

...entamientos de la tierra

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THE LAW OFFICE, Cannon-st.
NEW LAW PROPERTY AND LIFE ASSUR-
SOCIETY, 25, Essex-st., Strand.
THE KENT FIRE AND MARINE ASSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane. Capital
£100,000. The Kent Fire and Marine Assur-
ance Co., Ltd., of the kind of INSURANCE
with this Company through Mr. G. M. HUGHES, Man-
aging Director, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.

Established in 1837.
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane. Capital
£100,000. The International Life Assur-
ance Co., Ltd., of the kind of INSURANCE
with this Company through Mr. G. M. HUGHES, Man-
aging Director, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.

NORWICH AND LONDON ASSURANCE
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
Office London, 60, Old Broad-st., E.C. 4.
Branches: 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.

EASTERN LIFE OFFICE, 3, Parliament-
street, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The Eastern
Life Office, 3, Parliament-street, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Eastern Life Office, 3, Parlia-
ment-street, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

Special advantages allowed to the
Applicants for agencies may be
obtained.

A. SCATCHLBY, M.A., Secy.
Applicants to the Actuary.

THE VINCENY ASSURANCE SOCIETY (with which
the Engineers, Householders, and Assurance Com-
pany, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.)
W. F. DOBSON, Esq., M.A., Chairman.
ANTHONY FROD, M.A., Secretary.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARAN-
TEEY COMPANY, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane. Capital
£100,000. The Albert Life Assurance and Guar-
antee Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Albert Life Assurance and
Guarantee Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane. Capital
£100,000. The Consolidated Investment Assur-
ance Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Consolidated Investment
Assurance Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

HEATH OFFICE, 21, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Heath Office, 21, Old Jewry,
London, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The Heath
Office, 21, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

Policy effected without loss of time, favourable
terms, and a special discount of 10 per cent. on
policy daily at 11. The Board meets on Thursdays, at
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

NORWICH UNION LIFE ASSURANCE
CO., LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Norwich Union Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Norwich Union Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

DOUBTLESS ASSURANCE OFFICE,
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
The Doubtless Assurance Office, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The Doubtless Assur-
ance Office, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

THE GREAT WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE
CO., LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Great Western Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Great Western Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Imperial Life Assurance Com-
pany Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Imperial Life Assurance Com-
pany Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane. Capital
£100,000. The General Life and Fire Assur-
ance Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The General Life and Fire
Assurance Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

THE NEW EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
CO., LTD., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The New Equitable Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The New Equitable Life Assurance
Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
The London Investment Company, Limited, 10,
Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The
London Investment Company, Limited, 10, Abchurch-
lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

MONEY TO LEND, at 6 per cent., in connection
with the LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Assurance Company, 10,
Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The
Assurance Company, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000.

LOANS FROM £100 TO £100, ADVANCE
within 20 hours of London, repayable weekly or other-
wise, at 5 per cent., and 6 per cent. for 50 weeks.
The Loans, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Loans, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Loans, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

LOANS WITHOUT INQUIRY FEES, -M
LOANS FROM £100 TO £100, ADVANCE
within 20 hours of London, repayable weekly or other-
wise, at 5 per cent., and 6 per cent. for 50 weeks.
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£100,000. The Loans, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Loans, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

PUMPS, -FOWLER AND CO., Whitefriars
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
The Pumps, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000. The Pumps, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
The Steam Engines and Boilers, 10, Abchurch-lane,
E.C. 4. Capital £100,000. The Steam Engines and
Boilers, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital
£100,000.

THE BREWERS OF FINE ALE, Mr. G. K. ELLIOTT
10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.
The Brewers of Fine Ale, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Brewers of Fine Ale, 10,
Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. Capital £100,000.

