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THE TUB RACE



GENERAL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR—TESTING THE RIGHTING POWERS OF LIFE-BOATS



THE METHOD OF SAVING LIFE BY ROCKET-LINES

AQUATIC FÊTE AND TRIAL OF LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS AT BERWICK

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

Topics of the Week

THE RECENT MURDERS.—As these horrifying incidents occupy nearly every Londoner's thoughts and conversation, to the exclusion of almost every other public topic, it would be misplaced squeamishness to avoid reference to them here. If their perpetrator be, as is generally surmised, a single individual, it is evident that, although he may be a fanatic or a monomaniac, he is possessed of remarkable dexterity, boldness, and discretion; and, unless he is captured red-handed in some atrocity as yet unrealised, he may altogether escape detection. This suggests the inquiry whether he is more likely to be captured by the offer of a reward. There may be cases where the notification of such a stimulus may seem advisable; as for example, when it is known that there are persons who are cognisant of the culprit's whereabouts, but have reasons of their own for withholding the information. But in these East End cases no such stimulus is needed, every man's hand is against the as yet invisible monster, and the most probable effect of the reward which the City authorities have offered will be to set a number of amateur detectives at work, who will, by false clues and baseless suggestions, puzzle the professional police still more than they are puzzled already. Since these horrors have been perpetrated, a good deal of irrelevant sentimentality has been expended on the wretchedness and degradation of the East End population; the fact being that these crimes are of a most peculiar and exceptional character, and might, had the fiend so willed it, have been committed in an aristocratic quarter of the town, and on a very different class of victims. A few practical suggestions have been made, however, which deserve attention. If the heavily-burdened ratepayers can bear the extra expense, the nooks and corners of the poorer parts of the town might be better lighted; policemen might be shod more noiselessly; and (a reform we advocated years ago) all lodging-houses of a certain rank—it would not be difficult to find a definition—should be liable to police visitation and supervision. It is worth noting here—in refutation of the Socialist theories which are so rife just now—that the miserable and degraded creatures who have lately been so ruthlessly butchered did not belong to an oppressed *residuum*, crushed down by social or capitalist tyranny; they were all originally well brought-up, fairly well-to-do persons, the wives of respectable men; and their terrible downward course into vice and wretchedness seems chiefly chargeable to their own misdoing.

KAISER WILHELM'S JOURNEY.—According to the Diary of the Emperor Frederick, the South-German Princes were practically compelled to take part in the proclamation of the House of Hohenzollern as the Imperial Dynasty of Germany. Prince Bismarck was understood to fear that this revelation might have an unfavourable effect on the reception of the young Emperor in South Germany; but, as a matter of fact, it had no such influence. He was welcomed with enthusiasm both at Stuttgart and Munich, and it was evident that the desire to do him honour was equally strong among all classes of the community. This is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that the Empire has now been a good many years in existence, and that, having become accustomed to it, the mass of the people accept it as an institution about which argument is useless. They are also well aware that if the Empire were broken up by internal dissensions they would soon be placed in a position of extreme peril. France is ready at any moment to take advantage of Germany's mistakes, and this has done more than all other causes put together to convince the Germans that if they are to be safe they must remain united. There was never really, therefore, much doubt that the Emperor would find himself hardly less popular to the south of the Main than he is to the north of it. In Austria he has been equally well received, and there also self-interest has had much to do with the cordiality of the demonstrations of good-will. But for the Austro-German alliance Austria would soon be involved in war with Russia, and she could hardly feel confident that the struggle would end in her favour. As long as she may choose to act with Germany she will be tolerably secure, and the knowledge of this fact will always suffice to obtain for the German Emperor a hearty welcome at Vienna. Like reasons will make him a popular figure in Rome, for it is her alliance with Germany that enables Italy to hold her own in the troublesome controversies which from time to time she has to carry on with France. The Emperor's journey will probably have no very important direct effects, but indirectly it will be of great service to his country. It is bringing home once more to the mind of Europe the extraordinary strength of the international combinations which have been formed by Prince Bismarck's genius, energy, and tenacity of purpose.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The comparison drawn by Mr. Balfour between the treatment of Mr. Mandeville by the present Government and that accorded to Mr. Harrington in 1882 by the Gladstone Administration raises an interesting question of political morality. Is it permissible for politicians who have not only done, but defended, a certain

proceeding, to denounce their antagonists for doing precisely the same? The cases of Mr. Mandeville and Mr. Harrington run exactly on all fours: both defied the law, both were put in prison for that offence; in both instances politics were partly mixed up with the business, and in both instances, too, the incarcerated patriots received the treatment of ordinary prisoners. It is difficult to understand, therefore, that Mr. Mandeville was martyred if Mr. Harrington only got his just deserts, as Sir William Harcourt alleged at the time. The member for Derby then laid down the admirable axiom that the law has no concern with the motives lying at the back of a crime: some religious fanatic might commit murder for reasons which fully justified the act to his own mind; but the law would hang him all the same unless he were proved mad. And it is the same with regard to inciting ignorant peasants to do unlawful things. The motives of the instigators may be ever so excellent from their own point of view; but it would be sheer foolishness to pretend that such lawlessness should be privileged if its perpetrators dubbed it "political." As well might it be contended that the Bristol rioters should have been let off lightly for plundering and burning the city because they chose to call themselves Reformers. "Who breaks pays" is a sound maxim in all such cases; and, even if Mr. Mandeville's life had been shortened—which it evidently was not—by his imprisonment, that would have been infinitely preferable to giving countenance to the doctrine that a slight *soupçon* of politics takes all the gravity out of crime. It is pitiable that men of light and leading should, for party motives, lend themselves and their authority to enunciating such topsy-turvy principles. Were they to return to office, they would soon find it necessary to pass an Act of Oblivion for the years when they were in Opposition.

EUROPEAN ANNEXATION OF POLYNESIA.—The Romans conquered nearly all the world, but the world of those days was a very limited area, consisting chiefly of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Modern Europe has accomplished much greater feats, especially during the last hundred and fifty years. It is worth while to contrast the extent of European domination over the world then and now. In North America Europe was then represented by a thin line of British and French colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, and by the Spanish settlements within the tropics. South America was nominally Spanish and Portuguese, but the European element was very thinly scattered over an enormous extent of country. Asia remained Asiatic, except so far as the Czar was extending his Empire eastward. Africa, except at the southern extremity and a few trading depôts on the West Coast, was untouched by Europeans; and the Mediterranean sea-coast, once civilised, had relapsed into Moslem semi-barbarism. Polynesia and Australasia were practically unknown. We need not recapitulate in detail the changes which mark the present day. The Americas are wholly European. In Asia the only States independent of European domination are the Turkish and Chinese Empires, and Persia. Even the Dark Continent, despite its repelling climate, is parcelled out almost entirely by European States; Australasia is not merely European, but British; while the widely-scattered islands of Polynesia are gradually being absorbed by various maritime Powers. The Sandwich group are practically American, Tahiti and the Marquesas French, Samoa German; and now, at the request of the natives, and to preserve them from being swallowed up by the French, Great Britain has established a Protectorate over the Hervey Islands, better known as Cook's Archipelago. These islands were Christianised and civilised by Williams, the famous pioneer missionary, and the inhabitants have reached such a state of moral and material development that Raratonga, the chief island of the group, has been long known as a civilising centre for other less-advanced Pacific regions. It would be a thousand pities to let such an interesting little nationality as this fall into the clutches of our Gallic neighbours, who, though free-thinking at home, are wont in their colonies to treat religious questions from the point of view which finds favour at the Vatican.

M. GOBLET AND GENERAL BOULANGER.—It is not surprising that the speech delivered by M. Goblet last Sunday created some sensation in France. He is known to be one of the coolest and most prudent of French statesmen, yet he used very plain language in speaking of the peril to which the Republic is at present exposed. There is no reason to suppose that he exaggerated the danger. It is true that, so far as positive conviction is concerned, the Royalists and the Imperialists have little in common. Their traditions are wholly different, and, if either party became supreme, the other would be among the most resolute of its enemies. But they agree in detesting the Republic, and it is far from impossible that at the next General Election they may combine their forces in support of General Boulanger, each party hoping to be able to make use of him for its own purposes. The astute General has taken good care not to commit himself to any very definite programme. He knows that if at the present stage of his career he were to go beyond generalities he would be sure to give offence to some of the motley group of his followers. It is certain, however, that if he became President the Republic would continue to exist only in name, if it continued to exist at all; and there is at least a strong probability that he would try to establish

his power by undertaking some adventure that would be likely to appeal to the popular imagination. France has been clearly warned of the risks she will run if she places General Boulanger in supreme power; and, if she disregards the warning, she will have herself to blame for the consequences. In the mean time there can be no doubt that, as M. Goblet said, General Boulanger has done much to weaken the influence of France in Europe. He has created a feeling of profound uncertainty as to her political destinies, and rendered it practically impossible for her to form alliances. This is made all the more galling to men like M. Goblet by the fact that if the Republicans had acted sensibly General Boulanger would never have had an opportunity of becoming dangerous. It is to their disunion that his influence is wholly due.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.—Our interesting *protégé* on the Nile has been going on so quietly for the last eighteen months or so that the British public have fallen into a complacent way of considering the Egyptian problem at an end. France had ceased, *pro tem.*, from troubling; the Sultan never attempted to interfere; a financial equilibrium was secured last year, mainly by large military retrenchments; that thorn in the flesh, Massowah, now pricks Italy. What more could be desired? Even the Soudan seemed to be quieting down; the intermittent attacks on Wady Halfa and Suakim more and more lacked strength. Such was the situation less than a couple of months ago, but, by one of those sudden transformations which are common in the East, almost the whole outlook has changed for the worse. France, it is true, still keeps quiet, but the Sultan displays a certain restlessness over the Suez Canal Convention, showing something of a disposition to begin meddling and muddling again. Owing to the deficient Nile, next year's revenue is sure to show considerable shrinkage; Italy and Abyssinia are still at war; worst of all, the frontier is no longer safe. In order to reinforce the Suakim garrison, troops have been despatched from Egypt, thereby weakening to a dangerous extent the already attenuated defensive force. And just at this juncture tidings arrive of the assembling of a large force of dervishes south of Wady Halfa, a sure augury of another attack on that place. Nor is much comfort to be gained from the reported death of the Mahdi. When Abdulla Khalifa acceded to that position, Osman Digma was recognised as the next most eligible candidate, and should the throne be vacant, the probability is that this irreconcilable enemy of the English will fill it. With all these perils facing him, the Khedive has a valid excuse for desiring to augment his forces. But as that would upset the financial equilibrium, already seriously threatened by the failure of the Nile to do its duty, His Highness's English advisers will be certain to set their faces against the proposal until the enemy is at his gates. And then once more we shall have an Egyptian question in full bloom.

GAMBLING AND BETTING.—When the incumbent of a fashionable West End chapel preaches (such cases have been known) on the dangers of tipping in public houses on Saturday nights, the congregation can afford to listen with a sorrowful complacency, feeling that the evil is one of which they are not likely to be personally guilty. In like manner, when the Church Congress at Manchester discussed Gambling and Betting, although so much interest was felt in the subject that an overflow meeting was held in the adjacent Assembly Room, yet it may be presumed that few of the audience were guilty of the practices so vigorously, and, it may be added, so humorously denounced by the Dean of Rochester. It would be a very difficult matter to disprove the charges made by the Dean, and persons who are addicted to gambling and betting wisely refrain from so doing. Even if there be nothing in this propensity which is in the abstract immoral, it leads in a vast number of instances to sharp practice and cheating. Hence the legitimate pleasure which an innocent sport ought to inspire is poisoned at its source. It sounds Utopian even to make such a suggestion; but if horse-races could be run without any betting whatever, how infinitely more interesting they would be, and what a different class of spectators they would attract! Then comes the question whether legislation can do any good. We think it could, but it must be of a more consistent character than that which now prevails. The existing laws about gambling are of a grandmotherly character. They are devised (very ineffectually) to protect the poor, while they let the rich alone. It would be possible to enact laws of a far more stringent description, which should reach all classes alike, and which yet, recognising that gambling is with many persons an ineradicable instinct, should permit it under certain well-defined restrictions, and levy a toll on its transactions. We draw a large part of the national revenue from persons who drink more than they ought: why not from gamblers? It is very questionable whether the abolition of the old State lotteries was not a blunder, morally as well as financially.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—The Exhibition opened this week by the Arts and Crafts Society at the New Gallery may, perhaps, mark an era in the development of industrial Art in England. During the last few years there has been a very striking change in what may be called the artistic sense of the English public. Thousands of people have learned that homes may be pleasantly decorated without extravagant expenditure; and so there has grown up a demand for many

different kinds of artistic products. The demand has been met by manufacturers and traders who, as a rule, have been careful to keep secret the names of their designers and craftsmen. One of the objects of the Arts and Crafts Society is to secure that skilful workers shall have an opportunity of making themselves known, so that they may obtain a fair share of the profits of their labour. The result, if the scheme is successful, will be good not only for the artists personally, but for industrial Art itself, for men and women whose work is highly appreciated will have the strongest possible motive to do nothing that would tend to injure their reputation. Any one who cares to spend an hour at the New Gallery will see that England already possesses the stuff out of which great schools of decorative design are formed. All that is needed for its development is that those who devote themselves to industrial Art shall not be absolutely dependent on middlemen, but shall have the chance of working out freely their own ideas, and of getting whatever credit may be due to them for their achievements.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' COMMISSARIAT.—There are rumours in the air of "short commons" at some of our great public schools. These libels—of course, they are that—do not go so far, we believe, as to impute an absolute insufficiency of food. The assertion is that, owing to inferior quality and inartistic cookery, the meals are uneatable, and the boys have, consequently, to fall back on "extra rations" of a choicer sort, which are charged against their parents. It is quite possible that this grumble is mainly due to the over-fastidiousness of the rising generation. Some lads are so pampered and cockered at home that good plain food has no attractions for their refined palates. Even after making every allowance for this too-dainty element, a considerable volume of dissatisfaction remains to be accounted for. Of course, it is not to be believed for a moment that anything resembling Mr. Squeers' notions of a liberal dietary obtain at our public schools. If there be a fault, it probably lies with the cook; a careless or unskilful *artiste* in the kitchen will spoil the best of food, as many a household knows to its cost. All the same, the system of "extra rations" is open to grave objections. When the school bill comes in to Paterfamilias, he finds himself charged twice over for the sustenance of his son, and if of a suspicious temperament he may conjecture that the regular meals are purposely made distasteful, to induce the boys to assuage their appetites with extras. Surely the very handsome sums charged for board are sufficient to cover a well-ordered, well-served table. If not, most parents would much prefer to pay something additional, sooner than have their bills inflated by elastic "extras." The present system is certainly open to abuse, and as a public school should be, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion, the sooner it is re-arranged the better for all parties concerned.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.—President Carnot has just issued a decree, authorising the registration of all resident foreigners in France. The edict seems to be composed in a very moderate spirit, and need not interfere with the comfort of tourists or transient sojourners. It is not unnatural that a patriotic Frenchman should feel somewhat dissatisfied at the increasing influx of foreigners. Three per cent. of the population now consists of foreigners, whereas in 1851 the proportion was only one per cent. Forty years ago, however, the labouring part of the community, especially on the Continent, was tied down, by traditional habit and the difficulty of travelling, to its birthplace. Gradually, the extension of railways has set people of all sorts running to and fro, and the Belgian or Italian peasant, who sees thousands of his countrymen crossing the Atlantic to seek new homes in America, naturally thinks little of a trip into La Belle France. If President Carnot's decree serves to shut out the entrance of undesirable settlers, it will doubtless fulfil its intended purpose. Similar legislation in this country would be a good thing. The State ought at least to have the power of refusing visitors who may be deemed objectionable. At present, if all the Powers of Europe chose to empty the contents of their prisons on our shores, we could not legally say them nay.

WIFE-BEATERS.—A somewhat vehement champion of woman's rights has written to the papers to show that the Whitechapel outrages are in some way connected with the lenient sentences often passed on men who have been proved guilty of shocking cruelty to women. It is not very easy to see how the connection between the two things can be established, for, however inadequate the punishments of brutal wife-beaters may have been, the monster of Whitechapel can scarcely have supposed that crimes such as his, if he were caught, would fail to be dealt with justly. At the same time it must be admitted that there is much truth in the complaint that cruelty to women does not always—or, indeed, often—receive the penalty it deserves. It frequently happens that a man who steals a florin gets himself into more serious trouble than a vile fellow who tortures his wife almost to death. One difficulty in the way of a more just system is that if a cruel husband is imprisoned for a long time his wife and children may, during his term of confinement, have no resource but the workhouse. This often makes poor women try to conceal the full extent of their sufferings. But why should not such cases be more summarily

disposed of? Is there any really sound reason why physical cruelty to women should not be invariably punished by means of the lash? There is something revolting in the suggestion, no doubt; but we must remember that in the midst of civilisation there are human beings who are practically savages, and that when they are guilty of violent offences they ought to be treated in the way that is most likely to have a permanent effect on their conduct. The ordinary ruffian, we may be sure, would think twice before beating his wife if he knew that indulgence in this luxury would be promptly followed by consequences of an extremely disagreeable nature for his own precious person.

