

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2014.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

WITH
WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT

SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"MIXED PICKLES." BY E. BUCKMAN.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at 41, Queen's-gate, S.W., Lady Robert Montagu, of a son.
On Dec. 29, at Dresden, Countess Isabel von der Beeke, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Le Mans, France, the wife of W. G. Cunningham, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at 14, Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Palmer, John Coyle, Esq., of Rosette Avenue, Belfast, to Florence Annette, youngest daughter of Joseph D. Rigby, of Gloucester House, Wimbledon.
On the 9th ult., at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, Canada, by the Rev. Canon J. Bedford Jones, H. B. Dalrymple Bruce, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Ballyscullion House, Ireland, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B., to Emma, only daughter of W. F. Whitaker, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Canada.
On Oct. 31, 1877, at the Synagogue, Emily-place, Auckland, New Zealand, the Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Sydney, New South Wales, to Sara Louise, eldest daughter of Edward Isaacs, Esq., J.P.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at 18, Highbury-crescent, Richard Wright, of 37, Mark-lane Chambers, in his seventy-ninth year.
On the 27th ult., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Crosby Lockwood, of 139, Highbury New Park, and Stationers' Hall-court, aged 46.
On the 30th ult., at Kempford-gardens, Kensington, Henry Harrison Blyth, second son of the late Henry David Blyth, Esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, in his 29th year.
On the 13th ult., suddenly, at 74, Warwick-square, Alexander Andrew, eldest son of Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., aged 26.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 9.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.	
Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Grahamstown, Dr. N. J. Merriman. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader. Christian Evidence Society, All Saints' Church, 7 p.m. (Rev. Prebendary Irons on the Grounds on which the Gospel of Christ is generally received).
MONDAY, FEB. 4.	
Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed, History of the Ironclad). Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Rev. T. Helmore on Writing Time Notes; Mr. D. J. Blakely on the Theory of Brass Instruments). Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Aveling on Traction-Engines, with discussion). Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (address of Mr. R. P. Spice, the president, &c.).	Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Brassey on the Rise of Wages in the Building Trades). Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. H. Cotterell, on the Relation of Scientific Thought to Religion). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Willis on Explosions in Coal Mines). Medical Society, third Lettsomian Lecture, 8.30 p.m. United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on his New Compass, &c.).
TUESDAY, FEB. 5.	
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on Dynamo-Electric Apparatus; Mr. J. A. Longridge on Locomotive Boilers). Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. Dr. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Winchester, on Divinity, and three following days).	Mr. Archibald Forbes on "Personal Experiences as a War Correspondent," St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on the Supposed Tomb of St. Luke at Ephesus; Mr. J. T. Wood on Christian Antiquities of Ephesus). Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. P. Geddes on the Mechanism of the Odontophore in Mollusca; and other papers).
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.	
Agricultural Society, noon. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy). Microscopical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Yeats on Higher Commercial Education).	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Prebendary Seaton on Effigy in Bothampton church; papers by Mr. Stothard and Mr. R. E. Way). Geological Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Professor Owen and Messrs. E. T. Newton, J. W. Hulke, and A. W. Waters).
THURSDAY, FEB. 7.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Sir Edmund Beckett on Gravity as a Universal Force). Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on Illustrated Journalism). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture). South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).	Geographical Society, meeting to receive Mr. H. M. Stanley, St. James's Hall. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on Ants, Bees, and Wasps; and other papers). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Paul and Mr. Kingzett on the Tannins; and other papers). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. London Hungarian Association, ball, Cannon-street Hotel (Prince Rudolf of Austria expected to be present).
FRIDAY, FEB. 8.	
Half-Quarter Day. British Museum reopened. Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Discussion on Restoration v. Conservation). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Arnold on Equality, 9 p.m.). Astronomical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary. New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Elsworth on Shakespeare's Use of Old Ballads). Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, FEB. 9.	
Levee held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m.	Geographical Society: dinner to Mr. H. M. Stanley, Willis's Rooms. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
REG. OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 25' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
23	29.713	38.9	31.5	77	6	48.7	37.3		SW. WSW.		528	0.050
24	29.469	39.8	30.2	71	6	42.3	35.9		W.		288	0.000
25	29.462	31.5	21.3	69	5	37.8	28.9		W. NW.		381	0.010
26	29.986	37.0	28.9	75	4	41.5	31.1		NW. NNW.		243	0.000
27	30.020	35.8	32.2	88	10	38.6	29.9		NNW. SE. SSE.		159	0.230
28	29.742	38.5	36.5	93	7	43.2	34.7		S. NNW. W.		281	0.185
29	30.110	36.1	30.5	82	2	40.8	30.9		W. NW.		150	0.000

* Sleet and snow.
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.805 29.721 29.722 29.728 29.784 29.700 29.908
Temperature of Air .. 41.5° 39.9° 35.0° 36.9° 33.6° 37.0° 35.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 38.4° 36.5° 31.7° 33.7° 31.9° 42.5° 33.7°
Direction of Wind .. SW. W. NNW. WSW. NNW. S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 47	5 13	5 35	5 50	6 1	6 17	6 30
5 49	6 23	6 45	6 59	7 10	7 26	7 39

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

SPECIAL STANLEY NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News," having obtained from Mr. Stanley Sketches and Descriptions of his last Journey through Central Africa, consider them worthy of being published in a separate form. These Illustrations and Descriptive Details, with a copious Narrative, by George Augustus Sala, of Mr. Stanley's Perilous Adventures in Africa, will be issued as a Separate Extra Number (Two Sheets and a Half, in a Coloured Wrapper), entitled

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

On Wednesday next, February 6.

Price ONE SHILLING; through the Post, Halfpenny extra.

N.B.—Mr. Stanley's Sketches will be accompanied by Descriptions written by himself.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

ORDER AT ONCE OF YOUR NEWSAGENT.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORTH-WEST SCHOO and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN. (from Nine till dusk), in Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Solomon on the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Closing days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £2753. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS begs to announce FIVE GRAND ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 5, and Tuesdays, March 5, April 30, May 28, to commence at Three o'clock; Wednesday, June 26, to commence at Eight o'clock. Conductor, Mr. H. Weist Hill; Accompanist, Mr. Henry Leppold. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Arrière, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Subscription Tickets for the Five Concerts—Sofa and Balcony Stalls, Two Guineas. Ambrose Austin, Manager. Tickets of the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 24, Piccadilly.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at Quarter to Eight, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Valdes Family will make their reappearance in London. Première Danseuse, Mdlle. Piffert. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at Seven, by a favourite Farce. The most powerful Company in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 43s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

DELPHI THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. CARL ROSA begs to announce a Season of OPERA, commencing MONDAY, FEB. 11, and following days, ending SATURDAY, APRIL 6. Principal Artists—Miss Julia Gayford, Mdlle. Marie Fichter (of the Opéra Comique, Paris, her first appearance in England), Miss Georgina Burns (her first appearance in London), Miss Cora Stuart, Miss Josephine Yorke, Miss Clara Merivale (her first appearance in London), Mrs. Aynsley Cook, and Madame Blanche Cole. Mr. Joseph Maas (Principal Conductor of the Kellogg Opera Company, America), Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Suzzelle, Mr. F. H. Celli, Mr. H. W. Dodd, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Fred C. Packard. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa; and the direction of Mrs. Aynsley Cook. The Orchestra will include the following distinguished Artists:—Messrs. Carrodus, Pollitzer, Parker, Macgrath, and Miss Lockwood. MONDAY, FEB. 11, and Every Evening until further notice, Nicola's celebrated Comic Opera, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, adapted specially for this company from Mosenthal's version by Henry Balidon. The incidental Ballet executed by Miss Josephine Warren and the Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Mrs. Aynsley Cook. The Costumes, after designs by Charles Lyall, by Mr. and Mrs. Stinchcombe and Mr. Coombe. The Properties by Mr. Goddard, Birmingham. New Scenery by Mr. Hall. In preparation, Irmaz Brail's two-act Opera, THE GOLDEN CROSS, libretto by Mosenthal, specially adapted for this company by John P. Jackson. Performed with exceptional success in Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, and all the principal cities of Germany and Austria. Also, Sir Sterndale Bennett's MAY QUEEN, specially adapted for this company by Arthur Balidon. Doors open at 7.30, commence at Eight. Boxes, from 41 11s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; P. 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Seats may be secured at the principal Librarians', and at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five Daily. Joseph D. McLaren, Acting Manager and Treasurer.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

Subscribers who ordinarily forward the Thin-Paper Edition abroad will please to notice that the Number this week must be prepaid with Double the usual Postage, the publication of the thin edition being this week suspended.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

The pleasant dream of Peace which followed the Queen's Message to Parliament and the Ministerial statements in explanation of it was but a dream. While men were congratulating one another upon its tenour, it was suddenly and rudely interrupted by the clang of ominous facts. The British Fleet had been ordered to assemble before Constantinople, an unopposed passage through the Dardanelles having been guaranteed by a Firman solicited and obtained by our Ambassador from the Sultan. Two Ministers of the Cabinet—Lords Derby and Carnarvon—had sent in their resignation. Notice was given in the House of Commons of a projected demand of a vote of credit to the extent of six millions sterling, in furtherance of the operations which this change of policy had prompted. The main reason assigned for it was the fact that the preliminaries of peace between Russia and Turkey had not

been communicated to her Majesty's Government; while the Armies of the Czar were pressing on with hot haste towards Gallipoli and Constantinople. Within a few hours another change passed over the face of affairs in the East. The Russian Ambassador communicated to her Majesty's Ministers an authentic but not official account of the peace preliminaries, which, upon the admission of Lord Beaconsfield, offered a possible basis for an armistice. The British Fleet was recalled to Besika Bay, after having proceeded a few miles up the Straits. The relations between the Russian and the British Governments seemed to become less strained than they had been, but the notice to the House of Commons of a vote of credit was persisted in. A motion to that effect was submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday last. The debate thereupon was adjourned till Thursday, when an amendment to the following effect was moved by Mr. W. E. Forster on behalf of the Opposition:—"That this House, having been informed in her Majesty's gracious Speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the War in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the principles of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." Upon the foregoing cursory statement of what has occurred, a remark or two will not be deemed inopportune.