THE BREWERS, LIMITED, 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4.
Capital £100,000. The Brewers, Limited, 10,
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Capital £100,000.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LEEDS, SATURDAY

Science, continues to be well maintained. There was scarcely so numerous an attendance as there was on Thursday. The most ardent votaries of science find moments for relaxation and for conversation to the lighter objects of life. There was the attraction at noon of a lecture in the splendid large room of the Technical Institution of the prizes obtained by the students.

the recent middle-class examination at Oxford at Leeds, and also a grand exhibition within the precincts of a park, at the outskirts of the town, that the papers read and the place in each section were better than numerous audiences. In spite of this there was an evident desire on the part of the audience to go through the allotted work for the day as possible, and the reading of some of the papers was hurried.

postponed until Monday. The ed appears to be very large, and full ed for all the sections on the remain or sitting—Monday and Tuesday. one of the previous accounts given in papers have been of a very inter g to both scientific and unscientific been one paper read of which it could pre-eminently either in importance ttogether, they have been expositio

the expression of some few new principles. A (for mathematical and physical) Rev. Dr. Howell is president, and exhibited yesterday a very fine specimen of Ruhurkoff's induction coil, which is six miles. He made some brilliant show the intensity of the electricity.

and experimented on the phosphorescent electrical discharges in vacuum, made of glass, and on induced electrical discharges in gaseous vapours. A distinction was made in the potash glasses, the former of which had a light greenish tint. The latter a light greenish tint. The latter in Bonn, and he was unable to find any in England.

model of one of the pillars of the Earth, explained the geometrical principles of the rainbow.

MR. J. W. REYNOLDS, of London, read a paper "Contributing Optical Illusions Illustrative of the Principles of Optics."

MR. MARK HARRISON, of Ewhurst, Surrey, read a paper "Further Evidence of Lunar Influence on the Earth," which he had brought together many years of observations in support of the opinions of the ancients.

G. EARNshaw, of Sheffield, read a paper on "The Mathematical Theory of Sound."

J. WILLICK, of London, submitted a paper on "Confirming tables of squares and cubes." The gentleman it was not fully explained.

J. DINGLE, of Lancaster, Durham, &c., read a paper on "The Law of Binocular Vision."

Law of Binocular vision. Its singular law by which an imper-
fect binocular vision is obviated. It sometimes
occurs at a field of view at some distance
nearer are so interposed as to pre-
vent the picture formed in one eye and
the other, in looking at a landscape, if the field
is held before one eye, the image of
the other is superposed on a part of the lands-
scape. On mere physical principles the
effect is to blot out or greatly confuse that part

which it was placed in the sensorium was not found to be the case, as that which was merely a little dimmer than the object and as truly coloured. By varying the power of the will, by means of which the subject can select whichever it pleases, to bring before him two different objects are superimposed, and entirely to obliterate the other, however it wills to see, and the other in

ected, becomes invisible. In order that the image to be seen is effected, the will which determines the position of the images must be directed by certain arrangements the position of the images may be obviated, the difference which of the two that occur in the sensorium shall be seen. When the image is found that mere efforts of the will are either the one or the other intended, in section B, which is devoted to the study of the will, the will is directed to the image to be seen.

ESTER presided over by Sir J. F. W. He exhibited an instrument for varying of ozone. He pointed out ascertaining the presence of ozone, and its relation to health. He drew attention to plates which had been drawn up from the aneroidometer made at London, Blackpool and the coast of Suffolk. From the comparison of these three places was as 0.75, 0.85 and 0.95 respectively. GASSIOT gave an exposition of the results observed in Carbonic Acid in various parts of the world.

ER LINDSAY, M.D., F.L.S., "On the
upon Lead," read by Dr. Gladstone
had, by observation, experimented
to the following conclusions:—That
waters do not act upon lead; that cer
brs, in some cases containing abund
ich are generally regarded as most
ve, do act upon lead. The rationa
cases is very imperfectly understood,
a small scale for short periods is

water may contain lead without
on on the human system, yet many
paralytic affections may be ascribed
drinking water.

DLING, M.B., F.C.S., read a paper
"

GLADSTONE, Ph. D., F.R.S., read
paper "On Reciprocal Decomposition
of Acid Solvents."

