeding of children, for only those children whose parents were really unable to feed them properly should be helped." But how to find the right children? To the eyes of an ordinary lady visitor all children of the poorer classes are inadequately fed; to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress dinners must naturally seem a convenient method of rewarding and stimulating promising scholars, even though they may be the children of drunken spendthrifts. To avoid this difficulty, one speaker advocated penny dinners rather than free meals. We confess to much sympathy with Lady Burdett-Coutts's proposition that a conference should be held "to see how far the objects of the society were already being carried out." Let us hope that some at least of the million meals may turn out not to be wanted after all.

A short time ago we commented on the want of enterprise shown by English sculptors in neglecting the opening afforded by small reproductions of their work in bronze. Of course, *genre* sculpture, which is the only sort that lends itself quite kindly to reduction, does not demand exactly those qualities in which Englishmen are strong. It suggests, or, perhaps we should say, is supposed to suggest, a picturesque treatment of bronze which has been so far confined to the Latin races, to the Japanese, and to the Russians. But it appears likely that a year or two will bring about a change. Mr. Thornycroft is about to publish a small bronze of his "Mower;" and Mr. Nelson M'Lean is persevering in a path

he was the first to tread. For the Academy he has finished a companion statue to the "Comedy" he showed a year ago at Bellman and Ivey's. It is, of course, "Tragedy." It is in marble. A female figure gracefully draped, with a finely modelled head and arms, holds a rather conventional dagger in her right hand, and half hides it behind her drapery. Had this idea of keeping the dagger in the background been carried a little farther, the conception would, perhaps, have been strengthened. But, as it is, the figure pairs well with "Comedy." Talking of sculpture reminds us of the Salon, and that of the fact that M. Carolus Duran, emboldened perhaps by the kind things that were said of his work last year, has sent no fewer than three pictures to the Academy. Two are portraits of ladies (full-length), and are likely to increase his vogue. Another Frenchman, M. Albert Aublet, who has more than once of late years been hung, but not hung well, at Burlington House, sends two pictures.

The spirit of emulation will be stirred up in some of our legislators by the account of the disturbance between Count Douville-Maillefeu and M. Sans-Leroy. In the outer hall of the French Assembly, the Count spoke in strong language of a group of deputies who had followed certain parliamentary tactics. M. Sans-Leroy took upon himself to represent those who had been thus criticised; and, by way of making things pleasant, opened his argument with the words "You are a scamp." The intrepid Count thereupon "aimed a blow with his fist at the eye-glass" of his critic. He subsequently explained that he could not have acted otherwise "in the interests of the Assembly." A duel has been arranged; and the police authorities have been informed of what is going on. An incident of this sort shows the superiority of the French legislators to our own, both in boldness and in courtesy. "Come into the lobby and I will black your eyes," says a member of the Imperial Parliament; and the threatened man merely appeals to the Speaker for protection.

Mr. Justice Chitty has decided that there is something in the name of Richter, and that something legally belongs to the owner of the name. If a man has a right to anything, he surely has a right to the use of his own name; and Mr. Franke has just made this mortifying if inevitable discovery. The question, by the by, opens up a much larger field of inquiry for those who are fond of niceties in law and ethics. The whole question of trade-marks and patents hangs on a very subtle peg of morality. How far is the law justified in maintaining a man in his appropriation of a particular word or phrase? If it is an unusual phrase and a palpable "plagiarism," there can be no doubt as to the equity of such a course. But if it is a common, obvious, and every-day idea which occurs to nine people out of ten, if not to ninety-nine out of a hundred, on which side lies the equity then? To give the question a practical aspect, a well-known London firm announces that it has secured all rights to the use of the word "jubilee" as a trade name, and warns off all others from the employment of the word. Theirs is to be the only Jubilee jewellery or Jubilee honey, or whatever it may be. Let those whom strange coincidence has led to the adoption of the same original and extraordinary word beware. How far can law and equity sanction this?

THE REVISION OF THE MAY LAWS.

THE Prussian House of Lords has passed the Bill for the amendment of the May Laws. It has now to run the gauntlet of the Lower Chamber; and although there is very good reason to anticipate that it will there become law by a fair majority, it will undoubtedly meet with a strong opposition. Whether there is anything reasonable in that opposition must be judged from a brief summary of the provisions of the Bill.

The first clause removes many of the restrictions imposed upon the Episcopate in regard to the education of the clergy. The Roman Catholic Bishops of Limburg and Osnabrück are empowered to open seminaries for the education of priests; and henceforward students from any part of the empire may be trained in the seminaries of their own faith, instead of being obliged to go to the universities. The second clause deals with the famous "Anzeigepflicht," which has been the great bone of contention since 1873. For the last fourteen years the governors of provinces have been empowered to veto the appointment of parish priests for three separate reasons. With the first two of those reasons we have no concern, since they relate to matters purely disciplinary. The sting is in the third, which empowers the governors to veto the appointment of any priest when they have reason to believe that he will act contrary to the laws of the empire or will in any way trouble the public peace. The Bill now before the Chamber of Deputies entirely abolishes this right of veto, with the reservation that it "may be exercised when it is considered that the priest is, for civil or political reasons, unsuited to the post for which he has been nominated." This language is, of course, designedly vague; but it appears that the reservation was accepted by the Vatican.

Other clauses free the Bishops from the obligation they have been under since 1873 to fill up vacant cures within a given period, restore to them almost complete liberty of action as regards ecclesiastical discipline, and permit the re-establishment within the empire of certain of the religious orders. All religious congregations which existed before the passing of the law of May 31, 1875, are to be allowed to re-establish themselves, provided their object is purely religious, charitable, or contemplative. As a matter of form, each order will have to obtain governmental authority for its re-establishment. It will be observed that the Society of Jesus, which is a teaching order, is not included in this permission. But

Prince Bismarck's determination never to readmit the Jesuits is well known. Thus it is clear that the Bill, which is now being vehemently discussed from one end of Germany to the other, leaves very few vestiges of the May Laws remaining. Nevertheless, neither Herr Windthorst nor the Bishop of Fulda is satisfied. They demand that all the expelled orders shall be readmitted unconditionally; and that, when an understanding cannot be arrived at between the Roman Catholic authorities and the civil power regarding a vetoed priest, the Bishop shall have the right to instal him *quand même*. The Bishop of Fulda formulated these extravagant demands in the shape of amendments, which were promptly rejected by the Upper House; which, however, made some concessions, slight in themselves and more apparent than real, upon the second reading.

It remains now to be seen whether the Ultramontane party in the Chamber will command a sufficient following to amend the Bill according to the ideas of Herr Windthorst. Their main hope lies in the support of the National Liberals, whose representative journals are strongly combating the Bill. But, as Prince Bismarck observed last week, "When the Pope and the King are agreed on the subject, we need not be afraid of Dr. Windthorst and the Centre." It should be added, in conclusion, that the Chancellor has given a very broad hint that if the Bill does not secure a religious peace in the empire its provisions "can easily be rescinded."

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH HISTORY.

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

SIR,—Having expended—and, I fear, wasted—a great deal of time over that Irish history which Mr. Gladstone recommended us all to study with attention, I have been unable to put my finger upon any evidence, at any period whatever, of the exceptionally strong national spirit the hypothetical existence and immutability whereof is urged as the paramount reason why dismemberment of our empire should be risked, if not accomplished, for the gratification of the following commanded by eighty-five or eighty-six roaring obstructionists.

What is generally understood by the expression, "national spirit"? Is it not the sort of feeling which animated the Greeks to sink all differences for a while and make common cause until they should have driven every Persian invader into the sea, whether at Salamis or elsewhere?—the sort of feeling which animated Vercingetorix and his Gauls, Boadicea and Caractacus and their Britons, "dear old Scotland" and "gallant little Wales" in their struggles with England, the stubborn Swiss determined to be independent (before the days of Napoleon I. and the Vaudois), and, only the other day, all Italy against the Austrian?

If this be national spirit, it is the very spirit in which Ireland—so far as I can make out—has always been especially to seek. I have gone back to the date, just forty days before the Deluge, when Cesair (or Kesar), Noah's granddaughter, settled Ireland, and I have retraced my steps to the present day; yet "divil a national spirit" of the kind mentioned above have I been able to detect during my double journey hence to the Deluge and from the Deluge hither.

On the other hand, if national spirit mean the spirit of cat-like attachment to places, persons, and things, the spirit of anarchy, the spirit that cannot submit to a general and peaceful government of any kind, the spirit that rather rejoices in the presence of the foreigner, as an auxiliary for whose assistance the various septs and their chieftains might bid one against another, and so obtain the superiority one over another, then I grant that the signs of a national spirit are many and continuous from the days of grandfather Noah to the day of Father Kelleher.

One long "rough and tumble" between various small potentates who, being petty kings, watched one another and the "chief king" with the same vigilance and with the same designs with which lobsters watch a brother-lobster at the time of shedding his shell, seems to have been the history of Ireland from time immemorial to the reign of our Henry II. I do not mean for a moment to imply that Ireland was—so far—worse than some other countries which could, no doubt, be mentioned; but she had certainly not up to that time displayed that exceptional national spirit which is supposed to have always been innate and irrepressible in her, and to have descended to her with such multiplied force in these latter days that we are bound to run the risk of dismemberment rather than not give way to it. Even what historians have been pleased to call the Battle of Clontarf, in which the famous Brian Boru is represented as a King of Ireland who inflicted a defeat upon the Danes, appears to be regarded sometimes in a totally wrong light, as if the patriotic Irish with their "national spirit" had all but extirpated a body of Danish invaders: whereas the truth seems to be that a native Irish conspiracy directed against King Brian, and assisted by Danish settlers in Dublin, was merely put down without any displacement of the "foreigner."

And when we come to Henry II. and the first real connection of England with Ireland, what do we find? That the English invaders are positively invited over by a royal native Irish traitor, King Dermot McMurrugh, of Leinster, whose prototype was Ephialtes, the Malian, who betrayed Leonidas to the Persians. And King Dermot himself may be considered the prototype (so far as Irish and English are concerned) of the traitor or informer who has never been wanting to poor Ireland in all her troubles, notwithstanding the "national spirit" which we are bidden to believe is so peculiarly characteristic of every Irishman that imperial and all other interests must give way to it. Yet we see that Irish "national spirit" was not strong enough to rouse Ireland as one man against traitor Dermot and his English allies.

When Edward Bruce, again, made his descent upon Ireland, where was the "national spirit"? It was neither sufficient to make all the septs join Bruce, to the extinction of the Pale; nor join the English, to the annihilation of

Bruce and his Scottish invaders: the septa were divided, for all their "national spirit;" and to the English principally, if not altogether, belonged the glory of Dundalk, which almost effaced the disgrace of Bannockburn. I cannot say that I am much impressed by a national spirit which expresses itself chiefly in the form of a sullen hatred of all outsiders equally and cannot effect a temporary national consolidation.

When the Wars of the Roses once more summoned away many of the more powerful English lords to strike a blow for York or Lancaster, and left Ireland what may be considered a rare chance for a combined effort, where was the "national spirit"? It seems to have evaporated; unless it were that which inspired the insurrection of Jack Cade, who is stated by some authorities to have been a "native Irishman."

In the reign of Henry VII. the "national spirit" appears to exhibit itself in the usual form of a "rough and tumble" all over the island, and especially in feuds between O'Neill and O'Donnell, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and it leads O'Donnell, after the usual patriotic Irish fashion, to go over (in 1495) "to the King of Scotland, and they formed a compact to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies;" O'Donnell's exigency having reference not to the deliverance of his poor oppressed country from the English yoke, but to his own private quarrel with O'Neill.

With Henry VIII. and the Reformation it seems to me that the Irish question begins to assume a new phase, in which it is no longer the "national spirit," but the "religious spirit," which has to be taken principally into consideration, and which is as likely to have affected the "foreigner," whether English or other, settled in Ireland, as the native Irishman with the exceptionally strong "national spirit." And I am the more confirmed in this idea because when I come to the reign of Elizabeth—by whom an attempt was made to thrust the Protestant religion down the throat of everybody in Ireland by the exercise of the most outrageous tyranny—I read (1571) in an extract which I have made (whether from the "Four Masters" or from Mr. Froude's or from some other history I am sorry to say I have put no note to determine), that "no native Celt hated England more bitterly than the transported Saxon"—an expression which Mr. Washington Moon would probably consider equivocal, but which common sense, I think, would interpret in one way only. We have now, then, to deal with a metamorphosed Irish people whose common attribute is no longer a "national spirit" (which, as we have seen, was never of much account), but a "religious spirit," an Irish people of by no means pure Celtic Irish origin.

With this new spirit we have to make our account until, at the time of the Civil War and the struggle between Royalists and Parliamentarians, it took to itself another spirit, not much better if not worse than itself; and we are confronted by another Irish people, as it were, moved by a complex spirit, national very little, religious a great deal, political and partisanish not much if at all less. It was with this third Irish people, so composed and so inspired, that Cromwell had to reckon, when he came on his awful mission "to ask an account of the innocent blood that hath been shed," alluding to the insurrection which broke out in Ulster, when 40,000 Protestants were massacred. Can any sane person maintain that "national spirit," such as the Greeks of Miltiades might have cherished towards the Persians of Darius, had anything appreciable to do with this portion of Irish history or with the proceedings of that Irish people against whom Cromwell was so furious and so cruel? As well see "national spirit" in the persecution of Alva, the St. Bartholomew, the Dragonnades, or even in the insurrection which led to the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor and the subsequent "Bloody Circuit."

With this third Irish people—evolved out of two preceding peoples and actuated by a complex spirit national very little, religious very much, political and partisanish not a great deal less—England may be said to have had to wrestle up to the present day, when that people is represented by eighty-five or eighty-six Obstructionists in Parliament, the National League, some felons and dynamiters of Hibernian extraction and American domicile (when they are not in prison), and Father Kelleher and his kind. And we are called upon to endanger the integrity of our empire because this people is actuated by an exceptionally strong "national spirit," and cannot possibly stomach anything or anybody presented to it in a "foreign garb."