The vote of credit has been explicitly asked for as a vote of confidence in the Government. Not, it is true, as to their general policy, but as to their conduct of the Eastern Question. A Conference is likely to be held for the settlement of those conditions of peace between Russia and Turkey which affect the interests of other European States. Her Majesty's Ministers desire that their Representative in such a Conference should represent, not themselves only, but the opinion and will of the Nation. Armed with a grant by the House of Commons of six million pounds sterling, they think they may speak with decided moral effect the wants and wishes of the English people in reference to the affairs of South-Eastern Europe. It cannot be denied that the reason assigned for the demand is an afterthought. It is not now needed to support military and naval operations consequent upon the dispatch of the Fleet to Constantinople. That request might be easily understood, even where it was disapproved. But in the present case, as set forth by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sober sense of the people of England will be apt to recognise several objections. The proposal has in it more of a theatrical air than commends itself to the taste of Anglo-Saxon minds. It is intended to impress upon the Conference an idea of the unity of the Government and people of this country as respects the Eastern Question. Now, it is quite clear from the statement of Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords that serious differences have agitated even the Government on the best mode of treatment to be adopted in regard to affairs in the East. The Debate in the House of Commons on the Motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, be its result whatever it may, will show to the world a divided opinion on the part of the Imperial Parliament. The multitudinous meetings which are being held outside the precincts of the Legislature exhibit features of much the same kind. Russia knows all this, and so do all the Governments of Europe, as well as we do ourselves. A grant of six millions by a majority of the Commons will in no wise alter this state of things. Its moral effect will be discounted at once, and as matter of course. The voice of England in a European Congress will not be rendered more powerful by any professions but such as can be sustained by practical evidence. The day is gone by in which the motives of statesmen can be swayed by mere appearances. Far better assume nothing which rests not upon a solid foundation, than put on pretences which, upon examination, turn out to be unreal.

Another thought presents itself. The interests which will be discussed and adjusted at any European Conference for the settlement of terms of peace are not exclusively those of this country. In some respects, perhaps, in their most vital elements, they are identical with those of Austria, Germany, France, and Italy. There is not, there cannot be, any international conspiracy against British interests in the East. The conclusions at which we should demur, Austria and Germany would even more strongly demur at. Nay, there is even now assumed to be "a little misunderstanding" between Austria and Russia. At any rate, it is reasonable to take for granted that what we want not to be done in this case more than one of the great military Monarchies will equally object to. Why should we put ourselves forward as an instrument to do their work? Why should we act as though the matter concerned ourselves only? Why not leave upon them at least a fair share of international responsibility? Let them, if they will, ask votes of credit. It will be quite time for us to do so when they abnegate their own Imperial interests.

Meanwhile, however, there is another aspect of the question which ought to have some influence on our decision. One can imagine circumstances in which the peace and prosperity of home ought to yield to the patriotism demanded from us by the state of things

abroad. But we can hardly be blamed for looking, if it be but for a moment, at the effect which a vote of credit to the amount demanded would have upon our domestic affairs. Our Commerce is comparatively stagnant. Our Revenue is declining. Employment in the manufacturing districts is suffering curtailment. There is no enterprise. There is not likely to be any in the present condition of political uncertainty. The mere increase of taxation is not the chief evil to which people will object. That increase of taxation unfortunately betokens a persistence in a course of policy the contingencies of which it is impossible to foresee. The interests which we have in the East of Europe can hardly be deemed more important than the interests which we have at home. Men of all parties are compelled to recognise this fact. It comes home to "the business and bosom" of Conservative and Liberal alike. For ourselves, we have no serious apprehension that the war between Russia and Turkey will expand into a general European war; but it cannot be concealed that the mystery, the uncertainty, the surprises, and the suspenses which accompany the present condition of public affairs induce a state of suffering in this country not very far short of that which would be entailed upon it by actual hostilities.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continued at Osborne House. Lord Henry Somerset had an audience of her Majesty yesterday week, and presented the Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Lord Sackville left Osborne. Captain Fullerton, Royal Navy, recently promoted from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Council, arrived at Osborne on Monday, and had an audience of and dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Newport and Carisbrooke; Prince Leopold has walked and Princess Beatrice has ridden in the Royal demesne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived as Groom in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. A. Yorke has succeeded Mr. Collins, C.B., in attendance on Prince Leopold.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, Feb. 28, on which occasion she will also receive the Corps Diplomatique, under the usual regulations of the Diplomatic Court.

Her Majesty will also hold Drawingrooms on Thursday, March 21; Tuesday, May 7; and Thursday, May 9. The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée, on her Majesty's behalf, at St. James's Palace on Saturday, Feb. 9, and another at the beginning of March.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday week from Sandringham. The Prince afterwards went to the House of Lords. The Prince and Princess, with their sons and the Duke of Connaught, went to Drury-Lane Theatre in the evening. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, left London on Saturday last for Dartmouth, to resume their course of studies on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. The Prince accompanied them to the Paddington railway station, and there took leave of them. His Royal Highness and the Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and in the evening they went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Antrobus, and the Rev. Canon Tarter officiated. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Empress of Austria at Claridge's Hotel, and the visit was afterwards returned by her Imperial Majesty. The Prince and Princess left town on Monday on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington, at Critchill House, Wimborne, Dorset. They travelled from Waterloo station by a special train over the London and South-Western Railway to Wimborne station, where they were received by Lord Alington. A guard of honour of the local volunteer rifle corps was in attendance, and a Royal salute was fired by a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Christchurch. The town was en fête, and the Minister illuminated. During their progress through Wimborne an address of welcome was presented on the part of the Corporation of the Minister. A distinguished party had assembled at Critchill to meet their Royal Highnesses. The Prince has had excellent sport, shooting. Nearly 1000 head of game were bagged on Wednesday. The Princess, with Lady Alington and other ladies, joined the sportsmen at luncheon. Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE EMPRESS AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Saturday last, from Cottesbrook Park, Northampton. Her Majesty visited the King of Naples on her way to the hotel. His Majesty dined with the Empress at Claridge's; after which her Majesty, with the Queen of Naples, went to Hengler's Circus. On Sunday the Empress attended the eleven o'clock mass with the Sisters of Mercy in Carlisle-street, Westminster, and lunched with the King and Queen of Naples at their residence in Eaton-place. Subsequently her Majesty paid return visits to the several members of the Royal family in town, and dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrave-square. The Empress left town on Monday morning, travelling by the 7.30 train to Northampton, on her return to Cottesbrook. Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Kinsky, and his two sons, left by the same train for the Empress's hunting-quarters.

The Crown Prince of Austria, who has been making a tour through Ireland, arrived at Chester at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel. He attended morning service at St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards inspected the Cathedral. Later in the day he left by special train for Liverpool, where on Monday he visited the docks and other places of interest. On Tuesday his Imperial Highness visited Manchester, on Wednesday Bradford, and on Thursday York, after which he returned to Bradford.

The Duke of Connaught was on Monday installed Great Prior of Ireland, in room of the late Marquis of Conyngham. The ceremony was performed at the Masonic Hall, Dublin, in the presence of a large assembly of the brethren, representing the city and provincial preceptories of the Great Priory of

Ireland. On Tuesday the Duke attended the second Levée of the season held by the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle. In the evening he, with his Excellency, was present at a ball given at the Royal Hospital by the Commander of the Forces. On Wednesday the Duke, with the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, was present at a musical promenade given in the Exhibition Palace in aid of the Drummond Institute for Soldiers' Female Orphans.

The marriage of Viscount Valentia and Laura Sarah, Lady Peyton, widow of Sir Algernon W. Peyton, Bart., was solemnised on Wednesday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. and Rev. Walter Verney officiating at the ceremony.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke, Cumberland, and Lady Mabel McDonnell, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Antrim.

THE CHURCH.

The consecration of the Rev. H. B. Bousfield as Bishop of Pretoria will take place at St. Paul's this morning.

The new bishopric of Queensland, Australia, has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. G. H. Stanton, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Little Queen-street.

Last Tuesday the Archbishop of York consecrated the new Church of St. Maurice, erected at the corner of Lord Mayor's-walk and Monkgate, York. It will seat 600 persons, and its total cost will be more than £6000.

The Bishop of Salisbury has admitted Earl Nelson as a lay reader for the parish of Charlton All Saints, the Vicar presenting him in the palace chapel; where at the same time, after having confirmed him, his Lordship licensed a Wesleyan preacher as reader in the parish of Wimborne.

A memorial pulpit has, says the *Sussex Advertiser*, been erected in Chichester Cathedral, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, in memory of the late Dean Hook. It is in the style of the thirteenth century, and rests on a base of Purbeck marble and Caen stone, of which materials it is wholly constructed.

POLITICAL.

A semi-official announcement states that in consequence of the decision taken at the Cabinet last week, to send the fleet to Constantinople, Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon tendered their resignations. But the order having been countermanded and explanations having been made with his colleagues, Lord Derby has consented to resume his post.—Twenty-one vessels, under the command of Admiral Hornby, entered the Dardanelles on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, and saluted one of the forts; but further proceedings were stopped by an order to return. The British fleet has returned to Besika Bay.

A semi-official announcement appears in the papers that the Queen was pleased to express her wish to confer the vacant Garter on the Earl of Beaconsfield, but that the offer was, with her Majesty's permission, declined.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Secretary for the Colonies, vacant by the resignation of Lord Carnarvon.

Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Sir William Harcourt, and a large number of the chiefs of the Liberal party were present at a meeting of the Oxford Liberal Association on Wednesday afternoon, when the ex-Premier made a long speech on the situation of affairs in the East, and the policy of the Government in regard thereto. In the evening there was a banquet, at which the right hon. gentleman again spoke.

A large number of public meetings have been held in various parts of the country to consider the position of England in respect to the war, at nearly all resolutions being passed objecting to the proposed vote of six millions.

The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, who has represented Oxfordshire since 1841, has issued an address to his constituency announcing his intention to retire from the House of Commons. Mr. Henley was made a Privy Councillor in 1852. He is eighty-five years of age.

Mr. James Stewart, the extreme Liberal candidate, has been elected for Greenock, having polled 2183 votes. The votes given for his competitors were—Sir James Ferguson (Conservative), 2124; Donald Currie (Liberal), 1648; and Scott Moncrief (Radical), 108.

The Conservative candidate for Marlborough, Mr. Ashton, having retired, Lord Charles Bruce, the Liberal candidate, was on Wednesday elected without opposition.

Two Scotch elections were decided on Tuesday, and in both cases the Liberal candidates were returned by large majorities. At Leith, Mr. Andrew Grant polled 4929 votes, against 1788 for his Conservative antagonist, Mr. Welch Tennent; given for his Conservative Parker's votes were 2206, against 855 given to Dr. Alexander Mackie, Conservative.

The Hon. A. W. Fulke Greville, Liberal, and Colonel Drummond, Conservative, were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of Perthshire, the vacancy in which was caused by the death of Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. The polling takes place to-day (Saturday).

The nomination for Oxfordshire will take place next Monday, and the polling, in case of a contest, has been fixed for Monday, Feb. 11.