FOOD "CORNERS."—It is not often that gamblers in food products achieve a grand success. Not very long ago, a great wheat "corner" at San Francisco with ramifications all over the States collapsed, although buttressed with enormous capital, and certain great men on 'Change went down in the whirlpool. Occasionally, however, the speculation comes off, and prodigious profits reward its "engineers." Chicago, long famous for Titanic operations of this sort, has just witnessed a brilliant *coup* in wheat. Very quietly, a Syndicate under an astute leader proceeded to buy up not only the whole quantity in store, but also intercepted the chief part of the future supply for some months. Having done this, the "forestallers"—to use the old expressive term—went into the market, and bought largely, and persistently. Among the sellers, not a few, it seems, had no wheat on hand; in order, therefore, to carry out their contracts, they had to go into the market and buy at any price. Some contrived to do so, at very heavy loss; others failed; the clever engineer of the "corner" made a profit of about a million sterling, and the price of wheat hardened all over the world. After the success of this brilliant conspiracy, it will be odd if its members do not try their hands on a still more extensive scale. It would not be difficult to name half-a-dozen or so of American millionaires whose plethoric wealth, if thrown into a common purse, would suffice to buy up enough of the wheat supply to absolutely control the price against the consumer. And it will be done some day; in both hemispheres, capital is growing more daring, more disposed for combination, and—must we add?—less scrupulous. Here in England we have just seen a monopoly established in the salt trade, while the staple industry of Lancashire is half-paralysed by a combination to force up the price of the raw material. But it is in America that the evil has reached the greatest magnitude—such magnitude that both the Democratic and the Republican candidates for the Presidency have felt constrained to denounce the system. The English masses will have something to say to it by and by, if we mistake not. It may enhance wages for a short time, but it inevitably diminishes employment.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, entitled "THE DESPATCH BEARER," from the picture by Lady Buller (Miss E. Thompson). The continuation of Mrs. Trollope's new story, "That Unfortunate Marriage," is unavoidably postponed till next week.



FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, the ITALIAN and IRISH EXHIBITIONS, THE NEW GALLERY, and the SAVOY GALLERY, see page 372.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee—MR. HENRY IRVING.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15. Matinee, Saturday at 2.15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD as the Baron Chevalier in
A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Play in five acts by Mons. Octave Feuillet. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA. Classical Comedy in One Act by Mr. Richard Davey. Lesbia—Miss Beatrice Cameron. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
given by
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration Performance of their
TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR
at the St. James's Hall will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE.
The New and Beautiful Songs nightly received with the most enthusiastic
applause. The Inimitable Comedian,
MR. G. W. MOORE.

Having returned from his Annual Holiday Tour, will appear at every Performance. Places can be booked and Tickets for all Parts of the Hall obtained at the Office, St. James's Hall, one month in advance. No fees of any description. Omnibuses run from the Italian and Irish Exhibitions direct to the doors of the St. James's Hall.

BRITANNIA THEATRE. Sole Proprietress—Mrs. S. LANE.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th and EVERY EVENING at SEVEN THE
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY. Mrs. S. Lane. Misses Stella Brereton,
Olivia Webb, D'Almeida; Messrs. Algonny Symes, J. B. Howe, W. Steadman, &c.
INCIDENTALS—Concluding with MYSTERIOUS FAMILY.

HERCAT.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—Twice Daily at 3 and 8.
The astounding MYSTERY of "SHE" HERCAT's latest invention, his
ventriloquial and magical melange, and the charming vocal quartets of the celebrated
Sisters Jonghman. Admission from 1s. to 5s.

THEATRE ROYAL, BRIGHTON.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs.
NYE CHART.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th.—THE STILL ALARM, from the
PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—Doré's LAST GREAT PICTURE,
completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the DORÉ GAL-
LERY, 35, New Bond Street, with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,"
and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW. By EDWIN LONG, R.A. THREE
NEW PICTURES.—JEPHTHAH'S RETURN, & ON THE MOUN-
TAINS, & THE MARTYR—are NOW ON VIEW with his celebrated ANNO
DOMINI ZEUXIS at CROTONA, &c., at THE GALLERIES, 166, New
Bond Street, from 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets.

London to Brighton every Week-day.
From Victoria 10.0 a.m., Fare, 14s. 6d., including Pullman Car.
Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton
Every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge.
Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday.
From Victoria 10.45 a.m., and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEW- HAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.—EXPRESS DAY SERVICE.—Every

Weekday as under:	London Bridge Station	Paris
Victoria Station	Dep.	Arr.
Oct. 8—8.10 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	6.35 p.m.
" 9—8.45 "	8.50 "	7.15 "
" 10—8.45 "	8.50 "	7.15 "
" 11—8.45 "	8.50 "	7.15 "
" 12—10.5 "	10.10 "	8.40 "
" 13—11.5 "	11.10 "	9.40 "

This Express Day Service will continue running up to and including Tuesday, October 16 only.

FIXED SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m., every Weekday and Sunday.

FARES.—London to Paris and back 1st Class 4s. 17d. and Class 4s. 10d.

Available for Return within one month. Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 3s.

A spacious and commodious Station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort. The "Brittany," "Normandy," "Paris," and "Rouen," Splendid Fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

A Pullman Drawing Room Car will be run in the Special Day Tidal Train each way between Victoria and Newhaven.

FOR Full Particulars see Time Book, Tourist Programme, and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West End General Office, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; Hays Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate Circus Office. (By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.



NORTH BERWICK LIFEBOAT DEMONSTRATION

ON Saturday, August 27th, North Berwick was gay with a holiday crowd, special trains adding largely to the summer population of this picturesque seaside resort, the occasion being the annual lifeboat demonstration. The early part of the day was beautifully fine, the general scenery heightened in effect by the clouds which afterwards proved so disastrous to the attire of the ladies who composed so great a part of the assemblage.

By two o'clock—the hour at which the proceedings were announced to begin—a gaily-dressed crowd of several thousand persons had assembled in the harbour to witness the exercising of the life-saving apparatus, and the aquatic sports which followed. Unfortunately, before the experiments were commenced, a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by drenching showers, broke over the scene, and points of vantage had to be abandoned, and a general rush was made for shelter. After a few minutes, however, the sunshine again illumined the harbour, and the various items of the programme were carried out.

The arrival of the lifeboat quickened interest in the proceedings; and, the crew having left it, the boat was overturned by means of a crane, but quickly regained its equilibrium, its floating capabilities being acknowledged by a round of applause.

The next life-saving exercise was with the rocket apparatus, which was successfully performed. The rocket having been fired from the Coastguard Station, and the line carried out, the latter was attached to a pole; and, the "cradle" having been attached, several successful journeys were accomplished.

The aquatic sports provided much amusement—the diving competition, the greasy pole, and tub-race; the latter being especially amusing, as was proved by the roars of laughter that followed the vain attempts of the grotesquely-attired tubmen to keep their fickle craft afloat.

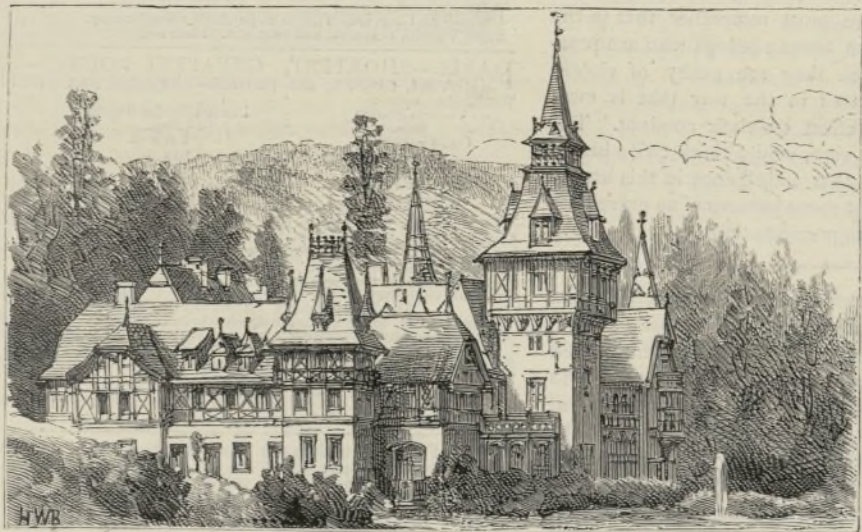
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EASTERN EUROPE

THE PALACE OF KESZTHELY, HUNGARY

DURING the Prince of Wales's visit to Hungary he was the guest of Count Festetics, at the Count's Palace of Keszthely, one of the finest structures of its kind erected during this century. The Palace is in a great measure new, but the ancient Castle of Keszthely, Count Festetics' family heritage, was carefully incorporated with the new structure. This building was designed by M. V. Rumpelmeyer, of Paris and Vienna, and part of it was erected under his direction. When the distinguished architect died, about three years ago, the work was carried on by Messrs. Haas and Pashkis, architects of Vienna. The creation of the fine gardens and park is due to Mr. H. E. Milner, of Dulwich Wood, Norwood. They are formed after our English natural landscape style, but some portion of the estate is laid out in the more formal manner, with pavilions, temples, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, the water for which has been brought from five miles' distance. Immense alterations were made in front of the Palace so as to secure a view of the great Balaton Lake, involving the removing of thirty-four houses, a small church and churchyard. The effect of the distant view is very striking, and the surrounding gardens are most artistic. Outside the park, the surrounding country is being dealt with to secure picturesque effects. There are many square miles of hunting-ground, and the red deer are said to be the finest in Hungary.

THE CASTLE OF PELESCH, ROUMANIA

THE Prince this week has been the guest of the King and Queen of Roumania at their summer residence, Castle Pelesch, Sinaia. His movements are duly chronicled in The "Court," so that we need only refer to the subjects of our illustration. Sinaia derives its name from an old monastery still standing. Sinaia is situated on the borders of Transylvania, about eighty miles from Bucharest, and is surrounded by some of the most picturesque mountains of the Carpathian Range—the Caraman, the Ornul, the Furnica, &c., which are covered with the most magnificent forests of beech and pine. Ever since the King and Queen of Roumania began to visit Sinaia, and to spend a few weeks each summer in the old monastery itself, Sinaia, from being a neglected and entirely secluded hamlet, has grown into a fashionable retreat in July, August, and September, from the heat and dust of the capital. In 1882 the Royal Residence, deriving its name from the river which flows at its foot, was completed at a cost of nearly 1,000,000l., and numerous villas have sprung up in the neighbourhood, inhabited by the chief Roumanian families, the Ghikas, the Soutzos, the Lahornays, the Catargis, the Rosettis, &c. The leading members of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Roumanian Court spend many weeks at Sinaia, including the British Chargé d'Affaires and Hon. Mrs. Kennedy, and enjoy the hospitality and evening receptions for which their Majesties are so well known, and which are varied by occasional representations, in the "Bijou" Theatre of the Castle, of the poetic and dramatic compositions of "Carmen Sylva"—the Queen's literary pseudonym. Summer life at Sinaia is essentially an open-air existence, for it is difficult to remain indoors when the bright, crisp atmosphere, and picturesque surroundings of mountain, forest, and river tempt even the most apathetic out of their houses. Picnics, ascents of mountain peaks, and long rides



THE CASTLE OF PELESCH, NEAR SINAIA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA
Where the Prince of Wales has been staying



THE KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AT SINAIA



THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA WITH SOME LADIES OF HER COURT AT SINAIA
IN THE ROUMANIAN NATIONAL DRESS



THE PRINCE'S ROOM IN THE PALACE OF KESZTHELY



THE PALACE OF KESZTHELY, HUNGARY, BELONGING TO COUNT FESTETICS
Where the Prince of Wales has recently been staying

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ROUMANIA

The Residency C.M.R. Fort and Camp Mission House Shipping Agents General Store Warehouse Sentry Box

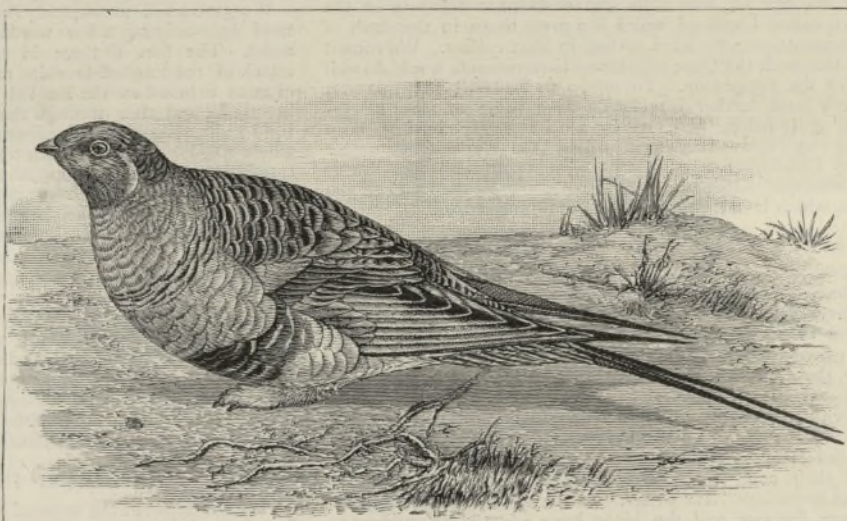


WALFISCH BAY, WEST AFRICA

Walfisch Bay is a British Possession, forming an outlying port of Cape Colony. It is at present the only good port through which access can be gained to the territory newly acquired by the Germans in West Africa



NESTS OF WEAVER BIRDS IN NATAL
Attached to Telegraph Wires



PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE (*SYRRHAPTES PARADOXUS*)
Several Flocks of which have recently visited England from Central Asia



THE TORTURE CHAMBER



THE INQUISITION CLAIMING THEIR VICTIM



THE SEA-FIGHT OFF CALAIS



THE PROCESSION OF THE INQUISITION

SCENES FROM "THE ARMADA," THE NEW PLAY AT DRURY LANE THEATRE

over the hills, sometimes for several days together, to neighbouring villages, fill up the time of the Sinaia resident, who, pleasantly tired by his exertions during the day, rarely finds the quiet evenings hang heavy on his hands.

WALFISCH BAY

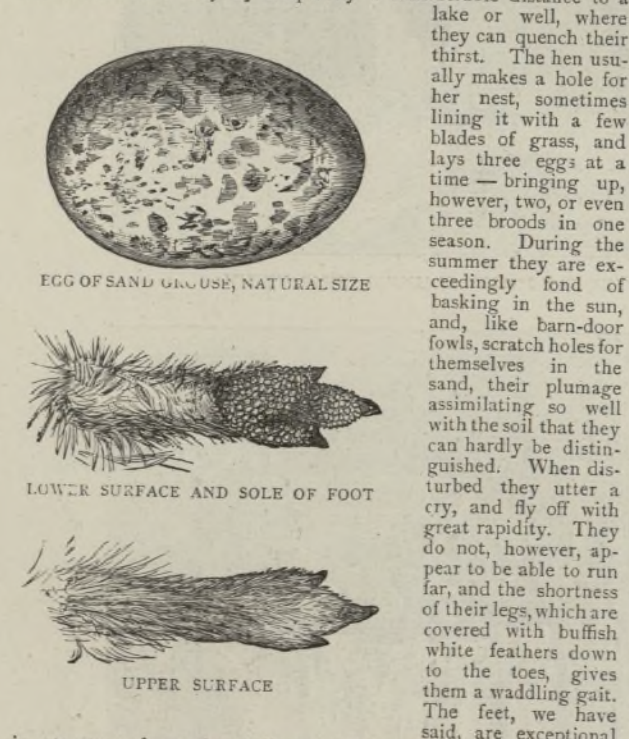
WALFISCH BAY is situated in latitude 23 deg. S., on the south-west coast of Africa, and forms a species of British oasis in the long line of German Coast territory, stretching from the Cumene River to the Orange River, which was annexed by energetic Dr. Nachtigal in 1884, but which, had the British Government sanctioned the action of the Cape Parliament in 1876, would by that time all have been under the British flag. The Cape Government, however, did take possession of Walfisch Bay in 1878, together with about twenty square miles of adjoining territory, so that the Germans were compelled to leave it out of their annexation programme, not a little to their chagrin, as it is at present the only good port through which access can be obtained to their territory, or to the tribes of the interior, Angra Pequena having turned out a complete failure. Thus it is somewhat jealously coveted by our Teutonic neighbours, and as it is of immense importance to them in the development of their new colony, and of comparatively small value to us, it is a question whether our Government would not do wisely to negotiate its cession to Germany for some desirable *quid pro quo*—say, for instance, for that little slip of German territory on the Gold Coast called Togoland, which is a great thorn in the flesh of our own compatriots who have settled in that colony. We cannot but think that both the Cape and Home Governments would do well to consider the suggestion. To return to Walfisch Bay, this port has recently come further into notice as a route to some newly-discovered gold-fields, and, owing to its safety having been threatened by some Hottentot tribes, the Cape Government despatched Lieutenant Sugden with a field-gun and detachment of Cape Mounted Riflemen in H.M.S. *Acorn* to the relief of the settlement, which is still protected by the little garrison.

THE WEAVER BIRD AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRE

THE advance of civilisation in Southern Africa is having its effect on the habits of some rather interesting aboriginals—the weaver birds (*Ploceinae*). These birds are of an exceedingly sociable nature, and build their curious hanging nests, composed of the stalks of grasses, very neatly and closely interwoven, on the bank of a river, their cleverly constructed habitation being suspended from the bough of a willow-tree—twenty or thirty nests being frequently seen hanging from a single tree. Our illustration is taken from a sketch by Mr. Charles Erskine, son of Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, and represents some weaver birds in Natal, who have suspended their nests from telegraph-wires instead of to willow-branches as heretofore. He writes, "As the trees decrease the bird-nesting boys increase, and the birds have adapted themselves to circumstances, and placed their nests where the Natal *gamin* cannot reach them. When the nest was suspended from the willow, however, the hole by which the birds entered was placed at the bottom, so as to afford an increased protection against snakes. As no snakes can approach the nest along the telegraph wires, the birds have adopted a more convenient entrance at the side. This would have delighted Darwin." The new and the old nest are shown in our illustration.