I have tried hard, Sir, to understand the teaching of Irish history, and I have been unable to discover any "national spirit" strong enough at any time to produce a national organization, a national agreement; but I have found, as it seems to me, a wonderfully powerful natural inclination in Irishmen (like other men, so far) to disregard "garb" altogether, if only they can gain advantage thereby. The "national spirit" and the "garb" appear to me to be all moonshine: when we read that the most Irish of the Irish chieftains have always been ready to adopt anything in the world that would give them an advantage over their rivals, and that the people have always been equally accommodating in their degree.

Thus much, Sir, of "national spirit" I have been led by my reading to ascribe to the Irish: though they have never displayed enough of it to make common cause against an invader, they have always had just enough of it to cherish savage hatred, to organize a conspiracy (which sooner or later is sure to be exploded by a traitor), to tyrannize over those of their own countrymen who exhibit any sort of independence, and to keep up the traditions of midnight murder and mutilation of inoffensive creatures.

Another curious thing is that each succeeding body of Irish "patriots" either appears to ignore altogether its predecessor, or to stigmatize it as a band of traitors, as I gather from reading lately a book published by Sir C. Gavan Duffy, who complains that he and his co-patriots (for *com*-patriots is used in a different sense) and their patriotic deeds are unknown or of no account to the present race of patriotic obstructionists, and at the same time takes occasion to brand as traitors some at least of the patriots who either were associated with him or came before him. This, Sir, is that I said unto thee: the Irish "national spirit" somehow always seems to lead to something which breeds treachery, at any rate to something over which the patriots very soon come to loggerheads. I believe I do not err in thinking that even Flood and Grattan could not agree as to what was just and fair and best for their country, even at the very outset of their parliamentary venture; and if I were a prophet or a wagerer, I would fearlessly predict and even bet that

Home Rule would be but the beginning of strife among the "happy family" of our now like-minded and long-winded Obstructionists.

Do I, then, maintain that Ireland has had no woes and has no grievances? Heaven forbid: a more atrociously misgoverned and misused country was probably never known; but, so far as my reading of Irish history goes, nearly all the misery arose from want of that closer connection between the Imperial Government and Ireland which the Home Rulers are so anxious to sever. As for the present grievances of the country, I will not say that they are imaginary; but I will say that for years past the Imperial Government has been striving to do justice, that every one of the grounds on which O'Connell claimed repeal has been removed, and more also; that the moment chosen for the cry of Home Rule is ridiculously unseasonable, when the unrighteous drift of the Home Rulers is so palpable and when one of the chief reasons why the plea of the "national spirit" should now more than ever be disregarded is that that spirit, as exemplified by the National League, means foreign aid in the form of money and murderers, and the intimidation, oppression, spoliation, mutilation, and slaughter of honest folk who are probably more genuinely Irish than the majority of the Home Rulers and the National League themselves.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 29.

R. B.

THE BIRDS OF OUR VALLEY.

THE White Quartz Valley lies buried among the mountains. It is hemmed in on three sides, and on the south sweeps away and loses its sharp definitions among the gentler undulations of a wooded plain. An arm of the sea touches it upon its furthest confines: and thus it will be seen that the valley includes tracts of a widely diversified nature. It is probably this fact that makes the woods and streams and meadows of the valley so rich in bird life, and because the quietude of the spot is so rarely broken. In fact, the Greenwash, which rises at the head of the hills, has only a single town from source to sea. The little town itself is so old that it seems more like a production of nature than art.

Owing to the close proximity of the hills, birds of prey have always been the most prominent of the birds of the valley. They are not so common now as formerly; though the sparrow-hawk may still be seen in the woodlands, and the kestrel holds its own among the rocks of the scaurs. The beautiful circling kites have left Gled Hill, and the merlin falcon has flown, never more to return. Occasionally an osprey visits the still mountain tarns, on migration; and ravens cross from moor to moor, uttering their dismal "Croak, croak, croak!" Every dismantled hall has its pair of screech-owls, and the tawny owl makes night mournful by her hooting in the deeper woods. The more rare long-eared and short-eared owls are occasionally found on the low-lying mosses which skirt the waters of the brackish creek. The great grey shrike or butcher-bird visits the copses which are likely to provide food for its larder; and I have found the red-backed species among the hedges which encircle the moat of an old lichened castle. The spotted and pied fly-catchers come to us as our first summer visitants; the former being much more common than the latter. They establish themselves everywhere along the trout-streams, obtaining abundant food from the insects of the overhanging boughs. The pretty white-breasted dipper or water-crow haunts our rocky stream, and early builds its nest along the Greenwash tributaries. Companion of the ouzel is the brightly plumaged kingfisher with its metallic tints. You hear its whistle far down stream: it comes through the old ivied bridge, darts past, and is gone—gone to the dripping moss by the waterfall, where the female halcyon is hatching her eggs. The song-thrush is everywhere; and often in spring several may be heard at once, filling the whole glade with their warblings. Of the other thrushes, "the orange-billed merle" floods the copses with its mellow song on summer evenings. The blackbird stays about our hedgerows the whole of the year, as does the missel-thrush; while the fieldfare and the redwing come to our holly-berries in winter from the pine-wastes of Norway. The ring-ouzel still holds its own among the Fell "becks," and there trills out its weird and not unmusical song. The hedge accentor, the redbreast, and the redstart are common; the last coming to us in April to rear its young. It is quite the most beautiful of the warblers, and its brilliant plumage shows well against the sombre hues of the limestone.

It is now that so many other of the Sylviæ come—the soft-billed warblers of the wood-bird kind. Among these are the stonechat, the whinchat, and the wheatear. The first, a shy bird of the Common, builds its nest among the gorse; the second in like situation, or among broom and juniper-bushes; while the wheatear, with vest of snow, lays its pale-blue eggs in some old crannied wall. Then come the willow, wood, and garden warblers: the whitethroat, the sedgebird, and the black-caps. The sedge and willow warblers have their nests among the aquatic plants of the tarns and meres, and their game-preserves in the stalks and leaves of the waving grasses. Sweetest of wood-birds are the warblers, and sweetest songster of the choir the blackcap warbler. This bird is sometimes called the "mock nightingale;" and we have known persons listening, as they believed, to Philomela when the blackcap warbler was the only bird under the night. The nightingale has never extended its northern haunt to our valley, although it is difficult to ascertain why this should be. The whole of the warblers and whitethroats may be found in our more sheltered woods, where they breed after the first weeks of May. The old Honeybee woods have always been the chief haunts of these delicate songsters.

Owing to the number of larch and fir plantations which border the slopes of our valley, the family of tits has always been represented. First of these is the golden-crested regulus, the smallest of British birds, though by no means the rarest. The crested wren, the great, blue, cole, marsh, and long-tailed tits are all of them common. This miniature family of acrobats disperse themselves over their breeding-haunts in summer, nesting for the most part in holes in trees; but in winter scour the woods in companies

in search of food. Often may they be seen hanging head downwards, abstracting the seeds from the hardened cones. Flocks of Bohemian waxwings are sometimes shot during the severity of winter; and occasionally chattering crossbills appear among the pines at the same season. The pied and grey wagtails stay with us throughout the year; whilst a third species comes to our shores in April, and thence proceeds inland. The meadow and tree pipit we have; the latter in autumn leaving the vicinities of farmsteads, where it breeds, for warmer climes. In summer the skylark is everywhere common, the sweet-singing woodlark rare. The snowflake or mountain-bunting is a little northern visitor which comes to our Fell slopes in winter. The common and yellow buntings have their nests among the tangled herbage of the roadsides, and the black-headed bunting or reed-sparrow is everywhere common in the vicinity of water. Owing to the better cultivation of the valley "intacks," the goldfinch has become almost extinct. The bullfinch, the greenfinch, and the chaffinch are common everywhere; and more than half the bird sounds one hears in summer are due to the last-named. The beautiful mountain-finch or brambling is rare. Linnets and siskins go through life together, ranging the fields in search of cress and wild mustard-seed. In summer they are among the broom, in winter among the fallows. At the same season we frequently find the lesser redpole among the nut-tree tops; though its relative the twite keeps to the higher grounds. The peregrine and carrion-crow are much less common than formerly, as is also the hooded crow; their haunts, too, are getting further and further from town. Rooks, jackdaws, and magpies are everywhere on the increase; though this can hardly be said of the jay and the wryneck. The garrulous blue jay is confined to a few oak-copses, and the wryneck to one belt of wood. The little mouselike creeper and the wren have protection in their diminutiveness, and consequently abound. The hoopoe is also an occasional visitant, and has been more than once taken. The lap of May brings that wandering voice, the cuckoo; which has been preceded a few days by the sweet birds of return—the swallows, martens, and swifts. The nightjar or goatsucker follows a few days later, and flies immediately to the coppice-woods, preferring those where huge slabs of limestone pave the ground—as on these the birds love to bask, and between their crevices they lay their eggs. The ring-dove and the rock-dove haunt the woods, though the turtle-dove comes but rarely. The semi-domestic pheasant flourishes only under protection, though the more hardy partridge has her oak-leaf nest under the glowing gorse-bushes in every congenial situation. The indigenous red grouse is common on the moors; the blackcock rare. Rarely the timid quail rears her brood amid the long summer grass. The bittern has ceased to boom in the bog; but the gaunt heron still pursues his solitary trade—from "pond to pond he roams, from moor to moor." The beautiful golden plover stays with us on its way to the hills; and the common green plover, peewit, or lapwing, breeds everywhere over the fallows. The curlew still gives out its weird whistle on the Fells, and hovers around the town lights on stormy nights. The rare ruff and the green sandpiper occasionally comes to the mosses by the Greenwash, and here in winter may be heard the wild clangour and cry of innumerable sea-birds.

BLAKE.*

BLAKE'S poetry, with the exception of four or five lovely lyrics and here and there in the other pieces a startling gleam of unquestionable genius, is mere drivel. A sensible person can easily distinguish between that which he cannot understand and that in which there is nothing to be understood. Mr. W. Rossetti, who is an enthusiast for "the much-maligned Paris Commune" and for Blake's poetry, says of some of the latter, where it is nearly at its worst, "We feel its potent and arcane influence, but cannot dismember this into articulated meanings." This sentence, if put into less exalted English, expresses tolerably well the aspect of mind with which we regard much of the writing of the Prophets and of the great ancient and modern mystics. Some light of their meaning forces itself through the in most cases purposely obscure cloud of their words and imagery; but when, by chance, a glimpse of the disk itself is caught, it is surprisingly strong, bright, and intelligible. Such writers are only spoken of with irreverence by those that would have given their verdict in favour of the famous Irishman who, being confronted with one witness swearing to having seen him take a handkerchief from another gentleman's pocket, brought four who testified with equal solemnity to not having seen him do any such thing. The obvious rule in regard to such writers is, "When you cannot understand a man's ignorance, think yourself ignorant of his understanding." Again, if a man's sayings are wholly unintelligible to us, he may claim the benefit of a small possibility of a doubt that his meanings may be too great and necessarily "arcane" for our powers of reception. But when a writer's works consist of a few passages of great beauty and such simplicity that a child may understand them—like Blake's "Chimney-Sweep," "Tiger," "Piping down the valleys wild," "Why was Cupid a boy?" and "Auguries of Innocence"—and a great deal more that is mere ill-expressed but perfectly intelligible platitude and commonplace mixed with petty spite, and a far larger quantity still which to the ear of the natural understanding is mere gibberish, he has no right to claim, as Blake does, that the latter shall be regarded as plenary inspired, or, indeed, as being anything better than the delirious rubbish it obviously is.

Mr. W. Rossetti, though he goes a great way further in his admiration of Blake than reason can be shown for, does the cause of reason a good service in declaring his opinion that the poet was probably mad. "When," says he, "I find a man pouring forth conceptions and images for which he

professes himself not responsible, and which are in themselves in the highest degree remote, nebulous, and intangible, and putting some of these, moreover, into words wherein congruent sequence and significance of expression or analogy are not to be traced, then I cannot resist a strong presumption that that man was in some true sense of the word mad." As Pope "could not take his tea without a stratagem," so Blake could not "mix his colours with diluted glue" without declaring that "the process was revealed to him by St. Joseph;" and it was the ghost of his brother who taught him the new, though, had we not been told otherwise, the not supernaturally wonderful device of saving the expense of ordinary typography by etching the words of his verses on the copper plate which bore their illustrations. Blake was morally as well as intellectually mad; proposing on one occasion, for example, that his wife should allow him to introduce a second partner to his bed, and doing so with a *bonâ fide* unconsciousness of anything amiss in such a suggestion as perfect as that with which Shelley urged his wife to come and share the delights of a tour in Switzerland with him and his mistress Mary Wollstonecraft.

That "great wits to madness nearly are allied" is not true; but it is not only true but psychologically explicable that small "geniuses" often are so. Most children are geniuses before the dawn of moral and intellectual responsibilities; and there are some who remain, not children, but moral and intellectual manikins, all their lives. It must be confessed that conscience makes, not only cowards, but more or less dullards of us all. The child, that

Mighty prophet, seer blest
On whom those truths do rest
Which we are toiling all our lives to find,

owes his power of vision to his not being able to see the flaming sword of conscience which turns every way, and hinders all men but a very few from getting a glimpse through the closed gates of Paradise. Yet it is better to be a purblind man with a conscience than a seeing manikin with none. It is better still, and best of all, when the man of developed intellect and fully accepted responsibilities retains a cherished memory of and an innocent sympathy with the knowledge that came to him in childhood and early youth, and uses his trained powers of expression in order to make the world partakers of those thoughts and feelings which had no tongue when they first arose in him, and leave no memory in the mass of men until the man of true and sane genius touches chords of recollection that would otherwise have slept in them for ever. One of the few really good things ever said by Hazlitt is that "men of genius spend their lives in teaching the world what they themselves learned before they were twenty."