The Ipswich Fine-Art Club, of which we have spoken upon former occasions, opened its fourth exhibition this week at the Lecture Hall, Tower-street, in that town. This association, of which Major C. Philipps is the president and Mr. E. Packard, jun., the honorary secretary and treasurer, deserves great credit for its spirited and successful management. Such exhibitions, in general, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, as they will serve both to encourage the study of local scenery and other subjects for the pencil in their own neighbourhood, and also to keep up a connection with artists who have come from that town or district, and whose works have extended to a wider range, but whose example may lead others from the same part of the country to improve their taste and talents with equally good results. Suffolk has already produced some notable instances of this tendency to maintain local traditions of art, and to supply representations of what is peculiarly suitable for its purposes in the natural aspects and rustic or seaside life of that county. The exhibition now open at Ipswich is of a comprehensive character, as it comprises about four hundred paintings, water-colour drawings, and works of sculpture, with a collection of sketches and photographs of studies by Old Masters, lent by the South Kensington Museum, so that nearly every important branch of art is represented. But among the artists whose works appear there are some more particularly connected with Suffolk—namely, Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. S. Read, of the Old Water-Colour Society, Mr. F. G. Cotman, Mr. J. R. Wells, and Mr. A. Morgan, of London; and Messrs. W. R. Symonds, J. Duvall, R. Burrows, and W. D. Batley, of Ipswich, with others, both artists and amateurs, of considerable merit.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. T. Campbell Foster, Q.C., has been elected a Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

The Home Rulers met again on Thursday evening, and resolved to observe a policy of strict abstention in the debate on the vote of credit.

Colonel Fremantle, commanding the Coldstream Guards, distributed prizes to the members of the 20th Middlesex Rifles at Euston station on the 25th ult.

The number of paupers in the metropolis last week was 64,604, a decrease of 305, 4383, and 15,312, as compared with the returns of the last three years.

The Bank directors on Thursday morning decided to reduce the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was placed on the 10th ult., to 2 per cent.

Professor Ball, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, gave a lecture at the London Institution last Monday on Recent additions to our knowledge of Shooting Stars.

The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., has announced his intention to resign the post of Recorder of the City of London, which he has held more than twenty-one years.

The Lady Mayoress will hold receptions at the Mansion House on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, beginning next Tuesday, Feb. 5, from three o'clock until five.

From numerous charges at the police courts, there appears to be a large amount of counterfeit coin at present in circulation, the pieces imitated being principally half-crowns, florins, and shillings.

At the Royal Geographical Society's meeting on Monday evening Sir Rutherford Alcock, who presided, announced that Mr. H. M. Stanley had accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the society at St. James's Hall on Feb. 7. The chairman also stated that a dinner is to be given to Mr. Stanley at Willis's Rooms on Feb. 9.

Lectures at the Royal Institution have been given as follows during the past week:—Professor Alfred H. Garrod has lectured on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life; Professor James Dewar, on the Chemistry of the Organic World; Professor Huxley, on Harvey and the Circulation of the Blood; and Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, on Carthage and the Carthaginians. Notices of these lectures and of others will appear next week.

A number of the friends and admirers of Dr. Charles Mackay, the distinguished Scotch writer and poet, entertained him on Tuesday evening at a public dinner at the St. James's Restaurant, for the purpose of presenting him with a handsome gold watch and appendages to evince their appreciation of his genius and respect for his other high qualities of mind and heart. Lord Reay, chief of the clan Mackay, occupied the chair.

Cleopatra's Needle is to be brought up the Thames on Saturday afternoon, and an application is to be made to the Board of Works for permission to erect it on the Adelphi Steps, between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridges. The monument representing Cleopatra's Needle set up in Parliament-square has been taken down. Mr. John Dixon writes to the papers to say that the Parliament-square site for Cleopatra's Needle was abandoned, owing to the directors of the Metropolitan District Railway intimating that they would require a perpetual indemnity against the risk of accident.

There were 2430 births and 1864 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 179 below, while the deaths exceeded by 218, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 26, 35, and 51 in the three preceding weeks, declined to 34 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 464 and 541 in the two previous weeks, declined again to 455 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 62: 307 resulted from bronchitis and 91 from pneumonia. There were 63 deaths from measles, 39 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 117 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea.

The officers and some of the patients of the Clapton Asylum for Imbecile Children, which is under the kindly and skilful direction of Dr. Fletcher Beach, the Medical Superintendent, have indulged the inmates of the Asylum with a theatrical entertainment. They last week performed a very pretty and amusing piece, "Beauty and the Beast," which gave immense pleasure not only to the poor children, but to a large party of friends and visitors. This establishment, in connection with the building at Darenth, in Kent, lately erected for the same purpose, is maintained under the Metropolitan District Act by an official committee having Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Dr. Brewer, and Mr. Borlase Adams for its chairman and vice-chairmen. The number of patients at Clapton is usually about 325, of whom nearly 200 are boys and the rest girls, from five to sixteen years of age, mostly sent from the different poor-law unions and parishes of the metropolitan district. The majority are found capable of regular school teaching, of a simple elementary character, with object lessons, drill, singing, and dancing, under the mistress, Miss M. J. Stephens, and her staff. They are taught also to work, the females in household labours or the laundry, and in sewing, the boys as tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters. The management seems worthy of public approval.

"MIXED PICKLES."

The title which has been given to Mr. E. Buckman's amusing picture, shown in the Engraving on our front page, is a pleasant little *equivoque* or play upon words; for both the small boy and the young dog, in their frolicsome moods of mischief, have often deserved the name of "Pickles," and they now appear together in a composite attitude, which may not inaptly be described as "Mixed." This is what we take to be the intended point of the verbal joke, which is passable enough in its way; but the best of it lies in the figure and face of that merry urchin, who is holding up his beloved canine companion—of course unconsciously—in a distressing position by the forelegs, and is preparing to take its part, as we suppose, against some threatened chastisement by older hands, for the crime of biting and tearing a Picture Alphabet, the fragments of which are scattered on the grassy lawn. The picture is in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Colonel Sadler, Mayor of Middlesborough, gave, on the 25th ult., a ball to about a thousand guests in the Royal Exchange.

Captain Burnaby has been heard of from the southern extremity of the Orkhanieh dfile of the Balkans, whither he had penetrated, accompanied by his faithful man Radford. He there joined the head-quarters of Chekir Pasha, and was present with Valentine Baker in the gallant stand made by that officer against the overwhelming forces of General Gourko. Captain Burnaby has sent home a graphic description of the engagement, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of *Mayfair*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.



THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY TO THE PANTHEON.



PUTTING THE COFFIN IN THE VAULT.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF ITALY AT ROME: THE PROCESSION IN THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

THE WAR.

The Special Supplement presented by us with this week's Number of our Journal is a striking representation of one of the most remarkable events of the War between Russia and Turkey, which appears now to have all but reached its termination. It is the last desperate sortie and conflict of Osman Pasha's force at Plevna against the allied Russian and Roumanian army, previous to his surrender of the fortified positions which he had defended with admirable courage and fortitude during nearly six months, and by which he had so long held in check the invaders of Turkey. We are confident that this large Engraving, drawn from authentic sketches by our Artists at the seat of war, is one which many of our readers will desire to keep as a memorial of transactions that have been watched by the majority of our countrymen with deep interest, and that cannot easily pass from remembrance.

The military contest, so far as Russia and Turkey are concerned, has almost entirely ceased; and it may be expected that an armistice will have been signed, as well as a provisional agreement upon the terms of peace between the Emperor and the Sultan, before the date of publication for this Number. But at the hour of the present writing, late on Thursday afternoon, delays and difficulties are still interposed, though it is known that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kezanlik received orders, a week ago, to accept the conditions proposed by Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on Saturday evening at Adrianople, when the negotiations had been referred by him to the Emperor's Government at St. Petersburg, and it is supposed that a special messenger, or diplomatic envoy, from the Russian capital, is now on its way to Turkey. The Russian terms of peace were communicated to the British Government on Monday, and have been much discussed, but the military armistice is quite another matter, concerning which a variety of startling rumours have been current, and it has even been said that part of the Russian army was to enter Constantinople. The British fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby, actually entered the Dardanelles on Thursday week, under orders telegraphed by our Government, which directed it to go up to Constantinople for the protection of British interests, and to keep the passage of the Straits open, as it was then apprehended that the Russians would seize on Gallipoli. But in consequence of a Russian explanation, or rather promise to the contrary, orders were sent that our fleet should return to Besika Bay, which was accordingly done, after proceeding sixteen miles up the Dardanelles.

The remnant of Suleiman Pasha's army, on the coast of Roumelia, is being removed by the Turkish squadron of Manthorpe Bey to the head of the Gulf of Saros, and landed on the neck of the peninsula that commands the strait of the Dardanelles, where Nedjib Pasha is securing the lines of Bulair against a sudden Russian attack. The Turkish army in front of Constantinople has fallen back from Tchortlou, and will occupy the lines of Tchataldja, already described as a very strong position. The Russian army, on the other hand, is slowly advancing from Adrianople, and its vanguard is at Demotica; while movements continue to be made in Eastern Bulgaria for the isolation of the Turkish fortresses in the Quadrilateral. The towns of Osman Bazar and Rasgrad, on the west of Shumla, and those of Aidos and Bourgas, on the seacoast to the south of Varna, are now occupied by Russian troops.

The Servian Army continues its advance towards Prisrend, and a battle is daily expected; the Roumanians have completely invested Widdin, and the Montenegrins have over-run the northern shores of the Lake of Scutari. The insurrection in Thessaly, assisted by Greek volunteers, seems to be gaining ground. Erzeroum had not yet surrendered to the Russians at the date of our latest news from Asia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Senate balloted again on the 24th ult. for a successor to General Aurelle de Paladines as life senator; but, as before, no final result was obtained. The number of votes required to secure an absolute majority was 136, but the Duc Decazes only received 128 and M. Lefranc 129. The election was adjourned until Feb. 7.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill sanctioning an amnesty for press offences was discussed, and after a warm debate was adopted by 321 votes against 35.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the general debate upon the Budget having been brought to a termination, the discussion upon the separate estimates commenced. Those of the Ministries of Public Works and War were adopted, with the exception of some clauses of the latter, which were reserved. M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, laid before the Chamber a bill for the coinage of silver five-franc pieces, and the bill was declared urgent.—The same bill was unanimously adopted in the Senate, and that House, in spite of the opposition of the Left, afterwards agreed, by 159 to 145 votes, to adjourn until Feb. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies continued on Tuesday the discussion upon the estimates of the Minister of War. Notwithstanding the arguments of the Minister, the House resolved, by 251 votes against 230, to reduce the item set apart for the Hôtel des Invalides by 60,000*fr.*, in order to suppress the office of governor of that establishment.