PALLAS'S SAND GROUSE

THIS singular bird, which has recently visited our shores in considerable numbers, is a native of the sandy plains of Central Asia, where it exists in enormous flocks. It was first discovered by Pallas, and differs so essentially from the ordinary sand grouse (*Pterocles*) that it has been made the type of a new genus, *Syrhaptes paradoxus*, from *συρhaptes*, to sew together, because the toes, except the last joints, are firmly united. The birds mainly inhabit the steppes and deserts of Mongolia, going north in summer, beyond Lake Baikal, where they breed, spending the winter in the Gobi Desert, in such localities as are free from snow, and in Ala-Shan. Their chief food is the seed of the *Agriophyllum gobicum*, a plant allied to common goose-foot, and the numbers of winter birds greatly depends upon the season's crop of these seeds. They leave their roosting-places at sunrise for the feeding grounds, flying very low and in a direct line to their destination. Their flight is exceedingly swift; indeed, only one species of falcon is able to overtake them, and the wings make a peculiar noise, which can be heard at a considerable distance. After their meal they fly frequently a considerable distance to a lake or well, where they can quench their thirst. The hen usually makes a hole for her nest, sometimes lining it with a few blades of grass, and lays three eggs at a time—bringing up, however, two, or even three broods in one season. During the summer they are exceedingly fond of basking in the sun, and, like barn-door fowls, scratch holes for themselves in the sand, their plumage assimilating so well with the soil that they can hardly be distinguished. When disturbed they utter a cry, and fly off with great rapidity. They do not, however, appear to be able to run far, and the shortness of their legs, which are covered with buffish white feathers down to the toes, gives them a waddling gait. The feet, we have said, are exceptional in structure from the ordinary sand-grouse. As may be seen from the diagram shown, the toes are connected together by a leathery pad, the surface of which is covered by small circular warty prominences, closely packed together—the hind toe being entirely wanting. The general colour of the plumage may be described as sandy or ochreous, barred with brown and black; the sides of the neck and throat are orange, there is a narrow band of black-edged feathers on the breast, and a second broader and darker band on the flanks, and across the abdomen, the black, scapular feathers, and upper tail coverts are marked with black and brown bars. Scientifically speaking, the sand-grouse has affinity with the pigeon, plover, and grouse. The ordinary length of the bird is about fifteen inches, and the weight ten to eleven-and-a-half ounces.



Our illustrations and the above details are gathered from a comprehensive little pamphlet, "Pallas's Sand Grouse," by the well-known ornithologist, W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S. (published by

Horace Cox, Strand), who puts forward an earnest plea for the preservation of the bird in England. Their present visit is the second great migration of the grouse into Europe. The birds first appeared in 1859, but the first noteworthy migration occurred in 1863, when all those who visited the English shores appear to have been killed or scared away. As the migration is caused by the natural increase in the numbers, a second was prophesied by naturalists, and duly took place this autumn, when still larger flocks have been observed on the East coast. Mr. Tegetmeier appeals to all classes to protect the visitor—to the naturalist, to the sportsman, to the epicure, whom he tells that the flesh on the breast is more abundant than that of any bird of a corresponding size and weight, and to the farmer, to whom he proves by the seeds which have been found in the birds' stomachs that they feed upon many noxious weeds, and would therefore be distinct benefactors to the country.

"THE ARMADA" AT DRURY LANE

SINCE this piece was first produced on September 24th, some judicious omissions and transpositions have been made; the first act has been considerably curtailed, and in the third, the realisation of Mr. Seymour Lucas's picture ("The Game at Bowls on Plymouth Hoe"), has been transferred from the middle to the beginning of the act. The result of these changes has been very greatly to strengthen and improve the play.

We gave a full account of *The Armada* last week, and therefore need here only say a few words about the scenes selected by our artist. The first of these in chronological order represents the attack of the English fireships on the Spanish Fleet. The thunder of guns is heard as the English vessels appear; broadside answers broadside, and then through the heavy smoke-cloud there breaks a lurid light, telling that the fireships are at work, and presently the whole stage is illumined with the flames. The next scene depicted transports us to the prison of the Inquisition at Cadiz, where a poor wretch, who has just been racked, is carried to the dungeon below. Sybil Tilney, the heroine of the play, is then brought in, tried for witchcraft, and sentenced to be burnt alive. The *Auto da Fé* is to take place in the Grand Square of Cadiz, and thither the victim is brought, clad in a yellow robe, embroidered with figures of devils, to be tied to the stake. She is, however, rescued by the gallant Foster and his crew, against whom, according to the strictly-observed traditions of the transpontine stage, a whole town full of indignant Spaniards is powerless. The brilliant procession to St. Paul's, whither Queen Elizabeth goes in great State to return thanks for victory over the enemy, is among the most effective of the many wonderful scenes which have characterised Mr. Harris's sway at "Old Drury."

FOXHOUNDS IN THE RED SEA

HERE is depicted the unusual sight of a pack of foxhounds in the Red Sea—their destination being Madras. In the morning, before and at deck washing, the hounds enjoy their run, which keeps them in health, and seemingly in great form. "Old Calabar" biscuits tempt them back into their kennel, which is composed of three large deal cases, well ventilated and secured. The forty hounds were comfortably looked after as regards accommodation. Captain Lindquist and his officers were the whips on board the ss. *Hesperia* of the Anchor line, whose deck is sketched with the pack at play, running about, and getting an airing in what is probably the hottest place they will ever have the pleasure of visiting under the sun, namely, the Red Sea. Great thanks were due to Captain Lindquist for his sporting care of the consignment.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Major-General H. G. Robley, A. and S. Highlanders.

THE LATE MRS. HULL

MRS. HULL, one of the oldest of the Queen's servants, died on September 24th, at Dorset Road, Windsor. As Mary Ann Cripps, she entered Her Majesty's service as nurse when the Prince of Wales was a few days old, and had afterwards the care of all the Queen's children. She died, after a long illness, in her seventy-eighth year. In later years she frequently had the charge of several of the Queen's grandchildren, and at every Royal wedding or christening she was always present. Mrs. Hull was regarded with great affection by all the members of Her Majesty's family, and during her prolonged illness she was visited by the Queen, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice. Messages of inquiry and sympathy about "Dear old May," for so was she always called by the Queen and all the Royal Family, were repeatedly sent to her through the Rev. Arthur Robins (Chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales), from the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress Frederick, and from the Prince and Princess of Wales. She was buried at Clewer on September 28th, the Funeral Service being performed by the Rev. Arthur Robins and his son. Mrs. Hull's residence in Windsor was a treasure-house of gifts of all kinds from the Queen and every member of the Royal Family.—Our portrait is from a photograph by H. W. Macdonald, Eton.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF HOLLAND

THE Princess Wilhelmina of Holland, who is the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, is only eight years old, having been born on August 30th, 1880. Her mother, Queen Emma, is the daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and the younger sister of the Duchess of Albany, and was married to King William III. in 1879. On the death of her brother, the Prince of Orange—the King's son by his first wife—in June, 1880, the Princess Wilhelmina became Heir to the Crown, for by the Dutch Constitution no Salic law debars a woman from becoming the Sovereign of the Netherlands. As the King is seventy-two years of age, and is not in robust health, the most careful regulations for a Regency—should one be needed—have been drawn up and sanctioned by Parliament, giving Sovereign powers to Queen Emma during the Princess's minority.—Our portrait, which represents the Princess with her favourite pony, is from a photograph by Kameke, 20, Java Straat, The Hague.

"DEER HUNTING" IN EPPING FOREST

THERE is no "deer hunting" in Epping Forest. That is the statement of the City Solicitor, and of Major Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Forest, who was present, with Sir Fowell Buxton, on the occasion when our artist made the sketches which are reproduced on another page. Major Mackenzie, as a reply to the public charges which have been made by Mr. Percy Lindley and others, declares that none but experienced marksmen are permitted to join in the "sport," which periodically takes place under his direction. The charges are that, while it is necessary, about this time of the year, to diminish the number of bucks in the Forest, the work is done in an unworkmanlike manner, and that, as a result, such sights are to be witnessed as that of the wounded deer surrounded by "sympathising friends," depicted in one of our sketches.

That such sad sights have, of late years, been seen in the great sylvan playground which belongs to the Corporation of London has been proved by the evidence of several people who reside in the Forest. There can be no doubt that, out of the sixteen or eighteen shots which were fired on the occasion of the "hunt" which took place on the 13th of September, none were successful, in the sense of killing outright, except the two which were fired into the buck whose death was "the one success of the day." The carcass of the deer was, so says the Lord of the Manor, whose right it was to

receive it, so badly injured that it was only fit for the stockpot. What became of the other sixteen shots? We have no evidence except such vague surmises as that of the young gentleman in Broad-stood Hollow, who, on being asked, "Did you hit it?" triumphantly replies: "I think so, for it threw its head up."

It is quite true that in the sportsman's sense there is no "hunting" in Epping Forest; but the term is certainly applicable, in a sense in which, happily, no true sportsman would use it, to the sights and sounds which are to be witnessed when the beaters are at work, with sticks and stones and shouts, driving the deer on to the guns ranged along the high roads of this public playground. A *battue* anywhere fails to realise a high ideal of sport. But it is particularly objectionable in Epping Forest, which is supposed to be an asylum for all fur and feather. The laws made for its regulation, under an Act of Parliament, by the Corporation of London, whose property it is, most positively prohibit shooting and hunting of any kind whatsoever. It is an offence against the spirit as well as the letter of these laws to permit men even to drive before them the startled birds and rabbits and hares, whose accustomed security is rudely disturbed, whenever these "hunts" take place. Starting, as a rule, from the Royal Forest Hotel at Chingford, these noisy beaters clamorously proclaim, through miles of discordant progress northward, that the humane modern Forest laws are being ostentatiously broken by those who are appointed to secure their due observance. The Epping Forest Committee who, with the Verderers, one of whom is Sir Fowell Buxton, form the body of Conservators, have, it is true, sat in judgment on themselves, and considered the accusation that they wrongfully permit these breaches of their own law. Is it wonderful that they completely absolved themselves from the charges? Let it be understood that the scenes represented in our sketches are not at all necessary accompaniments of the process of thinning-out deer in an English forest. When the Essex woodland was ruled by the Lord of the Manor, it was the custom for two of the keepers to receive orders to kill a certain number of bucks. These men were excellent shots, incapable of shooting a deer in the haunch, as is done by the modern Epping Forest gunner. They stalked their quarry in sportsmanlike style, and were accompanied by a couple of trained deerhounds, which quickly disposed of any poor beast which happened to be wounded ineffectually. More than this, the bucks in Windsor Forest are, up this day, when it is necessary, netted, and slaughtered with the knife. It is curious that it seems to be requisite to point out to the Epping Forest Committee that gunning on their grand estate is not only illegal, but altogether needless.

A CRUISE IN THE STEAM-YACHT "VICTORIA," II.

MALAGA is one of the most picturesque of Spanish ports, and possesses an excellent and spacious harbour, which may be entered with all winds, and affords perfect shelter. The beauty of the environs of the city is not surpassed in any part of Andalusia, and, from an artist's point of view, the picturesque capacities of the inhabitants is much enhanced by their large admixture of Moorish blood. Our artist, however, Mr. Arthur M. Horwood, seems to have been most struck in Malaga by the difficulty which he encountered—aggravated by his ignorance by the language—in posting a letter. As the postage stamps are sold in cigar-shops, the unwary stranger discovers, when, after a weary tramp and many inquiries, he has at length lighted on the post-office, that stamps are not obtainable there. Then he was also bothered by the regulations as to the time when letters could be registered. It is only fair to add that, in the course of his postal peregrinations, he met with the greatest courtesy from the inhabitants.

"AN EGYPTIAN DESPATCH BEARER"

SOME need has there been of late, more need, it is to be feared, will there be soon again, for the services of such men as he whom Lady Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) depicts for us in full career in our coloured supplement to-day. A forward movement, not for far perhaps, is probably impending solely for the purpose of protecting the present positions of Wady Halfa and Suakin. Then, until wires can be relaid, we shall have to depend on men like this native camelryman, who wields his thong in such a manner that his "trotting camel" for once almost loses that supercilious look which is the main characteristic of the creature's physiognomy. "These, these, with haste," as the old English superscription on letters used to run, is the motive of the man and, for all his pachydermatous hide and nature, perforce that of the beast, who is here limned with such spirit and power. Perhaps this picture will bring back to some of those who served in the Nile Campaign one of the few immortal jokes which that great, but unhappy, enterprise afforded. An Engineer officer, standing at the door of the telegraph office at Wady Halfa, addressed a blue jacket orderly from the camp at the foot of the Second Cataract. "Well, Jack, how do you like the ship of the desert, as they call the camel?" "Oh, all right, sir," was the reply, as the sailor slid over "the bows" of the beast, "the beggar has been playing at cup and ball with me all day, and has only missed me twice." The ungainly half-bred *harrir*, careering over the black sandstone and the golden sand, will not "miss" the native despatch-bearer once in a whole moon, unless, alas! the bullet of a dervish happens to lay the rider low. And then the camel will change masters, and be deemed of far greater value than the despatches he has carried, which may be sent away to Omdurman, or, more likely, be cast to the winds, as Gordon's diary entrusted to Colonel Stewart may have been, among the nullahs of the everlasting desert. There is no regular corps of messengers, and the rider in the picture is simply a fellah soldier acting as an orderly.

VENETIAN COSTUME MAKERS

VENICE is now even a more favourite sojourning-ground for artists than it was some years ago, say during the days of the Austrian occupation. Quite a colony of painters, among whom there are a good many English and Americans, have taken up their permanent abode there; and it may be observed that whereas the older generation of artists chiefly busied themselves with transferring to the canvas Venetian buildings, whose picturesqueness is so enhanced by the intermingling of ocean and architecture, the modern painters, such as Van Haanen, Eugene de Blaas, and Henry Woods, seek inspiration in the human life which pervades the streets and quays of the Queen of the Adriatic. Mr. Melton Fisher has worthily followed in their steps, and the original of our engraving is a brilliant piece of colouring, while at the same time it affords a genuine and not a merely idealised rendering of a familiar phase of Venetian industrial life.

LONDON MORTALITY slightly increased last week, and 1,314 deaths were registered, against 1,298 the previous seven days, a rise of 16, being 94 below the average, and at the rate of 16.0 per 1,000. These deaths included 30 from measles (a fall of 2, but 12 above the average), 22 from scarlet-fever (an increase of 2, but half below the average), 13 from whooping-cough (a fall of 9), 13 from enteric fever (a rise of 2), 27 from diphtheria (a rise of 3, and 8 above the average), 7 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a decline of 1), and not one from small-pox. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths, 44 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Thirteen cases of suicide were registered. There were 2,395 births registered, against 2,463 during the previous week, being 325 below the average.



POLITICAL.—Lord Hartington at Inverness, on Wednesday, made a very long, a very sensible, and a very explicit speech in defence and explanation of Liberal Unionist policy. Referring to the taunt of Lord Rosebery and others that he and his friends had deserted the Liberal party, he said that the desertion was that of the Gladstonians from Liberal principles. He and the Liberal Unionists were Liberal as much as ever. If there was no difference between them and the Conservatives the change was not in the Liberal Unionists but the Conservatives, and if the latter had been led to adopt a more advanced policy, such as that embodied in the Local Government Act, he thought that an immense benefit had been thus conferred on the country. After touching on the impetus which would be given by Home Rule in Ireland to the agitation for Home Rule in Scotland, and to the perilous revolution in the Constitution which the triumph of both these innovations would effect, Lord Hartington went on to say that in view of such perils legislation was of less importance than resistance to so dangerous a policy. On the question of an extension of local self-government to Ireland the Unionists would have been happy to grant it if the Irish leaders had bowed to the will of the constituencies, and abandoned a Separatist policy, supported by an illegal agitation. They had decided otherwise, and Lord Hartington said emphatically that the Liberal Unionists must firmly resolve that, even if a Conservative Government is to remain in office, a party shall not return to power which is pledged to the principle of the Bill of 1886. He then made a happy sally into the enemy's camp, by giving a series of quotations from speeches in which that distinguished Scotch Gladstonian Lord Rosebery had, in 1885, denounced Mr. Parnell and Parnellism, and in reply to the taunt that he had no alternative policy to substitute for coercion, he said that there are only certain times when it is possible to propose alternative policies, and that for any delay in bringing them forward, the Parnellites, and not the Unionist party, was responsible.—To a densely-crowded public meeting at Glasgow on Monday the Chief Secretary for Ireland made one of his happiest and most telling speeches. He addressed himself mainly to that charge of maltreating Irish political prisoners which, in default of having a definite Home Rule policy of his own, Mr. Gladstone is never weary of bringing against the Government with what Mr. Balfour did not scruple to call "ingrained and ineradicable falsehood." Mr. Balfour disposed once and for ever of Mr. Gladstone's would-be pathetic narrative of Mr. Mandeville's death by detailing that gentleman's active career in robust health during the seven months which followed his liberation from prison until he caught, for the first time, seemingly through imprudent exposure to the elements, the complaint of which he died. Nothing in its way could be more telling than Mr. Balfour's ridicule of Mr. W. O'Brien's attempts to pose as a martyr condemned to live on prison fare, while thrice a week he was enjoying sandwiches surreptitiously supplied to him. It will be curious to see what reply the Opposition leaders will make to Mr. Balfour's description of the treatment of Mr. Harrington, M.P., a political prisoner during the Spencer-Trevelyan régime, the harshness of which, having been denounced by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons, was defended by Sir William Harcourt on the ground that he was properly punished for having committed a crime, and that the Government had nothing to do with the motive which prompted it.—Addressing a Gladstonian gathering at Halifax on Tuesday, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., confidently predicted that before the end of another year there would be a General Election, when the verdict of the people would be in favour of justice to Ireland.