C, which is for the consideration
the geology, and is provided with

TEALE, of Leeds, surgeon, yesterday deposited the Aire Valley." MARSHALL, of Leeds, read a volume of the Geology of the Lake District." It was purely of a speculative character, and being to explain some of the geological features of the Lake District on the supposition of igneous action. A discussion ensued, chiefly of a speculative nature.

rich Professor PHILLIPS, Professor F. H. R. RANSAY, Professor NICOL, and Mr. J. H. M. J. expressed being that granite of a metamorphic and irruptive character was by Mr. W. PENGELLY, of Brixham, Devon, and report on the excavation—Brixham Bone Cave, by Mr. Pengelly described with great interest and formation of the cavern, and

upwards of 2,000 bones of animals among which were mingled flint-knives made by man. Mr. Pungelley concludes that the means at the disposal of the aborigines were quite inadequate for continuing the work in any proper manner.

to fight. Otherwise, the hypothesis
commit themselves. Not only g
animals and of the human species,
the steps taken by the Committee
they had secured, for the first
coming acquainted with the phe
as in a systematic and satisfac
For the first time, the rules
Buckland and Sir Henry de
be carried out. (Applause.) The
annually granted by Government

scientific purposes had done their utmost for the enterprise was one which only he could carry out. All he knew of this was at morning; but he must make a few notes from Caesar's Commentaries that he had read in England, in which might be found "not less savage than those who call themselves 'civilized,'" and also that great oxen were used and a large kind of reindeer, existed. It was said there had been found

of the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the reindeer. The first idea upon which he has based his theory is that the first beast has been a great climatal changer. The reindeer might have existed in Devonshire in the same manner as the deer. The climatic influences very little doubt would prevail. When he wrote a little book on the subject, he did not possess the means of deciding upon the animal of which Dr. Buckland had spoken, whether a tiger or a lion. But an extensive examination of the bones of lions and tigers, and a comparison of the same with the bones of the

old British lion. (Applause and
now existed much nearer to us than
ere to be found in Russia, and in
ere was evidence of their existence,
that the lion might well have existed
historic period. But even if it
proved to be a tiger, the facts would
age of climate; the question of the
was more one of food than of

Following papers were read in this session:
"Matite Ores of North Lancashire, and
on R. Baker, jun., on the Hematite
"umberland," by Professor Phillips;
Breccias of the Southern Port
Nile," by Professor Harkness; "
visible in the Coal of Nova
awson; "Remarks on certain Ve
in the Mountain Limestone Distri
land," by Mr. Albany Hanjcock.

found in the Devonian Slates of England. The Trilobite found at the Knoll-hill, N. Y.," by Mr. W. W. Pengelly; and the Seal from the Pleistocene Clays of St. Lawrence, N. Y.," by Mr. David Page.

never noticing how itself renounced what was done towards carrying into effect the improvements connected with our criminal legislation, and that part briefly adverted to the small number of prisoners, discipline, and went on to suggest that there are discrepancies which appear to any established principle in some of our preliminary proceedings. I look as one of his examples the administration of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855. As a measure of economy it was allowed that it had been eminently successful. A table which he had compiled from the accounts of a single county for the last five years, gave the average cost of trial

thoroughly of some better system being devised. He then took up the Juvenile Offenders Acts, and gave sufficient facts to prove that out of 50 boys who might be considered as reformed, 20 only are certainly reformed, and the remainder either muddling, doubtful, or lost to the Report on Criminal Returns which he presented at last year's meeting. The introduction of changes (he observed) was slowly admitted, partly on account of the difficulty they present in comparing prisons with succeeding

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, of Burley, near Otley, read a paper by Mr. Hamer Stansfeld, "On Distinctions between Money and Capital."

Professor CAIRNES read a paper "On the Laws according to which Depreciation of the Precious Metals consequent upon an Increase of Supply takes Place."

Mr. S. BROWN, F.S.S., London, read a paper "On the Financial Prospects of British Railways." This paper contained a good deal of statistical information on railways, but most of it stopped at the year 1856. The writer

the total receipts had not varied much from year to year since 1949; but the second-class had diminished in the same period from 4.31 to 3.87 per cent, while the third-class had increased from 29.93 to 34.99 per cent. This evidently pointed out to which class of passengers the attention of traffic managers ought to be directed, and how large an increase may be expected when still greater facilities are offered for travelling at low fares. It was, however, in the goods traffic that the greatest increase had been effected, and

view of making the public pay handsome for the losses the company have incurred. Even railway managers must be amenable in some degree to public opinion, and they would find their interest would always be to carry as large a number of passengers at as great a rate of speed and with as much safety and comfort as possible. (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. Brown said, with diminution in the rate of interest, where the debenture and preference share capital is better understood under improved management: with a re-

ness, and to develop the commerce of districts, by officials thoroughly versed in the resources those districts afford, when there can be no reason for railway shareholders to give way to despondency, but rather to look with pride and satisfaction on a branch of commercial enterprise the capital embarked in which falls little short of 400,000,000, and from which the net profits on the amount paid up exceeded last year one-half the interest upon the permanent national debt. (Spencer.)