Nine elections which took place on Sunday resulted in favour of the Republican party.

M. Gambetta was entertained at a banquet by his constituents at Belleville on Sunday afternoon, and made a speech in which he recommended the Republican party to persevere in the course of order which had already done so much for them, and expressed his confidence that the Senate would ultimately be found on their side.

The Academy of Sciences awarded its annual prizes on Monday. Mr. A. Hall, the American discoverer of Mars' satellites, receives the Lalande Astronomy Prize; while an Englishman, Mr. Ferrier, shares with MM. Carville and Duret the Montyon Physiology Prize.

ITALY.

It is stated that the King has signed a decree appointing Prince Amadeus to the command of the army corps in Rome. A Royal decree has been issued fixing Feb. 20 as the date for Parliament reassembling.

On Tuesday evening the Pope ratified the Propaganda for the reconstitution of the Scotch hierarchy.

SPAIN.

The four days' festivities at Madrid in honour of the Royal marriage concluded with a grand display of illuminations and fireworks and a procession of troops and military bands through the principal streets. Special interest was exhibited in the bull fights which took place on Friday and Saturday. On the latter day the bulls were very savage, and they killed several horses, dismounted two picadores, and broke through the guards under the Royal box. The fight was considered the finest on record in the Madrid ring.

Sir John and Lady Walsham entertained at dinner on Saturday evening the Earl of Rosslyn and all the members of the Special Mission from England, as well as the members of the British Embassy at Madrid.

A banquet was given at the Royal Palace on Sunday in honour of the Special Ambassadors, covers being laid for 120. The banquet was followed by a soirée.

On Monday the King and Queen opened the Fine-Art Exhibition, and announced that they would always protect the interests of art. Several of the chief pictures displayed will be sent to the Paris Exhibition.

The Cortes is summoned to assemble on Feb. 15.

PORTUGAL.

In consequence of a vote of censure passed in the Chamber of Deputies the Ministry resigned, and a new one has been formed, composed as follows:—Senhor Pereira de Mello, President of the Council and Minister of War; Senhor de Serpa Pinto, Minister of Finance; Senhor Rodriguez Sampaio, Minister of the Interior; Senhor de Freitas, Minister of Justice; Senhor Lourenço de Carvalho, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Thomaz Ribeiro, Minister of Marine and Colonies; Senhor d'Andrade Corvo, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has adopted the bill for the revision of the electoral table, by which measure the Second Chamber will be increased by six members.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Ministry has resigned, and in last Saturday's sitting of the Reichsrath Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council, announced that the Emperor had accepted their resignation, but had requested the Ministers to retain office pending the appointment of their successors.

GREECE.

Further demonstrations in favour of war are reported from Athens. Crowds paraded the streets on Sunday night, and shouted before the houses of the Ministers. Two thousand persons who had come from the Piræus were dispersed by the troops, after shots had been fired in the air. Three persons were wounded. Manifestations in favour of war with Turkey are being held in all the Greek towns. M. Coumoundouros, the Greek Prime Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, pointed to the grave circumstances in which the country was placed, and moved that the House should deliberate with closed doors. The motion was adopted.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the deficiency of the revenue, and to examine the entire question of Egyptian finance.

AMERICA.

On the 25th ult. the Senate passed, by 43 votes against 22, Mr. Mathews's concurrent resolution, declaring the principal and interest of United States bonds to be payable, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars of 412½ grains, and maintaining that such a step is no violation of the public faith, nor any derogation of the rights of the public creditors. The vote wants one of the two-thirds majority; but the resolution does not require the signature of Mr. Hayes, and has no effect other than an expression of opinion. The House of Representatives on Monday last passed, by 187 against 79 votes, Mr. Mathews's resolution on the silver question.

The Senate began the debate on the Silver Bill last Monday. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, has offered an amendment to Mr. Bland's Silver Bill, making the weight of the silver dollar 420, instead of 412, grains.

CANADA.

It was announced in our Issue of the 19th ult. that the Manitoba Legislature was opened on Jan. 10 by Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon. The Speech from the Throne says the abundant harvest of the past year causes to be felt more keenly than ever the want of railroad communication, whereby farmers can have cheap transportation to the eastern markets, and hopes the visit of Lord Dufferin and two of the Cabinet Ministers during the past summer will have the effect of inducing the Dominion Parliament to devote its earnest attention to this question, of vital importance to that young and growing country. The legislation promised includes a bill to provide for the consolidation of the statutes, and one to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of provincial courts respecting civil and property rights to which the laws of England at present apply; also, measures relating to ferries, roads, statute labour, liquor licenses, and elections. It says the ordinary expenses have been confined to within the resources of the past financial year.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from Cape Town to Jan. 8 has been received by telegram from Madeira. A despatch to the *Times* says that there was great apprehension of a deadly conflict between the colonists and natives. The Government was organising an army and equipping men for the front; and, in view of operations in Sandilli's location, places were named where loyal natives might concentrate and lay down their arms. Many of the Gaikas were still hesitating. The despatch adds that the T'shambies have joined the rebellion and murdered Richard Tainton, a native magistrate; his brother, John Tainton; and William Brown, field cornet, of Berlin, at a kraal near Maclean, thirty miles from East London. The bodies have been recovered and buried, but the murderers had not been captured. Nearly all the farmhouses between Komgha and Kei have been burned. The road to Komgha has been reopened. The Premier has left Cape Town for the front. The Transkeian field force was concentrating around the Galekas in the Udweesa Forest, near the mouth of the Bashee. Krelli and his followers are said to have crossed west of the Kei.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Jan. 23, states that a very crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Geelong, at which the Premier, Mr. Berry, made a speech, laying great stress upon the unfortunate state of things created by the obstructive course followed by the Legislative Council. He read a memorandum from the Governor insisting upon the legality of the vote for the payment of members of the Assembly without an Appropriation Act. Eminent lawyers indorsed the view taken by the Governor, which had been accepted (said Mr. Berry) pending reference to the Imperial Government. The Ministry would economise the available funds, and propose a modification of the Constitution, confident that the Imperial Parliament would listen to the voice of the people of Victoria.

Mr. H. M. Plowden has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound last Saturday the ship Clyde, 1140 tons, Captain S. Teasdale, with Government emigrants for Adelaide, South Australia. She has on board 64 married couples, 76 single men, 80 single women, 38 boys, 39 girls, and 16 infants.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The début of Miss Anna Eyre on Wednesday week as Leonora in an English version of "Il Trovatore," has already been recorded. On the following Friday the young lady repeated her performance, and was again well received. On this latter occasion Mr. Dudley Thomas made his first appearance as Manrico, with considerable success.

On the previous Thursday evening "The Bohemian Girl" was given, with Madame Rose Hersee as Arline, Miss Palmer as the Gipsy Queen, Mr. G. Perren as Thaddeus, and Mr. F. Celli as Count Arnheim—as often before elsewhere. Mr. Henry Pope, as Devilshoof, made a promising début.

"Maritana" was repeated on Monday, and "The Bohemian Girl" on Tuesday, cast as before; and on Wednesday "Faust" was performed, with Miss Helene Crosmont as Margherita. Of this young lady we had recent occasion to speak favourably, in reference to her performance in "The Swiss Cottage" ("Le Chalet") in December. As the heroine in Gounod's opera she had a more arduous part to perform, and her success on this occasion was proportionately greater. The "Jewel Song" was very effectively given, and in the music of the garden scene generally Miss Crosmont acquitted herself extremely well. Miss Leipold was a satisfactory Siebel; the Faust of Mr. Talbo, the Mephistopheles of Signor Franceschi, and the Valentine of Mr. George Fox having also been performances of much merit; and the cast was completed by Mrs. Sharpe as Martha and Mr. Cushing as Wagner. Signor Li Calci conducted. The remaining announcements for this week were the "Trovatore" on Thursday, "The Bohemian Girl" on Friday, and "Faust" this (Saturday) evening.

The last six performances of the series will take place next week, and will include Sir Julius Benedict's grand opera, "The Lily of Killarney."

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, Herr Ignaz Brüll (from Vienna) made his first appearance here, and met with much success in his performance of the last of the thirty-two great solo sonatas of Beethoven, and the pianoforte part of Schumann's quintet, an encore, at the close of the sonata, having been replied to by playing Schubert's minuet from his "Fantasia-Sonata." Herr Brüll has great executive powers and much energy of style, and the favourable impression made by him will, doubtless, lead to his being repeatedly heard during the coming season. A charming string quartet (in B flat) by Schubert was given for the first time at these concerts. It is a comparatively early work, and is full of the grace and charm of that period of the composer's career (1814), when he was about eighteen. It pleased so greatly that it will doubtless become a favourite. Madame Norman-Néruda led the quartet admirably; and also played, with marked effect, Joachim Raff's "Cavatina," Leclair's "Tambourin," and (as an encore) Spohr's "Barcarolle;" all which pieces were accompanied on the pianoforte by Sir Julius Benedict, as were the vocal pieces—Mr. Davison's excellent setting of Shelley's lines beginning "False Friend" (from "The Cenci"), and lieder by Schubert and Schumann—which were finely sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Madame Néruda's coadjutors in the string quartet party were Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Pezze.

The twelfth season of the London Ballad Concerts is drawing towards a close, the eighth concert of the series having taken place on Wednesday evening last. The programme presented a series of strong attractions, of similar interest to those of past occasions; and the large audience assembled afforded good proof that the public has as keen a relish as ever for this class of musical entertainment. Mr. Sims Reeves was again present, and his fine singing was a prominent feature of the evening. This was heard in Mr. John Barnett's beautiful new song, "Stay at home" (given for the second time on this occasion); in "Come into the garden, Maud;" in "Tom Bowling," and, in reply to the encore of this, in "When other lips." Among other encores were those of Madame Sainton-Dolby's effective new song, "The Way through the Wood," which was well sung by Miss Mary Davies; and a very pleasing song entitled "Life," finely rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling. This is the composition of Mr. Blumenthal, who played the accompaniment. Besides the singers named, Madame Sherrington, Miss Orridge, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick contributed some highly effective performances; in addition to which there were some very good part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union, directed by Mr. Frederick Walker, and pianoforte solos, brilliantly played by Madame Arabella Goddard. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted.