THE BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS unveiled on Monday Mr. Boehm's statue of the late Lord Shaftesbury, in Westminster Abbey, those of Pitt and Fox being on either hand of it, and those of Sir James Mackintosh and Zachary Macaulay not far off. The Baroness pronounced a brief and earnest eulogium on the Earl, expressing her satisfaction that the task of unveiling the statue had devolved upon a woman, since "it is the women of England who owe most to Lord Shaftesbury."

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, Mr. Alderman Whitehead, is a native of Appleby, and in his fifty-fifth year. Before retiring from business in 1881, he had been actively engaged in what is known as "the Bradford trade." In 1882, he was elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, and in 1884-5 served as one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. He is a Gladstonian Liberal, and twice, in 1885 and 1886, unsuccessfully contested North-Westmoreland with the Hon. W. Lowther (C). He is actively engaged in charitable work, and originated the "Rowland Hill" Benevolent Fund for Post-Office employees.

THE FUND FOR THE ERECTION of a Memorial, previously referred to in our columns, in the New Cemetery at Brussels over the remains of the British officers and men who fell during the Waterloo Campaign, is now closed. Of 2,400*l.* collected, 500*l.* has been contributed by the Government.

THE AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND was, at the beginning of the week, a little more than 8,000*l.*, being 800*l.* above the amount collected at the same date last year.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his sixty-eighth year, at his ancient and historic seat, Knole, near Sevenoaks, of the late Baron Sackville (creat. 1876), fourth son of the fifth Earl De La Warr, brother of the present Earl, of the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, his successor in the Barony, of the Duchess of Bedford and of the Countess of Derby, who, a Conservative, taking little part in politics, has filled various offices in the Royal Household; in his eighty-fifth year, of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Keating, from 1857 to 1875, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; in his seventy-third year, of Mr. Thomas Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire (father of Dr. C. H. Parry, the composer), a well-known writer on Art, and a practical artist, having executed much of the painting in Ely and Gloucester Cathedrals, a benefactor to his county, where he held many public appointments, and built, endowed, and beautified frescoes in Highnam Church; in his forty-ninth year, of Captain John S. Eaton, R.N., Secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, who had seen much service afloat in many parts of the world, and whose enthusiasm as a golf-player led to the establishment of the Royal Isle of Wight Golf Club; of Mr. George Foggo, formerly of Bombay, known as an advocate of the claims of the natives of India, and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Reform Association; in his fiftieth year, from an accident while bathing at Deal, of Mr. Rest W. Flint, Town Clerk of Canterbury; and in his sixty-second year, of Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, who, having thoroughly mastered Arabic as a Jesuit priest in Syria, after having been a lieutenant in a regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, penetrated into the least-known regions of Arabia, disguised as a Moslem, and almost invariably escaping detection. He detailed his adventurous and romantic experiences in a work which produced a great sensation, his "Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia, 1862-3," published in 1865. After having been employed by the British Government to negotiate the release of Consuls Cameron and other British prisoners in Abyssinia, he filled

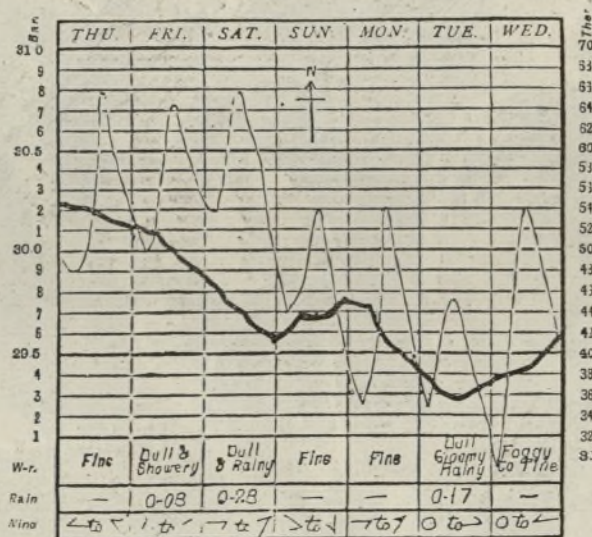
various consular and diplomatic posts, and when he died was British Minister at Monte Video. He was the son of Sir Francis Palgrave, the eminent historian and antiquary. One of his brothers, Francis, is well-known as the compiler of the "Golden Treasury," and as a poet and prose-writer. Another, Reginald, is Clerk of the House of Commons.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

Two things strike the visitor to this year's Photographic Exhibition in Pall Mall, the predominance of the platinotype, and its modification the Pizzighelli process, over the old system of silver printing, and the great improvement in the work exhibited, both as regards the technical details, and the seeking after true artistic effect. Moreover, the diversity of subjects is greater, and there is much less of that "shop window" element to which people are too accustomed in our popular thoroughfares to appreciate it in the Gallery in Pall Mall. The improvements in "picture subjects" is particularly marked—witness Mr. Lydell Sawyer's admirable street studies in the Castle Garth, Newcastle, where the people depicted are as natural and easy-going as could be wished. Some other exhibitors have not been so fortunate, and their models still seem as stiff and stark as though they were taking part in a *tableau vivant*, and these would do well to take example by Mr. H. Stevens in his "Home Studies," where children and their domestic pets, dogs, and chickens are most naturally depicted, by Mr. W. K. Burton in his pictures of Japanese life, and by some of Mr. J. Gale's figure subjects. Mr. W. V. Amey sends a fine rugged and honest face in his "Fisherman's Toastmaster," Mr. Frank M. Sutcliffe a thorough "Farmer's Wife," and M. Rafail Montealegre a capital "monk"—always a good subject to take. Of the landscapes, the platinotype printing of many is simply perfect, and at a distance some can hardly be distinguished from steel engravings. It is true that some complaint is made of their coldness of colour, while those of the so-called sepia tone have something of a faded and *passé* look, but to gauge the accuracy and sharpness of detail which the platinotype affords it is only necessary to compare its results with those attained by the silver prints of landscape and foliage of which the best examples are perhaps shown by the School of Military Engineering in their views in North Wales. We should also mention some Australian views by Mr. F. Beasley, in which the foliage comes out remarkably clearly and effectively. Amongst the most striking contributions is a series of photographs of Palmyra taken by Mr. Horace W. Gridley, which admirably portray the chief features of the ruined city of Zenobia. Of mountain photographs the palm is certainly taken by Mr. Jonas Watson in his view of a "Storm Gathering over the Finsteraarhorn and Eiger," by Mr. W. K. Burton in his splendid picture of Mount Bandai, Japan, and by Captain Abney and Mr. G. S. Edwards in their Alpine scenes. Of sea subjects the most striking are two studies of barges, by Mr. W. R. Belchambers, the effect of the dark sails and hulls, with every detail perfect, being novel, and in every way artistic, resembling rather a black and white drawing in Mr. Wyllie's well-known style rather than a photograph. There are some exceedingly good portraits, of which space will only allow us to mention some "At Home" studies by W. J. Byrne, three portraits in platinotype by Mr. R. Faulkner, those of the daughters of the Countess of Donoughmore, by H. S. Mendelsohn, and a highly artistic study of "Hypatia," by W. McLeish. There is a curious lack of scientific photographs—the only one of note being several taken of the moon in January last, at 10.30 P.M., by Friese Greene, but several prints are shown of the early chrysotype and cyanotype processes of 1852, and there is an interesting show of the various methods of utilising photography for reproducing pictures, and for book illustration. There is the usual exhibit of the newest forms of cameras and the other apparatus, including the latest methods for producing the magnesium flash light. Taking it all in all, the Exhibition this year may be pronounced a distinct improvement upon its predecessors, and certainly demonstrates the wonderful strides which the science of photography has made within the past few years.

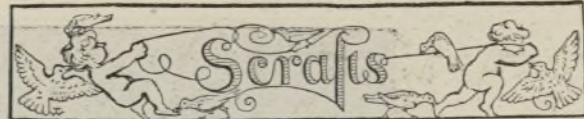
WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Wednesday midnight (3rd inst.). The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather over the British Islands during the past week was of a very changeable character. Mild showery conditions were experienced at first, but by about the middle of the time a sudden change to very cold bright weather set in, followed by rough winds in the West, rain generally, and frequent snow or hail showers in many parts of the country, but more especially over Scotland. During the first part of the week an area of high pressure moved from the neighbourhood of the North Sea in a southerly direction, while systems of low readings skirted our Western and Northern Coasts in a North-easterly course. The winds were light generally, and blew mostly from the East or South-East over England, while they were very variable elsewhere. The weather, although decidedly mild, and, at times bright, was, taken as a whole, foggy, dull, and eventually rainy. By Sunday (3rd inst.) the low pressure area which was shown off the North of our Islands had moved Eastwards, and grown much deeper, so that steep gradients for Northerly winds had become established over the North Sea and our East Coast. Temperature now fell greatly in most places, and although a temporary clearance from cloud was experienced generally, the weather soon fell into an unsettled state, and cold rain, hail, or snow was reported from many parts of the United Kingdom. At the close of the week a large area of low pressure lay over Ireland and England, and while sharp frosts were still shown during the night, some general improvement in the weather seemed probable. The highest temperatures of the period, which occurred during the first part of the time, slightly exceeded 65° at several English Stations, while the lowest showed quite sharp frosts (for the season) locally in many parts of the country. The barometer was highest (30.24 inches) on Thursday (27th ult.); lowest (29.28 inches) on Tuesday (25th inst.); range 0.96 inch. The temperature was highest (66°) on Thursday and Saturday (27th and 29th ult.); lowest (49°) on Wednesday (3rd inst.); range 37°. Rain fell on three days. Total fall 0.53 inch. Greatest fall on any one day 0.28 inch, on Saturday (29th ult.).



A MEMORIAL WINDOW to the late General Gordon was unveiled in Manchester Cathedral last Saturday.

A HUGE TROUT, weighing 15 1/4 lbs., was caught last week near Overton, Hants. It measured 20 1/4 inches round the shoulders.

AUTUMN PARASOLS in Paris are of an enormous size. The most fashionable are of silk, with hand-painted garlands of hops on a ground of blue, sea-green, and orange, bunches of grapes on cream or pink, and asters and chrysanthemums on various shades. The parasols are edged with a deep, full fringe.

A THREEPENNY TRIP ROUND THE WORLD, extending over 103 days, has just been accomplished by a postcard. Two cards were despatched from London, one westward on the 6th of June last, the other eastwards two days later. The latter occupied seventy days on its journey, and cost 3 1/2*d.*, while the former took 103 days, and cost 3*d.*

AT THE INSTANCE OF SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, who begins with a donation of 100*l.*, the retiring Lord Mayor De Keyser invites subscriptions to a fund of 3,000*l.* to defray the incidental expenses of a British Fine Art Section at the Paris Exhibition of 1889. Another contribution of 500*l.* has been promised conditionally on the balance required, 2,400*l.*, being subscribed by the public.

THE SCOTCH POPULATION in North Carolina, which in a great measure consists of the descendants of those who left their country to share the fortunes of the ill-fated House of Stuart, has become so numerous, that a weekly newspaper—the *Scottish Chief*—has been started. As its name indicates it is devoted to Scottish interests and traditions as well as to local affairs.

ANOTHER FAST OF THIRTY DAYS has been begun by the Italian Succì at Barcelona. He occupies two rooms in the Exhibition buildings, and is being watched by a committee of doctors and journalists. His last meal consisted of lobster and steak, and during the first night he took half the contents of a small phial, containing his mysterious liquid, the other half he presented to the doctors for analysis. Succì takes but little exercise.

ANOTHER FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT has occurred in Austria. Two native officers, belonging to the Pioneers stationed at Klostertenenburg, attempted the ascent of the Mangart Mountain in Carinthia without guides. Shortly before reaching the summit they were overtaken by fog, and in groping their way fell over a precipice 250 feet high. One was killed on the spot, but his companion received only severe contusions, and after wandering about all night, suffering terribly from wind and frost, reached shelter in the afternoon.

A SINGULAR LEGACY has recently been left to the town of Dresden by Jean de Block, a Court Councillor. It consists of a collection of boots formerly belonging to Emperors, Kings, Queens, and celebrated characters who have lived in recent times. The most noteworthy are a pair of white satin shoes, embroidered in gold, worn by Napoleon I. on the day of his coronation, together with a pair of boots which he wore at the Battle of Dresden on 27th April, 1813; leather boots belonging to Murat; a pair of high-heeled shoes of Marie-Thérèse; and the boots of the philosopher Kant.

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA has resulted in the first prize of 200*l.* being awarded to Mdle. Soucaré, a handsome creole from Guadeloupe, of French origin, aged 18; the second prize of 80*l.* to Mdle. Rosa from Ostend, aged 16; and the third of 40*l.* to a charming Viennese, aged 23. Besides five minor money prizes, valuable rewards in jewellery were given, and diplomas. The age of the competitors at the Show was fixed at from 16 to 35 years. The maximum of the points which the jury could award was twenty, namely, two each for face, complexion, hair, teeth, bust, figure, hands, feet, expression, and deportment.

FURTHER POSTHUMOUS WORKS of Victor Hugo are shortly to be published. The new publications will consist of prose-essays, dramas, and poems, the first comprising "Notes of Travel" in England, Belgium, Holland, and Spain; a metaphysical treatise called "Essai d'Explication," and some of the poet's "Letters" on purely literary subjects. Among the dramas will be *Les Fumées*, relating to *The Man with the Iron Mask*; and *Amy Robart*, which was played without success in 1827, but was lost for many years. The poetry will consist of a great work entitled "Dieu," "Les Années Funestes," "A Satire on the Second Empire," various stray pieces; and, finally, the fragmentary compositions written at random on pieces of paper, which will be entitled "L'Océan."

THE HUMBLER CLASSES of NEAPOLITANS will no longer be thrown into one common grave after death, as has been the custom for the last 150 years. Each body is in future to be buried in a separate grave, marked with a cross. After a lapse of eighteen months the bones may be deposited in one of the niches which surround the new burying-place. This new cemetery, called the "Cemetery of Charity," is close beside the Campo Santo, and resembles an amphitheatre, with walls 2,799 feet long, containing upwards of 1,000 niches. A pathway, bordered by white balustrades, dividing the ground into two parts, leads up to a statue of "Charity." A large niche, which can hold the bones of six corpses, costs 1*l.* 18*s.*, but there are also some which may be used for one, two, or three persons, and cost 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Previous to being deposited in a niche the bones are placed in an urn.

A MIRACLE is reported from an Indian village near Bindrabun. A man fell down a well, and being of no special note was left there, the villagers with rare discretion boarding up the mouth of the well. In due time there passed by a holy pilgrim whom certain bad boys directed to the contaminated water. He drank, and requested the villagers to drink with him, but very naturally having their doubts as to the wholesomeness of the water refused until "a diseased man" came by, drank, and was perfectly cured. After this we are told many sick people came and drank of the well and performed ablution with the water, and they were immediately cured of their ailments. The *Times of India* commenting upon the story remarks, that by the time the pilgrim is well on his road there will be sickness in the village, and several people will die; while the local elders will point out that the calamity arose from insufficient worship of the departed miracle-worker.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SOAP in CHINA, according to official statistics, has increased 30 per cent. last year, and 133 per cent. during the past five years. In connection with this statement it is curious to read in the *North China Herald* that, if a Japanese emigrates, it is specified in his contract that he is to be furnished daily with 50 many gallons of hot water, in which he may, according to custom, parboil himself. The Chinese never bother their heads about such a detail, and though at home they have their bathing-houses, the greater part of the people never go near them, nor indeed ever see the inside of one. "Do you wash your child every day?" asked a foreigner of a Chinese woman who was seen throwing shovels full of dust over her progeny, and then wiping it off with an old broom. "Wash him every day?" was the indignant response, "he has never been washed since he was born!" To the Chinese generally the motto could never be made intelligible which was put in his window by a dealer in soap, "Cheaper than dirt."



A PACK OF FOXHOUNDS PASSING THROUGH THE RED SEA ON THEIR WAY TO INDIA—EARLY MORNING EXERCISE

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



IN GERMANY, Prince Bismarck has lost no time in denouncing the recent extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's Diary to be spurious "in the form in which they have been printed;" and, in a long letter to the Emperor, points out certain discrepancies as regards dates and facts which prove its inauthenticity. Moreover, he declares that the late Emperor William had forbidden him to speak to the Crown Prince about more delicate questions of German policy, "because His Majesty feared on the one hand indiscreet revelations to the English Court, which was imbued with sympathies for France, and on the other hand damage to our relations with the German Federal allies, because of the too far-reaching aims and the violence of the means which were recommended to His Royal Highness by political counsellors of doubtful capacity." Prince Bismarck very indignantly declares that the assertion that the Crown Prince had intended to use force against the Southern States should they have declined to agree to German unity, is "a calumny against the deceased Sovereign"—but, despite all the Prince's denials, it is manifest that he believes that there is some substratum of fact in the extracts, and, while demanding from the King permission to proceed judicially for forgery against the editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the person who supplied the extracts, he also avers that even if they are authentic, those persons responsible for their publication are legally liable for betraying State secrets. Professor Dr. Geffcken, of Hamburg, had been from the first suspected as the person who had communicated the extracts to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and he was accordingly arrested on Saturday on that charge. Dr. Geffcken, who is a well-known political writer and jurist, was an intimate friend of the Emperor Frederick, and had been a fellow-student with him at Bonn. He is a Conservative, and has always opposed Prince Bismarck's policy—a fact out of which the Chancellor's organs are making much capital. Dr. Geffcken has been severely questioned with regard to the Diary, but the results of his examination are kept secret. The case, however, has now been referred to the Imperial High Court of Justice at Leipzig, and the Chancellor has refused to let Dr. Geffcken out on bail. With regard to the Empress Frederick, it is authoritatively denied that she was in any way privy to the publication of the Diary. Meantime the *Kiel Gazette* and other papers have published extracts from the Emperor Frederick's Diary of the war of 1866, but as these have long been circulated in private circles, and contain nothing new of interest, their appearance has aroused little comment.