For the time, however, the manikin type of genius is all the fashion, especially with a class of critics who have it in their power to give notoriety, if they cannot give fame. Craziness alone passes at present for a strong presumption of genius, and where genius is really found in company therewith it is at once pronounced "supreme." This is partly because most people can see that craziness has something abnormal about it, and are ready, therefore, to identify it with genius, of which most persons only know that it also is "abnormal;" and partly because the manikin mind is always red republican, and ardent in its hatred of kings, priests, "conventions," the "monopoly" of property and of women, and all other hindrances put in the way of virtue, liberty, and happiness by the wicked "civilizee."

Blake, as an artist, is a more important figure than Blake the poet; and naturally so, for the smallest good poem involves a consecutiveness and complexity of thought which are only required in paintings of a character which Blake rarely attempted. Yet, even as a painter his reputation has until lately been much exaggerated. The recent exhibition of his collected drawings and paintings was a great blow to the fame which had grown up from a haphazard acquaintance by his admirers with a few sketches or an illustrated poem. Here and there there was a gleam of such pure and simple genius as is often revealed in the speech of a finely natured child amid its ordinary chatter; here and there the expression of a tender or distempered dream, which was not like anything else in the spectator's experience; now and then an outline that had a look of Michael Angelo, with sometimes hints which might have formed the themes of great works, and which justified the saying of Fuseli that "Blake is damned good to steal from;" but the effect of the whole collection was dejecting and unimpressive, and did little towards confirming its creator's opinion that Titian, Reynolds, and Gainsborough were bad artists, and Blake, Barry, and Fuseli good ones.

"A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Joint-Stock Companies under the Acts of 1862-1883, with Forms and Precedents." By C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey, assisted by Percy F. Wheeler and Charles E. E. Jenkins. Second and enlarged edition. (W. Maxwell and Son.) To call Mr. Healey's book on joint-stock companies a second edition is neither fair to the public nor to himself; for "the new matter forms at least three-fourths of the whole work." In his original book, entitled "A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to the Articles of Association of Joint-Stock Companies," he dealt with sections only of his present work, and did so well. With the acknowledged assistance of Messrs. Wheeler, Jenkins, Church, Shearme, Walker, Bakewell, Lavie, Keo, Jackson, and the late Mr. Cobby, he has now produced a book which reflects the utmost credit on its authors and leaves little or nothing to be desired by the practitioner. The matter is well arranged, and the propositions clearly stated. The forms and precedents are ample and intelligible. By the aid of admirable indexes, to which eighty-six pages are devoted, the reader will experience but little difficulty in finding what he wants. The table of cases differs from the ordinary form of such tables, in that it refers the reader not merely to the page in the book where a case is quoted, but to all the different reports of it. That is a decided advantage. This book is not merely the last, but in our opinion it is the best, on the subject of joint-stock companies.

* "Blake." With a Memoir by W. M. Rossetti. (London: George Bell and Sons.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN'S TRAIN.

Our special correspondent at Cannes, telegraphing this morning, says:—Consternation prevails in consequence of a report that the Queen's train had met with an accident, and that her Majesty would not arrive here till eleven to-morrow morning instead of at three this afternoon. The report has unfortunately turned out to be quite true; for the axle of the royal saloon heated, and the train had to be stopped at Laroche Station, about sixty miles from Paris, on the Lyons line. The Queen will be compelled to remain there till four or five this afternoon, and will therefore, unless plans are altered, make a stay of only three days at Cannes; her departure being fixed for Monday evening. The Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of the *Agamemnon*, *Dreadnought*, *Colossus*, and *Thunderer*, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales on board the flagship, arrived in Cannes Roads early this morning from Malta, after a fine passage. The weather is lovely.

Reuter's agent at Paris telegraphs:—In reference to the delay which has occurred in the Queen's journey to Cannes, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company states that the saloon carriage belonging to the Queen, which is usually placed in dépôt in Belgium, was sent to Cherbourg for her Majesty's use on the journey to Cannes. On reaching Laroche yesterday evening, however, it was found that the springs had become over-heated. It was then proposed to the Queen to change into a saloon carriage belonging to the company, but her Majesty preferred to wait until daylight to make the removal. Accordingly her Majesty changed carriages this morning, and proceeded for Cannes shortly afterwards.

"ADMIRALTY CURIOSITIES."

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has on the paper of the House of Commons the following notice of motion:—

Admiralty Offices (Retirements).—Returns, similar in form to that which has been prepared in regard to the Accountant-General's Department of the Admiralty Office, showing the retirements, transfers and promotions, and fresh appointments of officers and clerks (including the Lower Division and copyists), from the year 1854 to 1886, in the following departments: the Secretary's, the Storekeeper-General's, the Comptroller of Victualling, the Controller of the Navy, and the Medical Director-General's. Of the total number of officers and expense of those departments in each year, from the year 1854 to 1886 inclusive; and of the alterations in the pay and classification of officers and clerks in those departments during the same period.

With reference to the above, Mr. Heaton has received the following letter from the First Lord of the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, March 28, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to inform you that he feels he must oppose the motion calling for certain returns with regard to the Admiralty Offices of which you have given notice. It is estimated that the preparation of the returns you refer to would occupy two experienced members of the Accountant-General's staff for at least four months, whose duties would have to be undertaken by the employment of additional clerks.

The return recently presented with regard to the Accountant-General's Department monopolized the services of four members of the staff to a very inconvenient extent, and it is undesirable, in the interest of the public service, to continue the inconvenience already detrimentally experienced.—I remain, yours faithfully,

J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., M.P.

WALTER T. KERR, Capt. R.N.

Assuming the salary of each of the two gentlemen whose whole time for four months would be occupied in making out the desired returns to be £650, it follows that the clerical cost of the work would be £433, a ridiculously small sum compared with the value of the returns, as the public will see from some "More Admiralty Curiosities" shortly to be published. As a matter of fact, the work would probably be done by lower division clerks at about £120 a year, which would make the total clerical cost £80. With regard to the return for the Accountant-General's Department, Lord George appears to have been very much misled. The return itself only took one clerk six weeks to prepare; the rest of the time and labour has been expended upon—well, making it useless for the purpose it ought to serve. All these circumstances considered, we trust Mr. Heaton will press forward his motion.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AGAINST THE CZAR.

A Berlin telegram of yesterday's date says:—"Authentic information received from St. Petersburg states that a fresh attempt was made yesterday at Gatchina upon the life of the Czar. His Majesty was not injured. No details are given."

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris states that no confirmation has been received there of the report of another attempt on the life of the Czar. The Russian refugees in Paris and Geneva are, however, very active.

The Press Association was informed at the Russian Embassy this morning that up to ten o'clock no information had been received as to this reported second attempt on the life of the Czar. M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, has heard nothing further than what has appeared in the newspapers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing yesterday, says:—Seditious proclamations have been placarded throughout the University of St. Petersburg stating that the address to the Czar from the university does not represent the real feelings amongst the Russian students. The imperial family will arrive here from Gatchina on Thursday evening, for the purpose of attending a great military concert which is to be given on that evening. The greatest precautions will be taken against any attempt on the part of the Nihilists.

THE YOUGHAL MURDER.

The Queen's Bench at Dublin to-day admitted to bail, on their own recognizances, Inspector Somerville and the constable now in gaol charged with the murder of the young man Hanlon at Youghal.

THE SUSPICIOUS PARCEL FOR MR. BALFOUR.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is in a position to confirm its statement of last night that the contents of the phial found in the parcel addressed to the Chief Secretary for Ireland had been examined by Dr. Dupré, public analyst for Westminster, and declared to be harmless.

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says:—Mr. Balfour, I believe, has received an enormous number of threatening letters recently, some of them from Ireland; but most of them from different parts of England and abroad. Many of these letters refer to the death of Hanlon and the telegram to the police, and, as a rule, are as brutal as they are cowardly. Several of the Ministers are now under special protection, and the old precautions at Westminster in the shape of police-boats on the river have been resumed. In connection with the latter an exciting incident occurred last evening about six o'clock, just as the House was breaking up. The armed police-boat was leisurely moving about off the terrace, when a respectably dressed man sprang off Westminster Bridge into the river. The police-boat was instantly in motion, and with astonishing rapidity the man was dragged out of the water and rowed away to Charing-cross.

THE CRIMES BILL.

Just before the House of Commons rose yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Mr. H. H. Fowler, said it would not be in the power of the Government to proceed with their financial statement on Monday. They would be under the necessity of proceeding with the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill on that day.

The Opposition are said to be willing to allow the first reading of the Bill to be taken to-morrow, provided that the second reading is put off until after the Easter recess. A proposal to that effect has been made to the Government; but it is not probable that it will be accepted. The Government are being strongly pressed by their supporters to bring the closure resolution into force to ensure a division on the first reading to-morrow. Nothing has yet been finally decided on this point; but the debate will certainly not be permitted to extend beyond to-morrow night without a division being taken on the question of adjournment. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will be among the speakers for the front Opposition bench to-night, and Mr. Stansfeld will speak before the division. Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt are also expected to take part in the debate.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—The Illinois Senate has concurred in the resolution recently adopted by the Lower House condemning coercion and England's policy towards Ireland generally, and offering its sympathy and encouragement to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I hear that in addition to Mr. Parnell's telegrams other messages have been despatched to the Irish leaders in America, urging them without delay to organize public meetings in America against the Coercion Bill. It seems probable that there will be two agitations against the Bill, one in Great Britain and the other in the United States. The Irish leaders believe that a strong expression of opinion in America will have a marked influence in this country. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone received a telegram yesterday from the Mayor of Jersey City, stating that a great public meeting had been held there, at which resolutions had been carried denouncing the Coercion Bill as opposed to the civilization of the age and unworthy of England.

Under the heading "A Policy of Eternal Torments," *United Ireland* says:—Mr. Balfour gives over the face of conciliating Ireland. He seeks powers, on the contrary, of the most candidly brutal kind to strike her down, wound her, flog her, and make life intolerable to her, except on the condition of the most abject subjection to his will. He proposes a measure which would render it impossible for any man to open his mouth in public or print a newspaper except under the most savage and degrading penalties, unless he puts his neck in the yoke of absolute servitude to the vilest mercenaries in the pay of Dublin Castle. And this is not to be the device of a moment to cope with some tremendous emergency. It is to be a new and permanent Act of the Union, an eternal and immutable system upon which the two nations are to be locked together in deadly hate for evermore. It is of priceless consequence that Mr. Balfour should have put the issue thus brutally. We refuse utterly and absolutely to believe that, if it could be brought home to the British understanding, the British people will deliberately elect as their ineradicable and immutable resolve a policy of oppression so hideous and unnatural in its injustice and in its black and bitter fruit of inexpiable wrong and hate. The Bill will but thicken the troubles of the dastardly rack-renters, to whose howls it has been conceded. There will be a larger and larger stoppage of rents. The Bill contains no provision whatever to impede the secret collection of estate funds or to capture them when collected. The Irish leaders will go on until the last of them shall have been consigned to a plank-bed or their coffin.

At a special meeting yesterday of the council of the Manchester Conservative Association, it was resolved to hold a public meeting in the Free Trade Hall on Wednesday evening next, in support of the Irish policy of the Government.

THE HOXTON MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas William Currell for the wilful murder of Lydia Green, in Baches-street, Hoxton, in February last, was resumed this morning at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Grantham. Alice Gauntlett, the married sister of the deceased, was called, and the other occupants of the house at the time of the murder were examined. Mr. Gill cross-examined the witnesses, with the object of ascertaining if any of the keys of the other lodgers were missing on the morning of the murder, and also to show that the drop-latch on the door was a very common one. Some of the lodgers admitted that they had purchased keys off stalls in the street, and that these keys fitted the lock.

Thomas Attrill stated that he was leaving the house where the deceased lived about a quarter to seven o'clock on the morning of the murder. As he turned out of Charles-street into Pitfield-street he saw the prisoner standing on the pavement. The prisoner spoke to him, asked him where he was going to, and whether he would have "a drink." They went into the Crosby Arms, and the prisoner paid for two half-pints of mild ale and also for a pennyworth of gin, which he emptied into the witness's beer, remarking that it would give him courage if he was going on to the top of the house. The prisoner asked who had left the house of the deceased, and whether her sister had gone. The witness was only with the prisoner a few minutes, and left him at six minutes to seven o'clock; but before he did so, the prisoner asked him for his latchkey, saying that he had left a few things in Mrs. Green's kitchen which he wanted to get without disturbing the inmates. He said he would return the key to Mrs. Green, who would give it to the witness at dinner-time. The key had not been returned to him.

THE REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN BULGARIA.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

BUCHAREST, Thursday.—Rumours still circulate here of disturbances in Bulgaria, the general knowledge of which is suppressed. It seems certain that at Koprivchitza there has been a serious outbreak, and excitement, if nothing more, prevails near Plevna. It is said that a movement is on foot amongst the soldiers at Widdin and Silistria. The Roumanian authorities are acting loyally in keeping the Regency informed of possibilities. There is no truth in the rumour that the Ministry contemplate resignation, though some changes may be made after the King's return. M. Bratiano, the Prime Minister, fell on entering the War Office recently, and the report that the Minister had fallen was converted into the statement that the Ministry had fallen.

ARAB ATTACK ON A SPANISH COLONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, March 31.—Telegraphic intelligence from the Canary Islands announces that the Arabs have attacked the Spanish settlement of Rio Oro, on the west coast of Africa, but were repulsed after some fighting, in which one Spaniard was killed. The Governor of the Canary Islands has sent reinforcements to Rio Oro.

THE TRASCASPIAN RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—General Annenkoff, who has lately been staying here, will shortly leave for Central Asia to superintend the extension of the Transcaspian Railway to Bokhara and Samarcand.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. All the Ministers were present except Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Mr. Hugh Holmes, the Irish Attorney-General, was sent for to give his advice upon legal questions arising out of the Irish Bills of the Government.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A VESSEL AND TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

A Halifax telegram says it is feared that the sealing-steamer *Eagle*, owned by Messrs. Bowring Brothers, has been lost with all hands, numbering 200 men.