which was moveable, a light could be flashed 80 miles in any direction, in a manner as would attract the attention of the most careless person. It could be used from any spot where the sun's rays reached, as from any tree from the trees of a forest, from a deer hill side or from the masthead of a ship. It did not require a "keyline." It had another peculiarity, in being enabled to "speak" its message in perfect secrecy, except to those who happened to be stationed in the same path along which they were sent. Many occasions would arise, especially

new life members, 77 new annual members, 668 associates, 490 ladies, and 10 foreigners, the sum received for subscriptions being 1,714*l*.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF CLANWILLIAM.—We regret to have to announce the unexpected death of the Countess of Clanwilliam, sister to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and of the Marchioness of Albesbury, the

was born on the 31st of March, 1809. Her Ladyship married the Hon. John Lubbock, Esq., on the 6th of July, 1830, the Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom she had issue, a daughter, Lady Selina Vernon, married in 1851 to Mr. Cranville Edward Vernon; and four sons, the eldest, the Viscount Gifford, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and who gained his promotion by his gallantry in the recent operations in the Chinese waters, born in October, 1832. By the demise of the estimable Countess many families of rank are placed in mourning.

ances. I had been present not long before the execution in France, which thousands had assembled to witness; and the recollection of the jests and laughter I then heard made the dead silence on the present occasion more impressive. I at first thought that this silence was owing to the number about to be executed, yet I could not reconcile this interpretation of it with the reports I had heard of the indifference of the natives to human life. I asked the driver of the wagon if such silence was usual, and learnt from him, half a native himself, the reason. The

er's executed a man by cutting off his head the executioner variously left it attached to the body by a bit of flesh, with a view to obviating the inconvenience referred to above.

The criminals were not brought on the scaffold together, but led up one at a time. The first was the Sheikh, who died perfectly indifferent to his fate. So rapidly did he board the platform and thrust under the axe that I had barely time to insert the plate-holder and get the instantaneous movement into the camera before the sharp edge divided and his head rolled into the basket. The picture was a success full and so was the second, but the

sented a dim appearance; the fourth was nearly, and the fifth and sixth were wholly invisible. How to account for this I know not, unless the atmosphere around the scaffold came in some way affected by the blood, the odour of which was distinctly perceptible to me. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to suggest the reason."

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paper on "The Homology of the Skeleton."

The "Arrangement of Birds," by Mr. J. C. E. formed the subject of the next paper. Mr. Epton presented a paper on the "Homology of the Bones of 2, Noctivores; 3, Voltivores; 4, Lapsivores; 5, Prehensives; 6, Scansores; 7, Erucivores; 8, Insectivores; 9, Bipedivores; 10, Quadripedes; 11, Cursoris; 12, Littorae; 13, Gallatiles; 14, Nates; 15, Cursoris; 16, Littorae; 17, Gallatiles; 18, Nates; 19, Cursoris; 20, Littorae; 21, Gallatiles; 22, Nates; 23, Cursoris; 24, Littorae; 25, Gallatiles; 26, Nates; 27, Cursoris; 28, Littorae; 29, Gallatiles; 30, Nates; 31, Cursoris; 32, Littorae; 33, Gallatiles; 34, Nates; 35, Cursoris; 36, Littorae; 37, Gallatiles; 38, Nates; 39, Cursoris; 40, Littorae; 41, Gallatiles; 42, Nates; 43, Cursoris; 44, Littorae; 45, Gallatiles; 46, Nates; 47, Cursoris; 48, Littorae; 49, Gallatiles; 50, Nates; 51, Cursoris; 52, Littorae; 53, Gallatiles; 54, Nates; 55, Cursoris; 56, Littorae; 57, Gallatiles; 58, Nates; 59, Cursoris; 60, Littorae; 61, Gallatiles; 62, Nates; 63, Cursoris; 64, Littorae; 65, Gallatiles; 66, Nates; 67, Cursoris; 68, Littorae; 69, Gallatiles; 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"On the Worst Manufactures of Yorkshire," by Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Bradford; and "On the Beggar, Deeds in the West Riding," by Mr. J. E. DIBB, of Leeds.