Emperor William has been making a triumphant progress through Southern Germany, and is now visiting Vienna. At Stuttgart he was enthusiastically welcomed by the populace, and hospitably entertained by the King of Wurtemberg. Thence the Emperor went to stay with the Grand Duke of Baden at Schloss Mainau, on Lake Constance, and on Monday went on to Lindau and Munich, where another enthusiastic greeting awaited him—the Bavarians showing that whether the statements in the Emperor Frederick's Diary were true or false they were none the less devoted to German unity in the person of the young Emperor. On Tuesday evening the Emperor started for Vienna, where he arrived on Wednesday morning. The greatest preparations had been made for his reception in the Austrian capital, though one curiously inharmonious note had been sounded with regard to the street decorations—the population being prohibited from hanging out the German National Tricolour, red, black, and gold. These colours have been so freely used as a political badge on the part of the German Nationalists in Austria, that it was feared that they might now be made a means of party demonstration. The German Extreme Party protested against the prohibition in the Lower House, but the Statthalter replied curtly, that if people wished to do honour to the German Emperor they must use "flags representing political realities, but not colours expressive of national aspirations which could never be fulfilled." In anticipation of the Emperor's visit the official *Wiener Abendpost* published an article on the relations between Austria and Germany, bidding the Emperor hearty welcome, pronouncing his visit a fresh guarantee of European peace, and declaring that "no one now misunderstand the significance of the inoffensive character of the alliance, which is solely directed to the maintenance of peace. . . . Defence of none, defence of self, that is the interpretation of the alliance between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy." The Emperor was received at the station with much ceremony by the Emperor of Austria and Crown Prince Rudolph, and drove with his host to the Palace, where he was welcomed by the Empress. There was a State dinner at four o'clock, and a State concert in the evening.

"FRANCE for the French" is a cry that has long been heard in certain Gallic circles, owing to the enormous immigration of Italians, Belgians, and Germans across the border, who thus escape military service both in their own country and in France, and enter into severe competition with the French working man. The Government has now taken steps to ascertain the extent of this immigration, and the number and condition of foreign settlers in French territory, and a decree which President Carnot has signed this week, orders every foreigner who is not already "domiciled," and who may propose to settle in France, to make a declaration at the Mairie of the parish where he intends to reside. This declaration, which must be supported by documentary evidence, is to set forth in true Continental fashion the applicant's name and the place and date of his birth, the names of his father and mother, his last place of residence, his profession and means of existence, and the names, nationality, and ages of his wife and his children. If his residence be changed to another parish, a fresh declaration is to be made. This regulation will in no way affect temporary visitors to France on either business or pleasure.

M. Goblet has made a noteworthy speech at Freville Escarbotin, violently denouncing General Boulanger and his party. The whole tone of the Premier's utterances was particularly despondent. He said that last year he had hoped that the General Election of 1889 would have enabled the Republican party to have retrieved their check, but that now he could not conceal his feelings of disquietude. This was owing to General Boulanger, "who, after being cashiered for gross breaches of discipline, is prosecuting the most nefarious and wicked of undertakings." Boulangerism, he continued, represents no idea, formulates no programme—it is the mere outcome of his personal ambition. Vague allusions are made as to the necessity for revising the Constitution, but no one knows what General Boulanger thinks on any home, foreign, or religious question. He would like to be chosen President, but the policy of Boulangerism, which consists solely in electing General Boulanger, "can only lead to the repetition of some of those abominable adventures which have occurred at other epochs, and which the majority of the country since 1871 have repudiated with horror." M. Goblet then commented upon the fact that so many Republicans had voted for the General, and urged them to pause before creating a condition of things which would bring about anarchy, Dictatorship, and probably civil and foreign war. This is plain speaking with a vengeance, and even while people recognise the truth of M.

Goblet's remarks they are doubtful about the wisdom of openly expressing his fear of General Boulanger. Meantime, the General is expected back in Paris, and will shortly attend a great banquet at Perigueux, which is to be given in his honour.

PARIS is rapidly being repopulated after the holidays, and signs of the winter season are very manifest. There have been several theatrical novelties, and amongst them an interesting, though somewhat lengthy, drama, *Roger la Honte*, at the Ambigu, by MM. Jules Mary and Georges Grisier, and a three-act vaudeville, *Les Fiancés de Loches*, at the Cluny, by MM. Georges Feydeau and Maurice Desvallières. The well-known comic actor, Berthelier, died suddenly last week. The Comtesse de Paris has adopted the rose as her emblem, and has founded a Women's Royalist Union, the "League of the Rose."

IN EASTERN EUROPE all is seemingly quiet, but there is a dangerous agitation on foot regarding Macedonia, particularly in Bulgaria, whose writers are loud in their complaints against the treatment of her compatriots in that territory, and are by no means prepared to see the coveted province fall into Greek hands. According to the *Pesther Lloyd* M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Premier, avowed to a correspondent that "A Macedonian rising depends upon me, and it will break out the moment I wish it. . . . I made a Bulgarian revolution not once but twice, without consulting anybody. . . . One of these days the Macedonians may also act without soliciting the permission of either M. Stambouloff, Count Kalnoky, or Lord Salisbury, and should neighbouring countries interfere, Bulgaria would have to come to the aid of its brethren." Courageous utterances these, if they are authentic.

IN ITALY the Pope closed his Jubilee celebration by a grand Mass for the dead at St. Peter's, on Sunday. Twenty thousand persons attended, and on the appearance of Leo XIII. raised loud cheers. The Pope performed Mass at the high altar under the Dome, surrounded by his cardinals and clergy, and wore the crimson robe, which is only assumed by the Pontiff when celebrating service for the dead.

IN INDIA, further reports of Colonel Graham's victory over the Tibetans show that their defeat was complete. The enemy mustered some 10,000 men, who had mustered on the summit of the Tukola range at daybreak on the 24th ult. The British troops were despatched to dislodge them, and the Tibetan positions were rushed in succession, the Goorkhas capturing a fortified position in the Tukola Pass. The enemy then fled in disorder to the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes. The Tibetan camp was captured and occupied, and the troops then advanced and captured Rinchigong, when a bronze field-gun and several smaller guns were captured. Next morning there was a further advance to Chumbi, where the Sikkim Rajah's palace was found to be occupied by his mother. The Tibetans having fled to Phari and into Bhutan, and being utterly disorganised, our troops returned to Gnatong. Owing to the coming winter, which is exceptionally severe in Sikkim, our troops are to be withdrawn from Gnatong to less rigorous and more convenient quarters, probably to Pedong, within the British frontier. A small detachment will be left at Gnatong, but it is feared that this withdrawal in force will lessen the moral effect of our victory. The Rajah of Sikkim, however, who had fled with the Calasperi Lama, has now come into Gnatong to have an interview with Mr. Paul, the political officer with the Sikkim Expedition. Respecting our other little war all the troops composing the Black Mountain Punitive Expedition were assembled at Oghi and Derbend, the two bases of operation, on Tuesday. The column at Derbend was to cross the frontier on Wednesday, and advance into the Black Mountain Country as far as Katkol. On Thursday a portion of the troops were to advance from Oghi, and ascend the mountain by three different routes, arriving in the evening near Seri on the Western slope.

Matters in EASTERN AFRICA are still unsatisfactory, and it is stated that the programme of the German Emin Pasha Expedition will be modified, owing to the serious situation on the Zanzibar Coast, as a general rising of the natives from Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza to the sea is considered far from improbable. Indeed in one month the German company has already been driven from all points, save Bagamoyo (from which, however, the whole Anglo-Indian community have fled, fearing a descent of the Masai), and Darhalaam, both of which would be untenable if the men-of-war were withdrawn. In the affair at Kilwa on the 21st ult., in which two Germans and eleven servants were killed by the insurgents, the Germans fought nobly, defending themselves in presence of the German gun-boat in the harbour, the commander being unable to land a force for their assistance in face of the thousands of men lining the beach, the English gunboat *Penguin* saved the lives of the Germans at Lindi, and two officers of H.M.S. *Boadicea*, going ashore in a cutter, rescued at great personal risk a German *employé*, who would otherwise have been murdered by a mob of some thousand fanatical natives. At Suakim our own forces can hardly be said to be prospering. The Arabs are still before the town, and keep up a constant fire though the guns of the forts, and H.M.S. *Gannet* has forced them to withdraw from the advanced trenches; while the electric light of the telegraph ship, *John Pender*, prevents the enemy from working at night.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—Two more annexations to the British Empire! Raratonga and the rest of the Hervey (or Cook) Group of Pacific Islands are to be taken under British protection. The group numbers nine or ten islands, lie south-west of the Society Islands and south-east of Samoa, and contain a population of 8,000. A British protectorate is also to be established over Savage Island, "in response to a request of the natives."—At SAMOA there has been hard fighting, and the supporters of King Tamese, the Sovereign set up by the Germans after the deposition of King Malietoa, have been utterly defeated by the partisans of Mataafa, the King newly proclaimed by the adherents of Malietoa.—The proclamations with regard to the future government of British NEW GUINEA have now been made, prohibiting the supply to natives of firearms, or intoxicating liquors, or the removal of any of the natives from their homes.—In the UNITED STATES there is a "corner" in wheat in Chicago, and the operator, Mr. Hutchison, who maintains September wheat at 8s. a bushel, is said to have cleared 600,000l. Yellow fever is decreasing in Jacksonville.



THE QUEEN will probably leave Balmoral for Windsor on November 14th. On Friday Her Majesty drove with Princess Alice of Hesse to Abergeldie, and called on the Princess of Wales, while Prince Henry of Battenberg joined Sir Algernon Borthwick in a grouse drive at Invercauld. On Saturday Madame Albani-Gye sang before the Queen and Royal Family, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Frederica being present. Prince Albert Victor and Prince Henry of Battenberg went to Glen Muick for a black-game drive. Her Majesty and the Royal Family attended Divine Service in the Castle on Sunday morning, the Rev. A. Wallace Williamson of St. Cuthbert's officiating. The Princess of Wales with her daughters and Prince Albert Victor lunched with the Queen. On Monday Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of

Wales, and Princess Frederica visited Her Majesty. On Tuesday the Princess of Wales, her daughters, and the Comte de Paris dined with Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales left Vienna at the close of last week for Pesth, and on Saturday morning received Professor Vambéry, subsequently driving through the town, visiting the Art Exhibition and Commercial Museum, witnessing performances in the People's Theatre and Royal Opera House, and spending the evening at the National Casino. On Sunday evening the Prince dined at the National Casino, where his portrait by Herr Angeli was unveiled. On Monday the Prince left Pesth for Miskolcz, being enthusiastically cheered on his arrival by the inhabitants. The Prince, accompanied by the Regimental Staff, rode to the drill ground, and witnessed a series of evolutions performed by the Hungarian Hussar Regiment, of which the Prince has been nominated the honorary Colonel. During the day, the Prince sent a telegram to the Emperor of Austria thanking him for his appointment as Colonel to the regiment, to which the Emperor duly replied, it being particularly remarked that both Emperor and Prince used the familiar "du" in their despatches. The Prince returned to Pesth, and after receiving Count Apponyi drove off to attend some races, at which the riders were all officers of Cavalry. Major Mylius won the Prince's prize. In the evening the Prince entertained all the officers of the garrison and civil authorities of the place. On Tuesday the Prince returned to Pesth, and in the afternoon left for Bucharest via Orsova, on a visit to the King and Queen of Roumania at Sinaia. The Prince will, subsequently, go on a bear-hunting expedition to Transylvania with the Crown Prince Rudolph, returning to England about the 15th inst., when he will join his family in the North. Meanwhile the Princess and her daughters with Prince Albert Victor remain in Scotland.

The Empress Frederick, who is now at Kiel with Prince Henry of Prussia, will, with her daughters, visit the Queen at Windsor on her return south, after which the Empress and the Princesses will stay with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.



"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."—Very few operas have been awaited with greater impatience and interest than *The Yeomen of the Guard*; or, *The Merryman and His Maid*, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, which first saw the light at the Savoy Theatre on Wednesday evening. The result was more or less a surprise. It had been rumoured that Mr. Gilbert intended to adopt a more serious style than usual, but few could have anticipated the almost complete abandonment of the topsy-turvydom and burlesque of its ten predecessors. In *The Yeomen of the Guard*, Mr. Gilbert has made an incursion into the domain of serious opera. Although the scene is laid in the sixteenth century, and the various personages are supposed to wear the quaint costume of that period, the fantastic element is strictly limited to the three comic characters. All the rest are creatures of flesh and blood who, during many strange adventures, behave like men and women actuated by human passions. The plan has its disadvantages for those who prefer wild fun, but, if once accepted by the public, it will open up a wider field than before to the librettist, and will assuredly give greater scope to the musician.

The hero of the new opera is a certain Colonel Fairfax, a character played in manly fashion by an excellent young tenor, Mr. Courtice Pounds. The Colonel has been imprisoned in the Tower of London on a false charge of sorcery, which has been trumped up against him by his kinsman, a Secretary of State, who will succeed to his lands providing that the prisoner dies unmarried. The scene is laid on Tower Green, with the gigantic edifice of the White Tower well in the foreground. Everybody in the Tower seems prejudiced in favour of the prisoner, save only Wilfred Shadbolt, head jailor and assistant tormentor, who candidly declares that he did not accept his present posts because he liked "head jailing and assistant tormenting." But he loves little Phoebe, daughter of the Sergeant of the Guard, and is jealous because she expresses sympathy with the good-looking prisoner. She, as well as her father and his son, and even the Lieutenant of the Tower himself, would save the poor fellow if they dared. One boon, however, the Lieutenant will grant. He will provide Colonel Fairfax with a wife, in order to outwit the Secretary of State. Who the wife is does not particularly signify, for the Colonel is to be beheaded in an hour, and the lady must speedily become a widow. Elsie, a street singer, who comes running on the stage with a travelling jester (Mr. Grossmith), pursued by a mob, consents to the sacrifice for a fee of a hundred crowns, not, however, without misgivings on the part of the jester, who, in his own feeble manner, is fond of her, and does not like to tell her so. Elsie's eyes are accordingly blind-folded, and she is taken into the prison to be married. Recollections of *Don Cesar de Bazan*, the French original of Wallace's *Marianna*, here arise; but the story soon goes on other lines. The sergeant's son arrives, promoted to the rank of Yeoman of the Guard for cause of gallantry in the field. He consents to make himself scarce; Phoebe, in the course of a delicious scene of flirtation, steals the keys from the amorous jailor; and the prisoner himself soon enters effectually disguised as the sergeant's son, the young Beefsteak. The headman is present, axe in hand, when the escape of the prisoner is discovered, and Elsie finds she is married for life to a man whom she has never seen.

It is time to speak of the music of the first act, which is of a far higher grade than that to which Sir Arthur Sullivan has accustomed us. Occasionally, as in the song of the Jester and the couplets of the Yeomen, we are once more back in *opera-bouffe*. But Sir Arthur has, for the most part, adopted an old English tone; and his choral work is more important, and his orchestration more finished as to detail, than of yore. The keynote of change is struck after a somewhat elaborate overture in strict and almost classical "form," when, instead of the time-honoured chorus, the curtain rises upon a pretty spinning song, sung by Phoebe alone. We may also note a noble part-song of Yeomen, which is subsequently mingled with the chorus of people; a song for Miss Brandram, with most effective choral refrain, "The screw may twist, and the rack may turn," the entrance music (including a surging chorus) of the jester and the singing girl, and the whole of the *finale*, which is of a most elaborate and ambitious character. The first act, however, contains two notable gems. The first is the truly beautiful duet of "The Merryman and his Maid," sung by Miss Ulmar and Mr. Grossmith, the quaint old English flavour of which renders it peculiarly suitable for the post of honour it again holds in the *finale* to the opera; and the exquisitely delicious ballad sung by Phoebe when she is seated on the green grass before the White Tower.