Telegrams received in Dundee to-day from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that the report of the wreck of the *Eagle* is believed to be without foundation.

COLLISION IN THE THAMES.—A STEAMER SUNK.

The General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Hollandia*, from Harlingen, with general cargo and cattle, has been sunk in Sea Reach, after collision with the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ancona*, outward bound for Antwerp. The *Hollandia* was run on to Bligh Sand before sinking. The *Ancona* has returned to Gravesend for repairs.

THE POPLAR SHOOTING CASE.

At the Thames Police Court this afternoon, Robert Allen, sixty, described as a news-agent, was charged on remand with attempting to murder Harry Tucker, a master carman, in Poplar, by shooting him with a revolver. The prosecutor was now able to give evidence, although he appeared to be in a very weak state. He said that about six o'clock on the evening of the 16th inst. he was walking along the Manchester-road, Poplar, when the prisoner used abusive language to him, and ultimately fired two shots at him with a revolver. One of these pierced his neck. Mr. Lushington committed the accused (who reserved his defence) for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

THE LATE POLISH POET KRASZEWSKI.

A Reuter's telegram from Geneva says:—The train conveying the remains of the late Polish patriot and poet Kraszewski left here this morning for Cracow. On arrival at the Austrian frontier the body will be received by deputations from Poland. The municipality of Cracow has voted an unlimited sum of money to defray the expenses of the funeral, which will be of unusual pomp.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened less active, with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000, or possibly more, bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures have fallen one point. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—May-June, 38-64d.; June-July, 40-64d.; July-August, 41 or 42-64d.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

CROYDON.

WELTER RACE: (Two miles.)—Zelotes (Mr. Owen), 1. Spring Blossom (Goater), 2. Floribel (C. Loates), 3. Gold Dust (Wheeler) also started. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Zelotes, 3 to 1 agst Gold Dust, 5 to 1 each agst Floribel and Spring Blossom. Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Alexandra (Poole) was weighed for, but as he was found to be lame his number was withdrawn.

SELLING HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (Two miles.)—Manfred (A. Woodlands), 1. Crafty (Mr. Owen), 2. Maid of the Mill (Mr. D. Thirlwell), 3. Lady of Lyons (W. Woodlands) also started. Betting: 11 to 8 on Maid of the Mill, 9 to 2 agst Manfred, 5 to 1 agst Crafty, 100 to 15 agst Lady of Lyons.

CROXTON PARK.

BELVOIR WELTER PLATE. (About one mile.)—Hylton (Mr. Coventry), 1. Cashier (Mr. Abington), 2. Kingsdene (Mr. Roy), 3. Plutarch (A. White) and Antonio (T. Weldon) also started. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Hylton, 3 to 1 agst Plutarch, 7 to 2 agst Cashier, 5 to 1 agst Antonio, 10 to 1 agst Kingsdene. Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SCURRY. (Five furlongs.)—Pulsation (Taylor), 1. Invention (A. White), 2. Mount Stewart (Fagan), 3. Dunelm (Whenny) also started. Betting: 2 to 1 on Invention, 5 to 1 agst Mount Stewart, 5 to 1 agst Pulsation, 6 to 1 agst Dunelm.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

No change has been made in the Bank rate.

Quarter past Two.

There is not a great deal of business doing in the Stock Exchange as yet, owing to the approaching holidays; but the tendency of the markets is firmer than at the opening for some securities. Consols have improved 1-16 per cent for money; but Home Railways, being affected by the disappointing traffic returns, are dull. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are firm at a considerable advance on the favourable traffic return the gross increase for the week being as much as £17,337. Mexican Railway stocks have also advanced in sympathy. Foreign Government Securities are quiet and hardly changed, the Paris liquidation arrangements checking business. American Securities were dull this morning, but are now firm at an improvement on the day. Allsopp's Ordinary shares are quoted 7½ to 7¾, the Preference 6½ to 7½; Guinness's Ordinary 19½ to 20½, and Hotchkiss Ordinary 4 to 4¼, showing in each case no change from yesterday's closing prices.

In the English Funds, Consols for money have improved 1-16 to 101¼ to 101½; but the price for the account (April) is unchanged at 101¼ to 101½. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted 100¼ to 100½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 88¼ to 89¼.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has fallen ¼, Great Northern A ¼, Brighton A ¼, North-Western ¼, Sheffield A ¼, Metropolitan ¼, Midland ¼, North-British ¼, North-Eastern ¼, and South Eastern Deferred ¼; but Caledonian has risen ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has risen ¼, the First Preference stock ½, the Second ½, the Third ½, the Guaranteed ½, Mexican Ordinary 1¼, the First Preference ½, and the Second ¼; but Canadian Pacific has fallen ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Five per Cent. Preference have fallen ¼, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¼, Peruvian of 1870 ¼, Portuguese Three per Cents. ¼, Russian of 1871 ¼, the 1872 ¼, the 1873 ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ¼, and Uruguay Unified ¼; but Austrian Silver Rentes have risen ½, French Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rentes ¼, Italian ¼, and Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen ½, Denver ½, Lake Shore ½, Erie ½, Ohio ¼, Union Pacific ½, and Wabash Preference ¼; but Central Pacific has fallen ½, Milwaukee ¼, and Erie Second Mortgage ½.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101¼	101½
Ditto Account (April)	101¼	101½
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.	101¼	101½
Ditto Three per Cent.	87½	88
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	69	69½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	71¼	71¾
Bank of England Stock	293	295
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107¼	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	103¼	104½
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	97¼	98½
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-1916	99¼	100½
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	107	108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111¼	112½
Ditto Four per Cent.	111¼	112½
Virginia Funded Bonds	56¼	57
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	48¼	49½
Central Pacific Shares	40¼	41
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	93¼	93½
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	30¼	31½
Illinois Shares	133	134
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	98	98½
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	67½	67¾
New York Central Shares	115¼	115½
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34¾	35½
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	75	76
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	102¼	102½
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	19¼	19¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	31¼	32
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	20	20½
Pennsylvania Shares	60¼	60½
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19¾	20½
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	104¼	105½
Union Pacific Shares	61¼	62
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	19¼	19¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	33¼	33½

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97¼	97¾
Great Eastern	68¼	68½
Great Northern Ordinary	111¼	112½
Ditto A	102¼	103½
Great Western	135¼	136½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	120	121
London and Brighton Ordinary	132	134
Ditto A	120¼	121½
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	24¼	24½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	100¼	101½
London and North-Western	163¼	163½
London and South-Western	128	129
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	74	75
Ditto A	42¼	42½
Metropolitan	111¼	112
Metropolitan District	41¼	41½
Midland	124¼	124½
North British	9 ¾	9 ¾
North Staffordshire	152 ¼	153
North-Eastern Ordinary	93¼	94½
South-Eastern Ordinary	129	131
Ditto Deferred	110¼	110½
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	15¼	15½
Ditto First Preference Stock	82	82½
Ditto Second Preference Stock	68	68½
Ditto Third Preference Stock	38¼	38½
Ditto Guaranteed	79	79½
Canadian Pacific Shares	63¼	64½
Buenos Ayres & Pac. p.p. Shares	23¼	24½
Ditto p.p. Debentures	128	130
Lombardo-Venetian	7½	7¾
Mexican Ordinary	64¼	64½
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	121¼	122
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref	84¼	85
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	124	126

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid)	2½	3
Hudson's Bay	22¼	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 1888	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1891	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	74	75
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	89	91
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	64	66
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	99¼	100½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	92	100
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	100
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	92¼	93½
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	101	103
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	99¼	100½
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	101	110
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	109	111
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	69	70
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	63	64
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98	98½
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	94¼	95
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	74¼	75½
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	97¼	97½
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	72¼	73
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	93	94
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	94¼	95½
French Three per Cent. Rentes	80¼	80½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	108	108½
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	81	83
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	62¼	63½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	61¼	62
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	80¼	80½
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	96¼	97
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	28¼	28½
Ditto of 1864	12	13
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	105
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15¼	16½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	13¼	13½
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54	55
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92	92½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	94	94½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	93¼	93½
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 13-16	64 15-16
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.	13¼	13½
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. " 2	13¼	13½
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	13¼	13½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	94	96
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	85¼	86
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	55¼	56½

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18¼	19½
Colonial	34	36
Consolidated	6¼	7¼
Imperial Ottoman	10 3-16	10 5-16
London and County	82¼	83½
London and Westminster	64	65
London Joint Stock	36¼	37½
National Provincial (£12 paid)	50	51
Union of London	35¼	37½

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	25	26
Indian Consolidated	¾	1
Mason and Barry	8½	8¾
Montana	8¾	8¾
Mysore Gold	6¼	6¼
Oreum Gold	13-16	15-16
Richmond Consolidated	4¾	4¾
Rio Tinto	11	11½
St. John del Rey	57	62
Tharsis Sulphur	3¼	3¼
United Mexican	3	3¼

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	37	38
Brazilian Submarine	10½	10¾
Consolidated Telephone	9¼	9½
Direct United States	9¼	9½
Eastern	10¼	10½
Eastern Extension	11¾	12½
Globe Ordinary	5¾	5¾
Ditto Preference	12¼	12½
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	22	23
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	36	37
United Telephone	12¼	12½
Western and Brazilian	7	7¼

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10¼	10½
Glasgow	12¼	12½
Liverpool Un. Tram and Omnibus	10¼	10½
London	19¼	19½
London Street	19¼	19½
North Metropolitan	20¼	21¼

ANOTHER IRISH MAGISTRATE REMOVED FROM THE COMMISSION.

Dr. Clarke, of Philipstown, King's County, a Protestant Home Ruler, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for identifying himself with the National League agitation.

THE ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

Inquirers at the Royal Free Hospital this morning were informed that Police-constable Barker, who was seriously injured in an encounter with burglars yesterday, is progressing satisfactorily. No clue has been found likely to lead to the apprehension of his assailants.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

A circular has been issued by the Glasgow University Independent Club to the students, announcing that Dr. F. Max Müller has consented to accept nomination for the office of Lord Rector of the university. There are therefore three candidates—namely, Lord Lytton, Professor Max Müller, and Lord Rosebery.

THE AMERICAN YACHTS.

The *Coronet* sailed from Queenstown this morning for Cowes. The *Dauntless*, which is going to Southampton, will not start until to-morrow. Her owner and amateur crew have accepted an invitation to dine to-night at the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

THE SNOWFALL IN CANADA.

A Reuter's telegram from Halifax says:—The six days' block on the inter-colonial railway has been raised, but before the trains could be moved any distance another furious snow-storm set in, and the line was blocked worse than before. The Canadian mails are not expected to arrive here for two days yet. One thousand passengers who have taken passage by the *Parisian* for England are snowed up to the north of Moncton, and an enormous quantity of freight is waiting to be forwarded.

PUBLIC-HOUSE HOURS ON SUNDAYS.

A Bill has been prepared and brought in to limit the hours during which public-houses may be open on Sundays. In the metropolitan district the hours will be restricted from seven to ten in the evening; but during the day will remain as at present. Beyond the metropolitan district the hours are to be from 12.30 to 2.30 P.M., and from seven o'clock until nine o'clock. If the premises are situated in a town or populous place beyond the metropolitan district, they may be open during the above hours only for the sale of malt liquors for consumption off the premises. The Bill is backed by Sir Joseph Pease, Sir Charles Palmer, and Mr. Isaac Wilson.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.

A well-informed correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—An epidemic of fever of a malignant type has broken out in Glen, Island of Pabbay, parish of Barra, and many of the houses in the township have several inmates struck down. The conduct of the people and of the sanitary authorities has been disgraceful, and the circumstances of the cases are most distressing. One man named Alan M'Intyre, a widower, died about midnight on Friday, 18th inst. He and two of his children all occupied one bed, their only attendant being another child, a young boy, who was himself only recovering from the disease. He was so weak that after his father's death he was unable to lift the other children from the bed; and there they lay beside their father's corpse until five P.M. on Saturday, when assistance came. A coffin was procured, and on Sunday the children with their own hands managed to coffin the body, and then dragged the coffin out at the door, whence it was carried away and buried, no one venturing to enter the house. In another house Andrew Sinclair, his wife, father-in-law, and sister-in-law, are all lying ill, with no one to attend them but a child of five or six years. The disease is attributed to want, overcrowding, and dirt; but the local sanitary authorities have done nothing; the police-constable being the only man who seems to have any humanity and any energy to act in the painful circumstances.

THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

The condition of the Duchess of Cumberland has improved to some extent. The feeling of terror has, it is stated, partially subsided; there is less disinclination to take food, and the patient has regained her power of speech. Her Royal Highness has been able to sleep, and yesterday left her bed. It will, however, be a long time before the Duchess is restored to health. She was unable to recognize Dr. Petersen, the physician to the Danish Court, who has arrived in Vienna. The Queen of Denmark, having telegraphed to ask if she could come and nurse her daughter, has received an answer that her Majesty's presence would only tend to over-excite the patient.

THE NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

The War Office committee who have undertaken the selection of a new rifle for the army have determined that two out of a number of various types of magazine or repeating arms should be issued for a thorough practical trial before the weapon to be adopted into the service is definitely fixed upon. In order to carry out this view, the War Office have ordered that a number of the weapons which have been deemed the most suitable by the committee shall be issued for trial among experts in the different regiments now at home, and that about 100 more shall be sent out to India to be tested in that country. These rifles, which are to be forwarded to India within the course of the next few days, have been manufactured at Enfield Small Arms Factory, and they are of the class known as the improved Lee and the Lee-Burton magazine rifles.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.

