

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE QUEEN INVESTING THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER AT OSBORNE.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Littleham, near Bideford, North Devon, the wife of Arthur Rees, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 25th ult., at Capernwray, Lancashire, the Hon. Mrs. Marton, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Queensberry-place, South Kensington, the wife of Major Sir R. L. Price, Bart., of a son.
On the 21st ult., at Eaton-place, the Lady Garvage, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Glencairn-place, Dollar, the wife of Captain Edward Halley, ship City of Lucknow, of Glasgow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church of Datchet, Bucks, Godfrey Fox Webster, Esq., of the 20th Regiment of Foot, to Amy Laura, youngest daughter of Henry Booth, Esq., and niece of Sir Charles Booth, Bart.
On the 25th ult., at Acton Burnell, Oscar H. Blount, second son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Blount, to Mary Frances, only child of Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Smythe.
On the 25th ult., at St. Ann's Church, Meen-Glas, in the county of Donegal, Sir Samuel H. Hayes, Bart., to the Hon. Alice Ann Hewitt, fourth daughter of Viscount Lifford.
On Wednesday, the 31st ult., at St. Matthias's, Earl's Court, by the Rev. Henry Westall, Samuel Clark, only son of Samuel B. Clark, of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W., to Mary Florence Alleyne, eldest daughter of the late Henry Alleyne Withy, of Weston-super-Mare, and Mrs. Alleyne Withy, Westgate-terrace, South Kensington.
On the 25th ult., at the parish church of St. George, West Grinstead, Sussex, Francis William, son of the late Venerable W. B. Otter, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes, to Dorothea Mary Augusta, second daughter of Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart., M.P., and Lady Burrell.
On the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Roche Dasent, Esq., eldest son of Sir George Dasent, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.
On the 25th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. G. A. Kirby, of North Church, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Waldo, Vicar of the parish, Colonel F. W. Graham, lately commanding the 17th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late William Fleming, Esq., and Mrs. Fleming, of 31, Queen's-gate, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 14th ult., at Geneva, the Rev. Charles Vansittart (formerly Vicar of White Waltham and Rector of Shottesbrooke, Berks), nephew of the late Earl of Auckland, Governor-General of India.
On the 28th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Evans, The Park, Nottingham, Sarah Ann, widow of Frederick Metcalf Mulecock, formerly of Stamford, Lincolnshire, aged 67.
On the 30th ult., at Westerdale Rectory, North Yorkshire, Elizabeth, the much-beloved wife of the Rev. J. R. Ellis, aged 64 years.
On the 31st ult., at his residence, No. 4, Victoria-road, Old Charlton, Kent, James Edward Thomas Purcell, Esq., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, aged 71 years. He retired from the service some years since, having served for nearly thirty years with the Royal Artillery (including the campaign in China in 1841-2), and later as principal medical officer at Woolwich.
On the 24th ult., at Bath, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., aged 70.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.	
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Rom. iv. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. to 21; Matt. xviii. 21 to xix. 3.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Clement Reginald Tollemache, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Government in Bengal; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Bedford Jones, LL.D., Canon of Ontario Cathedral.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Singer, the Reader.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Northampton: service in the Round Church.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Butler.	
MONDAY, AUG. 5.	
Moon's first quarter, 1.19 p.m.	Bank Holiday.
Royal Archaeological Institute, Northampton: excursions to Goudle, Potheringhay, and table d'hôte, 7.10; sectional meetings.	International Gun and Polo Club, annual champion meeting, Brighton (second day).
Royal Academy Exhibition and the Grosvenor Gallery close.	Rowing Regattas: Mersey and Irwell, at Warburton, Bath, Newark, St. Neots, Bridgnorth.
Geologists' Association: excursion to the Boulonnais (for the week). Charing-cross: tidal train about 10.45 a.m.	Races: Croydon, Ripon.
	Athletic Sports: Bedford, Stamford, Newport (Monmouth), Northampton, Olney, Chester, Sudbury.
	Crystal Palace United Cat and Dog Show (two days).
TUESDAY, AUG. 6.	
The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.	British Bee-Keepers' Association.
Royal Archaeological Institute, Northampton: sectional meetings, general concluding meeting &c.; table d'hôte, 6.30 p.m.	Great Metropolitan Show, Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington (three days).
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.	Yachting: Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days); Lochryan Regatta, Stranraer (two days).
Yorkshire Agricultural Society Show, Northallerton (three days).	Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the First Lord of the Admiralty.
Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland Show, Dublin (four days).	Irish Kennel Club, Dublin, Sporting-Dog Show.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.	
Agricultural Society, noon.	Grand Western Archery Matches, Weymouth (three days).
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.	Yachting: Teuby Regatta.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
THURSDAY, AUG. 8.	
Trinity Law sittings end.	Royal Topham Society, ex. larges.
Yachting: Slonmouth Regatta, Oulton.	Chestnut and Waltham Agricultural Show.
Leam Regatta.	
FRIDAY, AUG. 9.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Rowing: Paris International Regatta.
Alnwick Agricultural Show.	Lewes Races.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10.	
St. Lawrence.	Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Probable fall of meteors.	Curlew Rowing Club.
Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

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

DAY.	DAIRY MEANS OF THE AIR.				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Maximum in 24 hours, and at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Mean in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.	In 34 hours, from 10 a.m. to next morning.
	Barometer, corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	At 10 a.m.	At 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.						
July	29.639	63.8	69.9	91	8	75.3	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	132	116.5	124	1.165	1.165
25	29.637	61.4	55.0	81	9	68.3	SW.	SW.	SW.	185	116.5	124	1.165	1.165
26	29.428	62.3	53.3	74	9	71.0	WSW.	W. N.W.	WSW.	152	105.5	122	0.595	0.595
27	29.473	63.0	54.2	75	6	71.4	WSW.	W. N.W.	WSW.	132	100.0	122	0.000	0.000
28	29.423	60.7	51.8	74	—	66.6	N. N.E.	E.	N. N.E.	127	100.0	122	0.000	0.000
29	29.410	59.3	52.0	76	6	70.5	N. N.E.	E.	N. N.E.	74	100.0	122	0.000	0.000
30	30.160	59.8	51.5	78	6	68.6	NE.	N. N.E.	NE.	220	100.0	122	0.000	0.000

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 .. 29.701 29.676 29.705 29.720 29.727 29.703 29.735
Temperature of Air .. 68.0° 61.4° 63.8° 64.0° 62.8° 65.0° 62.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 64.7° 58.9° 58.4° 58.7° 58.2° 60.7° 57.3°
Direction of Wind .. S. W. WSW. NW. SNE. N. N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 50	5 52	6 15	6 38	7 17	8 08	8 33
10 10	10 12	10 35	10 58	11 37	12 28	13 03
15 30	15 32	15 55	16 18	16 57	17 48	18 23
20 50	20 52	21 15	21 38	22 17	23 08	23 43
26 10	26 12	26 35	26 58	27 37	28 28	29 03
31 30	31 32	31 55	32 18	32 57	33 48	34 23

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst. (Bank Holiday), on which day the charge for admission from eight a.m. to 10.30 p.m. will be Sixpence, and Catalogues Sixpence.

GROSVENOR GALLERY CLOSES AUGUST 5.

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

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six, Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION of PICTURES. The EXHIBITION will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1878. Receiving Days, Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, both inclusive. London Agent, Mr. James Burrell, 17, Nassau-street. Copy of regulations can be had from the Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. Pantomime, &c.; soft Stalls, &c.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUG. 5. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give TWO PERFORMANCES at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE FIRST IN THE AFTERNOON, AT THREE; THE SECOND IN THE EVENING, AT EIGHT. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME, comprising: NEW MUSICAL SELECTION. NEW COMIC SKETCHES. NEW ENGAGEMENTS. Doors open for the Day Performance at Two. No Fees. No charge for programme. Omnibuses run direct to the doors from every railway station in London.

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COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.

With the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17 will be presented, as the Extra Supplement, a Picture Printed in Colours.