In the second act, we have more than one touch of Gilbertian paradox. It is, for example, supplied by the gloomy jailor, who insists that he is a wit of the first water, and who consents to aid the jester by swearing that he shot the escaping prisoner. For, if the prisoner be shot, Elsie is a widow, and consequently, free to marry the jester. The spirit of paradox is also present when Elsie falls in love with the supposed young Yeoman, and gently repels his advances on the ground of the duty she owes to the husband whom she has never seen. The idea of a man posing as a lover,

and trying in vain to induce his own wife to elope with him, is essentially Gilbertian. Eventually, a free pardon arrives for the prisoner, and Elsie, at first overcome by the reflection that she is claimed by a man whom she does not care for, is eventually overjoyed to discover that her lover and her husband are one and the same. The other characters, too, pair off, Phoebe, much to her disgust—"he is a brute, but even brutes must marry," she declares—accepting the hand of the jailor, while the old Sergeant of the Guard is compelled to wed the aged housekeeper, lest his part in the prisoner's escape should be discovered. Besides the patter-song of the jester, and other things in the Sullivan-esque style, this last act contains a delightful wooing trio, and a capital song and dance for the jester and the jailor, while another veritable gem in an unaccompanied quartet, more or less in the madrigal form, and a capital finale. Every one of the parts is admirably suited to its exponent. Most of the artists we have already mentioned, but we must particularly refer to the bright charm of Miss Jessie Bond's Phoebe, the excellent singing of Miss Brandram as the housekeeper, the burly and good-hearted Sergeant of Mr. Richard Temple, the admirably finished creation by Mr. Denny of the part of the jailor, and the hero and heroine of Mr. Pounds and Miss Ulmar. The opera was well received, but there can be little doubt, if only by the evidence of lack of laughter, that the audience missed the continued flow of Gilbertian sarcasm which made famous the other operas of the Gilbert and Sullivan series. However, the music was thoroughly appreciated, and at the end of the performance Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Carte received the usual call before the curtain.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ELLA.—We have to announce the death, on Wednesday, at the fine old age of eighty-six, of Mr. John Ella. Originally a violinist, and a pupil of Attwood and Félix, he played in the band at the Opera no less than sixty-six years ago. In 1845 he founded the "Musical Union," the pioneer of serial chamber concerts, and for this institution he first introduced to England the now-popular analytical programmes. Upwards of 200 eminent instrument artists, from Rubinstein downwards, appeared at these concerts, which were not discontinued until increasing age forced Mr. Ella to give them up about a dozen years ago. Mr. Ella was on friendly terms with most of the eminent musicians of his epoch, and his collection of autographs was almost unique.

"CARINA."—We last week described the story of this work, which at its first performance at the Opera Comique on Thursday was found far too long. Some of Madame Woolf's ballads are, however, now sacrificed, to the great advantage of the rest of the music, and the comicalities of Mr. Snazelle and Mr. Collette and the voices of Miss D'Arville and Mr. Lely have fuller play.

"THE OLD GUARD."—This work, which was on Monday revived for a month pending the production at the Avenue of M. Chassaigne's *Nadgy*, owes its continued success chiefly to the laughter-provoking drolleries of Mr. Arthur Roberts, and to the bright acting and finished singing of Miss Giulia Warwick, who now performs the part of the heroine.

NOTES AND NEWS.—The Russian Opera Company will begin their opera recitals on Monday, at the Albert Hall, with Glinka's *Life for the Czar*. They also propose to execute a pianoforte piece, performed by forty-eight English girl-students.—There were no important novelties in the "classical" programme last Wednesday at the Promenade Concerts, and the series will come to an end next week.—Novello's Choir have this season decided to perform Parry's *Judith*, Mackenzie's *Dream of Jubal*, Dudley Buck's *Light of Asia*, and Handel's *Saul*, besides some better known works.—M. Jean de Reszké made his *reentrée* at the Paris Opéra last Monday, thereby setting at rest the report that he proposed to go instead to the United States.



MR. GLADSTONE, it is evident, does not seek to carry out in practice his friend Mr. John Morley's cherished doctrine of "one man one vote." Already possessing the franchise he claimed a vote as proprietor of the advowson of the Church of St. Thomas, Seaford, the incumbent of which is on the electoral list. As there is no annual profit from the advowson, the Seaford Revising Barrister thought the claim was bad in law, but as it was not objected to, notice is to be given to Mr. Gladstone before a final decision on it is pronounced.

THE REV. FATHER RYAN, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Clarendon Square, St. Pancras, close to which he resides, was roused early one recent morning by his servant, who suspected that there was something wrong going on in the church. Hastily dressing himself, he made his way to it, where in the inner sacristy he found three men forcing open the iron safe which contained the church plate. They all three seized him, dragged him into the church, and struck him on the head. The Father, however, proved too much for his assailants. He got two of them down on the ground, one of whom, with the third accomplice, ran off. The remaining burglar he held until the arrival of the police, who took the delinquent into custody. He was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and remanded, while the police endeavour to discover the other two men. Thanks to the priest's courage, nothing was actually carried off, the two burglars who escaped having thrown down in the church whatever plate they had stolen before his arrival.

A FRENCH LADY, described as wealthy and very highly connected, was brought before Mr. Alderman Cowan at the Mansion House, charged with stealing, while making and professing to make purchases, some jewellery from a firm in Cornhill, and a pair of opera-glasses from an optician in the Strand. Her counsel did not deny the charges, but pleaded that she was not responsible for her actions, her mind having been unhinged by a physical complaint, and by a severe operation, which had been recently performed on her. He offered to produce medical evidence to this effect, and added that, on the circumstances being explained, one of the prosecutors had offered to withdraw his charge. The magistrate, however, said that this evidence could be placed before a jury, and committed her for trial at the Central Criminal Court, admitting her to bail in two sureties of 50*l.* each.

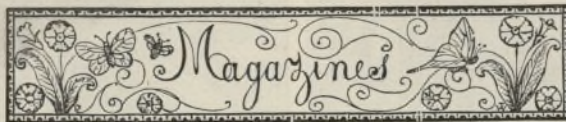


THE great renown in the United States of Mr. Richard Mansfield's impersonation of the Baron de Chevalier in *A Parisian Romance* had undoubtedly led the audience at the LYCEUM on Monday evening to expect more pleasure than they derived from the performance of this American version of M. Octave Feuillet's play. The truth is that the story of the play failed to lay hold of

the sympathies of the spectators. The act of the young man, Henri de Targy, who voluntarily sacrifices all he possesses for the sake of a dead father's honour, is no doubt chivalrous and noble; and the cynical treatment that he receives at the hands of the heartless profligate old banker Chevalier, who profits by this act, is not without its pathetic suggestions. But the atmosphere of the play is artificial, and Mr. Mansfield's company is not strong enough to redeem this defect. When the climax of undeserved misfortune comes, and Henri's young wife, inspired by the double motive of impatience of poverty and ambition to shine upon the stage, elopes with a too-enterprising *impresario*, the spectators remain untouched, for the simple reason that there has been little to impress them with the reality of the situation. The result was that the interest which the performance awakened was mainly due to the artistic qualities of Mr. Mansfield's impersonation of the crafty, cynical voluptuary who reduces profligacy to a science, and desires only to prolong his wretched existence by such means as are open to one who is determined to pursue his sinful pleasures to the end. The portrait is painful, and in the scene in which the banker is stricken with paralysis while presiding at a banquet given to his idle and dissolute companions of both sexes is even revolting. Yet it would be unjust to deny that there is remarkable truth in Mr. Mansfield's minute study, and unquestionable power and subtlety in its darker touches. The performance was received on the first night with respectful attention, and rewarded with unstinted applause; but altogether the piece is not of the popular kind, and it would certainly be rash to prophesy for it a lasting success.

Mr. John Lart, the author of *The Monk's Room*, produced at a *matinée* at the Prince of Wales's some months since, has taken the GLOBE Theatre in order to try the effect of that lugubrious piece upon evening audiences. The experiment, so far, has not been attended with any disastrous results; but it is impossible to believe that this play can become popular. Some one has suggested that it is designed as a covert satire upon the old-fashioned class of melodramas. But Matthew Lewis and Howard Payne have long passed away, together with their dismal works, and it is but poor sport to satirise bygone follies. Certain resemblances to the late Mr. Arthur Mathison's clever burlesque parody, entitled *More Than Ever*, which, as some will remember, set forth the amazing wickedness of Sir Crimmon Fluid, Bart., certainly gave a colour to this theory, though it is hard to say whether the exploded terrors of the melodramatic side of Mr. Lart's play or the pert persiflage of the personages engaged in the occasional comic scenes are the more offensive. The piece seems to suggest a German origin.

Mr. Mayer's next season of French plays at the ROYALTY will begin on Monday week, with M. Lafontaine in *L'Abbé Constantin*.



I.

THE opening article in the *Nineteenth Century* is well worth studying by all who are concerned about the social and political condition of our Gallic neighbours. The reign of the "Nouvelles Couches in France," by Frederick Marshall, is the well-written outcome of close and accurate observation of French life, and is eminently instructive.—Mr. Edwin Ernest Arnold puts in an earnest plea for a new industry in "The Future of English Tobacco." "Not only does logic plead in our cause," he urges, "that what is done well and profitably across the Channel might be done equally well here, but the taxed and drugged smoker of cheap tobacco raises his voice, the hard-working and ill-paid cottar's wives and daughters are supplicants too." We are sorry for them, but we have tried English-grown tobacco. A man may be willing to die for his country, but to consume English-grown tobacco as at present manufactured is too heavy a demand on the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice.—Mr. Wemyss Reid's "Mr. Forster and His Colleagues" is an important contribution to the controversy that has raged over the resignation of Mr. Forster in 1882.—There are other articles by Prince Kropotkin on "The Industrial Village of the Future," by Mr. Swinburne on "John Marston," and by Mr. St. George Mivart on "Sins of Belief and Sins of Unbelief."

In the *Fortnightly* Mr. Swinburne does good literary service by endeavouring to revive the reputation of "Ben Jonson's Discoveries."—Opportune in view of the horrible crime of the hour is "Homicidal Mania," by George H. Savage, M.D., who gives many striking examples of this most appalling of human afflictions. In a case at Broadmoor, a mother, while taking a knife to cut a slice of bread for her child, passed into an epileptic state, and proceeded to cut off the limbs of her baby, and on recovering was horrified at her own handiwork. The following has doubtless much truth in it:—"The exhibition of murder as a high art stimulates others to follow, and I must most emphatically say that the way to have a series of Whitechapel murders was to do as our papers did, and make a great fuss about every detail and every clue of suspicion. The more striking and effective a murder the more danger of imitation."—There are other excellent articles, "The Great Missionary Failure," by Canon Taylor; "The Irresponsibilities of Genius," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; and "British East Africa," by Mr. H. H. Johnston.

The *Universal Review* comes as brilliantly to the front this month. Mrs. Lynn Linton's "The Philosophy of Marriage" is one of the most striking achievements in essay-writing, even of her clever pen.—It does not become us in these pages to be self-laudatory; but those who desire to read an authoritative narrative of one of the most remarkable literary and artistic triumphs over difficulties of our time should read "The Making of *The Graphic*," by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its director, to which there is an admirable pendant by Mr. Harry Quilter, entitled "Some Graphic Artists," while the *Review* is adorned with faithful reproductions of the illustrations which were to so many great ones of the brush and palette what spur-winning was to the aspirants for the highest honour of the old chivalry.—Mr. E. L. Courtney should be read on "The Agnostic in Fiction;" and so should Mr. J. P. Mahaffy on "Germany in 1888."

A fine old subject, "The Liberal Creed," is treated with some freshness by Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., in the opening pages of the *Contemporary*.—"My Predecessors," by Professor Max Müller, will commend itself to all philologically-minded folk. He looks back over history to see what form our problem had assumed before the Science of Language had thrown new light upon it. The following is a profoundly just passage:—"Languages suffer from wealth rather than from poverty. The human mind is so made that it is always inclined to presuppose a difference of names. Because we have a number of names to signify what is going on within us, such as spirit, mind, understanding, intelligence, and reason, philosophers have made every kind of effort to show how each differs from the rest, till we seem to have ever so many pigeon-holes within us, and ever so many pigeons hatching their eggs in them, instead of one individual mental activity, applied to different objects."—Mr. Andrew Lang's "A Dip into Criticism," Mr. J. M. Barrie's "George Meredith's Novels," and Mr. A. Gallenga's "France and Italy," are all worth reading.

In the *National Review* Mr. A. A. Baumann gives a fair *resumé* of the evidence given before "The Lords' Committee on the Sweating System," while Mr. Edward S. Norris, M.P., writes "As to an Ancient Royal Foundation," the Royal Hospital of St. Catharine, endowed some centuries ago by King Stephen's wife Matilda. The other articles correspond to the average standard of the *Review*.

There is a very racy and readable article in *Macmillan*, "On a Tennessee Newspaper." It contains some amusing anecdotes—too long, unfortunately, for transcription.—"Liquor seemed to be the very life of our paper," says the writer, "and a very questionable sort of life at best, everybody, from the 'devil' to the chief editor, being Democrats of the most bibulous description. The popular wonder was how we ever managed to get out an edition at all." Eventually this journal died of a great joy—the return of its candidate as Governor of the State.—Miss Julia Cartwright is well worth reading on "The Savile Letters."

The most popularly striking thing in *Blackwood* is "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil: the True Story of an Hallucination," by "X. I." It deserves a place of its own among narratives of the wild and weird.

Murray should be sought for on account of Mr. Andrew Lang's "International Girlishness," an excellent specimen of witty, good-humoured badinage, and a reply to a recent paper by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the same magazine.

In *Atalanta* is a charming illustrated paper, "Children from Modern Pictures," by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith.

The *English Illustrated* is happy in a poem, "Olive," by Mr. Swinburne, in a metre somewhat unusual for him.—We may also mention a good illustrated article by Mr. Walter Armstrong on "John Hoppner and His Time."

That useful magazine for Amateur Photographers, *The Camera*, is a good number this month. There are some exceedingly apt remarks by Enoch Root on Photography as a Fine Art, which both amateurs and professionals would do well to study, in conjunction with the photographs now being shown at the Photographic Society's Exhibition, while "G. H." makes some sensible remarks on "Range of Subject." The illustrations are much improved, those showing the exterior and some of the interior monuments of Lichfield Cathedral being particularly worthy of mention. In technical matters Mr. Charles A. Parker continues his clear and concise directions, "How to Construct an Enlarging Apparatus."

Little Folks is as full of grave and gay reading for our juveniles as ever; the two serial stories "King Penguin Land," by Theo Gift, and "Little Oddity," by the author of "A Little Too Clever," maintain their interest, boys just entering school life will be highly delighted with the short story "Mr. Pepper's Boys," which treats of a barring out, "The Frogs that Grumbled," by Edith E. Cuthwell, is amusingly instructive, Mr. David Ker tells a nautical tale in "The Captain's Telescope," while Ireland is treated of in the series of "Fairies of Many Lands." The "Little Folks Pages" are, as usual, full of bright and simple jottings and puzzles.



THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT MANCHESTER, presided over by the Bishop of the Diocese, opened on Monday, when the Archbishop of York preached in the Cathedral an able and discursive sermon, in the course of which he combated on scientific grounds the materialist doctrine that the mind is a function of the brain. The discussions began on Tuesday, after a Presidential Address, in which the Bishop of Manchester laid stress on the utility of such a Congress, all sides of controverted questions being presented at it, whereas readers of Church newspapers are allowed to see only one side. Then followed the reading of some on the whole rather vague papers on what should be the recognition in Church teaching of the results of modern criticism of the Bible, the Dean of Peterborough in one of them frankly stating that he considered the first six books of the Old Testament to be a composite work, as illustrated by two stories of the Creation and two stories of the Flood; and that the Pentateuch, in its present form, was not written by Moses. But the event of the day was Mr. Balfour's reading his powerful and impressive paper on Positivism. His object was to show what a blank human existence would become if the "religion of humanity," with its denial of Providence and a future state, were substituted for Christianity. Positivism, he remarked, might be fitted for the tastes of that comparatively small class who are unwilling to leave the dry bones of agnosticism wholly unclothed with any living tissue of religious emotion; but it had nothing to say to the more obscure multitude absorbed, and well-nigh overwhelmed, in the constant struggle with daily needs and narrow cares. At a crowded evening meeting for working men, held in the Free Trade Hall, after the Archbishop of York had introduced the subject of "The Needs of Human Nature and their Supply in Christianity," Mr. Balfour spoke again on the consolations of religion and its permanence, whatever science might discover. On Wednesday the subjects handled were mission-work, and atheism, agnosticism, and pessimism. On the latter group of topics papers were read by Mr. Hutton, of the *Spectator*, and by the Rev. Dr. Wace. In the discussion which followed, the Bishop of Peterborough said that the unbelief of the day was not only aggressive, but almost omnipresent, and was found in the club and the drawing-room.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION of the Bishop of St. Asaph is authoritatively contradicted.

DR. GOULBURN INTIMATES that though his resignation of the Deanery of Norwich has been accepted by Lord Salisbury, it will not take effect until early next May.

THE BAPTIST UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND has been holding its autumn meetings this week at Huddersfield, the Mayor presiding over the first of them on Monday. Congratulatory addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and by the Rev. H. Goodman as representing the Wesleyans. These elicited some appropriate remarks from the President of the Baptist Union, Dr. Clifford, on the deep desire in the Churches for Christian unity. On Tuesday the claims of the Baptist Missionary Society were urged, and interesting addresses were delivered by seven missionaries who are about to return to India, China, Jamaica, and the Congo.

THE REV. GRIFFITH JOHN, the eminent missionary of Hankow, has found himself unable to accept the Chairmanship of the Congregational Union next year. It has been offered to, and the *Nonconformist* "assumes" it will be accepted by, the Rev. Dr. Falding, Principal of the United Yorkshire Independent College.

A WINDOW IN MEMORY OF GENERAL GORDON, the gift of Mr. C. J. Schofield, has been unveiled in Manchester Cathedral.



THE TURF.—Tom Cannon was in great form at Newmarket on Thursday, last week. He won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes on Sheen for Prince Soltykoff, beating Nina; the Rutland Plate for Mr. J. Gretton on Miguel, and the Forty-First Biennial and the Third Zetland Biennial Stakes for the Duke of Westminster on Ormuz and Orbit respectively. For the last-named, that unlucky



THE LATE MRS. HULL
Who entered Her Majesty's service, as Nurse, when the Prince of Wales was a few days old, and had afterwards the care of all the Queen's children.