On Friday, Mr. W. M. TARTT, of Cheltenham, read a paper "On Subjects Connected with Crime and Punishment." After noticing how much remained still to be done towards the improvement of the penal system, he pointed out the criminal legislation, Mr. Tarts briefly adverted to anomalies in prison discipline, and went on to suggest that there are discrepancies as much opposed to any established principle as the law of the land, and he pointed out, as one of his examples the administration of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855. As a measure of economy it allowed the Government to contract with the gaolers, which he had complied from the accounts of a single county for the last five years, gave the average cost of the imprisonment of a criminal, while the annual sum expended on the Criminal Justice Act of 1855 was £11, 3s. 4d. alone; and the saving during two years, in one county each, had been 2,800. But he dwelt as much on the question of the duration of the term of imprisonment with which the different periods of imprisonment inflicted, and the frequency with which previous convictions were allowed to be taken into consideration, as on the insuperable difficulties opposed to the establishment of any fixed rule, he insisted upon the possibility of some better system being devised.

He then took up the question of the gaol, and gave sufficient facts to prove that out of 50 he might be considered as reloaded, 25 only as certain to be reloaded, and the other 25 as being in the sight of. In connexion with the subject Mr. Tarts referred to the *Report on Criminal Returns* which he presented at the meeting of the Association, and pointed out the difficulties which he had admitted, partly on account of the difficulties present in comparing previous with subsequent years, and partly on account of the official returns, which he pointed out were not to be taken as evidence of more extensive work; but he again urged the adoption of two of the suggestions contained in the report, namely, that the gaolers should be made responsible for non-resident offenders; the other the establishment of a system similar to the *Casiers Judiciaires* in France, by acquiring the necessary knowledge that can obtain at present only by a personal acquaintance with the gaolers, and proved knowledge and classification of the criminal under his management in the crime.

Mr. Tarts then read a paper, near Oley, read a paper by Mr. HANER STANFORD, "On Distinctions between Moral and Capital."

Mrs. CATENES read a paper "On the Laws consequent upon a Depreciation of the Precious Metals consequent upon an Increase of Supply takes Place."

Mr. S. BROWN, F.R.S., London, read a paper "On Financial Statistics of the Year 1856." This paper contained a good deal of statistical information on railways, but most of it stopped at the year 1856. The writer pointed out that the railway companies were not owners of railway property, and expressed himself strongly in favour of a greater attention being paid to the third-class passengers, and that the number of third-class passengers conveyed to the total number had, he said, increased from 11.42 per cent. in 1849, to 13.23 per cent. in 1856; but the second-class had decreased from 39.84 per cent. in 1849, to 37.12 per cent. in 1856, and the first-class from 48.52 to 55.31 per cent. in the same period. The proportion of receipts from first-class passengers had increased from 44.31 to 43.37 per cent. in the same period, to year since 1849; but the second-class had diminished in the same period from 44.31 to 33.87 per cent., while the first-class had increased from 11.42 to 13.23 per cent. This evidently pointed out to which class of passengers the attention of traffic managers ought to be directed, and how large an increase may be expected, when greater facilities are afforded for travelling at low fares. It was, however, in the goods traffic that the greatest increase had been effected, and he pointed out that the goods traffic had increased from 6,377,892, in 1849, to 10,153,745 in 1856, or 61.73 per cent. the goods traffic had increased from 11.42 per cent. in 1849, to 13.23 per cent. in 1856. Excessive competition between railway companies was strongly denounced as being opposed to real interests of the public, as the public, if they knew the value of the goods they carried, would not be so carried on would be as well to encourage it as the shareholders are to incur it; for, when the opposing companies were in competition, the public were not benefited, but a view of making the public pay handsomely for loss the companies have incurred. Even railway companies were not to be regarded as the public, as the public, if they knew the value of the goods they carried, would not be so carried on would be as well to encourage it as the shareholders are to incur it; for, when the opposing companies were in competition, the public were not benefited, but a view of making the public pay handsomely for loss the companies have incurred. 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