ENTITLED

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

FROM A PAINTING BY T. K. PELHAM.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

A formal discussion of what has already become history, however rich it may be in lessons for the future, can never be very lively. Retrospection is a mental process, not very well adapted in itself to stir the feelings. So it has proved with the debate of the week. The questions before the House of Commons related chiefly to things that have been done and that cannot be altered. Only indirectly and remotely could the most telling of arguments, or the most commanding eloquence, shape for future use the facts which were brought under consideration. We are not at all surprised, therefore, at the general heaviness of the Debate, notwithstanding the extraordinary ability which it here and there called forth. The interest which it would have otherwise excited was past. The situation about which it occupied itself was fixed and unchangeable. Judgment on it may be characterised as foregone. It was, therefore, devoid of that animation and sparkle which are more commonly infused into discussion as to what is to be done. But it was not the less useful for all that, nor will it be in the end less practical in its results. It will serve to educate the people of these realms on many political points on which they have been comparatively ignorant. It will illustrate to their minds reconcited principles of the Constitution under which they live, and in the maintenance of which they have grave duties to perform. It will, in some respects, neutralise, and thereby destroy, political illusions which are but too apt to captivate their imagination, but which, when allowed to have full force, tend to mischief. Its very dulness may help to bring about a salutary sobriety of political temper, and, perhaps we may be permitted to

hope, will chasten into moderation the sharpness of party spirit which of late has been but too prevalent.

It would be out of place here to sketch, even in barest outline, the course of the debate, or to review in comparison one with another even the more important speeches which have adorned it. We shall merely take note of some of those points upon which, after a careful study of all that may be said of them, the mind of the country, we should say, has been made up. As to the substance of the Berlin Treaty, there seems to be no great difference of opinion. On the whole, it roughly corresponds with what moderate politicians of all parties really desired. Of course, as we have intimated more than once, it comprehends some details which this or that statesman, according to his special sympathies and proclivities, must greatly regret. But none can deny, we think, that it has very largely widened the area of political liberty in European Turkey. It has given a chance of self-development, such as they never before possessed, to not less perhaps than twelve millions of the subjects of the Porte, and among these it has conferred independence upon something approaching to one half. In accomplishing this result it was inevitable that a main instrument available, as between the several Powers represented at the Congress, should be compromise. If each of the Plenipotentiaries had insisted upon all that he thought right there would have been no peace. Each, therefore, had to be guided in some degree by his knowledge of what would be insisted upon by others, and to give up in some items what was conceded to him in others. It is obvious, therefore, that a Treaty arrived at under such conditions would be open to adverse criticism in several of its details from those who look at them simply from the standpoint of what is theoretically most consonant with the dictates of abstract justice. If our Plenipotentiaries could have done as they liked they would, doubtless, have brought home a different document, and, perhaps, one much more worthy of approval, than that which has been under discussion in the Houses of Parliament. We think that in all fairness this ought to be taken into consideration. We are of opinion that, to some extent, this has been done, and, so far as the judgment of the country goes, we believe that it appreciates the service which has been rendered to it by the labours and anxieties of the statesmen who represented it at Berlin.

Unfortunately, preceding circumstances have been such as to prevent the delivery of a clear judgment upon the substance of the Berlin Treaty. It has had to be taken into consideration in conjunction with the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The natural and necessary connection between the two instruments has been the main point of dispute in the House of Commons, and throws into dubiety the opinion of the country. On the one hand, it is contended that the Convention is the proper complement of the Treaty; on the other hand, it is declared to be a perfectly gratuitous and dangerously reckless extension of the obligations of the British Empire. As to the manner in which it was framed and finally ratified, there is certainly plausible ground for complaint. It was kept a profound secret, not only from the European Powers who might or might not object to it for international reasons, but also from Parliament, who will have to find the means of carrying it into execution. Doubtful as is the policy which it involves, it is even more dangerous as a precedent. It has opened one of the gravest and most delicate constitutional questions which the country can be invited to determine. It may (though we should hope it will not) issue in very embarrassing, not to say disastrous, results. It has constituted, as might have been expected, the great theme of the debate. Nothing can be done in regard to it now. It is a *fait accompli*, and all that can be said of it too closely resembles Mercutio's description of his wound—"Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." Of course it is not pretended that it will necessarily lead to ruin. It will not even finally establish as a constitutional practice the principle which it theoretically involves, but it can hardly be a matter of surprise that it should be stoutly challenged in the House of Commons, and we think it may be pretty safely concluded that the challenge thus solemnly made will operate as a bar to any further experiments in that direction.

We look not to any immediate results of the week's discussion in the Commons. It constitutes a chapter of political history the graver lessons of which will require some time to filter into the public mind and conscience. What will be its proximate influence upon the constituencies we shall not attempt even to guess. That it will exercise an important bearing upon their judgment in the future can hardly be doubted. Otherwise, regret might be felt that, whilst so great a press of public business is urging its claim to consideration at the close of a Session of unprecedented length, a week should have been given to a debate upon matters the main features of which have been indelibly stamped upon the history of England. Somehow or other, however, the most threatening appearances are often dispersed by the progress of events. Let us hope this may be the case in the present instance; and that what has been done, though partially objectionable, both in substance and in manner, may be so assimilated by the body politic as to lose some of its deleterious properties.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner on Saturday last at Osborne House Lord Sandon, the Dean of Westminster, and Miss Victoria Baillie, and General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Dean of Westminster.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter on Tuesday; Princess Beatrice was present during the ceremony; after which the Marquis of Salisbury kissed hands. Previous to the investiture Lord Arthur Russell delivered up to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Garter worn by the late Earl Russell. Her Majesty afterwards held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which the Queen invested General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and delivered to him the star of his dignity in the order. The following Knights Commanders were knighted and invested by her Majesty with the Second Class of the order:—Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball (Military) and Lord Tenterden, C.B. (Civil). After the investiture, Mr. Edward Hertalet, C.P. (the Librarian and Keeper of the Papers at the Foreign Office) was knighted by the Queen; and Mr. Blyden, the Minister for Liberia; Sir Augustus Paget, Ambassador at Rome; Mr. W. Tylour Thomson, Minister in Persia; and Mr. Loock, Minister in Guatemala, were introduced to audiences of her Majesty. Subsequently the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, was present for a short time at a cricket-match played at Osborne between the Royal Household and officers of the Royal Yacht. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. The Dean of Westminster and Miss Victoria Baillie left Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Hon. Amy Lambart, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, and General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Biddulph.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has driven to Ryde, Newport, and Cowes, and has walked daily in the Royal demesne.

Her Majesty will review the "special service" fleet of armoured ships before its dispersion at Portsmouth on Aug. 12. The Dreadnought will be included in the fleet.

The Queen has appointed Prince Frederic Charles Nicolas of Prussia to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. Philip Currie to be Companions of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has appointed Lady Southampton to be one of her Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Countess of Caledon, resigned; and the Countess of Caledon to be an Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. Lord Frederick Kerr has succeeded Major Phipps as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Prince Leopold's knee continues to improve.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, dined with Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill on Thursday week, and were present at a ball which was given there afterwards. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House yesterday week. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Battenberg, was present on Saturday last at the marriage of Captain Arthur Paget, Scots Guards, with Miss Stevens. The Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George and the Duke of Connaught, went to the Opéra Comique in the evening to see "H.M.S. Pinafore." The Prince presided on Monday at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. Prince Christian was present. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Prince and Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess left London in the afternoon on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood House for the race week.

The Prince and Princess have inspected Mr. M'Lachlan's picture of the "Royal Family," at Messrs. Agnew and Co.'s gallery in New Bond-street.

A gracefully designed screen, the work of Mr. Sidney Gibbs, of Hart-street, has been honoured with a place in the Princess's boudoir.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by Major von Herff, left London on Saturday last for Darmstadt.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Monday for the Continent.

Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar, of Germany, who have been staying at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne, for two months, have left for Homburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have been on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg at Motcomb House, Goodwood, during the race week.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have left the Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Berlin and Hanover. During the Ambassador's absence Baron von den Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Vichy.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left town for Eastbourne.

The Duchess of Westminster has arrived at Dunrobin Castle from Reay Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party on Wednesday at their mansion in Arlington-street, after which the Marchioness had a reception.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Bognor.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left their residence in Grafton-street to visit Lord John Thynne at Haynes Park.

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green have left Eaton-square for Bayham Abbey.

Earl and Countess Sydney left town on Saturday last for their seat, Frolnag, in Kent.

Viscountess Combermere has left Belgrave-square for Shrublands, Tunbridge Wells.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain Arthur Henry Paget (Scots Guards), eldest son of Lieutenant-General Lord Alfred Paget, and Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of the late Mr. P. Stevens, of New York, U.S.A., were married by special license on Saturday last, at half-past three o'clock, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms, a lace veil, the wreath being attached to her train by five diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. The other jewels worn were a diamond necklace, the gift of her brother on her marriage; a sapphire and diamond bracelet, a present from the Prince and Princess of Wales; and diamond earrings, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Miss Gerard, the Hon. Miss Harbord, Miss Cadogan, and Miss Violet Paget. They wore costumes of white satin and striped Pekin Louis XIV. jackets over mousseline de l'Inde skirts, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and tulle veils, and each carried a bouquet of red roses. The diamond arrow brooches, the gift of the bridegroom, had the initials "M. A." in pearls and wreathed round with black and white pearls. Lord Marcus Beresford was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Maxwell Lyte. The registration of the marriage was attested by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. After the déjeuner at Lord and Lady Alfred Paget's residence, Captain Paget and his bride left for Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Paget's residence near Windsor. The Prince of Wales presented the bridegroom with a Louis XVI. cuivre and marble clock and candelabrum; the Princess of Wales's gift was a bracelet set with sapphires and diamonds; Princess Louise's present to the bride and bridegroom consisted of a silver coffee-pot and stand; and Prince Leopold gave a serpent bracelet set with rubies and diamonds.

Mr. George Onslow Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridge-shire, was married to Lady Alice Cochrane, second daughter of the Earl of Dundonald, on Saturday last, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were Lady Elizabeth and Lady Esther Cochrane, Miss Florence Newton, Miss S. Macdonald, Miss Constance and Miss Florence Cochrane, Miss Cooper, Miss Ethel Cooper, and Miss Sybil Drummond. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with old point de Bruxelles, a wreath of real flowers, of orange-blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids' dresses were white silk, trimmed with Indian muslin, old lace, and light blue silk; Gainsborough hats, with light blue feathers. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Lobeck Cooper, Rector of Croxton. Mr. Charles Newton was best man. The bridal party adjourned to the Earl and Countess of Dundonald's residence for breakfast, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent.

The marriage of Mr. James Stuart Trotter, son of the late Mr. Archibald Trotter, of Dregburn, N.B., with Lady Constance Lindsay, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar, took place on the 25th ult., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Trotter (sister of the bridegroom), the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Toler, Miss Campbell, and Miss E. Campbell (nieces of the bride). The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Lindsay. Captain Philip Trotter, 93rd Highlanders, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. The wedding breakfast was given by the Earl and Countess of Lindsay at Princes-gardens.

The marriage of Walter H. Long, Esq., of Rood, Ashton, Wilts, and Park-lane, Hyde Park, and Lady Honora Janet Boyle, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, was celebrated on Thursday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by the Earl, was dressed in white satin, trimmed with lace. The breakfast was given at Lord Cork's residence in Grosvenor-square.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick W. Maude, youngest son of Colonel Maude, C.B., Crown Equerry, and Miss Kelt, only daughter of Sir John Kelt, Bart., will take place in October.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HONOURS.

Our front page Engraving, drawn from precise information given by an eye-witness of the scene, represents her Majesty the Queen at Osborne House, on Monday week, in the act of knighting the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, previous to investing him with the Ribbon and George and presenting him with the Garter, which was held on a cushion by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King-at-Arms. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and was attended by Lady Waterpark, General Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng (Equerry in Waiting), as well as by Sir John Cowell, Master of the Household, who introduced Lord Beaconsfield to the Queen's presence. Mr. Montagu Corry, his Lordship's private secretary, was in attendance on the Prime Minister. On Tuesday last, as reported in our Court news of this week, the Marquis of Salisbury was invested by her Majesty in a similar manner with the Garter lately worn by Earl Russell. As usual in these cases, an Order in Council has been published in the official Gazette, declaring that the Order of the Garter is conferred upon Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as fully and completely as if all the prescribed formalities and ceremonies had been performed.

The grand banquet in honour of both their Lordships, to celebrate their return from Berlin and their successful discharge of the task of British Plenipotentiaries at the European Congress, was prepared under the management of the Carlton Club. It took place on Saturday last in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge, which had been decorated for the occasion with garlands and banners, and with mottoes of Conservative policy, the most conspicuous being "Peace with Honour." The chair was occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch, who sat with Lord Beaconsfield on his right hand, and next him, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Cross (Home Secretary), the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Sandon. The chairman had Lord Salisbury on his left hand, beyond whom sat in order the Lord Chancellor, Colonel Stanley (Secretary for War), the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty), and other members of the Administration or of the Conservative party. The company numbered altogether more than five hundred, most of whom were members of one or the other House of Parliament. The health of Lord Beaconsfield was proposed immediately after the loyal toasts, and was drunk with loud and prolonged cheering, the whole company standing up, as shown in our illustration, while "Rule Britannia" was played by the Grenadier Guards' band. Lord Beaconsfield, who wore the blue ribbon of the Garter,

returned thanks in a speech which replied by anticipation to some of the charges he expected would be brought in the House of Commons against the policy of his Government, not only in the Congress of Berlin, but in the special Convention with Turkey for the protection of Asia Minor. He resented the epithet of "insane" applied to that Convention, and stigmatised Mr. Gladstone, in turn, as a "sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can, at all times, command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments, to malign an opponent and to glorify himself." Lord Malmesbury next proposed the health of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was equally honoured by the company, and to which the Foreign Secretary spoke in reply. Other toasts of a political character were afterwards proposed and accepted.

CRETE AND CYPRUS.

The fine natural harbour of Suda Bay, on the north-west shore of the island of Crete, has been frequently resorted to by H.M.S. Minotaur and other ships of our Mediterranean squadron, engaged in watching the desultory warfare between the Greek insurgents and the Turks, which has been carried on in that district as well as in some other parts of Crete. We are indebted to an English naval officer for the sketch of Suda Bay which we have engraved, and in which several Turkish ships of war are shown lying at anchor.

The island of Cyprus, now in British possession, will continue for some time, probably, to furnish subjects for our illustrations. We give this week a panoramic view of the chain of Mount Olympus, in this island, as seen from the village of Kato Dicomu, comprising the summits of Stavro Vouni, or the Holy Cross, Machera, Adelphi, and Troodos, which are here enumerated in the order they appear, from the left hand to the right hand of this view. The whole mountain range, from east to west, almost filling up the southern portion of the island, is generally designated by modern geographers as Mount Olympus, though that name appears to have been applied by the ancients only to one particular peak. The highest summit is known at the present day as Mount Troïdos, and attains an elevation of 6590 feet. It sends down subordinate ranges or spurs of considerable altitude on all sides, one of which extends to Cape Arnauti (the ancient Acamas), which forms the north-west extremity of the island; while others descend on both sides quite to the northern and southern coasts. The main range is continued eastwards by the lofty summits known as Mount Adelphi and Mount Machera (both of them, however, considerably inferior to Troïdos) until it ends in the somewhat isolated peak called Stavro Vouni, or Hill of the Holy Cross. This mountain, which is evidently the one designated by Strabo as Mount Olympus, is only 2300 ft. high, but is a conspicuous object from Larnaca, from which it is only twelve miles distant, and is well known from being frequented as a place of pilgrimage. We have already presented a separate view of Stavro Vouni.