"Naaman," the later and greater of Sir Michael Costa's two oratorios, was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, conducted by the composer. The principal soloists were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

Madame Marie Roze, a prominent member of Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera company, has recently made a most successful début at Philadelphia, the journals of which city speak in high terms of the merits of this excellent artist.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Worcester Festivals was held at Worcester on Saturday—Earl Beauchamp in the chair—when communications were received from the Dean and Chapter giving their full sanction for the use of the cathedral for the next festival, to be held this year at Worcester, and also for the use of the college hall for the evening concerts of secular music. In addition to this, they offered a sum of £250 towards a guarantee fund, should the festival committee decide on one. The committee unanimously acknowledged the handsome offer of the Chapter, and at once entered upon the necessary arrangements.

THEATRES.

The management at the Court have found it expedient to remove "The House of Darnley" in favour of a much lighter drama by Mr. Tom Taylor, produced originally at the Haymarket in 1857, and entitled "Victims." The plot turns on the farcical incident of a parcel containing a pair of lavender trousers being wrongly delivered to a sentimental lady with literary tastes instead of to the owner, who designed them for wearing on his wedding day. As this error is well managed, and the particulars leading up are skillfully disposed, it is the occasion of much laughter, and will probably accordingly serve to amuse the audience until a new piece of more importance can be prepared. It is throughout carefully acted, with accessories and scenery both appropriate and costly.

A change of programme is promised at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, St. George's Hall, next Monday, when "A Happy Bungalow" will be revived for a few nights, to be followed by Mr. Corney Grain's clever sketch, "A Musical Almanack," and a new second part by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled "Answer Paid," the music to which is by Mr. Walter Austin. Mr. F. C. Burnand has nearly completed a new first part, to take the place of "A Happy Bungalow," and Mr. Corney Grain has another sketch ready.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

With amused amazement do I read the following in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

A little novelty in political terminology, which is perhaps worth noting, has cropped up within the last few days. The Russian journals are beginning to talk of "Czargrad," meaning thereby the city which the rest of the world know as Constantinople. In two Russian newspapers of opposite opinions the new name occurs several times to-day. How long will it be before our own Russian journals take it up! and how long before the professor of language discovers in the existence of the word a new reason for transferring the city from the Sultan to the Czar!

"The new name!" "Cropped up within the last few days!" Why, my dear P. M. G., the story is (comparatively speaking) as old as the hills or as the famous (and apocryphal) legend of the will of "Peter the Great." Twenty-one years ago, in St. Petersburg, the "Czargrad" or "Tsarigrad" allusion was looked upon as a gentle joke in Russian society. Since then, I have heard, an enthusiastic Pan Slavist patriot did publish a map in which "Tsargrad," instead of Constantinople, was placed on the Propontis; and the fantastic name is still occasionally used, half jestingly, in political discussions in the Russian press. But any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. In bygone years journalists who had "designs of Russia" on the brain were never tired of telling us that when Catherine II. made her famous progress to the Crimea Potemkin caused a triumphal arch (somewhere near Kischenev, I apprehend) to be adorned with this inscription: "This is the road to Byzantium." At present it seems to be the turn of "Czargrad."

Of course one cannot be certain that the Russians will not enter the City of the Sultan. About their staying in Stamboul is quite another thing. I suppose that it is necessary to our material welfare and to our mental gratification that we should always have some national "Bogey" to denounce and anathematise. For some time past Russia has been the "Bogey" of the fierce politicians of the clubs and the crazy gentlemen who write the "war-whoop" leading articles in the newspapers. As a rule, I do not believe in "Bogies"—for the same reason that Samuel Taylor Coleridge refused to believe in ghosts. I have seen too many of them.

There is a capital "Bogey" story in the autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, who was companion-governess to the Princess Charlotte. One day, down in Sussex, during one of the periodical scares which were wont to "crop up" about a French invasion, Miss Knight met an old countrywoman and asked her if she had heard that "Boney" was coming. "Do'antee tell me," quoth the ancient dame, disdainfully. "When I wur a little gell, sixty year ago, they used to call'un the Pretender; and I've heard my grandmother say that when she was young Boney was the Pope and the King o' Spain. None o' yer Boneyas for me." This was carrying scepticism to an extreme point; for between 1804 and 1810 Napoleon certainly meant mischief towards this country. But, touching Russia as "Bogey," just read in Mr. Thackeray's "Book of Snobs" the old club gentleman's horrifying story about the fate of the lady who had said that the Grand Duchess Olga's hair was red. Tale quite as preposterous are related about Russia in 1878 every day in the garrulous palaces of Pall Mall.

The King of Spain. This uncertain pen slipped sadly last week in stating that Don Alfonso was once a cadet at Addiscombe. Of course I should have remembered that it was at Sandhurst that the young Sovereign received a portion of his education. I am obliged (Lord Brougham used to say "oblegged," and where is our standard of pronunciation?) to the gentleman in the *World* who has reminded me that Addiscombe was the Military Academy of the (politically) defunct Honourable East India Company:—"Koompanee Jehan," as the Hindoos used to say—the best and most generous of masters to the best and bravest of servants, both civil and military, in the history of this land.

For all that, I heartily wish that the King and Queen of Spain had not lent the countenance of their personal patronage and presence to that atrociously cruel and demoralising exhibition a Bull-Fight. I can well believe that the spectacle witnessed eight days ago, in the Plaza de Toros, Madrid, was a very picturesque and glittering one. There were sixteen thousand persons present, besides the Court (in full state) and the Foreign Ambassadors Extraordinary. There has been published an account in the *Times* of the function, very graphically and truthfully written, but in its details simply sickening. But were the untravelled readers of the *Times* to be suddenly transported to Seville or Madrid and to see a bull-fight, they would acknowledge with horror and loathing that the *Times* narrative rather than over stated the revolting episodes of this scene of torture and slaughter.

Tauromachy a la Espanola never flourished in this country; still, fifty years ago bull and even bear baiting were favourite popular amusements; and it is strange to light upon a virtual apology for such barbarous sports from the pen of the Rev. Sydney Smith—a thoroughly amiable, benevolent, liberal minded man. Yet I read in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1819, in an article on the proceedings of the Society for the Suppression of Vice (republished in the collected works of Sidney Smith) these passages:—

The real thing which harrows up the soul is to see a number of boisterous artisans baiting a bull or a bear—not a savage hare or a carnivorous stag but a poor innocent, timid bear—not pursued by Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants and men of education, but by those who must necessarily seek their relaxation in noise and tumultuous merriment.

And again:—

The Society detail with symptoms of great complacency their detection of a bear-baiting in Black Boy-alley, Chick-lane, and the prosecution of the offenders before a magistrate. It appears to us that nothing can be more partial or unjust than this kind of procedure. A man of ten thousand a year may worry a fox as much as he pleases—may encourage the breed of a mischievous animal on purpose to worry it; but a poor labourer is carried before a magistrate for paying sixpence to see an exhibition of courage between a dog and a bear.

But for the words which I have italicised I should have thought that all this was "writ ironical."

I know nothing about fox-hunting, and I generally endeavour not to talk about things that I do not understand; still I should by this time know something about the English language, and I confess that I have been utterly bewildered by the following legend attached to a drawing in *Punch*, representing a gamekeeper in conversation with a mounted huntsman, followed by his hounds.

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

SCENE. A wood where an unmistakable "bagman" has been chopped.
Keeper. You'll send me my card authorising keeper's fee on a "find."
Huntsman. Not good enough for that.
Keeper. Not good enough! Why, he cost fifty shillings.

What does this mean? In derisive chorus, a multitude of fox-hunters, male and female, will doubtless enlighten my ignorance touching keepers' "finds" and "bagmen" (bagged animals in foxes, I presume) and the "chopping" of these animals in woods; but *Punch* is not a Sporting Gazette. It is read by persons of education and refinement, by foreigners, and by Americans, who will be as puzzled as I have been to decipher this mysterious piece of modern English.

G. A. S.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1769.

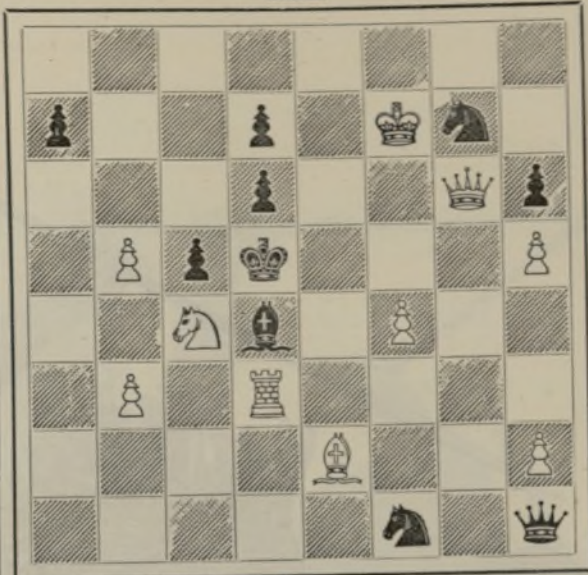
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to E 2nd P to B 5th
2. R to Kt 5th Kt (at Bsq) moves,
or P to R 4th

* If Black plays 1. P to R 4th, then follows 2. Kt to R 2nd; if 1. R to K 4th, 2. K takes P; and if 1. Kt takes R, then 2. B takes R, &c. If, after White's move, 2. R to Kt 5th, Black continues with 2. R to K 4th, White's answer is 3. R takes R, and 4. P to Q 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1772.

By J. G. FISCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 29, 1875, and July 26, 1877) of Mr. Frederick Parbury, late of No. 7, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, and of No. 99, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, merchant, who died on Oct. 15 last, have been proved by Mrs. Ann Eliza Parbury, the widow, George William Parbury, the son, and Francis Henry Hogg, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his executors, Mr. G. W. Parbury and Mr. F. H. Hogg, £500 each, as a remuneration for their trouble; to his wife, his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and the income of £60,000 for life; and the residue of his property to all his children in equal shares.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 23, 1876, and Sept. 14, 1877) of Mr. William Samuel Burton, late of Oxford-street, furnishing ironmonger, and of South Villa, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 16 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Emily Burton, the widow, Alfred Burton, the brother, Edwin Burton, the son, and James Willis Dixon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves his freehold and copyhold property at Good Easter, Essex, to his said son Edwin; he also leaves to him the goodwill and stock-in-trade of his business, with the leases of the premises where the same is carried on, subject to his paying £20,000 to his general estate and £1000 per annum for life to his widow; to his widow, in addition, all his household furniture and effects, and pecuniary legacies amounting to £22,000; and there are legacies to his daughters, granddaughters, brother, sons-in-law, and others; the remainder of his property is to go to his widow.