We have received from Messrs. Whittaker and Co. the volume for 1887 of Dod's "Parliamentary Companion." Its rather late appearance is explained by the fact that a Supplementary Edition, containing the Parliament elected in July, was published in the autumn of last year. Another revision in January would have been attended with some incompleteness, owing to important alterations which were impending in the Government. During the lapse of two months a number of important changes have taken place which have been chronicled in the pages of the "Parliamentary Companion." A thorough revision of the addresses of members of the House of Commons has been made since the last edition, and the present issue of "Dod" will be found up to the level of previous editions.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

In commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee some new schools will be built at Eton College, to be called the Victoria Schools, and a statue of her Majesty will be erected in the centre of the quadrangle. On the 22nd of June, when the Queen will pass through the college from Slough, *en route* for Windsor Castle, the governing body, provost, fellows, masters, and students of Eton College, to the number of about one thousand, will assemble at a triumphal arch which will be erected at the entrance of the college, and an address will be presented to her Majesty. The school-buildings are to be illuminated and decorated. It is stated that two weeks' extra holiday will be given to the students, one week at the end of the Midsummer term and the other during the progress of the festivities.

Mr. James Willing has presented to the town of Brighton a handsome Jubilee clock-tower, the cost of which is to be 1,000 guineas. The panels will contain four large medallion portraits of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

In a letter to the *Dublin Daily Express*, the Earl of Meath calls on Irish landowners to exhibit more energy than they have hitherto done in defence of their rights. "Numerous and vital interests," he says, "are now assailed on all sides by a band of roving and needy agitators, whose only object is to seize as much plunder as each can obtain, if ever their plan should succeed of bringing about a general upheaval of all recognized law and of social order. Action, and systematic action, is essentially important. Idly and tamely to submit to the daily circulation of false statements with reference to acts of oppression and cruelty on the part of the property-holders is an unpardonable dereliction of duty. In Ireland these statements are too barefaced to be credited; but when allowed to go forth without contradiction to England they are liable to be partially, if not wholly, believed. Widespread combinations are loudly called for, not only to give courage to the timid and protection to scattered families of the well-intentioned classes, but also to proclaim to England that there are in Ireland 3,000,000 of honest men, composed of Protestants and largely of Roman Catholics staunch to the core in their support of the Crown and of the union of the British Empire." Lord Meath advises the holding of public meetings in Dublin and the formation of provincial or county associations co-operating with a central association in Dublin.

A JOKE UPON THE HOME SECRETARY.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—A good story was yesterday told of an attempt on Mr. Matthews on St. Patrick's Day. The narrator declares that the anecdote is true, and is ready to vouch for the facts. On the morning of the 17th an oaken octagonal-shaped box, about ten inches in length, was sent to the Home Secretary, who on opening it discovered a bunch of shamrock, with a card bearing the inscription "From a sincere admirer." Underneath was a layer of white compound, through which could plainly be discerned a steel spring. Mr. Matthews, however, is not a timid man, and does not share the idea which one of his predecessors at the Home Office did, that he is a mark for dynamitards. He calmly sent to another part of the building for a gentleman who was reputed to be a bit of an analytic chemist, and on his arrival they both set to work to examine the contents of the box, much to the terror of the private secretaries, who were momentarily expecting a terrible explosion. For an instant the chemist was puzzled; but putting a particle of the compound upon his tongue, discovered that it was simply sugar impregnated with lemon. On turning the box upside down, out rolled an antiquated corkscrew, a spiral spring, and a well-worn nutmeg-grater. On the bottom of the box was written, "Buy the whisky yourself, and you can then concoct the famous lemonade of Ballyhooley." The Home Secretary's genial belief is that the affair was an artful advertisement.

The Queen has sent a cheque for £100 to the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham.

The Duchess of Teck yesterday opened the new day nursery, or *crèche*, and mission buildings, recently erected in East-street, Baker-street, in connection with Portman Chapel.

As treasurer of the Middle Temple, the Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Benchers of the Inner Temple to dine with them on the occasion of "grand day" in Easter Term, which has been fixed to take place on the 4th of May.

The Bishop of Peterborough has conferred the honorary canonry in Peterborough Cathedral, vacant by the death of Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College, upon the Reverend W. Clavell Ingram, M.A., vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicester.

The Princess of Wales attended the special service of Bach's "Passion" music at St. Anne's Church, Dean-street, Soho, last evening.

The Tithe Rent-Charge Bill is issued with the parliamentary papers this morning. It consists of thirteen clauses. Its main provisions were, however, fully explained by Lord Salisbury in his speech in the House of Lords on Friday last.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says:—The King and Queen of Roumania left here on their return to Bucharest this morning, after taking a cordial farewell of the Emperor, who accompanied their Majesties to the railway station.

Sir Graham and Lady Montgomery have sustained a great bereavement by the death, at Monte Carlo, of their youngest son, Lieutenant A. C. Graham Montgomery, of the Highland Light Infantry. He was twenty-eight years of age and died of inflammation of the lungs.

It is proposed to open Hammersmith Suspension Bridge at the end of May. The Prince of Wales will, it is expected, perform the ceremony about the 20th of that month. His Royal Highness is also expected to lay the foundation-stone of Battersea Bridge on the same day.

The National Fair Trade League will entertain the representatives from the colonies at a banquet at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on the 28th of April. The principal representatives who have arrived have signified their intention to attend.

Some important experiments with the electric light were made last night by the ironclad squadron at Toulon. With the aid of a new reflector, torpedoes were visible 4,000 metres off.

According to the official statistics no fewer than seventy-six gamekeepers and foresters were killed during the past year by poachers in Austria. This is the highest figure on record in the country.

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

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE UNIONIST POLICY.

Lord Hartington presided last night at the opening dinner of the Liberal Union, which took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel. In proposing the toast of the evening, "The Liberal Union," his lordship spoke of the duty of the Unionists on the present occasion, and also of the prospects of reuniting the Liberal party. He said:—

Until the points of difference between the Unionists and Mr. Gladstone's followers were settled, and until certain assurances were given to the Unionist party, it was not their intention to join Mr. Gladstone's followers, nor to do anything to turn out or displace the present Government. They had heard a great deal about the exercise of patience, toleration, and forbearance on the part of Mr. Gladstone's friends; but in the present session of Parliament he must confess that he had found little evidence of it. The regular Opposition had taken up Mr. Parnell's amendment on the Address, and by doing so they had forced the Liberal Unionists to give votes, the effect of which could only be to continue the divisions in the Liberal party. It was quite true that there had been great points of difference between the two sections of the party; but, notwithstanding all the negotiations that had taken place, he was unable to see that Sir William Harcourt or any of his colleagues had done anything to bring those negotiations into anything like a practical form of agreement. They had not made proposals and overtures that the Liberal Unionists could accept. But something important had happened since the last meeting of the Round Table Conference. Mr. Gladstone had sought the opportunity—the unusual opportunity—of speaking at a private dinner to a certain number of parliamentary representatives. He said that, as regarded the proposals which he had made in reference to the government of Ireland, it would be futile to attempt to set them aside. Well, the Liberal Unionists knew what that meant—they knew what Mr. Gladstone's proposals amounted to. They were prepared to give local self-government to Ireland, and to other parts of the United Kingdom—to enable Wales as well as Ireland, for instance, to manage her own local affairs; but they would never consent to place the government of Ireland in the hands of an Irish Parliament or in the hands of an Irish Government, so as to affect and rule individuals in Ireland. It was one thing to give local government to Ireland and Wales for the carrying out of public works, to give powers for local government and, it might be, to give legislative powers and certain control over certain local undertakings—the Liberal Unionists were quite ready to discuss these questions of local government; but it was quite another to give an Irish Parliament and Irish Government power practically to deal with the law—the criminal law of the country, and the administration of the criminal law and control over the civil rights and liberties of every individual in the country. That was the power which they had heretofore discharged, and that was the power which they declined to surrender. It was this power that Mr. Gladstone, as they understood him, had asked and still asked Parliament to give; and until that point was cleared up, until they understood more clearly than they did now what were the concessions with regard to this vital point which Mr. Gladstone—he (Lord Hartington) feared it was useless to talk of Mr. Gladstone or any of Mr. Gladstone's lieutenants—was prepared to make, it seemed idle to speak of the possibility of reconciliation.

After pointing out the importance of organizing their party in the country, Lord Hartington went on to say that that was not the time and place for him to discuss in detail the questions of the land and of the amendments of the criminal law, legislation which was about to be brought forward by the Government.

All he would venture to say upon that subject was that it did not appear to him to be satisfactorily proved up to the present time that excessive rents were being exacted in Ireland. He found it difficult to admit that even in Ireland the principles of political economy had so absolutely disappeared that it could be possible that those causes which had induced the landlords in England and Scotland to reduce their rents without external pressure should be absolutely ineffective in Ireland. It was one of the misfortunes of the violent agitation in Ireland that the landlords had been provoked to the extreme enforcement of their legal rights. That was one of the evils of the existing state of things in Ireland; and it appeared to him that in spite of all this it was not yet clear to him whether in the first place rents in Ireland were excessive, and if they were being at the present time exacted. He thought, therefore, that it would be wise of Parliament not now to attempt to deal with the settlement of rents as they were fixed by the Irish Land Act of 1881.

With regard to the Crimes Bill, his lordship said:—

He thought that they would all agree that Ireland must be governed by a responsible Government. They must admit that Ireland was not so governed now, that they who had declined to accept proposals of the late Government for enabling Ireland to govern itself were bound to find some mode by which Ireland should be really governed by the British Government, and that even Liberals on former occasions had found themselves compelled to couple measures of repression with measures of reform and conciliation. These propositions might be accepted without going the length of voting for every single detail of the measure which had been proposed by the Government. He did not say that they logically compelled any Unionist member to vote for the second reading of the Government Bill if he thought it was too stringent. They were bound, however, to give a fair and candid and impartial consideration to the proposals of the Government.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

By the will of the late Mrs. Carew, of Mytton Hall, Shropshire, £12,500 will be divided amongst various institutions in London, Liverpool, Rhyl, Shrewsbury, and Gloucester, including £3,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £2,000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1,000 to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, £800 to the National Lifeboat Institution, and £2,000 to the National Society.

BURGLARIES AT BRIGHTON.

During the past few weeks several burglaries have been committed at Brighton, and on Tuesday night a robbery of a daring character was committed on the premises of a wholesale fruiterer, named Davey, in the Gloucester-road. On Sunday evening the office of a timber merchant adjoining Mr. Davey's was broken into, and, as no one slept on the premises, he asked the police to keep watch. On Tuesday night, however, the premises were forced, £250 in cash was stolen, and a number of cheques were left on the floor.

SUICIDE BY BOYS.

On Monday last two boys, each fourteen years of age, committed suicide in the neighbourhood of Vienna by blowing their brains out with revolvers. Their bodies were found in a vineyard, each of them holding a revolver in his right hand. One of the boys was not quite dead; but he expired soon after he was found. Each of them had a note in his pocket. One ran thus:—"My name is Franz Geist; I am fourteen years of age; my father is a grocer. Dear parents, forgive me my faults and my sins; I cannot help it; I must die." The note found on the other boy was as follows:—"My name is Franz Helmle; I am fourteen years old, and was a compositor's apprentice in the Augustiner Strasse. I have shot myself and Franz also, because I led him astray." This double suicide of two mere children has caused a most painful impression in Vienna. The lad Geist seems to have played truant from school for a whole year without his parents finding it out. Both he and his companion had been reading unwholesome literature. They had neither of them the slightest cause of worry or complaint, and were well treated at home. A short time ago a playmate of theirs committed suicide by throwing himself from the tower of St. Augustine's Church.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* learns on good authority that "whilst the Austro-German alliance with Italy is primarily defensive, it also takes into account the eventuality of an attack, and makes the necessary provisions in view of that eventuality. It follows that the report that Italy has received definite promises of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of France is incorrect." The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says he can now absolutely vouch for the correctness of the outline of the new treaty which he gave on the 16th of March. He further believes that, besides the five years' treaty, separate conventions for eventual military co-operation in certain given cases were agreed upon. The term of these conventions is said to be six months. The correspondent adds:—

Whilst the cordial reception which the King and Queen of Roumania have met with at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna is to a certain extent a recognition of the high personal qualities of King Charles and his gifted Consort, it is at the same time of undoubted political significance. Of course nothing is known definitely as to the agreements that have been entered into; but I think we may assume that in return for Roumania's promise to defend her neutrality, if necessary, by arms, against any one who would infringe it, Austria and Germany have promised to respect that neutrality, and to come to the assistance of Roumania if it is violated. Whether these mutual engagements are verbal or have taken the form of a convention is immaterial.

THE SLEEPING MAN.

The case of the Frenchman Chauffat, who for the last seven days has been lying in a profound sleep at a café in Soho, is exciting much interest among medical men. Chauffat was visited yesterday by Mr. Brudenell Carter, Dr. Beevor, Sir William MacCormac, Dr. Keser, and other medical men, who tried various experiments upon him. The room having been darkened, a lighted candle was held close to the sleeping man, whose eyes were opened by Mr. Brudenell Carter. On the eyes first being opened the pupils were found to be slightly diverged, but on the light being held closer they came together and stared steadily at it. Further experiments showed that both sides of the body were alike in their condition, and that the cataleptic condition is stronger in the limbs than in the trunk. A most extraordinary feature in this case is the remarkable results that can be brought about by gently stroking the man's arm. The limb if raised upright will remain in that position for almost any length of time, but a single light downward stroke with the hand will cause it to fall limp and heavily at once. By stroking certain nerves the arm raises itself, the fingers clench tightly, the blood is forced from the extremity, and the hand and forearm turn slowly round to the right until the strain is so great that the muscles stand out rigid, and the limb is perfectly rigid. All efforts to force the arm down are then perfectly useless; but with a single light pass on the inside of it the muscles relax and the arm falls immediately. So slight a touch as that given by the point of the hair from an ordinary brush is sufficient to procure this result. When certain other nerves are touched the fingers twitch convulsively, and then stiffen out till the hand looks like a claw. It would not be out of accordance with instances well known to the medical faculty if Chauffat were to sleep on without a break for the next six weeks.