The London Gazette has this week published despatches received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, giving an account of the transfer of the government of the island of Cyprus to the British Crown and the hoisting of the British flag. When the announcement of the change which had taken place was made to the people the only word that seemed to be understood was "Victoria," which was echoed by the multitude amidst general cheering. We learn further that Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his civil and military staff, arrived on Tuesday last at Nicosia, the capital of the island, where he was met by Mr. Walter Baring, of the Foreign Office, with Captain Rawson, R.N., and by the Turkish and Greek notables of Cyprus. These leading citizens, as well as the officials lately serving under the Turkish Government, and the Greek priests and Bishops, have given the new British High Commissioner a friendly and loyal reception. The Indian troops remain at Larnaca in their encampment, awaiting further orders. A Special Artist of this Journal has been sent to Cyprus.

FUNERAL OF A JAPANESE STATESMAN.

The late Japanese Minister of the Interior, Okubo Toshimichi, was assassinated on May 14, while going in his carriage to the Mikado's Palace in the capital. Though only forty-two years of age, this eminent statesman had performed many great services to his country. He was one of the most active leaders of the movement in 1868, by which the usurped rule of the Tycoon or Shogun was taken away, and the Mikado's Imperial Government was restored. The great reforms of the last few years have been effected chiefly by the administration of Okubo, being often either contrived or brought forward by him. He lately showed remarkable decision and energy in putting down the formidable rebellion in Satsuma, his native province, led by his former colleague, General Saigo. The assassination was perpetrated by six armed men from that province, who are proved to have been in a conspiracy with the partisans of the late rebellion. The state funeral of Okubo, which is the subject of one of our illustrations, was attended with more than ordinary solemnities. A procession from his house went about two miles, along the outer moat of the city wall, to the cemetery of Akasaka, near the Imperial Palace. It was escorted by a large body of infantry. The priests of the Shintoo religion, attired in loose white robes, and holding green branches of a plant with bright flowers, walked in front of the bier, or rather shrine, containing the body of the deceased statesman. It was a sort of ark, being constructed to imitate the shape of a Shintoo temple, with two side gates and an arched roof, all made of white wood, and resting on poles, borne on the shoulders of thirty men of the priesthood. A number of priests followed, carrying small banners, red and white alternately. They entered a bamboo and straw temporary building, in the cemetery, which was the chapel for the funeral rites. The shrine or coffin was placed on the platform at one end, with tables before it to receive the pious offerings; the green and flowering branches were arranged on one side, and the banners on the other. Among the congregation were Princes, Ministers of State, foreign Ambassadors, and other persons of rank. The ceremonial was that prescribed by an ancient native code of religious observances. Three of the priests offered different kinds of food upon trays before the shrine, with chanted prayers and anthems, or rather incantations, accompanied with prostrations and other gestures or postures. Meanwhile there was the doleful music of the "sho," a small hand-organ with bellows blown by the mouth, the flute, and the muffled drum. Branches of the "sakaki," or sacred tree, were presented by the priests, the relatives of Okubo, and the persons of rank in the assembly. They made a farewell sign of reverence and affection, bowing and clapping their hands; and then took their leave, when the body was carried to its tomb.

The annual exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., under the auspices of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society, was opened at Leicester on Wednesday. The prizes amount to £1000.

retained them in a speech which was highly applauded by the audience. He then proceeded to read a paper on the subject of the "The Court," which was also highly appreciated. The Court was held at the Court House, and the proceedings were highly interesting.

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THE COURT. The Court was held at the Court House, and the proceedings were highly interesting. The Court was held at the Court House, and the proceedings were highly interesting.



SUDA BAY, CRETE.



FUNERAL OF A JAPANESE STATESMAN.



THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BANQUET IN HONOUR OF LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY



THE CHAIN OF MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who was chairman at the Beaconsfield banquet, and whose portrait we engrave, is one of the most influential persons in the Scottish aristocracy. His Grace, Sir Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, is fifth Duke of Buccleuch and seventh Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfries, Earl of Drumlanrig, Buccleuch, Sanquhar, and Dalkeith, Viscount Nith, Thortholwald, and Ross, Baron Douglas of Kinnmount, Middlebie, Dornock, and Scott of Whitchester and Eskdale, all in the peerage of Scotland; and Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, in the peerage of England. The great Border clan of the Scotts, who held nearly all Teviotdale and Ettrick in the feudal age of their country's history, defending the middle and western marches of its disputed frontier against incessant English attacks, have been amply celebrated in narrative, poetry, and romance, as well as in authentic records of the past. Sir Walter himself, the author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and of so many other delightful stories in prose and verse, the subjects of which belong to that region and its memories of warlike adventure, was one of a family, the Scotts of Harden, distantly connected with the noble House of Buccleuch, whose ducal title is derived from an obscure place in Ettrick Forest. Brankholm Castle, on the Teviot, near Hawick, and Newark Tower, at Bowhill, on the Yarrow, near Selkirk, are better known as the ancient abodes of the Scotts of Buccleuch. The first person of much distinction among them was a Sir Richard Le Scot, probably, like Bruce and Wallace, of Norman descent, who played his part in the affairs of Scotland towards the end of the thirteenth century. Three or four Sir Walter Scotts, in succession, were active in the partisan warfare of the Border clans in the sixteenth century. The Scotts were raised to the peerage, by King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Dukedom of Buccleuch dates from 1673, with the Earldom of Dalkeith; the Dukedom of Queensberry, with other titles of less rank, came by inheritance in 1810. His Grace the present Duke is seventy-one years of age, and succeeded his father in 1819; his eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, is M.P. for Mid-Lothian. The Duke possesses several magnificent residences in town and country—Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh; Bowhill, in Selkirkshire; and Drumlanrig Castle, in Dumfriesshire; and in England—Boughton and Ditton Parks, a villa at Richmond, and Montagu House, Whitehall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta received yesterday week the Swedish and Norwegian students who went to Paris to give concerts at the Exhibition.

Two of the most celebrated choral societies of the North, those of the students at Upsala and Christiania, numbering about 170, gave a concert, consisting of their best national songs, on Saturday. The musical critics, one and all, hail the Scandinavian concert at the Trocadéro as a brilliant success. For the first time the vast Trocadéro Theatre was full, and many hundred applicants for tickets were disappointed.

At the international competition of choirs in connection with the Paris Universal Exhibition at the Trocadéro last week Mr. Henry Leslie's choir gained the first prize (*prix unique*), a handsome vase of modern Sèvres, and a gold medal, by the unanimous decision of the judges, who consisted of many of the most distinguished French composers and artists, under the presidency of M. Ambroise Thomas.

It was decided at a meeting of the Superior Commission of the Exhibition yesterday week to reduce the value of the gold medals by half, thus allowing the number to be awarded to be doubled without increasing the cost. The total number of "recompenses" of all sorts to be accorded to the exhibitors is fixed at 29,500. They will comprise 2600 gold medals, 6400 silver, 10,000 bronze, and 10,500 honourable mentions. The total number of exhibitors is 53,005.

It is stated by the Paris *Temps* that the Bank of France, owing to the recent forgeries, has resolved to issue a new description of note, which it believes cannot be imitated.

A monument of Paul Louis Courier, the William Cobbett of France, was unveiled on Sunday at Veretz, a few miles from Tours, in the presence of a large assemblage of politicians and literary men. Among those present were M. Jules Simon, M. Edmond About, M. Wilson, and M. Ernest Coquerin.

After having sat for some days, the International Congress on the Means of Transport of Merchandise was brought to a close last Saturday. A resolution was passed in favour of establishing an arrangement by which commerce between different countries should be promoted and facilitated.

M. Louis Laussedat, the deputy for Allier, died on Sunday, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a member of the Union Républicaine, over which group he presided.

The chess-match between Zukertort, of Berlin and London, and Winawer, of Russia, to decide the tie between them for the first and second prizes in the chess tournament in Paris, terminated on Wednesday evening in favour of the former.

ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Milan on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and the Duke of Aosta, and attended by Signor Cairoli, Count Corti, and Signori Bruzzo and Baccarini. Their Majesties had an enthusiastic reception. The shops were closed, the houses decorated with flags, and flowers were showered on the Royal carriage as it drove through the streets. On arriving at the palace the King and Queen appeared at the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, died on Thursday morning.

The "unredeemed Italy" agitation is subsiding.

SWITZERLAND.

On Monday the Federal Assembly met for the discussion chiefly of the question of granting a Government subsidy to aid in the completion of the St. Gothard Railway.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William received at Babelsberg on Sunday all the members of the State Ministry at present in Berlin, and delivered a long address to them, and also gave audience to the President of the Supreme Evangelical Council. The Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duchess and Princess Victoria of Baden, has gone to Teplitz, in Bohemia.

A letter has been addressed by the Crown Prince of Germany to the Queen thanking her Majesty in the name of the Emperor William for the assistance rendered and the sympathy displayed by the English authorities and people on the occasion of the sinking of the Grosser Kurfürst. The Crown Prince adds that as he himself had the opportunity of witnessing, immediately after the catastrophe, the noble emulation with which the first help was rendered to the wrecked men on English soil, his satisfaction has been all the greater in expressing these sentiments.

The Crown Prince has ratified the Berlin Treaty.

His Imperial Highness started on Monday morning to

Hanover, to visit the Trades' Exhibition, proceeding thence to Homburg.

The German elections on Tuesday are stated to have passed off without disturbance. In the working-class districts of Berlin the military were kept in barracks, and detectives in plain clothes watched the proceedings at the polling-places. Some of the telegrams state that never before have people made so general a use of the elective franchise as on this occasion. In five Berlin districts the Social Democrat candidates have been beaten by the United Liberals. In the sixth district a second ballot will be necessary between the Social Democrat candidate, Herr Fritzsche, who obtained 20,139 votes, and the Progressist, Herr Zelle, in whose favour 16,747 votes were recorded. Second ballots will be required in several constituencies.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has ratified the Treaty of Berlin.

As a preliminary to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the Government issued a proclamation to the population stating that the Austrian troops come as friends to restore peace and prosperity to the country. The proclamation states that all will be protected, none oppressed. Established customs and institutions will be respected, the revenues will be applied solely to the wants of the country, and the arrears of taxes for the past year will not be collected.

Early on Monday morning the Austrian troops crossed the Save at Gradiska, the Turkish garrison of that place retiring on their approach. The main body of the troops crossed the Bosnian frontier on the following day. General Philippovich reports to the Government that he entered Turkish Brod on Tuesday, and Derbend on Wednesday morning, and that in both places he was received in the most cordial manner by the Turkish authorities. Some disturbances, due to a Turkish agitator, are reported from Serajevo, where acts of violence, directed against the Ottoman authorities, were committed, and the telegraphic communication was cut. Passive opposition to the Austrian occupation is said to have been manifested at Brod.

The 18th division of the Austrian army crossed the Dalmatian frontier and entered Herzegovina on Thursday.

SERVIA.

It is announced from Belgrade that early next month the Great Council of the Servian Nation, consisting of 600 delegates, will be called together to consider the changes in the Constitution which the recognition of Servia's independence may have rendered necessary. Proposals, it is thought, will then be made for elevating Servia into a kingdom.

Concentrating movements of the Servian troops are reported to be going on, and reinforcements are said to be still being sent to the Army of Observation on the Drina and the Bosnian frontier, while the whole army, numbering 20,000 men, and half the militia and reserves are under arms in various parts of the Principality.

TURKEY.

The Sultan signed the Treaty of Berlin on Sunday.

Osmen Pasha, it is stated, gave orders last Saturday to discontinue the works of intrenchment on the lines defending Constantinople, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared. The Russians have occupied the principal positions around Schumla, and M. Onon has again assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard shall embark for Russia and the other troops begin retiring as soon as Varna is surrendered.

It is announced from Constantinople that the Russian Commissioner objects to the continuance of the inquiry into the Rhodope insurrection, and he has withdrawn from it. He has left his dragoman to represent him on the commission.

A telegram to the *Times* says the British Embassy has received official reports of continued wanton destruction of Muslim life and property in the Philippopolis district by Bulgarian-Russians.

Information has been received at Athens that the National Assembly in Crete has sent a note to the British Consul at Canea soliciting the mediation of England to obtain autonomy for the island, in conformity with the desires of the population. Failing to obtain this, the Cretans are stated to be resolved to continue their resistance to Turkish rule.

The despatch of troops to Volo continues. The Hellenic Government has appealed to Prince Bismarck, as President of the Congress, to make representations to Turkey on the subject.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that no Russian loan operations are to be looked for within the next few months. The Minister of Finance is firmly determined to devote his entire attention for the present to the task of establishing Russian values on a more solid basis, and, if an improvement is attained in this respect, to proceed then to take measures for obtaining fresh funds. Moreover, it is added, the requirements of the next few months are abundantly provided for.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that General Todleben has sent to Admiral Hornby the following explanation of the Dardanelles incident:—"Two English officers from the fleet landed at a spot which it had been agreed the Russians only should occupy. The Russians were distributed along the coast in pickets of five men each. The officers apprehended by the picket were conveyed twelve miles into the interior to the commanding officer, who treated them with great politeness, and recognised the mistake. A boat which was subsequently sent from the fleet to look after the officers, was fired into by a picket, probably in consequence of the stupid interpretation of the Greek dragoman belonging to the boat. General Todleben frankly admits the facts, and expresses deep regret for the unfortunate blundering."

AMERICA.

The Maine Republican Convention, the sittings of which have been attended by Senator Blaine, has voted resolutions advocating the resumption of specie payments and the payment of the debt in accordance with the national obligations. The resolutions are silent respecting President Hayes.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that Colonel Forsyth's cavalry, with a force of friendly Umatillas, struck the hostile Indian camp near the east fork of Birch Creek a few nights ago, and killed seventeen warriors, capturing twenty women and children, with sixty-five head of stock. The Umatillas had previously killed the chief, Egan, and thirteen warriors, and captured 250 cattle.

Yellow fever is stated to be increasing at New Orleans.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., M.P., has accepted the post of Governor-General of the Dominion. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and was born at Stafford House in 1845. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Argyllshire in 1868, and from that time until 1874 acted as private secretary to his father, who then held the office of Secretary of State for India. He married Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of the Queen, in 1871, and upon that occasion was invested with the Order of the Thistle. Lord Lorne is the author of several poetical works, the latest of which is a new metrical version of the Psalms. The Canadian papers express most cordial gratification at the appointment and the advent of Princess Louise in the Dominion. They regard the event as drawing Canada nearer to the mother country.

The British Columbian Parliament was opened on Monday last. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly protested against the failure to construct the railway to Vancouver's Island, and declared that the time had arrived in which more decisive steps became necessary.

The prosecutions instituted in consequence of the Orange demonstration at Montreal have been adjourned until Aug. 6, in view of getting up a test case for the English Privy Council.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Thursday last was appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in the colony of Capetown. Meanwhile news from the Transvaal reports an engagement with Secoceni's Kaffirs at Magnet Heights, where five of the volunteer force, under Captain Clarke, were killed and eight wounded; and Colonel Lanyon reports from Kimberley that a column of ninety men, under Mr. Ford, advancing from Boesap in the direction of Kuruman, engaged the natives and dislodged them, but with serious loss on our side. Sub-Lieutenant Paterson, Sergeant Rawstone, Corporal H. Davis, and Troopers Campbell and H. Williams were killed.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that considerable anxiety is felt by the Madras Government in consequence of the destruction caused by locusts. A request has been made to the Government of India for the immediate despatch to Madras of extra famine officers, and furloughs have been completely stopped in Bengal. An important resolution of the Government of India setting forth schemes for relief works to be undertaken, if found necessary, in the North-West Provinces, has been published.