The will and two codicils (dated Aug. 1, 1876, and April 23 and 24, 1877) of Mr. William Cooper Sewell, late of No. 17, Euston-square, and of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, who died on Dec. 5 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by George Frederick Fry, Robert Hart, Alfred Robinson, and Charles Drake Sewell, the son, executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1874) of Mr. Arthur Roberts Adams, Q.C., D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frank Reginald Adams, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of legacies to his executors, to his niece, Mrs. Dashwood, and of £50 free of duty to the Steward of the Common Hall of St. John's College, Oxford, for the purchase of a piece of plate for the use of the members, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his niece, Mrs. Emma Louisa Woolcombe, and her children.

The will and two codicils (dated Sept. 5, 1867, Aug. 24, 1871, and April 1, 1875) of Mr. William Wickham Drake, late of Breakspears, near Uxbridge, who died on Nov. 18 last, were proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Mary Agnes Drake, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM EVANS.

The oldest member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, Mr. William Evans, whose death has recently been announced, was born Dec. 4, 1797. He was the son of Samuel Evans, of Flintshire, an artist of considerable power, one of whose works is now at Burlington House. He was born and educated at Eton; for a short time he studied medicine, but soon became a pupil of De Wint, and took up art as a profession. In 1828 he was made an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and in that year exhibited four drawings—"Eton," "Windsor," "The Thames Fisherman," and "Barmouth." He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected member in 1831. From that time till a few years ago he was a constant exhibitor, contributing many, and often large and important works to the exhibition, and was most energetic and zealous in endeavouring to promote the welfare of the Society. Early in his career he was appointed teacher of drawing at Eton, a post which he held till 1856, and then resigned in consequence of increasing duties and responsibilities as the head of one of the houses in the college. In this position the remainder of his useful life was spent, and his name will long be remembered by many for the good influence he exercised over those with whom he was associated, and all who have the best interests of Eton at heart feel what a heavy loss the school has sustained.

The portrait engraved for this Journal is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Eton.

At a public meeting of ratepayers held in the Guildhall, Preston, the Public Libraries Act, 1855, was adopted.

THE GREAT WAR CANOE ON THE CONGO.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, who has arrived in England, and will next week present himself to the Royal Geographical Society, has furnished the Proprietors of this Journal with a number of Original Sketches, from which Engravings are being prepared to form a series of Illustrations of his recent Travels in Central Africa, from the great Lakes to the Lualaba or Livingstone and Congo, and down the Congo to the West Coast. A special publication containing these Engravings, with notes upon them by Mr. Stanley, and a narrative of recent African discoveries by Mr. G. A. Sala, will be issued at the office of this Journal. In the mean time, we present to our ordinary readers the Illustration of the Great War Canoe on the Congo, which occupies the two middle pages of the week's Number, and concerning which Mr. Stanley writes as follows:—

"There are enormous trees on the Livingstone River, more especially under the equator, and out of these trees the natives cut, with infinite labour and patience, their war and trade canoes. The war canoes are generally made of the teak wood, and they vary in size from 50 ft. long to 90 ft., carved out of a single tree. The beam is in proportion: one of 50 ft. long would have from 2 ft. 2 in. beam to 3 ft.; that of 90 ft. would be between 4 ft. and 5 ft. As may be imagined, one of the latter size would carry a very large force of warriors.

"It was at the junction of the Aruwimi and the Livingstone, as we were gliding down the river, that we were struck with a view of an extraordinary reception prepared for us. It was evident since the early morning, when we left our island camp, that the day would be fruitful of incidents. The great drums of the tribes along the banks had been busy all night with the noisy summons to war, and every now and then the night winds bore to our ears a faint sound of the wild people exciting themselves to desperate deeds for the morrow. We had scarcely left our camp before we saw unusual activity on the opposite side of the river, and frequently we could see hurrying forms through the glades of the forest on our right. Small canoes, with only two men in each, dodged in and out of each creek, or paddled desperately towards us, and amused themselves with swaying lances at us, and only desisted from throwing when I ordered one of my swiftest canoes to affect fury and to charge on them. Perceiving that we did not mean to follow them, but merely frightened them, they glided down river in a parallel course, and sailed at us in the most abusive manner, which, being uninterrupted, culminated near villages in drawing fifty or sixty other canoes, whose crews, emboldened by our forbearance, succeeded in wounding two of our men before we woke up to the fact that presumption had passed its bounds.

"Twice on this day before noon we had two separate conflicts, but in the afternoon the country was getting more populous, and it became, every two miles or so, a series of skirmishes, until, coming within view of the Aruwimi, instinct told us that our fate was dubious when we caught sight of the war canoes, sixty-three in number, bearing down upon us for our apparently sudden and inevitable destruction.

"The people, as I looked at them, were in a fine humour for running unresistingly away; and two double canoes were seen to paddle desperately from the line, straight down river. These, after some difficulty, were brought back, and told to anchor. I formed the sixteen canoes in two separate divisions, with sufficient room for the Lady Alice to choose her position, as the light varied; and Frank, in charge of the Ocean, was to the right flank, with a number of good guns and marksmen to assist him. In five minutes we were ready.

"The war canoes were a beautiful sight as they came riding furiously, as it were, on the face of the river, especially the foremost one—a monster from the unknown wilds, with a mane which floated from the bow as her urgent head cut the air. It never swerved to the right or the left, but advanced with a wild grace and action perfectly superb. On a platform were eight or ten spearmen dressed in their finest—feathers so abundant that they made a formidable show of numbers; an array of shields quite imposing, above which gleamed the blades of bright, sharp spears.

"When about fifty yards from us, the monster swerved a little to the left, and allowed us a glimpse of her length, her beautiful lines, the magnificent paddles, the confident warriors, who numbered about 120. But we had no time to admire more—she was close on us. Two or three spears hurtled through; others were on the launch, while her savage mates were close by, advancing at an irresistible speed. The word was given to fire, every man for himself. Within five minutes the canoes and their warrior crews retired up stream, pursued by our now excited people."

We are informed that Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., have made arrangements with Mr. Stanley for the publication of his book, which will be one of the most important literary productions of the season.

The colonelcy of the 16th Lancers, vacant by the death of Sir Edward Cust, has been given to Lieutenant-General C. Cameron Shute, C.B., M.P. for Brighton.

A life-boat has been presented to the Seamen's Orphan's Home, at Brixham, by Captain Hans Busk, who designed and built her upon the same lines as other boats of the same class which he has presented to various places on the coast.

Alderman C. Lamb, the ex-Mayor of Brighton, has been presented with a testimonial, at a dinner given to him at the Old Ship Hotel. The gift consists of a chased silver salver, a silver tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 350 guineas.

A shock of earthquake, preceded by subterranean disturbance, was felt last Saturday at Lisbon, being the third during the present winter. On Monday an earthquake was felt in the islands of Alderney and Jersey. It was so strong as to cause houses to shake and bells to ring. Its course was from east to west. Many correspondents write to the *Times* that shocks were felt the same morning, shortly before noon, at Brighton, Greenwich, Fareham, Osborne, and St. Leonards. A correspondent of the same paper states that the earthquake was also felt in Paris and parts of northern France.

The Earl of Pembroke has sent a contribution of £1000 to the Turkish Compassionate Fund, and Sir Salar Jungh has sent another £1000 to the Stafford House Fund. The Central Committee of the Red Crescent at Constantinople make a pressing appeal for help, stating that a considerable number of wounded soldiers are flocking into Constantinople from all parts, with nearly 150,000 refugees, victims of the war, from the scene of the military operations. Mr. F. I. Scudamore has telegraphed from Constantinople an appeal to his countrymen here on behalf of the movement that is going on at Constantinople for the establishment of an international refuge fund for the succour and support of all refugees, without regard to race or religion. He gives his testimony to the reality of the misery which has to be relieved, and as to the efficiency of the committee which thus seeks means of relieving it. The Stafford House Committee state that the condition of the people in Erzeroum is deplorable. All the English doctors, with one exception, are laid up. Two others have gone to reinforce them.



MR. H. M. STANLEY'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA: THE GREAT WAR CANOE ON THE RIVER CONGO.
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY MR. STANLEY.

PARLIAMENT.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Looking back at the strange stillness of the political atmosphere during the six days succeeding the pacific explanation of the Queen's Speech by her Majesty's Ministers, the interval of quiet can only be regarded as the lull that oft precedes a storm. But in a moment the stage was darkened, and our political Jove rattled the tea-tray thunder, let fly theatrical fork-lightning in the Eastern horizon, and at the present moment we are in the midst of a Parliamentary hurricane of perilous magnitude.

LORDS.

Even the Upper House had its usual placid serenity ruffled by the disturbing influences. On the morning of Friday week it became known that, in consequence of the gravest disagreement with a resolution arrived at by their colleagues, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon had resigned. In the evening there was consequently a large gathering of Peers and M.P.s in the Upper Chamber, where business began with a reassuring statement by the Prime Minister. Responding to the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Beaconsfield said it was true the Government had directed the British Fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles with a view to go on to Constantinople if necessary "to defend the lives and properties of British subjects" in the capital, "and take care of British interests in the Straits;" and a telegraphic despatch to the Powers to that effect had been prepared; but, on receipt of the proposed conditions of peace, the Admiral had been ordered to remain at Besika Bay. Lord Carnarvon then explained with infinite minuteness the reasons which induced him to resign office. Taking the House into his confidence, his Lordship said the Prime Minister condemned "very severely" the language he had used to a deputation on Jan. 2; disclosed that he stoutly opposed a proposal, discussed at a Cabinet Council on the 12th, to send the fleet to the Dardanelles; that he sent in his resignation on a decision being come to by the Cabinet on the 15th to dispatch the fleet to Gallipoli, but consented to retain office on the decision being rescinded; and that he felt compelled once again to resign, this time definitively, upon the Cabinet resolving on the 23rd that the fleet should be sent to Constantinople. Lord Beaconsfield said he could not see that Lord Carnarvon had shown sufficient reason for quitting the Ministry, and reaffirmed that the Government adhered to the policy defined in "the charter," as he named the despatch, of May last. Earl Granville then angled for some explanation as to the reported resignation of Lord Derby; but the Earl of Beaconsfield said he "always thought it a high, valuable, and ancient privilege of anyone retiring from a Government that he should announce the fact to Parliament himself in the first instance."

The Earl of Derby, to the relief of the House, reappeared in his seat on Monday. His Lordship politely declined to enter into a general debate on the Eastern Question at the instigation of Lord Stratheden and Campbell. Replying to a complimentary query from Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary stated that he had resigned because the Cabinet had come to a determination which he could not agree with, but the cause of the difference having disappeared, he had no hesitation in withdrawing his resignation.

On Tuesday the Grecian phase of the Eastern Difficulty was briefly discussed on the motion of Lord Emly for the production of the correspondence relating to Greece. Lord Derby thought it was not an opportune time to produce the papers, and argued that the Government had not been neglectful of the interests of Greece in endeavouring to preserve the peace between that country and Turkey.