BURGLARY AT A POST-OFFICE.

Last night the post-office at St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, was broken into and about £40 stolen. The money was to have been used in paying pensions this morning.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC AND NATIVE RACES.

A public meeting convened by the Church of England Temperance Society, and at which there were present representatives of more than forty temperance societies, was held last evening at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on the subject of the drink traffic and the demoralization of native races. The Bishop of London presided, and the hall was filled to overflowing. Archdeacon Farrar moved a resolution declaring "that the traffic in strong drink, as now carried on by merchants belonging to Christian nations, in India, Africa, and in most of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, has become the source of wholesale demoralization and ruin to the native races, and is proving a fatal stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel among them." This was seconded by Mr. S. Smith, M.P., who, speaking from his own observation and from what he was told while on a visit to India, said that drunkenness was greatly on the increase in that country, which he attributed to the Government, for the sake of increasing the revenue, dividing the country into districts, and granting to contractors, who paid heavily for the privilege, the right of selling intoxicating liquors therein. The evil was much deplored by the better class of natives. The right policy for us in India would be to prohibit the sale of strong drink. The resolution was carried unanimously.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK RAILWAY TRAINS.

The Midland Scotch express has just had a narrow escape from being wrecked near Leicester. It appears that during Tuesday night some bricks were placed over both the up and down main lines between Syston and Leicester. The Scotch express ran into the obstruction at a speed of sixty miles an hour. The engine-guards were shattered; but fortunately the great weight of the engine crushed what remained, and serious oscillation was the only result. Another train encountered a similar obstruction on the other line, but without mishap.

FALL OF A PLATFORM.

An accident occurred yesterday during the laying of the foundation-stone of a Jubilee church at New Brompton. The raised platform, upon which the principal visitors were standing, was supported by means of rope-lashings and dwarf scaffold-poles, some six or eight feet above the flooring-joists. Just previous to laying the stone—the ceremony being performed by Sir Andrew Clarke—the platform gave way, precipitating about fifty ladies and gentlemen to the ground. Considerable consternation ensued. None of the injuries sustained were, however, of a serious nature.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NICE.

M. Vancaille, of Sidcup, was buried at Brockley Cemetery yesterday, his death being attributed to shock to the system caused by the recent earthquake at Nice. M. Vancaille, who was sixty-one, was staying at Nice on the 23rd of February, and, with many others, vacated his hotel when the earthquake shock was experienced. He was without shelter for some time but at last he was able to procure a conveyance in which he drove to Cannes, a distance of fifty miles. From there he proceeded to Paris; but the shock and the exposure were too much for him, and he died at Paris on the 23rd inst.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, etc., untarnished and with a brilliant polish may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.—(ADVT.)

THE MORNING PAPERS.

THE CRIMES BILL AGITATION.

The *Times* observes that we have to face the fact that Mr. Gladstone has incited his adherents and his allies not only to obstruct the Crimes Bill, but to agitate against it, and the character of the speeches which have been delivered by the opponents of the Government since the opening of the session do not permit us to doubt that the agitation will be thoroughly unscrupulous and regardless of consequences. The real state of things in Ireland will be coloured and disguised; the nature of the Ministerial proposals will be misrepresented and caricatured. To this work, it is now too clear, statesmen in the front rank of their party will give their services, and men of honour will lend the cover of their names. What, then, are the Unionists to do? Are they to fold their hands, and, relying on their parliamentary strength, to allow the allies of Mr. Parnell to manufacture a spurious and illusory public opinion? The *Times* cannot believe that those who fought gallantly in the cause of the Union and of order last year, and who were victorious in the conflict, will shrink from the responsibility of vindicating the measures required to restore the authority of the law. It is urgently necessary that this should be done, not only by speeches in the House of Commons, where the facts of the case are by this time pretty well understood and where neither Gladstonians nor Parnellites have any hope of prevailing by force of argument, but by appealing directly to the intelligence and the conscience of the English people. Agitation must be met by agitation; falsehood must be opposed by truth; fallacious reasoning and mystifying rhetoric must be corrected by the plain common sense on which Englishmen of all classes and of all opinions set a proper value.

The *Daily News* thinks that Mr. Morley's description of the Crimes Bill is not drawn in colours one shade too dark. There is little doubt as to the fate of the measure. The Tory, Liberal, and Radical Coercionists, in sinister league against freedom in a sister island, may get it through. It may in some form or other defile the statute-book; but it will be repudiated by the heart and conscience of the English people, and the eternity written upon it will be, as Lord Kilcourse said, only the life of the present Government. The next general election will be its end and the end of its authors.

The *Manchester Courier* assures the Government that, if they will stick to their guns and resolutely refuse all compromise with the supporters of anarchy in Ireland, they will not only carry their measure triumphantly through Parliament, but will secure the sympathy and hearty support of all the intelligent "classes and masses" in England. They must not allow themselves to be hectoring and bullied into deviating a hair's breadth from the path they have marked out for themselves.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW ALLIES.

The *Scotsman* points out the significance of Mr. Parnell's appeal to Fitzgerald and the Irish-American incendiaries. The organization whose aid is now being invoked has as its real head, it says, the notorious Patrick Egan. Nearly all its leading spirits are men who have blood on their hands. Yet those hands are warmly shaken by men who, on this side of the sea, are members of the British Parliament and close political allies of the party led by Mr. Gladstone. Through those hands comes the money on which the Irish League thrives and by and for which the Irish party in the House of Commons lives and moves and has its being.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

The *Standard* says that by his manly and impressive declaration Lord Hartington has done as much to strengthen the moral authority of the Government as he will by-and-by do by his votes to help them in their work. "All that we can do as honest men who have taken a strong line, and I hope have counted the cost in this struggle, is to form a judgment according to the evidence, and like men to abide by the result." There is a good manly ring about these words, and, fortified by such opinions, Lord Hartington and his friends may calmly face the bitter attacks of their Separatist foes.

The *Daily Telegraph* finds that Lord Hartington made the sensible and firm reply which was to be anticipated to Mr. Gladstone's insidious appeal to the prepossessions of the Liberal Unionists. His propositions do not carry the Liberal Unionist party to the length of voting for every detail of the measure which has been proposed by the present Ministry; but they do bind them to give a fair, a candid, and an impartial consideration to the case which is made by the Government and to the proposals which they have laid before the House of Commons.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that Lord Hartington does well to call together his slender forces. They will need all the encouragement he can give them, all the enthusiasm which it is in his nature to instil.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The *Morning Post* has never looked with confidence on the plan of a premature fusion of the Tories and the Liberal Unionists. The thing when it comes must come of itself, and not because one or two leaders here and there agree to give the word of command. The gradual reduction of Lord Hartington's forces into a solid and disciplined phalanx cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the political world at large. A candid ally is much better than a cantankerous colleague in very many ways. The one may check many an almost unnoticed fault in the germ; the other is sure sooner or later to aid in the destruction of a party's unity. So far, at least, the Tory party has been tolerably homogeneous, and the circumstance has sufficed to cover a multitude of sins in the eyes of many people. But if it were encouraged to coalesce with men of normally different views only because there is one acknowledged and essential point of agreement, then the first step would have been taken towards the formation of a heterogeneous body not unlike that from whose ashes the Liberal Union seems, like a second Phoenix, to be springing. It is now so clearly evident that a natural co-operation is practicable without an ill-considered coalition, that the *Morning Post* looks with pleasure to that special development which Lord Hartington anticipates.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that those who suppose that the Liberal Unionists will abandon their present position and migrate to the Home Rule camp do not understand what their so-called "defection" meant.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that if the Liberal Unionists will make an advance to their former allies by manifesting an earnest desire for the conciliation of the masses of the Irish people, and a reluctance to inflict on them any needless exasperation, they will find every desire on the part of the Liberal majority to give the fullest consideration to their legitimate anxieties with regard to the working of Home Rule.

THE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS AT FINCHLEY.

The *Daily News* considers that the splendid daring of Police-constable Barker at Finchley ought to have some recognition. When all that is fitting in this way has been done, perhaps our authorities may deign to inquire why a policeman on lonely suburban service was so badly armed. The truncheon is no weapon against the jemmy, or against the revolver, with which it is usually supplemented. The risk of misuse of the revolver would undoubtedly be great; but is there no happy mean between it and the common staff? Might not the truncheon be made heavier and stouter?

LITERARY NOTES.

An edition for English readers of "The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson," by Mr. J. L. Cabot, Emerson's literary executor, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

A History of the Court of Spain is to be published by Count Morphy, the former tutor and private secretary of King Alphonso. The Queen of Spain, it is said, spends several hours with him every day looking over documents relating to it.

The already formidable literature of the Moabite Stone is about to receive an important addition from the pen of the Reverend A. Lawy, secretary to the Anglo-Jewish Association. Mr. Lawy's purpose is to demonstrate the apocryphal character of the stone.

The late Mrs. Horace Mann (wife of the Honourable Horace Mann and sister of the late Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne) has left a romance of Cuban life, which will be published soon, under the title of "Juanita." The proof is undergoing revision by her sister, the venerable Miss Elizabeth Peabody. Mrs. Mann resided for a time in Cuba in early life under circumstances which supplied exceptional opportunities for observing the life and institutions of the island, and her friends expect much from her posthumous and only romance.

Mr. Richard Gill's new book, a treatise on "Free Trade and the Nature of Its Operation," will be issued immediately by Messrs. Blackwood.

As record of travel and adventure in the Wild West and other rarely travelled districts, Messrs. Chapman and Hall will presently publish passages from the note books and journals of Mr. Francis Francis, under the title "Saddle and Moccasin."

Mr. Charles A. O'Neil, of the New York Bar, is compiling a historical handbook on "The American Electoral System." Messrs. Putnam are to be the publishers.

The first portion of Mr. Laurence Oliphant's reminiscences, "Episodes in a Life of Adventure; or, Moss from a Rolling Stone" is now in the press. The record will open with the writer's experiences of the overland route six-and-forty years ago, and will then give some account of the writer's travels in Ceylon, Italy, Canada, Central America, Russia, Japan, and China. Mr. Laurence Oliphant has been on the field of more than one war, and on the spot at more than one revolution.

The fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky's work, "The History of England in the Eighteenth Century," are just ready. Both the history of England and of Ireland are dealt with; the former during the period 1784-93, and the latter from 1782-93.

Mr. Lester Arnold is collecting the materials for a little book that should interest naturalists—"Bird Life in England," is its title.

A "privately printed" edition of "My Ladies' Sonnets and other 'Vain and Amatorious' Verses, with some of Graver Mood," by Richard Le Gallienne, will shortly be issued, limited to 250 copies, 200 on small paper and fifty on large paper.

"Yesterday and To-day," a volume of poems, by Mr. George Cotterell, will shortly be published by Messrs. Ward and Downey. Some of the poems treat of matters of recent and contemporary history.

Old numbers of the *Sun* newspaper, containing an account of the coronation, printed in letters of gilt, sell (*Book-love* says) for about ten shillings. Ancient prints of the Queen at her first "Drawing-Room" have gone up in price about 500 per cent.

Mr. William Morris thus speaks of the Oxford of his undergraduate days, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Aims of Art," which has recently been published at the office of the *Commonweal*:—"Oxford in those days still kept a great deal of its earlier loveliness; and the memory of its gray streets, as they then were, has been an abiding influence and pleasure in my life, and would be greater still if I could only forget what they are now—a matter of far more importance than the so-called learning of the place could have been to me in any case, but which, as it was, no one tried to teach me, and I did not try to learn. There is another pleasure for the world gone down the wind; here, again, the beauty and romance have been uselessly, causelessly, most foolishly thrown away."

The Faculty of Letters of Lyons propose to issue a photo-lithographic reproduction of the celebrated manuscript known under the name of "Bible Vaudoise." The manuscript is one of the treasures of the library of the Palais des Arts of that city. It contains the greater part of the New Testament, and has at the end a Vaudois or Cathar ritual, a very interesting document, showing the attempt at religious reform in the Middle Ages. The manuscript consists of 500 pages, and from its peculiar literary construction is most interesting to palæographers and students of Romance philology.

The *Deutscher Anzeiger* contains a notice from the pen of Dr. C. Fromm concerning a hitherto unknown manuscript of the "Imitation of Christ" that may throw some light on the vexed problem as to the author and age of this work, which is said to have reached the highest circulation of any book ever written, with the sole exception of the Bible. This manuscript has been discovered in the City Library of Cologne. It consists of 154 leaves, and, besides a dialogue on the Ten Commandments and the Sacraments, it contains a Low German translation of the First Book of the "Imitation." In an introduction to the translation (written in verse) the year 1434 is given as the date of the origin of the book, and this is repeated at the end of the version. A closer examination may lead to the true author and age. At any rate, this is claimed to be the oldest translation ever made of the book.

Professor F. H. Storer, of Harvard, is at work on a treatise of some importance to those who regard the study of agriculture as a science. It will be entitled "Agriculture in Some of Its Relations to Chemistry." The aim the writer has in view is to produce a book not at all technical, but which will interest intelligent readers who desire a better and a wider knowledge of agriculture generally.

A collection of Tolstoi's shorter stories is being translated for English readers. The volume will bear the title of the initial study, "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch."

Mr. James Spiers, 36, Bloomsbury-street, is to issue in the course of a few days "Revelation and Mythology," by Dr. Garth Wilkinson.

Lady Bellairs is writing a little volume of lessons for everyday life. It will be published by Messrs. Blackwood, under the title "Gossips with Girls and Maidens, Betrothed and Free." For the same publishers Dr. J. H. Stoddart is at work on a new edition of the late Mr. George Outram's book, "Legal and Other Lyrics."