From Cabul a news letter reports that the Chinese have applied to the Russian Governor-General to deliver up the family of the late Yakob Bey. The Governor has declined, and removed the family for protection to Tashkend.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide of Tuesday's date says that the Government have presented the Budget to the South Australian Parliament. The revenue is estimated at £1,716,000, and the expenditure at £1,889,000.

A numerous meeting has been held at Sydney to express approval of the conduct of the British Government at the Congress, and a resolution (moved by Sir James Martin, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, and seconded by the Hon. John Hay, President of the Legislative Council) was passed congratulating the Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues upon the successful termination of their labours in defence of the public law of Europe, and in securing the blessings of peace whilst resolutely maintaining the honour and interests of the Empire. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

Socotra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, has been recaptured by the Indian Government.

During the first series of bull fights at Madrid this year ninety bulls and 143 horses were killed.

Reports circulated in some foreign papers that differences exist among the members of the Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenue, are stated, in telegrams of Tuesday's date from Alexandria, to be devoid of truth.

The committee for the erection of a monument to Spinoza at the Hague has awarded the first prize to the sculptor Hexamer, of Paris, and the second prize to the sculptor Tishaus, of Düsseldorf.

The horse Ceylon, who won the Grand Prix de Paris for the Duke of Beaufort in 1866, and who was afterwards purchased by the French Government for breeding purposes, recently died at Tarbes, in his sixteenth year.

Letters have been received in Holland from Vardö reporting that everyone on board the Willem Barendsz, the schooner of the Dutch Arctic expedition, was in excellent health, and that hitherto the vessel had behaved admirably.

The ship La Hogue, 1331 tons, Captain Wagstaff, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 25th ult. with 462 emigrants.—The Agent-General has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimsoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

The Post Office authorities announce that, having made arrangements for the conveyance of a mail to and from Cyprus weekly, a mail will be made up in London on the evening of Friday next, Aug. 2, and thenceforward on every Friday evening. Mails by the same route will be brought to London with the overland India mails via Brindisi. The following rates of postage will be chargeable:—Letters, 2½d. per half ounce; post-cards, 1½d. each; newspapers, 1d. each (not exceeding 4 oz.); books and patterns, 2 oz., 1d.; 2 oz. to 4 oz., 2d.; every additional 2 oz., 1d.; registration fee, 2d.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following list was issued on Wednesday of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1878, and charged upon the Civil List:—

- Mr. George Macdonald, £100, in consideration of his contributions to literature.
- Mrs. Isabella Shilleto, £150, in recognition of the learning and attainments of her late husband, the Rev. Richard Shilleto, of Cambridge, the eminent Greek scholar.
- Mrs. Harriet Agnes Wornum, £100, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Ralph Nicholas Wornum, keeper and secretary of the National Gallery, author of various works of art.
- Mrs. Margaret Emmeline Menzies, £50, in recognition of the services rendered to the Crown by her late husband, Mr. William Menzies, deputy surveyor of Windsor Park, especially with reference to the "separate system of drainage," and other sanitary improvements.
- Mrs. Mary Maria, Lady Creasy, £150, in recognition of the literary services of her late husband, Sir Edward Creasy.
- Mrs. Eliza Cruikshank, widow of George Cruikshank, the artist, £100, in recognition of her husband's talents, and in consideration of her straitened circumstances.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, £100, in recognition of the gallant, long, and meritorious services of her late husband, Colonel Thomas Laurence Smith, C.B., brother of General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B.
- Miss Harriet Monica Chisholm, £50, in recognition of the services rendered by her mother, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, "The Emigrant's Friend."
- Mr. Joseph Nash (painter in water colours), £100, in consideration of his services to art.
- The Rev. James Graves (Incumbent of Inisnag, in the county of Kerry), £100, in consideration of the services he has rendered to archaeology and antiquarian research.
- Dr. James Prescott Joule, F.R.S., £200, in recognition of his eminent scientific achievements and valuable discoveries, including the application of the principle of the "mechanical equivalent of heat."

Total, £1200.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order, by the Queen's command, conveying her Majesty's approbation of the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the Reserves responded to the call, and the manner in which they have performed their duties, and expressing the hope that employers of labour will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of giving them employment.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Between Encyclopædias and Dictionaries Lord Granville seems to be having a hard time of it. Decidedly the schoolmaster has need to be abroad in politics. "The charge is," said his Lordship in an admirable speech in the Peers on Monday, "that we have dealt exclusively with innuendo. What is an innuendo? Your Lordships will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that the word is not in any of five English dictionaries which I have consulted. But I have an idea, as all your Lordships have, of what constitutes an innuendo." Lord Granville was not fortunate in the choice of his lexicons. Had he looked in Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," edited by J. N. Scott, M.D., 1772, he would have found innuendo derived from the Latin *innuo*, to beckon or nod with the head, and defined as an oblique hint, and a word frequently used in writs, declarations, and pleadings to declare a person or thing that was mentioned before, but obscurely, and left doubtful. In Worcester's Edition of Webster's Dictionary (Routledge, 1875) "innuendo" is set down as an indirect allusion, an oblique hint, an intimation, an insinuation. In the "Library Dictionary" (Collins, Glasgow, 1875) the derivation is that given by Bailey, the definition that of Webster and Worcester. In Roget's "Thesaurus"—a wonderfully copious and discriminative repertory of phrasology—the equivalents of innuendo are hint, suggestion, wrinkle, wink, glance, leer, nod, shrug, gesture, whisper, and implication. In slang "innuendo" is not by any means the "straight tip." It is rather "the office." "He was going to peach; but I gave him the office and he kept his potato-trap shut."

Mem: Burton has "innuent" in the sense of significant; but "innuendo" cannot claim to be a very classical word. Bailey can give no better authority for its use than Sir Roger L'Estrange, who speaks of "a libellous innuendo against all the great men." Dryden and Swift seem to have used it now and then; but it is, in strict fact, a law term, not a literary one; and its strictly legal meaning is given by the judicious Phillips in his "New World of Words," London, 1696, without any reference to an insinuation, an implication, or a hint. Innuendo clearly came into our language through the Inns of Court. In the thirteenth edition (Carey's) of Morell's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary "an innuendo" is defined as "*interpretatio ex ipsâ oratione confecta*." See also Dr. Cowell's Law Dictionary, article "innuendo."

I read in the report of a speech made not long since by Mr. J. C. Parkinson, at a public meeting at Newport, South Wales, held for the purpose of promoting a new railway line from the Rhondda Valley to Newport, this portentous passage:—"You are all familiar with the groans of Cardiff." I confess that I never heard of Cardiff as a place remarkable for its *suspiria de profundis*; but it appears that Cardiff has been groaning these many years past for more dock accommodation, and the want of a fair waterway; while her sister port, Newport, has been as piteously sighing because no available means existed for getting the enormous output of coal from the Rhondda Valley to her new and magnificent Alexandra Docks. But all these groans and sighs will be abrogated, it is to be hoped, by the Parliamentary sanction which has just been given to the construction of the Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport Railway—a line only five miles long—which will bring Newport as close to the great coal-districts as Cardiff, and make her prosperous and great. Mr. Parkinson quoted Dr. Johnson when, as executor to Mr. Thrale, he was selling the brewery at Bankside to the firm afterwards to be known as Barclay and Perkins. "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." An audacious but a remarkably verified prophecy. So, *teste* Mr. Parkinson, the five-miles line of railway will develop into gigantic issues which will lift Newport into "immense importance, and make its name famous as a shipping place throughout the world." I hope so, with all my heart!