In reply to Lord Stratheden, on Thursday, the Earl of Derby said it was very conceivable that circumstances might arise under which the sending up the fleet to Constantinople would be an act entirely proper to be done, and would not in any manner endanger the general peace. It might be sent up in the interests of humanity, and its dispatch might be conducive to the preservation of life; but if his noble friend asked him to define beforehand what would be the circumstances under which it would be justifiable to send the fleet up to Constantinople, he felt himself unable to make any such statement. The noble Earl, in reply to a question from Earl Stanhope, was sorry to say that the Government had received no intimation of the conclusion of an armistice, and had no information to give on the subject. The Russian Ambassador, whom he had seen about an hour ago, was equally uninformed. On the other hand, from the despatch which he (Lord Derby) had lately received, the Turkish Government declared that their orders were positive to their delegates to sign the terms of peace; the delay that has occurred was not, therefore, caused by them. No proposal had come from Russia for a diplomatic sanction to either her or a joint occupation of Constantinople. A long and desultory discussion then arose upon a question, originating with the Earl of Pembroke, as to whether in the forthcoming negotiations for peace her Majesty's Government were prepared to insist on adequate measures being taken for the lives and property of the Mussulman population of European Turkey. The Duke of Argyll, in a speech of about an hour's duration, took occasion to charge the Government of the Porte with having allowed the perpetration of the greatest cruelties to some of the Christian population from time to time since the Crimean War.

COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote's cool announcement on Friday week that six millions would be the sum required for the war-vote, and that the fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles (only to be sent back to Besika Bay), brought Mr. Gladstone back to town from Hawarden, and had the effect of filling the House on Monday. The red fez of Midhat Pasha and his Ottoman companion in the gallery threw an appropriate Turkish halo over the scene; and there was not wanting an Oriental floweriness of phrase in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with strange verbosity and affluence of detail, strove to persuade the House that the grant of the six millions would enable the representative of this country to enter the forthcoming Conference on the Eastern Question with the proud consciousness of being the Plenipotentiary of a united nation. Incessant note-taking by so formidable an antagonist as Mr. Gladstone was not calculated to encourage Sir Stafford in his task; but he manfully buckled to his work, showing his secretarial ability by giving a clear précis of the latest correspondence between Lord Derby and Prince Gortschakoff and Mr. Layard, and suavely suggesting that it was the most natural thing in the world that, in view of the sweeping changes contemplated in the East, Great Britain should come to the consideration of them armed with the confidence and support of the House, as well as enriched with six millions of money. Sir Stafford Northcote thought fit to wax earnest in a laboured peroration as to the undiminished power of England; but by far the most important part of his speech was that in which he stated that yesterday week the Russian Ambassador called on Lord Derby and informally gave him the following as an outline of the bases of peace proposed to the Porte by Russia:—

I. Bulgaria within the limits of the Bulgarian nationality, not less than that of the Conference, to be an autonomous tributary Principality, with a national Christian Governor and a native militia, and no Turkish troops except in some points to be indicated (Opposition cheers).

II. Independence of Montenegro (Opposition cheers), with an increase of territory (renewed Opposition cheers) equivalent to the military status quo. The frontier to be declared hereafter.

III. Independence of Roumania (Opposition cheers), with sufficient territorial indemnity.

IV. Independence of Serbia (Opposition cheers), with rectification of frontier.

V. Autonomous administration to be sufficiently guaranteed to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Next, similar reforms for the other Christian provinces (loud Opposition cheers), an indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war (hear, hear) in pecuniary, territorial, or other form to be decided hereafter ("hear, hear," and laughter), and an ulterior understanding for safeguarding the rights and interests of Russia in the Straits ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh!" from the Conservatives).

The Marquis of Hartington having suggested that it was virtually a vote of confidence that the Government demanded, and that, therefore, it would be advisable to postpone the resumption of the debate till Thursday, Sir Stafford Northcote acceded to the request with good grace, but denied that the vote of credit could be actually termed a vote of confidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a pointed question from Mr. Bright (who doubted the advisability of our entering the Conference with "shotted cannon and revolvers"), further stated that a telegraphic message was to have been sent to the Powers as to the dispatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but that the stoppage of the fleet rendered it unnecessary to forward the message. A smart bout between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. C. Denison gave promise of the stout fight to be made by both sides the House on the vote; and a question by Mr. Chaplin on Tuesday, and a bellicose amendment by Captain Pym on Wednesday, certainly did not diminish the intensity of feeling which the Ministry have roused in the House.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Bourke said telegraphic communication was maintained between Adrianople and Constantinople up to Tuesday night. With regard to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Gallipoli, we heard this morning that the wires had been cut. We have not heard that all newspaper correspondents have been sent away from the Russian armies south of the Balkans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the same hon. gentleman, said: Up to the latest date of which her Majesty's Government have received any information an armistice had not been concluded. It is true, I believe, that the Russian forces are advancing southwards, but upon what particular points they are directing their advance I am unable to say. Her Majesty's Government do entirely adhere to the conditions laid down in Lord Derby's despatch of May 6. On the order for the House going into Committee to consider the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a vote of credit towards defraying the expenses which might be incurred in increasing the efficiency of the naval and military services at the present crisis of the war between Russia and Turkey, Mr. W. E. Forster rose to move, "That this House, having been informed in her Majesty's gracious speech that the conditions on which her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the war in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to show that there was no similarity between the vote of £2,000,000 asked for by the Gladstone Government during the Franco-German war and the present vote. He thought that the first six terms of peace which had been mentioned did not concern English interests. Going through those terms in detail, the right hon. gentle-

man's reference to that regarding Serbia was received with derisive cheers and groans. Russia admitted that the navigation of the Straits was a European question. Therefore we had really nothing to justify our interference in the matter. Was there no danger of the very occasion which we apprehend arising by the hasty proceedings of the Government to take hostile action before they were justified in so doing? The Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to conciliate his war friends by his war-vote, and to conciliate his peace friends by telling them that this money would not be necessary; but in regard to the former it would appear that they had not completely succeeded in that direction, if they were to take the notice given by the hon. and gallant member for Gravesend as a sample of their opinion. Mr. Cross entered into a justification of the action of the Government, and defended the order given to the fleet to see that the water-way of the Dardanelles was kept open, and that the lives and property of British subjects were protected. He repudiated the insinuation that in the recall of the fleet the Government had been actuated by a desire to conciliate the Foreign Secretary. Commenting on the delay that took place in submitting the terms of peace, and the fact that this state of things was coincident with the rapid advance of the Russian forces, he insisted that that delay had not been caused either by the Turks or her Majesty's Government, but was attributable solely to the Russians. Where was the strategic reason for Russia's continued advance on Constantinople when she was aware that the bases of peace had been already accepted by Turkey? He taunted the Opposition, amid a storm of derisive shouts and cries of "Withdraw!" with being the friends of the Russians, and maintained that, under all the circumstances, and seeing that the Russian forces were still advancing, the Government were bound to persevere in the proposal they had put before the House. He added that her Majesty's Government must exercise their right to be heard in the final settlement of peace, and he argued that, if England were to be heard at all, her voice must be backed by the vote now submitted by the Government. He would not believe it until he saw that Mr. Forster would persevere with his motion. If he did, he had no doubt whatever that the right hon. gentleman would find himself defeated in his object by an overwhelming majority. Sir W. Lawson, in supporting the motion of Mr. Forster, said it was rumoured that the Government were to obtain the assistance of a considerable contingent from the Sister Country. Whether that were true or not, he hoped that no vote for the purpose of carrying on a war would be come to without an appeal to the country. The hon. Baronet, in conclusion, stated that the party with whom he was associated in relation to this question were determined to avail themselves of every form of the House to oppose a proposition the most dangerous and the most mischievous that had ever been submitted to the House within his experience. Mr. Bright shed a lustre upon the debate by one of his characteristic orations. He said he believed in his heart that the Government, if left to themselves, were as anxious as any men could be to maintain peace, notwithstanding the raving lunacy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and (he hoped he might be forgiven the alliteration if he added) the delirium tremens delusions of the *Daily Telegraph*. Why should England risk a war against a mighty Power without one ally except perhaps that ruined, miserable, and prostrate one, if it could be recalled such, the Sultan of Turkey? Why should England think of drawing her sword at a time when the great belligerents who for the last few months were engaged in a most horrible and bloody war were replacing their swords in their scabbards? He contended that there was nothing in the reported terms of peace to excite and alarm us, and pointed to the threatening appearances of our relations with South Africa, and in the north-west provinces of India, as a warning against our wantonly and unnecessarily plunging ourselves into hostilities with Russia, one of the greatest empires of the globe. After a speech from Lord Sandon on behalf of the Government, the debate was adjourned.

The *Marlborough Times* states that the Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire has been offered to the Earl of Pembroke.

Dr. Fraser, of the Fife and Kinross Lunatic Asylum, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy in Scotland.

The prize presented by the Prince of Wales to the head boy in the Snettisham Grammar School, near King's Lynn, has this year been awarded to Arnold Octavius Palmer.

A new board school, capable of accommodating about 600 children, was opened at Gravesend on Monday. The Mayor and Corporation attended in their official robes, accompanied by the magistrates of the borough.

The public hall, Barnsley, erected at a cost of £25,000, with a large room capable of accommodating 2000 persons, was opened on the 25th ult., by the Mayor of Barnsley, in presence of the Mayors of Pontefract and Rotherham, Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, M.P., and a distinguished company.

Monday was speech day at Derby School. The visitor (the Bishop of Lichfield) presided. The honour of the senior wranglership just gained by the school was pointedly alluded to by his Lordship. The other successes included three fellowships and six scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

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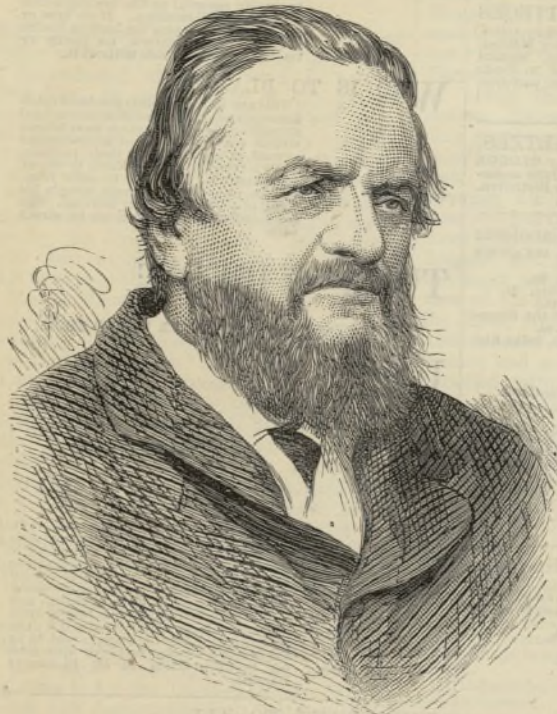
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ANTIVARI.