H.R.H. PRINCESS WILHELMINA
The Crown Princess of Holland



1. A Shot in Loughton Road

2. A Wounded Deer

3. Broadstrod Hollow

4. Waiting for a Shot

5. The only Success of the Day

6. The Beaters at Work

DEER SHOOTING IN EPPING FOREST
AS CARRIED ON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONSERVATORS



A PLEASURE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN ON BOARD THE STEAM YACHT "VICTORIA"—II. POSTING A LETTER AT MALAGA

beast, Caerlaverock, came in first, but was again disqualified for carrying the wrong weight. The principal event of the day, however, was the October Handicap, and this fell to Sir R. Jardine's Wise Man. Next day it was G. Barrett's turn. He won a Selling Plate on Doreuse, the St. Leger Stakes on Benbur, and, not least, the Rous Memorial on Mr. J. Hammond's Laureate, which has been very successful of late. At the one day's meeting at Kelso Frapotel and Nappa were among the winners. This week, as is usual just before the Cesarewitch, the racing has been comparatively unimportant. Galaor added to his numerous victories on Sunday, by winning the Prix d'Octobre at the Paris Meeting. At Nottingham, on Monday, Captain Macchell's Diana won the Nottinghamshire Handicap, which was the principal event, while Stialand secured the Bleasby Gorse Plate. The latter scored a second time next day in the Cotgrave Gorse Plate, Mohawk won the Welbeck Abbey Plate, and Fallow Chat the Robin Hood Plate. At Hamilton Park, the principal events were the Autumn Stakes in which Prosperity was successful, and the Montrose Nursery Handicap, which Maskery won for Lord Dudley. F. Barrett again heads the list of winning jockeys. Kenilworth was, at time of writing, once more favourite for the Cesarewitch. Friar's Balsam and Decision have been scratched for the Cambridgeshire, and there is an evident belief that Minting also will not come to the post. A presentation, consisting of a cheque for 550 guineas, was made to Mr. Heavens, the station-master at Newmarket, on Saturday night. Racing men, indeed, can hardly estimate his services to them too highly.

FOOTBALL.—Our Maori visitors arrived last week, since when there has been much talk of them, their mats, their wonderful dribbling powers, and in particular of the back who is said to play without boots! On Wednesday they played their first match against a Surrey Fifteen at Richmond. They were successful, but as neither team was yet in condition, the result goes for very little. In other Rugby matches Blackheath severely drubbed Harlequins, and Richmond defeated Old Cheltonians. Association-wise the League matches continue to excite much interest in the North. Preston North End, with a narrow victory over Derby County, continues to assert its pre-eminence, but Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, and Blackburn Rovers are not far behind. The Canadians beat Lincoln, and drew with Sheffield, and draws were the result of the matches between Old Carthusians and Clapton, and Casuals and Old Etonians.

CRICKET.—The Irish amateurs did very well on their Transatlantic tour. They played thirteen matches, of which only two were lost, both, curiously enough, against Philadelphia teams, while seven were won, and the remaining four drawn.—The end of the season produced a curiosity in the match between Dean and Wyndham Park. The former were two men short, and the remaining nine made "o" between them.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The billiard season began at the Aquarium on Monday with a match between Peall and Mitchell, 15,000 up, all in. Mitchell, who received 1,000, had the best of it on Wednesday night.—Poor Hanlan has again been defeated, this time by Peter Kemp, in Australia. The winner is now matched with Searle, who is said to be the coming Colonial sculler.—If Howell does not look out, his Championship laurels will depart from him. On Saturday, he was beaten by W. Wood in a Five Miles Bicycle Race for 50l. a-side.—At the South London Harriers' sports on Saturday, J. Kibblewhite (Spartan Harriers), won the Three-Quarter Mile Scratch Race, and the Two Miles' Handicap in fine form. His time for the former was 3 min. 13 2-5 secs. (best on record for a grass track).



OCTOBER, with its tawny sunshine on the fallen leaves, is with us and those who live in the country are enabled to enjoy what, on the whole, is the most settled month of the English year. The wet summer has kept the meadows green, and the emerald brightness of the glades even in such suburban paradises as Epping Forest and Wimbledon Common is that of May rather than the fall of the year. The heavy dew, which the feeble evaporation causes to linger late in the day on the leaves, and on the blades of grass, is a significant sign of autumn; after about five o'clock it is difficult to play tennis or other games by reason of the slippery state of the moist lawns. Gossamer, another autumn sign, is plentiful on the furze of the common, on the hedgerows, and even in the ordinary garden. The unploughed stubbles still show a few yellow flowers, and the hedges some late honeysuckle, but Nature for the most part has now exhausted her floral efforts, and Art has to step in. We are never so grateful to our gardeners as in October, November, and December, when, but for that union of Science with Nature of which the child is Art, we should in flowers be poor indeed. Happily our cultivated gardens need not be poor, while the fine colours of the china-aster, the splendid æsthetic hues of the single dahlia, and the Japanese glory of the chrysanthemum are at our service. Passion-flowers, wisterias, and purple clematis make the trellised house-front more attractive than even summer has seen it, while the lovely reds of the Virginian creeper blaze and glow even in the most squalid city streets and suburban wildernesses of bricks and mortar. In the country, over thatch, with ivy as a neighbour, or against the white and black of a half-timbered house, the same American plant is most effective and most beautiful; we can forgive wooden nutmegs and even new political slang to the country which has sent us this addition to our native flora. Beyond the garden close, the leaves in the woods are beginning to drift down. A slight touch is sufficient to cause a shower from the hazel and the plane, and sycamore leaves are turning black at the edges. On the leaves of the oak, birch, and oak yellowish spots, the signs of autumnal decay, are increasing, and a big gale now would turn many of our forests from a summer to a winter aspect. With calm air and no frost the leaves may linger on till late in November. Bird life is for the most part quiet, though the lark has been renewing his song, and the loud clear notes of the chiffchaff were heard until about a week ago, since when our true spring herald, coming before cuckoo, or nightingale, or swallow, has not been heard, and doubtless has taken flight to the warmer climes whither the swallows are now preparing to follow. Great flights of these "suppliants of the sun" have, indeed, already taken place, and the last lingerers are taking the shrewd hint of a north-east wind. The haws and the mountain ash berries seem plentiful this year, but there are no blackberries. Even on the sunny landslip of the Isle of Wight they have never ripened, and in most places they lack even a touch of red.

THE THRESHING MACHINE is beginning to reveal the secrets of the harvest, and it is with fear and trembling that most farmers this season invoke the mechanical tribunal which will end opinion in a definite verdict. Here and there we hear of five quarters of wheat to the acre, and of samples up to 64 lb. the bushel. Large tracts, too, of good land have yielded well, and the uneven character of this year's wheat out-turn is already being strongly commented upon. On the whole, however, it is difficult to alter earlier estimates, for the reports from poor parts are very bad indeed. Moreover, the cases of serious disappointment are quite as numerous

as those which would lead to more hopeful news. Over a great part of Norfolk and Suffolk wheat is yielding ten to sixteen bushels per acre less than last year, and the reports from the southern counties are generally unsatisfactory, particularly as to the weight of samples, which seldom exceed 61 lbs., and are sometimes as low as 56 lbs., to the bushel. Barley is now assumed to be an average crop in bulk, but the quantity likely to reach the markets will be far under average, owing to the very large proportion only fit for feeding uses on the farm. Some big growers—in good districts, too—put this proportion as high as 25 per cent. Very little oats have as yet been threshed, but the weight is mostly light, thereby reducing the practical effect of the abundant yield to the acre.

WATTON AGRICULTURAL SHOW is always an interesting gathering, taking place in the centre of a purely agricultural district just after the conclusion of harvest. The cart-horses this year were a very useful lot, and we are exceedingly glad to note how not only at the great regional Shows, but even in what the French would call communal gatherings, there is an obviously increased attention given to the breeding of sound animals for agricultural work. We were pleased to hear, too, that breeding good Norfolk hackneys is now admitted by the local farmers to be remunerative, and that efforts are being made to increase the capital in this branch of farming. The cattle at Watton were rather disappointing, but there was a satisfactory show of lambs. Poultry-breeding is much encouraged by the local *grande dame*, Lady Walsingham, and the results were seen in excellent entries, especially of Brahmas, of Plymouth Rocks, and of Game Fowl.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next examination for the Royal Agricultural Society (England) Ten Junior Scholarships of 20l. each, will take place on November 13th and 14th at 12, Hanover Square. In addition to Agriculture, for which the highest marks are given, the subjects of examination are Chemistry, Mechanics, and Land Surveying. The limit of age is eighteen, and the competition is not severe. Few lads know much of the special subjects in question at an age when their general education ought not to be over, and the whole question of the Scholarships given by this Society seems to call for reconsideration. We believe there have been cases where there have been more Scholarships than candidates, and others where no proficiency worthy of the name was shown by any of the competitors.

PROFESSOR LONG is a bold man. He has thrown down the gauntlet to the managers of the hundred or more Agricultural Shows annually held in England. At no time in the history of British agriculture has the Show-system been so general as at the present moment, but, says the Professor, "I question whether the influence it exerts is not the reverse of beneficial." "Large sums of money are annually offered for competitions by the owners of stock of all kinds. Is that money offered for a good purpose, and has it the effect of increasing the value of stock in general, and of influencing the farmer to breed better animals than he has been accustomed to do? This question is worthy of thorough examination, more especially as, while admitting that there is some good done, there are many who believe that therein is a great deal of harm. It is well known that there are numbers of owners who make a practice of going the round of the Shows. They own one or two specimens of the highest type of Show merit, and they are, in consequence, enabled to win prizes wherever they go. The Show-system—as it is now constructed—admits of this practice being carried out with stock of all kinds."

THE RIVAL SITES FOR THE NEW WIMBLEDON

AFTER careful examination and discussion, the Committee appointed by the National Rifle Association reduced the list of possible sites for the New Wimbledon to two, namely Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, and the Berkshire Downs. A month later, they issued a Report summing up strongly in favour of the Berkshire Downs. Both places afford a good water supply, pure air, and excellent ranges, but the cost of preparing suitable firing-places would be much greater at Cannock Chase, which is, moreover, more exposed to high winds. Then the soil of Cannock Chase is shingle, covered with a thin layer of peaty earth from which the fern and heather, which cover its surface, would have to be removed; whereas the Berkshire Downs are clothed with short springy turf, very dry, and suitable for camping. Both sites are well served by important lines of railway, but while Cannock Chase is three miles from the nearest station, and four hundred feet above the level of the line, a branch of the Great Western actually runs through the Berkshire site. Lastly, an Act of Parliament would be required to deal with the Commoners' rights in Cannock Chase, whereas there are no such difficulties to be encountered in Berkshire.

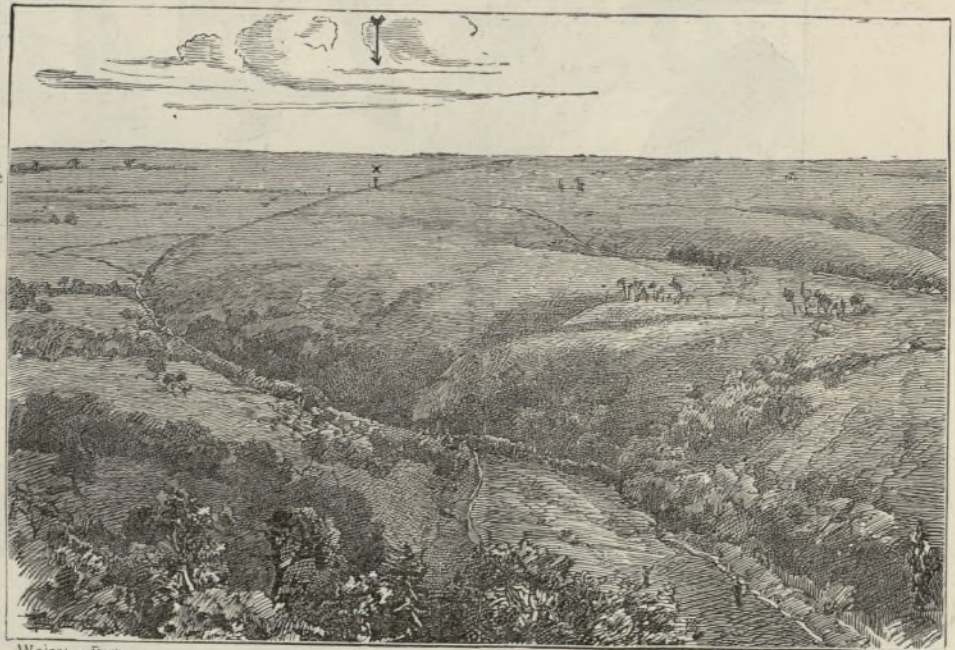
Proposed Station
Kugeley Camp

The Guide Post
Proposed Ranges

Pan Warren

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BERKSHIRE DOWNS—PROPOSED SITE FOR NEW WIMBLEDON
View taken from proposed Firing Station close to the Railway

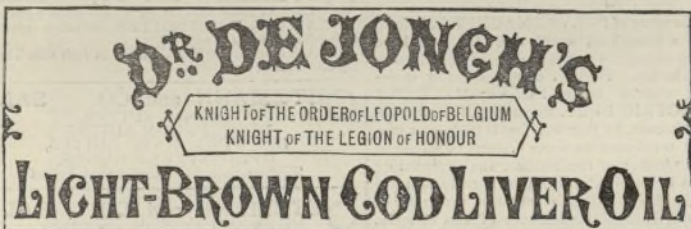
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IN consideration of the fact that good roads and ready means of communication between men are among the prime essentials of civilisation, a substantial and well-written work on the subject should be interesting and instructive reading. Such a book is Mr. Athol Maudslay's "Highways and Horses" (Chapman and Hall). As might be expected, the author devotes considerable space to the achievements of those great road-makers, the Romans, especially in Great Britain. In speaking of other roads than these he naturally comes to those which the Great Napoleon constructed in the Alps. "The engineers," he says, "employed upon these roads were all French and Italian, and their works are triumphs of engineering; and what makes them still more remarkable is, that they were made in very great haste to meet the exigencies of war. The roads are quite as marvellous as those mentioned in Peru; they ascend the steepest mountains, climb along the face of precipices, and cross bridges over most unfathomable gorges. The engineers who constructed them at the order of Napoleon appear to have surmounted difficulties calculated to intimidate the most determined hearts." Neither are the old coach-roads of the days of our grandfathers forgotten, and two capital specimens of the numerous engravings which adorn Mr. Maudslay's work are devoted to scenes arising out of the snow-storm of 1836. In one, we have the Devonport Mail leaving its team behind and going on with six fresh post horses, this occurring near Amesbury, on Salisbury Plain; in the other, we have the Liverpool Mail in a snow-drift, with a post-chaise left by the post-boy, who has gone for fresh horses. The pictures bring home to the mind at once the fact that the iron road has been a grand addition to the comfort of travelling mankind, even if it has deprived English life of some of its picturesque and romance. "Although the advent of the locomotive has diverted the traffic from the road to the rail," observes the author, "no one can be certain that some of it will not return when the application of electricity as a motive power has made still further progress; for I anticipate a very great future for electric-motive power, in its application to carriages on common roads."

At last another famous historian has shared the fate of Gibbon, Hume, and Alison, and has been epitomised. Mr. Robert O'Byrne, F.R.G.S., presents us with an epitome of "James's Naval History" (W. H. Allen). He who narrated the daring deeds of our Navy during the Great French War is once said to have been in hiding to escape the wrath of a naval commander whom he had roughly handled with his pen. Perhaps James would not have incurred such risks if he had known that it would be necessary within the century of his first fame for a Mr. O'Byrne to compress him, and make him small in order that he might pass muster with the million. "The national character of 'James's Naval History,'" writes the epitomiser, "its clear, authentic, and eloquent narrative of the glories of the British Navy during its most exciting epoch, make it a work which should be brought within the reach of many a student of British History." In order to do this effectively, Mr. O'Byrne has confined the narrative to those actions only for which a medal has been struck or a clasp issued. By this means, the work of condensing five volumes into the scope of one has been simplified. Mr. O'Byrne supplies a synopsis of contents according to date, and an index, which seems exhaustive, of the names of ships, actions, and commanders mentioned. Those familiar with James will miss his wonderful diagrams, illustrative of the course of ships during a fight, but then the epitome is not for them. To the general public it gives in handy, cheap form a clear narrative of the more notable actions on the sea during our great contest with France.

Mr. Shackleton Hallett, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, treats ably, and in popular fashion, of an important subject affecting property in "Executors and Trustees: Their Duties and Responsibilities." There can be no question but that he is right in his contention that the great weakness of our present trust system is the insecurity of the trust property under existing arrangements, and the difficulty in securing properly qualified persons to act as trustees. Mr. Hallett condemns what he calls Lord Herschell's extraordinary Bill. He maintains that it is practically a Bill to facilitate frauds on the part of trustees. What Mr. Hallett has to say of the existing law of wills seems just. It is in direct opposition to the principles of law and justice and public policy, which prevailed in most civilised codes, including the ancient codes of the City of London. By our present laws it is in the power of husband or wife to dispose of all their property by law to strangers, to the exclusion of wife or husband and children. An extraordinary instance of intentional abuse of testamentary power by a wife is given by this author. "A barrister, a friend of mine," he writes, "fell in love with the daughter of an Irish clergyman. My friend was really infatuated with her, and the young lady's mother took advantage of this state of temporary insanity to induce him to make a settlement of his large property upon his future wife (whose face was her only fortune) for her life, and after her death for such persons as his wife might appoint by her will. The marriage took place, and for a few years my friend led a life of happiness and luxury with his wife, and two children were born. The wife died of typhoid fever, and by her will she left her husband a beggar, having appointed the whole of his property under the powers of the marriage settlement to her children and her unmarried sister. My poor friend, who was heartbroken at the loss of his wife, was soon taught by her relations that he would no longer be permitted to enjoy his property or the comforts he had been accustomed to. The family home was broken up, the wife's married sisters got custody of the children (daughters), and the husband was left to starve in the midst of plenty." As Mr. Hallett fortifies his theories with examples, his book is entertaining as well as instructive and suggestive.