Phenomenal prices were realised by some of the rare books in the library of the late M. Firmin-Didot, recently sold at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. An edition of the works of "Maître Pierre Pathelin," circa 1500, brought 5100*l.*; a copy of a single play by Molière, "L'Amour Médecin" (the original edition of 1666), was knocked down at 1430*l.*; and another play of the same illustrious author, "Les Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée," with Colbert's arms on the cover, fetched 4500*l.* The first Aldine edition of Petrarca commanded 8000*l.* This was sold in 1861 for 3550*l.*; but the *gross lot* of the Firmin-Didot rarities was the "Théâtre de P. Corneille," Rouen, 1664-6, which was adjudicated for no less than 14,400*l.* These figures set me pondering. It strikes me that bibliophiles collect for two purposes (I know that I do)—first, to satisfy a genuine love of books; and next, in the hope that their libraries will fetch a good round sum after they are dead. Books, prints, and "curios" generally are pretty nearly all that a working man of letters can expect to leave behind him; but I am rapidly arriving at the conviction that the quest after rare and precious English books in England is becoming a hopeless one. The Americans (who have little else to do when they come hither) wander about the book-stalls, and, lynx-eyed, keen-scented, and long-pursed as they are, snap up nearly everything that is old and curious of a printed nature. Public libraries, moreover, are multiplying not only in our colonies and the United States, but in British provincial towns; and when a rare book gets into a public library it may be considered as lost to the private collector. But there are yet *trouvailles* to be found on London stalls in the way of foreign literature. Keep your eyes, then, I would counsel you, on the "sixpenny" and even the "fourpenny box." Keep them very wide open for any old French, Italian, and Spanish plays, *nouvelles*, and chap-books, with an ultimate view of a consignment to the Hôtel Drouot.

Mem: From a "sixpenny box" at a stall "over the water" I rescued not long ago a copy of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," Venice, 1585, which from a certain cognizance emblazoned on the covers I have the strongest reason to believe once belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

"Read the Duc d'Aumale's 'Les Zouaves et les Chasseurs d'Afrique,'" said to me, many years ago, Mr. Thackeray. "It is a Xenophonic little book," he added. It has lately been my privilege to read a thoroughly "Xenophonic little book," printed "for private circulation only," from the pen of Colonel Basil Jackson, who served under Sir William De Lancey, Chief of the Staff in the Waterloo Campaign, and who, as an officer in the Royal Staff Corps, was stationed at St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon. Colonel Jackson's modest, manly, observant little work (the gallant veteran must be close on eighty years of age) has to me a double value. It not only gives a most concise and picturesque *résumé* of the Waterloo campaign, and of what the author terms "St. Helena matters," but it also amplifies with irrefutable facts and arguments Mr. Forsyth's historical vindication of the character of that valiant, accomplished, upright, and shamefully maligned and ill-used officer, Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

I may (with permission) be enabled to recur to Colonel

Basil Jackson's book; but here is one good story about the Prussians at Waterloo which I cannot help epitomising. It may not be generally known that, but for a terrible rage into which the Duke of Wellington was constrained to fall, we should not have had one French gun wherewith to furnish the metal for the statue of Achilles in Hyde Park. Three days after the great victory the Duke, meeting Sir George Wood, who commanded the artillery, asked what steps had been taken to collect the captured French cannon. Sir George replied that hitherto he had not given the matter a thought, but that he would see to it forthwith. Accordingly, parties of artillerymen were dispatched to search for the guns—but all had disappeared. "The Duke, ordinarily so calm, flew into a towering passion, frightening poor Sir George out of his wits;" and ended by swearing a sonorous oath that the missing pieces must be found. Meanwhile a report had come in that our good friends and allies the Prussians, on the allied armies marching off, had gone over the ground, and in a surprisingly short time carried away all the French guns to Genappe. An English officer of artillery was sent to see what could be done towards recovering our legitimate spoil; and, in the end, he succeeded in persuading the Prussian commander to give up one hundred and thirty-three pieces of ordnance—precisely one half of the number lost by the French at Waterloo. "The 'Prussians,'" sententially adds Colonel Jackson, "were sad rogues in those days, both wholesale and retail, *à propos* of horses as well as cannon."

Numbers of my readers may have marked the obvious clerical error through which in a paragraph in last week's "Echoes" relative to the proposed decoration in mosaic of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral the name of Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., was substituted for that of Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A. Thackeray used to tell a story of a good fellow named "Crockey" Doyle, who was continually and intentionally offending people in order that he might gracefully apologise to them afterwards. I am not a graceful apologist; but I can assure my readers that no malice preposse prompted the commission of my blunder about one of the distinguished artists who are to prepare the cartoons for the mosaic work. I had just been writing a leading article "in another place" on the selfsame subject; and the name of Leighton must in that article have fallen full a dozen times from my pen. But every clerical error has its direct and generally simple cause. There was such a cause, I have not the slightest doubt, for the appearance in Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe" as a mourner at a public funeral in Westminster Abbey of one "Sir Peregrine Pickle." Possibly Sir Peregrine Maitland was meant; and the compositor's thoughts when he set up the name were running, perchance, on the pickles on which he may have partaken at dinner. It happens that just before I penned that unlucky paragraph in the "Echoes" I had had occasion to turn up Cruden's Concordance, and my eyes had lighted upon the words "Mount Hor." Why were they so attracted by the words? Because I have sometimes seen "Hor" spelt "Hur." Straightway, by some unconscious process of association, my thoughts must have reverted to Mr. Millais's grand picture of "Moses, Aaron, and Eleazar on Mount Hur," exhibited at the Academy some years ago; and then, collaterally, it must have occurred to me that the very best way in which to decorate St. Paul's would be by oil paintings of Scriptural subjects by the first English masters of the day. Thus, for the moment, Mr. Millais was master of the situation in my mind; and I blunderingly brought his name into my paragraph instead of that of Mr. Leighton.

Earl Cowper has pressed on the attention of the Earl of Beaconsfield the expediency of establishing at the Imperial expense a museum of plaster casts from the antique, with a view to furthering the study of "Ancient Art" among the British youth; and to the same intent the masters of the principal public schools in the metropolis have memorialised the Treasury. The Prime Minister promises to consider the matter during the recess, and holds out hopes that something may be done next Session. "What! Hamlet—Hamlet the Dane!—that's much!" Such was Garrick's stereotyped reply (while shaving) to youthful postulants for dramatic fame, and who almost invariably wanted to play Hamlet as a *début*. The study of "ancient art" through a Museum of Casts! That's much! I may say, paraphrasing Hamlet. To the studious British youth I would add—first read very attentively all that has been written on the subject of "ancient art" by Montfaucon, Winckelman, Flaxman, Payne Knight, Cumberland, Charles Blanc, Dr. Wilhelm Lübke, the Herren Guhl and Köner, and Mr. Anthony Rich. After that, I shall be happy to lend the S. B. Y. (if he will promise to return it) a fearful folio of four hundred pages, "De Pictura Veterum," by Franciscus Junius, printed at Rotterdam, in the seventeenth century. It is in the Latin tongue, and is dedicated to Johannes à Jusinga, Lord of Tackenberg, Garmewolde, Ten Buur, and Tessinge. In this tremendous tome the studious one will learn some deeply edifying things about Dexiphanes and Emoplates, the architects; Demoplus, the goldsmith; Doryclidas, Menestratus, Theocles, the sculptors, "and many more." F. Junius's *catalogue raisonné* of ancient artists alone fills one hundred and fifty pages in double columns.

I advocate very strongly the establishment of a National Museum of Casts; first, because the priceless antique sculpture at the British Museum is, for lack of space, very badly arranged; and, next, because at the Crystal Palace the attention of the visitor is diverted from the exquisite examples of statuary at Sydenham by a number of jarringly-heterogeneous objects. But the head masters of our public schools will, if they are wise, desist from the attempt to instil into their pupils that which can only be the merest smattering of a knowledge of Ancient Art:—a study which, properly pursued, should be the purpose of a lifetime. Schoolmasters have, I take it, two great things to do before they think of cramming their scholars with matter too grave for their young brains to carry. First let them have all their boys taught practical geometry and drawing, instruction in which has just been made obligatory in all French schools above the primary grade. Next, let all English public schoolboys be forthwith taught to speak and write colloquially a certain copious and sonorous language called Romaic, or Modern Greek, and to pronounce it as the Greeks of Greece and Turkey pronounce it, and not according to the canons of the Dutchman Erasmus and the Englishman Sir John Cheke, deceased. For further particulars apply to Dr. Schliemann and to Professor Blackie.