A new edition of "Familiar Short Sayings of Great Men" being called for, Mr. Bent has taken the opportunity of revising and enlarging the book. The new edition (the fifth) will be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus almost immediately.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Yesterday having been "pay-day" on the Stock Exchange, there was an exceedingly active demand for money. As much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was paid in the outside market to avoid applying at the Bank, where no advances are made for a shorter period than ten days. In the result, however, very large applications indeed had to be made to the Bank, and an exceedingly good business was done both upon bills and upon stocks. This demand is purely temporary and was clearly foreseen. In commenting upon the reduction of the Bank rate last week, we pointed out that there probably would be need for borrowing largely this week; but immediately now we may expect the fall to begin again; for the supply of loanable capital in the outside market will be large, and the demand, save on exceptional occasions, is not great. This depends largely, however, on whether the demand for gold for Germany which has recently sprung up continues. There are several reasons why the Imperial Bank of Germany, and indeed all German banks, should desire to strengthen themselves just now. Firstly and chiefly, there is the danger of war; and, secondly, there is the danger of a financial and commercial crash in Russia. For a long time past Russia has been losing hold of the wheat markets of Western Europe. The Russian export trade has been declining more and more, and indeed the Russian wheat trade has been kept alive only by the official support afforded by the Imperial Bank of Russia. There is evidence that the embarrassments of industry of all kinds in Russia are steadily growing, and doubtless the spread of Nihilism is itself but a symptom of the unsatisfactory economic condition of the whole country. Should there be a crash industrially and financially in Russia, it would certainly react upon Berlin; and therefore it is conceivable that anxiety is growing in financial classes throughout Germany, and that the desire to strengthen the cash reserves should be strong. In any event, a demand for Germany has sprung up quite lately. Some amounts of gold have for some days past been taken out of the open market, and it is understood that the £50,000 in gold withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday was also for Berlin. If the demand increases, the expectation of cheap money which has everywhere been entertained may be entirely dispelled; but, unless political causes or apprehensions of a financial crash in Russia intervene, this is not the period of the year at which a drain of gold to Germany would be expected.

The New York Stock Exchange does not yet appear to be prepared for the rise for which London is so impatient. It seemed on Monday and Tuesday as if the upward movement was really beginning; but we pointed out to our readers yesterday that the movement, unlike the great "boom" that began two years ago, originated entirely in London, and for that very reason was less trustworthy. A great advance in prices set on foot in America has at least this *prima facie* argument in its favour—that it is originated by persons who have means of ascertaining whether grounds exist for the rise or not; but an upward movement forced from London is originated by persons who have not the necessary information, and there were other reasons for doubting the continuance of the movement. To-morrow the Inter-State Commerce Act comes into force, and whether it will really injure the railway companies as much as was supposed at one time remains to be seen. On the point there are very different opinions held, even by railway experts; and the very uncertainty which exists and the division of opinion are themselves strong arguments against much movement in prices just now. Then, again, there are certain railway companies in a peculiar position. Take, for example, the Grand Trunk of Canada. The greater part of the line is within Canada, while the two ends of it—the one connecting Chicago and the other connecting New York with the main line—are in American territory. How this circumstance will affect the company remains yet to be seen, or whether the company is able, owing to its geographical position, to cut rates and injure the purely American companies. Then, again, there are doubts as to whether there may not be a considerable stringency in the money market. For all these reasons it is not surprising that the opening quotations from New York yesterday were received lower, and that the market here in consequence declined. The decline was very inconsiderable it is true, for the feeling here is strongly to the effect that American Railroad securities are too low, and that an advance is inevitable before very long. Still prices generally closed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than the evening before; the exceptions being Wabash Securities, the Ordinary shares of which rose $\frac{1}{4}$, the Preference $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the General Mortgage Bonds $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The Continental Bourses were reported weak yesterday, and in consequence the prices of Foreign Government bonds, which opened steady, declined throughout the day. The decline, however, was inconsiderable in most cases, ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Spanish were an exception, as were Turkish Defence bonds, Uruguayan and Brazilian bonds. The political outlook is not very reassuring, and it is evident that the capitalists and speculators of Berlin desire to sell whenever an opportunity is afforded. Besides, we are now at the very beginning of the Liquidation on the Continental Bourses; and, although the speculation for the rise has been enormously reduced by the recent war scare, still the Liquidation may be expected to have an effect in causing many operators to close their accounts, especially as Easter is so close upon us. The decline both in American Railroad securities and in Foreign Government Bonds was accompanied by a general decline in Home Railway stocks. The traffic returns were considered unsatisfactory; the recent rise has been very considerable, and not unnaturally has led to realizations, while the approach of the Easter holidays inclined many operators to close their accounts. North-Western fell $\frac{1}{2}$, as did likewise District and Great Northern A; North-Eastern fell $\frac{1}{4}$, Great Western $\frac{1}{4}$, and Midland $\frac{1}{4}$.

The India Council yesterday offered for tender 30 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers, and it sold almost 35 1-3 lakhs in telegraphic transfers and 11-5 lakhs in bills, making together 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Applicants for the bills at 1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee and above were allotted the full amounts applied for, as also were applicants for the transfers at 1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee. On Wednesday of last week only about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were sold, but the price obtained was 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee. It will thus be seen that, although a larger amount was sold yesterday,

the price shows a further decline. This is not surprising in view of the Budget estimate for the coming year. There it appears that the drawings are estimated to realize about 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling—that is the full requirements of the Indian Government in Europe; and with drawings of this amount the probability is strong that exchange will decline. As yet the full effects of the Budget estimate do not seem to have been felt; but the tendency is undoubtedly to weaken the exchange. It is quite true that the weaker tendency has been manifesting itself for some time past. Ever since the war scare checked trade by causing a fall in the price of produce, the Indian exchange has been declining, and of late there has been a disposition anew on the part of Lancashire shippers to arrange for fixing the rate forward. Such a disposition always induces the Indian banks to put down exchange; and if it goes on we may see repeated this year what was so strongly manifested last year—a constant and steady decline in exchange. Meantime the reports of the crops from India are excellent, and there is little doubt that a large export trade will be done, not only in wheat but in other produce. The low prices here seem to have little effect in checking exports; while the decline in the exchange of course is favourable to the export trade.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received returns from Constantinople which show that the amount collected in February from the revenues ceded for the service of the Turkish public debt was £T.165,395, making the total up to the present this fiscal year £T.1,868,624.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have also received advices from Messrs. H. L. Boulton and Co., of Caracas, announcing the remittance to the bankers of the sum of £6,911 8s. 4d. in ninety days' sight bills on London, paid by the Government of Venezuela for account of the service of the Consolidated Debt of 1881, due the 15th of August, 1887.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

When an extradition treaty has been entered into by Great Britain and a foreign Power, it is a preliminary step, by the Extradition Act of 1870, to its operation that it should be made applicable by an Order in Council. On the 24th of November last year an extradition treaty was made between Russia and Great Britain; and this has just been promulgated in this country by an Order in Council which came into operation on the 21st inst. The completion of this treaty marks an important point in the history of this particular branch of international law. For a long time Spain and Russia were the only European nations with which this country had not entered into engagements on this subject. In June, 1878, however, a treaty of extradition was made with Spain, and now Russia has become a party to a treaty; thus putting an end altogether, so far as Europe and Great Britain is concerned, to the old epoch of extradition by comity only. As regards the substance of the treaty itself, it is much the same as that which is found in the treaty with Spain. In the case of the engagement with the latter Power, however, Great Britain engages to give up all persons who are fugitive criminals, and who are accused of certain specified crimes. The Spanish Government, however, makes an exception in the case of her own subjects. In the treaty with Russia this question of the extradition of the citizens of the Power from whom the fugitive is demanded is dealt with in a separate article; and each Power may "in its absolute discretion refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government." The refusal by a Power to deliver up its own citizens is a relic of the national prejudices which prevented extradition treaties and threw difficulties in the way of this most wholesome practice. If it is right to deliver up a Russian to be tried by Russian law, it is equally just to refuse the right of asylum to an Englishman against whom a *prima facie* case is shown of having committed a crime in Russia. When Great Britain in the treaty with Spain made no exception in the case of her own subjects she followed a practice recommended by sound principles of international law and morality. On the other hand, if the principle favoured by Great Britain is acted on, such a clause as that in the Russian treaty is no bar to the operation of the principle. By the Extradition Act of 1873 a power was given under treaty to a foreign State to take evidence in the United Kingdom for foreign criminal matters. This subject is dealt with in the new treaty by Article 17; and as it does not appear in the treaty with Spain, the fact that it forms part of the latest treaty shows a further step in making the power of justice to have no bounds. At the same time, it is a matter which, though it found its way into the Extradition Act of 1873, is in no sense one connected with extradition, and should rather form a subject for a separate convention, and be treated as a question connected with the law of evidence. Among the crimes for which extradition may be demanded is one which in the French of the Russian Treaty is described as "Escroquerie d'argent ou d'autres objets, sous de faux prétextes." In the translation in the Order in Council this is rendered as "obtaining money or goods by false pretences." This appears to be scarcely correct, since "objets" would seem to include such things as negotiable instruments, which in some treaties are specifically mentioned. But certainly commercial men are not in the habit of considering bills of exchange as goods. This seems to show that since there is now a universal acceptance of the principle of regulating extradition by treaty, it would be desirable, if possible, that a regular form should be accepted in which all extradition treaties between Great Britain and foreign Powers should be cast.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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MR. R. LOUIS STEVENSON ON SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION.

In the April number of the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. R. L. Stevenson has an article called "The Day After To-Morrow," in which he says:—*Laissez-faire* declines in favour; our legislation grows authoritative, grows philanthropic, bristles with new duties and new penalties, and casts a spawn of inspectors, who now begin, note-book in hand, to darken the face of England. It may be right or wrong, we are not trying that; but one thing it is beyond doubt: it is Socialism in action, and the strange thing is that we scarcely know it."

SOCIALISM AT LARGE.

Freedom, to be desirable, involves kindness, wisdom, and all the virtues of the free; but the free man as we have seen him in action has been, as of yore, only the master of many helots; and the slaves are still ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-taught, ill-housed, insolently entreated, and driven to their mines and workshops by the lash of famine. So much, in other men's affairs, we have begun to see clearly; we have begun to despair of virtue in these other men, and from our seat in Parliament begin to discharge upon them, thick as arrows, the host of our inspectors. The landlord has long shaken his head over the manufacturer; those who do business on land have lost all trust in the virtues of the ship-owner; the professions look askance upon the retail traders, and have even started their co-operative stores to ruin them; and from out the smoke-wreaths of Birmingham a finger has begun to write upon the wall the condemnation of the landlord. Thus, piece by piece, do we condemn each other, and yet not perceive the conclusion, that our whole estate is somewhat damnable. Thus, piece by piece, each acting against his neighbour, each sawing away the branch on which some other interest is seated, do we apply in detail our Socialist remedies, and yet not perceive that we are all labouring together to bring in Socialism at large.

THE TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION.

Decay appears to have seized on the organ of popular government in every land; and this just at the moment when we begin to bring to it, as to an oracle of justice, the whole skein of our private affairs to be unravelled, and ask it, like a new Messiah, to take upon itself our frailties and play for us the part that should be played by our own virtues. For that, in few words, is the case. We cannot trust ourselves to behave with decency; we cannot trust our consciences; and the remedy proposed is to elect a round number of our neighbours, pretty much at random, and say to these "Be ye our conscience; make laws so wise, and continue from year to year to administer them so wisely, that they shall save us from ourselves and make us righteous and happy, world without end. Amen."

OFFICIALISM.

The official, in all degrees, is already something of a terror to many of us. I would not willingly have to do with even a police-constable in any other spirit than that of kindness. I still remember in my dreams the eye-glass of a certain *attaché* at a certain embassy—an eye-glass that was a standing indignity to all on whom it looked; and my next most disagreeable remembrance is of a bracing Republican postman in the city of San Francisco. I lived in that city among working folk, and what my neighbours accepted at the postman's hands—nay, what I took from him myself—it is still distasteful to recall. The bourgeois, residing in the upper parts of society, has but few opportunities of tasting this peculiar bowl; but about the income tax, as I have said, or perhaps about a patent, or in the halls of an embassy at the hands of my friend of the eye-glass, he occasionally sets his lips to it; and he may thus imagine (if he has that faculty of imagination, without which most faculties are void) how it tastes to his poorer neighbours, who must drain it to the dregs. In every contact with authority, with their employer, with the police, with the School Board officer, in the hospital, or in the workhouse, they have equally the occasion to appreciate the light-hearted civility of the man in office; and as an experimentalist in several out-of-the-way provinces of life, I may say it has but to be felt to be appreciated. Well, this golden age of which we are speaking will be the golden age of officials. In all our concerns it will be their beloved duty to meddle, with what tact, with what obliging words, analogy will aid us to imagine. It is likely these gentlemen will be periodically elected; they will therefore have their turn of being underneath, which does not always sweeten men's conditions. The laws they will have to administer will be no clearer than those we know to-day, and the body which is to regulate their administration no wiser than the British Parliament. So that upon all hands we may look for a form of servitude most galling to the blood—servitude to many and changing masters—and for all the slights that accompany the rule of jack-in-office.

THE INSPECTOR DUTIES.

Man is an idle animal. He is at least as intelligent as the ant; but generations of advisers have in vain recommended him the ant's example. Of those who are found truly indefatigable in business, some are misers; some are the practisers of delightful industries, like gardening; some are students, artists, inventors, or discoverers, men lured forward by successive hopes; and the rest are those who live by games of skill or hazard—financiers, billiard-players, gamblers, and the like. But in unloved toils, even under the prick of necessity, no man is continually sedulous. Once eliminate the fear of starvation, once eliminate or bound the hope of riches, and we shall see plenty of skulking and malingering. Society will then be something not wholly unlike a cotton plantation in the old days; with cheerful, careless, demoralized slaves, with elected overseers, and, instead of the planter, a chaotic popular assembly. If the blood be purposeful and the soil strong, such a plantation may succeed, and be, indeed, a busy ant-heap, with full granaries and long hours of leisure. But even then I think the whip will be in the overseer's hands, and not in vain. For, when it comes to be a question of each man doing his own share or the rest doing more, prettiness of sentiment will be forgotten. To dock the skulker's food is not enough; many will rather eat haws and starve on petty pilferings than put their shoulder to the wheel for one hour daily. For such as these, then, the whip will be in the overseer's hand; and his own sense of justice and the superintendence of a chaotic popular assembly will be the only checks on its employment. Now, you may be an industrious man and a good citizen, and yet not love, nor yet be loved by, Dr. Fell, the inspector. If these things go on, we shall see, or our sons shall see, what it is to have offended an inspector.