"The Mining Manual for 1888," by Walter R. Skinner, has just been published. It contains full particulars of mining companies, and of all those registered from June, 1887, together with a list of mining directors, while a separate section is devoted to South African mining companies. Without reckoning the latter, nine hundred companies are referred to in these pages, having a nominal capital of 100,644,610*l.*, and a paid-up capital of no less than 58,454,733*l.* Owing to the growing importance of mining at the Cape, Natal, and the Transvaal, a separate section has been added on South African mines. Here, however, it is not so complete as it might be, owing to the difficulty of obtaining rapid reports from mining secretaries at the Cape. How important these South African companies now are may be judged from the fact that they have 145 offices in London, that their nominal capital is 23,205,615*l.*, and their paid-up capital 15,846,430*l.* That the "Mining Manual" supplies a want is clear from the success which attended its first publication last year.

Mr. Walter W. May, R.I., is the author of a very pretty drawing-room table book of "Marine Painting" (Cassell and Co.). It contains sixteen coloured plates. It is intended, however, mainly for the student of painting, especially the student who would wish to "people" the sea with objects which bear some remote resemblance to rocks and vessels. Indeed, Mr. May gives hints useful and interesting to any observer of Nature. "The colour of the sky," he observes, affects the colour of the sea. With a blue sky and muddy water there will be blue reflections in the hollow of the

waves; and again a cold grey sky will alter the colour of the sea. Passing clouds add a greater beauty to sea, and as a "cast shadow" shows the form of an object it passes over, a shadow cast from a cloud on moving water helps to show the painter the form of the waves." To each of the illustrations, each of which is a pretty drawing in itself, is appended detailed directions as to the right colours to be used to produce desired effects. "Marine Painting" is, therefore, not only a pretty, but instructive book.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has just begun to edit for Messrs. Whittaker and Co. a series entitled, "The Minor Arts and Industries," which is intended to comprise a number of manuals for school use and self-instruction. It is intended that each of these handbooks shall present the subject with which it deals in a thoroughly popular and practical manner, and the lessons will carry the student on the road step by step from the simplest elements to the point where the most advanced works fitly find their place in his course of study. The present volume on "Drawing and Designing" appears to form a fitting and appropriate commencement to such a series. Mr. Leland's reputation will ensure confidence in the thoroughness and reliability of the teaching here given. The remaining volumes of the series will treat of wood-carving, embroidery, leather work, agriculture, housekeeping, metal work, modelling, carpentering, commerce, &c.

The complex questions involved in the treatment and prevention of crime, connected as they are with the problem of the diminution of vice and pauperism, form the subject of a substantial and weighty volume from the pen of Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association, London. It is entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles, with Special Reference to Europe and America, and to the Diminution of Crime, Pauperism, and Intemperance, to Prisons and Their Substitutes, Habitual Offenders, Sentences, Neglected Youth, Education, Police Statistics, &c." (Wertheimer, Lea, and Co.). The work before us relates more to present and prospective requirements, and to principles of permanent validity, than to the history of systems and conditions now out of date. It should be very useful to those who are practically engaged in efforts to diminish crime, vice, and pauperism, and it is for them chiefly that the Secretary of the Howard Association has designed his volume. With reference to crimes of cruel and cowardly brutality Mr. Tallack observes:—Such despicable miscreants are more effectually cowed, and more promptly held in check, by smart corporal punishment than by other modes of restraint. It is absurd to talk about degrading them by this infliction. They have already degraded themselves to the uttermost. Any process of treatment which either checks their crimes, or brings them to some sense of wholesome fear or shame, is at once an elevation and a mercy. Even floggings of the old sort are inflictions which they, at least, would have no right to deem unjust. But, for other considerations, that description of punishment is not to be advocated. To these inhuman foes of their own kind, the administration of a moderate but stinging chastisement with rods or a whip on the bare back, for a reasonable number of times or intervals, according to the enormity of the offence, is a much more dreaded, and therefore a more effectual punishment, than months or years of mere imprisonment, with the encouraging association of other wretches, and under comparatively comfortable conditions of food, lodging, and indulgence, and all at the cost of honest tax-payers.

We have also received "Seaside Watering-Places: A Description of Holiday Resorts on the Coasts of England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man," including the gayest and the quietest places; giving full particulars of them and their attractions, and all other information likely to assist persons in selecting places in which to spend their holidays according to their individual tastes (Upcott Gill). This useful volume, cheap at half-a-crown, has reached a sixth edition. Also Wilson's series of "Useful Handy Books," Mr. Alfred Chapman's "Inhabited House Duty" (Effingham Wilson and Co.); Mr. W. B. Churchward's "Black-birding in the South Pacific" (Swan Sonnenschein); Mr. Charles T. Whittell's "Colour" (Wm. Lewis); Dr. A. L. Meissner's "Practical Lessons in German Conversation, a Companion to all German Grammars" (Hachette); and, published by the same firm, Xavier De Maistre's "Les Prisonniers du Caucase," edited, with explanatory notes and table of irregular verbs, by L. H. B. Spiers.



CHARLES WOOLHOUSE.—There is decided originality in both words and music of "A Diss, a Diss of Green Grass," a provincial ditty, written by Caroline Beaumont, composed by Alex. S. Beaumont. We learn from a foot-note that "diss" means "a tuft."—A plaintive love-song for a voice of medium compass is "Suspense," words by Lewis Novra, music by Sydney Shaw.—A merry song for after dinner in a country house is "The Broken Promise," a nautical ditty; the laughable words are by Lloyd Wollen, the appropriate music by G. Saint George. Very pleasing, and useful for after-dinner execution, is "L'Adieu," a romance for violin or violoncello and pianoforte, composed by G. J. Rubini.

MISCELLANEOUS.—One of the latest issues of Novello's "Original Octavo Edition" is "Praise Ye the Lord," a very clever musical setting of the 117th Psalm for a double choir, by Robert Franz, the English adaptation by the Rev. Dr. Troutbeck. We may hope to hear it many times in the course of the coming season (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.).—In good time for the harvest festivals about to be celebrated in town and country comes a tuneful and well-written harvest anthem, "And the Earth Was Reaped," the words selected from Holy Writ, and set to music by Edward S. Cranstoun. An effective prologue for tenor and bass in unison is followed by a pleasing treble solo, leading up to a chorus, which is bright and telling, a bass recitative, an unaccompanied quartet, a recitative for the treble soloist, and winds up with a spirited chorus. We can cordially recommend this anthem to choirs in general, and especially those which are limited in number (Messrs. James Smith and Son, Liverpool).—"The Best Ship Afloat," words by "P. J.," music by Beatrice H. Torriano, is an unpretentious little song for a tenor (Messrs. Goddard and Co.).—"Love's Golden Dream," written and composed by Lindsay Lennox, is a pretty song on an ever popular theme (The London Music Publishing Company).—Nos. 14, 15, and 16 of "Organ Pieces by Popular Composers" are respectively "L'Esperance," by Alexandre Fesca, arranged for the organ by Arthur H. Brown, who has also arranged "For Unto Us a Child is Born" (Handel) and "Overture to Richard the First" (Handel), with his usual skill and musicianly treatment (Joseph Williams).—Useful practice for stiff fingers will be found in "Tarantella" (Op. 19), by W. Dawson (W. Dawson, Liverpool).—"The Spanish Review," a military fantasia, by E. Binding, is more effective on a military band than as a pianoforte solo, but it will find admirers even in its condensed form.—"Sweet Kiss Polka," by C. Kinkel, is a dainty little piece (Messrs. Riviere and Hawkes).—"The Trio Waltz," "The Mezzanotte Waltz," and "The Soudan March," by Agnes Gill, are somewhat feeble, but give fair promise of better things to come (Messrs. Boosey and Co.).—"The Gainsborough Gavotte," by W. E. Pengelly, is a very fair specimen of its school (Messrs. Enoch and Sons).



A LARGE section of our readers have returned from their holiday trips with garments faded and worn; we have been besieged by eager inquiries as to "What will be worn this autumn?" Questions which we can the more readily answer by referring to a box of patterns which has just reached us from the North of England, the contents of which prove that woollen materials are as much in vogue as ever, and sure to remain so for the next six months.

A novelty for the season is "Broché Velour Flannel" for dressing-gowns; it is very soft and warm, exactly suited for a chill autumn morning, arranged in stripes of two or more colours. For example, an inch-wide stripe of pale pink with narrow stripes of pale blue and beige, the whole brocaded with white; the same design is repeated in other combinations.

For warm and stylish undershirts, the "Esmeralda Skirting" is very bright and effective, as well as inexpensive; it is made in many-coloured stripes; some are very gay mixtures, others more subdued and sober.

For dressy occasions, the "Silk Stripe Skirting" will be much admired. Stripes wide or narrow, or both combined, will be much worn this season; the enormous cross-way plaids and checks are quite out of fashion—they were trying to the most faultless of figures, even when made by the most accomplished dressmaker.

Under the title of "Costume Cloth" we have an almost endless variety of designs; trimmings to match are supplied in velveteen, silk plush, and silk velvet, together with ribbons, buttons, &c., which saves a great amount of trouble to the purchaser.

For school girls, Art students, and those who are obliged to brave all weathers, the most suitable materials are: "The Madeline," which is in quiet colours and mixtures, "The Cathart," "The Inverary," "The Aberdare," and "The Brickburn;" they will be found soft and durable.

For children, especially boys, the "Dorcas Rough and Ready Serge" will make suits and frocks which will stand any amount of hard usage. The "Dorcas Melton" and the "Union Amazon Cloth" are a trifle softer and more pliable than the "Rough and Ready," but they are well calculated for school frocks. For afternoon wear the "Pitlochry Costume Cloth" is a novelty in mixed colourings, the "Miranda Combination Costume" is stylish, the "Rhadama Costume Cloth" has a very fine cord which produces the effect of poplin.

For draping in graceful folds nothing can compare with fine cloth and cashmere, of which we have some choice examples, foremost amongst which are the "Darlington Gold Medal Cashmere" and the "Rangoon Cassimer."

Green still remains the most fashionable colour of the day, but for autumn wear dark shades are the most worn, as the Robin Hood, myrtle, and Lincoln greens; reseda, and an indescribable shade of bronze-green, called "Henuphar," will be much worn. There are many different shades of blue, grey, greenish-grey, and Russian-grey, together with combinations of three or more colours, which have a pleasing effect. Vandyke-red, a dull shade of terra cotta, looks remarkably well in cloth or other woollen material trimmed with velvet or plush.

The dress of the First Empire is much affected in Paris, the wedding-dress of the Princess Letitia being made in the Empire style has decided the fashion for the Parisian world. It is modified and improved upon in some respects; for example, the ungraceful short waist, and the scanty skirt does not swathe the figure.

With us the tailor-made gown has lost none of its popularity. The skirts of these costumes are usually made with wide pleats in front and draped backs; the habit bodice, which has a stiff, stand-up collar like a man's coat, opens over a tight-fitting waistcoat of some fancy material or velvet, in fact, it is well to have three or four waistcoats, distinctly different, especially when the costume is of a dark shade; a wide band of silver or gold embroidery, with cuffs to match, makes a change from the more severe style. With it should be worn either a white corded silk embroidered in gold or silver or a coloured watered silk waistcoat. For morning wear a linen shirt front, collar and cuffs with an open waistcoat to match the costume, looks very natty. Neatness is quite the order of the day, but where dresses are made quite plain, gimp ornaments are often used to embellish them. There is quite a rage for buttons of every description, ranging in size from a five-shilling piece to a pea; some of them are veritable works of art, others are remarkable only for their ugliness and eccentric forms and designs of heraldic monsters.

A very pretty method of making a skirt of any soft material is open down the front, whilst from the waist the tunic is arranged in very narrow tucks lengthways, which are graduated from the front, where they are about half a yard long, to the hip, where they meet the drapery; the bodice is tucked on the shoulders and gathered at the waist, where it opens to show a simulated waistcoat; a sash is tied at the back. In theory a sash tied carelessly sounds well, but in practice it is found to wrinkle, and give a thick appearance to the waist; for this reason sashes are now mounted on a shaped band, and only a few folds are left loose to fall below the waist.

A very pretty costume was recently given by a French contemporary. It will serve for a model for a variety of materials. The skirt was of light grey silk, with a double *ruche* divided by two inches of gathering; the upper dress of grey serge three shades darker than the silk, open at the side in a deep point, raised slightly on the hips; corsage of serge, with three gussets of silk on the bust; band, collar, and cuffs of gold and coloured embroidery.

Ribbons is much in favour for trimming. A rich *moiré* ribbon, bordered with ostrich feather fringe, is used for panels and sashes; double-faced satin ribbon has come in again. Velvet bands, edged with lace on either side, fastened with a brooch, are amongst the revivals of the day.

Two remarkably pretty costumes recently came from Paris. The one was for a dinner-dress of the palest pink Indian muslin, with a round skirt; the front breadth was covered with embroidery, branches of black berries, the fruit and leaves, the former black, the latter of a dark green; the hem was surrounded by two wide *revers* of watered silk, low bodice of pink *moiré*, with a spray of brambles on the shoulder and in the hair. The other was for a ball-dress for a young girl. It was composed of white tulle over white silk; the tunic of tulle was amply draped, a light garland of ivy came from the left hip across the front to the hem; the corsage was of pleated tulle, made *en cœur*, over a low silk bodice, short sleeves to match, a spray of ivy on the left shoulder, wide silk sash; at the back two skirts of tulle, full and plain; the bodice with drapery to match the front; the sash tied on one side with a wide loop and two ends, cut on the cross.

There is a decided change in the shape of hats. The crowns are quite low; they are trimmed with large velvet bows, and ostrich feathers put on flat; loops of feathers are now made up into bows, they are called feather-ribbons. A very pretty hat was made of black felt; under the brim was a quilling of black lace, trimming of black velvet and ravens' wings. A biscuit-coloured felt hat had a wide brim, pleated and turned up at the back, held in its place with gold pins, the low crown covered with small ostrich-feather tips of biscuit-colour and brown, a square bow in front made of brown striped ribbon.

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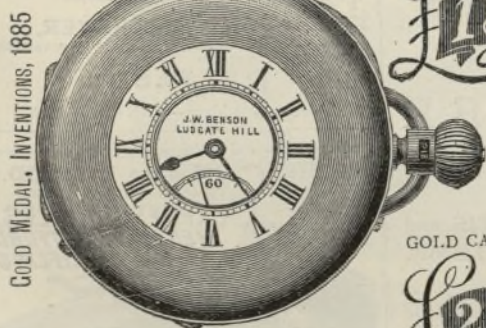
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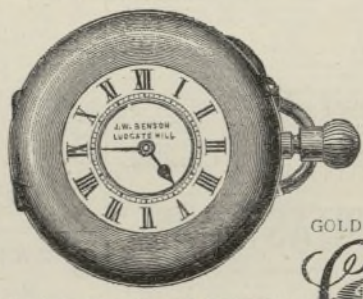
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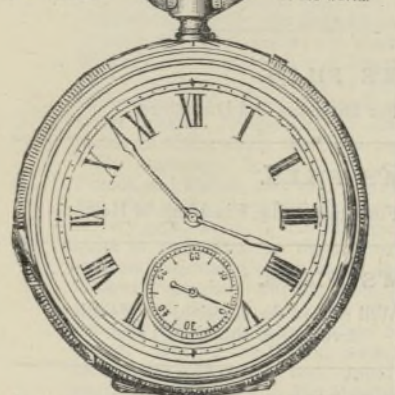
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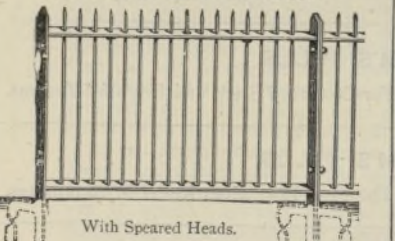
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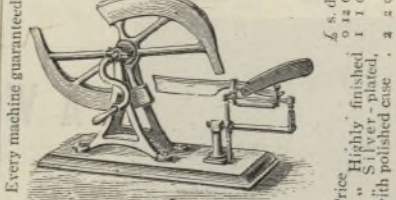


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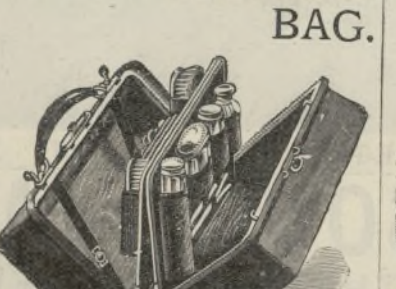
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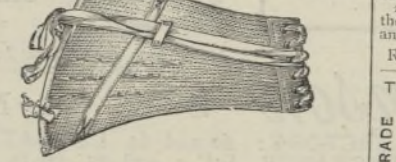
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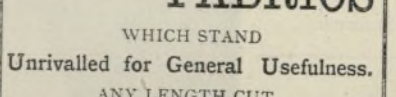
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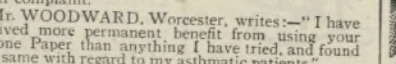
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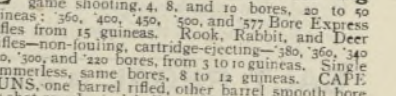
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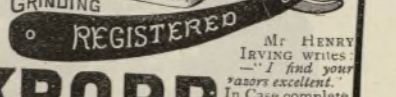


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