The war between the Turks and Montenegrins has of late not excited much interest, in the presence of more important events in Bulgaria and Asia Minor. It has been, however, a serious matter for the Turks, and a considerable drain on their resources. The Montenegrins are a warlike and savage mountain race, who have been periodically at war with the Turks, and boast they have never been conquered. These mountaineers are dreaded by the Turkish soldiers as much for their savage habits of warfare (cutting off the heads of their enemies as trophies) as for their fearless bravery. In 1852

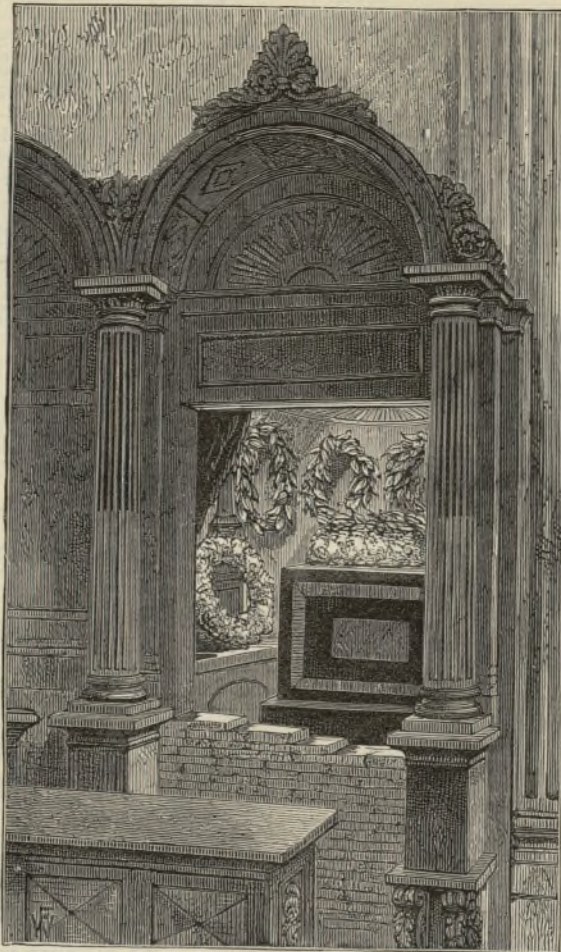


THE LATE WILLIAM EVANS, OF ETON.

the Turks blockaded all the ports to which they had access, and sent a considerable force, under Omer Pasha, against the Principality. Omer Pasha was successful, and, but for the interposition of Austria, would doubtless have subdued the country and brought it under Turkish rule. One of the latest events of the present war has been the capture by the Montenegrins of Antivari, after a siege carried on for some weeks. This place, Antivari, is the most northern Turkish seaport in the Adriatic, sixteen miles from Scutari, the capital of North Albania. The port has only a small wooden pier, the Turkish custom-house, and a dépôt of the Austrian mail service. The town itself is two miles from the sea, and is defended by a fortress. In the Middle Ages it was peopled by Italian colonists, and in 1573 was captured by the Venetians. It is the see of a Catholic Archbishopric. The population is about four thousand, part of whom are Mussulmans.

THE LATE REV. DR. MOZLEY.

This able theological writer, who was Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, and author of the Bampton Lectures of 1865 on Miracles, and of other valuable argumentative treatises, died a month ago. Dr. James Bowling



TOMB OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT THE PANTHEON, ROME.

Mozley was also Vicar of Old Shoreham, near Brighton, and had been some time a Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He was born at Gainsborough in 1813, fourth son of the late Mr. Henry Mozley, printer and publisher, of Derby. At the age of sixteen he was admitted on the foundation of Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. In the following year he obtained the University Prize for the English Essay, the subject being the Influence of Ancient Oracles on Public and Private Life. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1837, and continued to hold his fellowship twenty years,

resigning it upon his acceptance of the living of Old Shoreham in 1857. During this time he was a contributor to periodical literature, especially as the author of some remarkable articles in the *British Critic* and the *Christian Remembrancer*. In 1855 he published a volume on "The Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination." This was followed, in 1856, by "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," and by a "Review of the Baptismal Controversy," in 1863. In 1865 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, and delivered his well-known lectures on Miracles. In 1866 he published a letter to Dean



THE LATE REV. J. B. MOZLEY, D.D., PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

Stanley on "Subscription to the Articles," and "Observations on the Colonial Church Question" in the following year. In 1869 Mr. Gladstone conferred on him a canonry in Worcester Cathedral. This he retained until 1871, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. In 1876 he published a selection of "University Sermons," which immediately became very popular; and in 1877 a volume entitled "Ruling Ideas in Early Ages," comprising a course of lectures on the Old Testament, which he had delivered to graduates in Oxford. During two years before his death he had been in failing health from an attack of paralysis, though he was able, in November, 1876, to deliver a course of lectures written previously to the illness.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Clement Rogers, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.



ANTIVARI, CAPTURED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL AT ROME.

Several illustrations of the funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel were given in our last, with an account of the proceedings; and we now present illustrations of the solemn and stately procession from the Quirinal Palace to the Pantheon, and of the tomb in which the coffin has been finally deposited. The procession went through the Piazza di Spagna, which is so familiar to English visitors and residents in Rome as the quarter where the hotels and lodgings they frequent are mostly to be found. It is remarkable for the grand steps ascending to the church of the Trinità del Monte, a famous lounge for picturesque beggars and artists' models; here is an obelisk with a cross on its summit, nearly 100 ft. high. At the north end of the Piazza is the College of the Propaganda, in which all Roman Catholic missionaries are trained; and in front of this stands the "Column of the Immaculate Conception," a monument erected by Pope Pius IX., to commemorate his decree of 1854, by which that dogma was affirmed. This monument, which is conspicuous in our illustration of the funeral pageant in the Piazza di Spagna, consists of a shaft of the beautiful green and white Cipollino marble, surmounted with a bronze statue of the Virgin Mary, and supported at the angles of the pedestal by four colossal seated figures, those of Moses, David, Isaiah, and Ezekiel. The Piazza di Spagna, which takes its name from the mansion of the Spanish Ambassador, is further adorned with a stone fountain in the shape of a boat, suggested by the drifting of a barge from the Tiber to this spot in the great inundation of 1598, as we read in Mr. Shakspeare Wood's useful "Tourist's Handbook to Rome." We have given some account of the Pantheon, that grand dome, the ancient temple of "Jupiter Ultor and All the Gods," which was converted, by the Christian Bishops reigning in Rome, to the worship of a diviner faith in the name of "St. Mary and All the Martyrs." The Royal Tomb prepared for the body of the first King of United Italy, in a recess of the Pantheon, is shown in our illustration, and we also present one of the scene at the laying of the coffin in the sepulchral vault. It had been the custom with preceding Kings of Sardinia to have them interred at the church of the Superga, near Turin, which is situated on a hill commanding a noble view of the entire Piedmontese plain, from the Alps to the river Po. The claims of the Italian capital, however, were necessarily preferred to those of the northern provincial city upon this memorable occasion.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The marriage of Alfonso XII., King of Spain, to his first cousin, Princess Maria de Mercedes, a daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, was celebrated at Madrid on Wednesday week. The King, who was twenty years of age on Nov. 28 last, is son of the lately expelled Queen Isabella II., whose husband was Don Francis de Bourbon, of the old Spanish Royal family, married to her, by the contrivance of King Louis Philippe, 1846. Her sister, the Infanta Louisa, was at the same time married to the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of King Louis Philippe, doubtless with a view to the marriage of Queen Isabella proving childless, and the crown of Spain devolving finally upon his grandson's head. The expectation has not exactly been realised; but a granddaughter of the late King of the French, as we now see, has come to share the Spanish throne with a son of Queen Isabella. This young Queen Maria, or Mercedes as the Spaniards call her, was nineteen last June, so that they are a very juvenile pair. The wedding took place with great pomp and splendour in the Atocha church at Madrid; it was attended by special Envoys from all the Courts of Europe, the Earl of Roslyn being there to represent Queen Victoria. Queen Isabella, who is an exile at Paris, disapproves of her son's marriage to his cousin; but her mother, the Dowager Queen Christina, at one time Regent of Spain, was at Madrid to witness the Royal nuptials.

The portraits of King Alfonso and his new Queen are from photographs by A. Hebert, of Madrid.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Rudolf, Crown Prince of the Austrian Empire and of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, has been some weeks past in England, and has also visited Scotland and Ireland, enjoying the field sports of the country at this season. He was, in company with the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis Napoleon, a guest of the Duke of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace, in Lanarkshire. We give a portrait of the Crown Prince of Austria, who was nineteen years of age on Aug. 21 last, and is the second child but eldest son of the Emperor Francis Joseph. His mother, the Empress Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, has also been staying in England during the season.

The portrait is from a photograph by Adèle, of Vienna.

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For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air, With its perfume rich and rare; Sweet as violets at the morn, Which the emerald nooks adorn; Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth, From the richly-laden earth, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white, So pure and lovely to the sight; The gums assume a rosy hue, The breath is sweet as violets blue; While scented as the flowers of May, Which cast their sweetness from each spray, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand, Cast around its mystic wand, And produced from fairy's bower Scented perfumes from each flower; For in this liquid gem we trace— All that can beauty aid and grace— Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

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FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

If teeth are white and beautiful, It keeps them so; If they're discoloured in the least, It brings their whiteness back; And by its use what good effects Are daily to be seen. This hence it is that general praise Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

One trial proves conclusive quite, That by its constant use all their cell The very best effects arise. That science can produce It is the talk of every one. An all-absorbing theme, Whilst general now becomes the use, Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers, The teeth a pearly white; The gums it hardens, and it gives Sensations of delight. All vile secretions it removes. However long they've been, The enamel, too, it will preserve. The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that the vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

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FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day, That the reason that teeth do decay Is traced to some objects that form in the gums, And eat them in time quite away.

Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is, If the mouth is not wholesome and clean; And I also have heard to preserve them the best Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause Living objects to form on your teeth, And certainly and silently do they gnaw on In cavities many underneath; But a certain preservative Gallup has found, To keep your mouth wholesome and clean; And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve, There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use, And no danger its use can attend; For clever physicians and dentists as well Their uniform praises now bend. They say it's the best preparation that's known, And evident proofs have they seen, That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

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