THE SOVEREIGN COMMUNE.

Mr. Stevenson does not hope much from communal self-government. He says:—

When jealousy springs up, when (let us say) the commune of Poole has overreached the commune of Dorchester, irritation will run like quicksilver throughout the body politic. Each man in Dorchester will have to suffer directly in his diet and his dress. Even the secretary, who drafts the official correspondence, will sit down to his task embittered, as a man who has dined ill and may expect to dine worse; and thus a business difference between communes will take on much the same colour as a dispute between diggers in the lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament of blows. So that the establishment of the communal system will not only reintroduce all the injustices and heart-burnings of economic inequality, but will in all human likelihood inaugurate a world of hedgerow warfare. Dorchester will march on Poole, Sherborne on Dorchester, Wimborne on both. The wagons will be fired on as they follow the highway, the trains wrecked on the lines, the ploughman will go armed into the field of tillage; and if we have not a return of ballad literature, the local press at least will celebrate in a high vein the victory of Cerne Abbas or the reverse of Toller Porcorum. At least this will not be dull. When I was younger I could have welcomed such a world with relief; but it is the New-Old with a vengeance, and irresistibly suggests the growth of military powers and the foundation of new empires.

MR. STANLEY AND TIPPU-TIB.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has written a letter giving an account of his proceedings on arriving at Zanzibar on his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and particularly as to his negotiations with the famous Tippu-Tib. Mr. Stanley sailed from Aden on the 12th of February, his party consisting of Major Edmund M. Barttelot, 7th Fusiliers; Lieutenant W. G. Stairs, Royal Engineers; Captain R. H. Nelson, of the volunteers—distinguished in the Zulu campaign; Mr. Mounteney Jephson; Mr. J. S. Jamieson, naturalist; Surgeon T. H. Parke and Mr. William Bonny, of the Hospital Staff Corps; sixty-one Soudanese soldiers, thirteen Somalis, and two interpreters. On arriving at Zanzibar Mr. Stanley found that the expedition was almost ready for embarkation on the steamer *Madura*. There were a few things to be done, however, such as arranging with Tippu-Tib about their line of conduct towards one another. Mr. Stanley found him prepared to fight or to be employed:—

I chose the latter (Mr. Stanley writes), and we proceeded to business. His aid was not required to enable me to reach Emin Pasha, or to show the road to Wadelay, which is a region he knows nothing about. There are four roads available to Wadelay from the Congo; two of them were in Tippu-Tib's power to close, the remaining two were clear of his influence. But Dr. Junker informed me at our Cairo interview that Emin Pasha had about seventy-five tons of ivory with him. So much ivory would amount to £60,000, at 8s. per lb. The subscription of Egypt to the Emin Pasha Relief Fund is large for her present state of depressed finances. In this ivory we have a possible means of recouping the sum paid out of her Treasury, with a large sum left towards defraying expenses, and perhaps leaving a handsome balance. Why not attempt the carriage of this ivory to the Congo? Accordingly I wished to engage Tippu-Tib and his people to assist me in conveying this ivory. After a good deal of bargaining, I entered into a contract with him by which he agreed to supply 600 carriers at £6 per loaded head each round trip from Stanley Falls to Lake Albert and back. Thus, if each carrier carries 70 lb. weight of ivory, one round trip will bring to the fund £13,200 net at Stanley Falls.

On the conclusion of this contract Mr. Stanley broached another subject with Tippu-Tib in the name of King Leopold, and in the end an engagement was signed by which he was appointed Governor of Stanley Falls at a regular salary.

His duties will be principally to defend Stanley Falls in the name of the State against all Arabs and natives. The flag of the station will be that of the State. At all hazards he is to defeat and capture all persons raiding the territory for slaves, and to disperse all bodies of men who may be justly suspected of violent designs. He is to abstain from all slave traffic below the Falls himself, and to prevent all in his command from trading in slaves. In order to ensure a faithful performance of his engagements with the State, a European officer is to be appointed Resident at the Falls. A breach of any article in the contract being reported, the salary is to cease.

Meanwhile four months' advance-pay had been given to 620 men and boys who had been enlisted for the expedition, and on the 25th of February Tippu-Tib and his people and every person connected with the expedition steamed away towards the Cape of Good Hope. Before leaving Mr. Stanley sent letters to Emin Pasha, acquainting him with the mission and the probable time of its arrival at Lake Albert. Tippu-Tib likewise sent couriers to Stanley Falls to acquaint his people of his departure by sea round the Cape to the Congo, with orders to concentrate in readiness at the Falls.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- | SONS. | DAUGHTERS. |
|---|--|
| CRUMP, wife of Rev. T.; at Corfe Vicarage, Taunton, March 26. | DAY, wife of Mr. J. N. Russell, Barrister-at-Law of Kimberley House, Wood-green, March 26. |
| KAUFMANN, Mrs. S., at Dulwich-road, March 29. | GODFREY, Mrs. Arthur H., at Addison-gardens, Kensington, March 29. |
| MACDONALD, wife of Mr. Thomas, Barrister-at-Law, at West Leigham-court-road, Streatham, March 27. | LOCKHART, Mrs. Robert J., at Dunrovan, Lenzie, N.B., March 28. |
| RIDLEY, wife of Mr. Henry C. M., of Kamloops, B.C., at Esquimaux, B.C., March 23. | TEDMAN, wife of Rev. J., M.A., at Much Birch Vicarage, Herefordshire, March 24. |
| VIGERS, Mrs. Thomas W., at Heron-terrace, St. Margaret's, March 28. | WALLACE, wife of Mr. A. C., M.R.C.S., at Guernsey, March 24. |
| WHATELEY, wife of Lieut.-Col. (late R.A.), at Penlee, Stoke Damerel, Devonport, March 27. | WHISH, wife of Rev. A. E., at Prince of Wales-road, N.W., March 28. |

MARRIAGES.

- ADYE—DE BRAUNCKER-BÉRIEUX.—At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, France, James M., son of the late Mr. Willett L. Abye, J.P. and D.L., of Merly, Dorset, to Hortense E. A., daughter of Otteon, Baron de Braunecker-Bérieux, late of Presburg, Hungary, March 24.
- BELLASIS—MORRIS.—At St. Paul's, Shurdlington, near Cheltenham, Mr. Edward S. Bellasis, Executive Engineer Public Works Department of India, son of the late Major G. H. Bellasis, Bombay Army, to Mary F. E., daughter of the late Rev. J. L. Morris, Vicar of Fillongley, Warwickshire, March 29.
- GILBERT—BROWN.—At St. Sepulchre's, Holborn-viaduct, Mr. Willie Gilbert, of Park Paddocks House, Newmarket, to Janet, daughter of Mr. R. Brown, of Hill's-road, Cambridge, March 30.
- GOLDIE—NORTON.—At the Cathedral, Madras, Robert H. Goldie, of Peermad, Travancore, son of Mr. J. H. Goldie, of Bath (late of the Madras C.S.), to Alice F., daughter of the late Captain James R. Norton, of the 15th and 63rd Regiments and Northampton Militia, March 26.
- HILL—RUSSELL.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Arthur C. E., son of the late Mr. Charles Hill, of Ivy Bank, Hampstead, to Ellen R., daughter of his Honour Judge Russell, of Mecklenburgh-square, March 19.
- MUNSTER—WALMSLEY.—At St. Paul's, Rock-hampton, Queensland, Paul L., son of Mr. Edward Munster, late of Belfast, Ireland, to Agnes M., daughter of Mr. Bradshaw Walmsley, Jan. 22.
- PIERCE—BRANDON.—At St. Bede's, Liverpool, Dr. Evan Pierce, F.R.C.S., J.P., of Salisbury-place, Denbigh, Coroner for West Denbighshire, to Althea E., daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brandon, of Brondesbury Park, N.W., Feb. 22.
- PYM—BARDO.—At St. Peter's, Streatham, Walter H. J. Pym, R.N., son of the late Captain W. H. Pym, R.N., of Gipsy-hill, to Flora M., daughter of Mr. Frederic Bardo, of Denmark-hill, late of Notwood.
- SOLOMON—BARNETT.—At the New West-end Synagogue, Mr. Bernard Solomon, of Priory-road, N.W., to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. E. Barnett, of Dawson-place, W., March 29.
- THORP—ROLFE.—At All Saints', Camberwell, Walter E., son of Mr. Edward Thorp, of Woodville, Beckenham, to Agness, daughter of Mr. Sion Rolfe, late of Maidstone, March 26.

DEATHS.

- ABSOLON, Mr. William H., at Sutherland-avenue, W., March 29.
- AITKEN, Christina, widow of Rev. James, late of Bombay, at Kensington Park-road, March 26.
- ANDRADE, David A., son of M. de Costa, of Portland-place, at Trevarthian, Newlands East, Cornwall, aged 30, March 27.
- BAVIER, Mr. Edward B., at Clent, near Stour-bridge, aged 79, March 28.
- BEALE, Jane H., widow of Mr. Bernard G., Surveyor's Department, G.P.O., at Victoria-road, Kilburn, aged 67, March 28.
- BRADY, Mr. John, for twenty-seven years M.P. for county Leitrim, at Loddington House, Rugby, aged 74, March 27.
- EARLE, Lieut.-Colonel William H., J.P. of Hants, late of the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment, at Andover, aged 57, March 29.
- ELLIS, Rev. Edward C., M.A., Rector of the Parish, at the Rectory, Langham, Essex, March 28.
- GIBBS, Mr. George S., at Salisbury-road, West Brighton, aged 69, March 28.
- JOHNSON, Rev. Rothwell, B.A., for many years Chaplain of the English Church at Pisa, Italy, at Pisa, aged 67, March 26.
- JOHNSON, Lionel B., son of Commander S. A., R.N., H.M.S. *Ranger*, at Shaftesbury-road, Southsea, aged 6, March 27.
- KENT, Commander Hunter, R.N., son of the late Capt. Henry Kent, R.N., at Southlands, Exeter, March 26.
- MATHEW, Theobald, Surgeon-Major Indian Army, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehen House, Cork, at Bruges, March 22.
- MITCHELL, Jessie, widow of Colonel Hugh, late Madras Native Infantry, at Sandown, I.W., March 25.
- PARR, Margaret L., wife of Mr. George, of London Institution, Finsbury-circus, March 25.
- SYMES, Emily, wife of Mr. James P., M.I.C.E., at Lewisham High-road, S.E., aged 30, March 29.
- VERDERA, Mr. John F., of Jernyn-street, at Hounslow, aged 53, March 29.
- WEYMOUTH, Mary F., at Bowden House, Stoke-fleming, Dartmouth, aged 85, March 26.

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, 5p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4p. cent. 1904-5-6	106	107
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	108	110
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103½	104½
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	103	104
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent., 10-40.	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1872 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	112	114
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	103	105
Ditto 5 p. cent., March 15, 1891	104	106
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-190	—	—
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1888-1912	101	102
Ditto ditto 1889	102	104
Quebec Province of 5 p. c. 1901	110	112
Ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	118
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	100	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1901	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	101	103
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1906	101	102
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	107	109
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	103½	104½
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101½	102½

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	105	107
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	105	106
Caf. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	99½	100½
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins.	101	102
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	104	105
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	99	100
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	105	106
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins.	91½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1888	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100	101
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	101	102
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	101	102
1881, Inscribed Stock	104½	105½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1903	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £525,000 Stock	104	105

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	77
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	121	123
Central Pacific of California Six	—	—
per Cent. First Mortgage	118	122
Delaware and Hudson Canal	—	—
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	115	119
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B.	80	82
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	135	140
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	5	6
Norfolk and Western Preferred	51	52
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	105	107
Ditto 2nd Preferred Stock	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	133	137
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	118	122
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	106

STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	134	136
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	118	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	124	126
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	118	121
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent.	121	123
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	129	131
Ditto Consolidated ditto	122	124
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 per c.	128	130
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	109	112

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	161	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	105½	106½
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	111	113
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	140	145
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23
Ditto Annuity B, £1 per annum	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
4 per cent.	118	120
Do. Ireland Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	117	119
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant	—	—
teed Five per Cent.	140	142
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	127	129
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	120	122
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	113	115
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	105	107
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort	—	—
gage	102	104
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	99½	100½
Nizam's State Railway Guarant	—	—
teed 5 per cent. Shares	109	111
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	106
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort	104	106
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	81	84
Ont. & Quebec p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	109½	110½
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	101	106
St. John and Maine	35	38
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	125	128
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
S. Mahatras Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	104	106
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	105	108
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	86	88
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	85½	86½
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	99	101

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	12	14
Furness Consolidated	102	105
Glasgow and South-Western	9	101
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	20½	21½
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co	137	140
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	180	185
Rhymney	160	170

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	117	119
East London 6 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent.	—	—
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent	115	117
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 6½ redm., 5 p. c.	133	135
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Great Northern 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Western 4 per cent.	119	121
Ditto 4½ per cent.	123	125
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
Lancashire and York, 4 per cent	145	147
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent	117	119
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per c.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	120	122
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	93	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	158	160
Ditto 4 per cent	106	108
Midland 4 per cent	119	121
North British 4 per cent.	116	118
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. c.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	23	24
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	23½	24½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	113	115
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	101	103
Ditto Extension	14½	15
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	120	122
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	21½	22½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	150	152
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	25	26½
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	114	116
Central Argentine Limited	169	171
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	140	142
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11	11½
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Ditto New	3	5
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