P.S.—Madam, if the great scheme for the political and social regeneration of Asia Minor comes to anything, hundreds upon hundreds of intelligent young men will be wanted to fill vice-consular and commercially-residential appointments in the East. But to fill these appointments they must be able to speak Modern Greek fluently. Madam, if you will insist that your bright young son, now growing up, shall have a Modern Greek instead of an Ancient Greek tutor, you will be materially aiding his prospects in life. Nor would instruction in Romaic

do your daughter any harm. It is as easy to learn as Italian, and would be much more useful—to young ladies. At least, my experience leads me to believe that it is not imperatively necessary that a young lady should be able to understand Italian in order to sing an Italian song; and the "books of the words" at the Opera-Houses are printed in the English as well as the Tuscan tongue. And such English, too! No, no, young ladies; learn Greek, as a preliminary to becoming blooming Levantine brides. G. A. S.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The battalion prize-meeting of the London Irish took place last Saturday at Milton, with the following results:—1st series: Challenge Cup and £12, Colour-Sergeant Watts; £9, Captain Inglis; £6, Captain H. Roberts; £5 each, Sergeant O'Neill and Private Guthrie. Other smaller prizes were taken. The Daubeney Challenge Cup, A (Captain H. Roberts's) company; the Regimental Challenge Cup for volley-firing teams, F (Captain Hardy's) company.

The annual drill competition of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) was held in the evening in the Tower Moat. Only two companies—D and M—put in an appearance. The drill was a long and exhaustive one, and the umpire, Lieutenant Stafford, Grenadier Guards, awarded the victory to the former.

The 29th (North) Middlesex underwent their annual inspection at the hands of Colonel Logan, commanding the 49th and 50th sub-districts. The regiment mustered in good strength at Albany Barracks, and marched in eight companies of thirty-six files, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, to Regent's Park, where they were drawn up in line to receive the inspecting officer. After the usual inspection of the ranks, Colonel Logan took post at the saluting-base, and the regiment marched past in a very steady manner, considering the strength of the companies, in column and quarter-column in quick time, and in close column at the "double." Major Le Mottee then took command for the manual and firing exercise, this being followed by two captains drilling the battalion. Colonel Brown then put the corps through a short series of ordinary battalion movements, concluding with some drill in the new attack formation. Colonel Logan expressed himself exceedingly pleased at the appearance and steadiness of the men, and at the intelligence displayed.

The annual official inspection of the Tower Hamlets Engineers by Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, took place on Saturday. The first portion of the work was in Victoria Park, where the corps paraded in six good companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, the total number present being 378 of all ranks, out of an enrolled strength of 400, the absentees all having leave of absence. The inspecting officer made a close inspection of the ranks preparatory to the march-past in the customary three formations. Major Evans then put the corps through the manual and firing exercise, this being followed by a short series of battalion movements, under the commanding officer, at the close of which a march was made to the head-quarters in Victoria Park-square. Here each company was told off to the rear of works on which it had been lately engaged. Colonel Gordon minutely inspected each work, and asked a number of questions of various men who had been engaged in their construction, the answers, as a rule, being given promptly. At the close of the inspection the gallant Colonel made a short address, in which he said he was glad to be able to speak to them in terms of praise, as there was a great improvement from last year and a rectification of the faults of which he had then complained.

The three provisional battalions of volunteers that did duty for eight days at the camp of exercise at Aldershot returned to their respective head-quarters last Saturday, their places being taken by other three provisional battalions, and the 1st Berks Rifles, who sent the splendid number of 620 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay.

Last Saturday the Eton College rifle volunteers were inspected. The corps, consisting of four companies, a total of about 250, marched to the Playing Fields, taking ground opposite the wall. Colonel G. E. Baynes, commanding the forty-second sub-district, was the inspecting officer; and, after his duties had been performed, he complimented the commandant upon the bearing of the regiment.

The Engineer Volunteers who were at the camp of instruction at Chatham during the past fortnight were last Saturday morning inspected by Major-General E. Newdegate, the commandant of the garrison, and the volunteers afterwards left for their homes. Although the men were subject to the Mutiny Act, only one man had to be punished with anything like severity. Their conduct on the whole was remarkably good.

Lord Carlisle and Frances Countess Waldegrave distributed at Chelmsford on Wednesday the prizes won at the annual shooting competition of the Essex Rifle Association. The Essex Challenge Shield, value £100, presented by Major Coope, M.P., was carried off by the 3rd Essex Battalion (Ilford), the ten men representing that battalion scoring 1036 in the three competitions appointed, against 1002 by the 1st battalion (Chelmsford) and 879 by the 5th battalion (Plaistow). Sergeant Elkington, who stood so well for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, maintained his reputation, taking, among other honours, the chief ladies' prize, and the medal and £5 in the grand aggregate with 117 points. The medal carries with it the right to compete for the Prince of Wales's Prize at Wimbledon next year. Captain Copland, of the 4th Essex, took the Association Cup, and Sergeant Clarke, 9th Essex, the first prize in the president's series. The Countess offered a new annual prize of 10 guineas.

The meeting of the Jersey National Rifle Association ended on the 25th ult., after a four-days' competition, held on Gorey-common. The Grand Challenge Match, between the Rifle Clubs of Jersey and Guernsey, was won by the latter, who scored 242 against Jersey's 240. The teams were formed of eight a side, and ten shots each were fired at 500 and 200 yards ranges. Lady Norcott, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, distributed the prizes.

The Southampton Corporation has resolved to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to the town on the 12th inst. for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Wilberforce memorial church.

Captain Twyford, who has had considerable experience in the management of prisons and convict settlements, and who served in the Crimean War and during the Indian Mutiny, has been appointed to the governorship of York Castle.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £100 a year, vacant by the death of Inspector-General John Rees, M.D., C.B., upon Inspector-General James L. Donnet, M.D.; and Her Majesty has conferred on Lieutenant-General Raines, O.B., a pension of £100 for "distinguished and meritorious service extending over a period of thirty-six years."



THE CARLTON CLUB BANQUET AT THE RIDING-SCHOOL, KNIGHTSBRIDGE: DRINKING LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.



"FOLK-LORE," BY C. GREGORY. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"FOLK-LORE."

The picture, by Mr. C. Gregory, tells its own tale most emphatically, as it so vividly represents the delightful terror of three little girls listening to the ghost story which the old woman is telling them. Perhaps it is a witch story, and they may almost fancy her a witch, looking so wild and grim, and wielding her crutched stick with such fierce energy, as though she were about to draw a magic circle on the cottage floor, and change them into mice or kittens, by waving the potent wand thrice above their heads, and pronouncing a fatal spell. All this kind of imaginative foolery belongs to the department of "folk-lore," or vulgar fable, which many learned scholars of national literature have industriously collected and edited for the critical instruction of an unbelieving age. We by no means commend the practice of entertaining children with these pernicious falsehoods, and we feel quite sure that much more wholesome pleasure can be afforded by revealing the wondrous truths of natural science, or by narrating some innocent and not improbable tale of fiction, based on the real conditions of human life.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

If Lord Beaconsfield has cause for complaining that the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper Chamber will not unsheathe his sword, his Lordship cannot say that Earl Granville does not rattle his blade in its scabbard enough. Yesterday week Lord Granville was at the Prime Minister again about Batoum, and read a letter from Hobart Pasha to the effect that it was a very safe though small harbour. Which "bears out the statement of the Royal Hydrographer," rejoined the Earl of Beaconsfield. "But not that of the noble Lord," quickly retorted Earl Granville. A few minor matters having been disposed of, the "High Policy" of the Government was brought on the carpet, and playfully toyed with by the Earl of Rosebery. The noble Earl threw up the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Agreement, caught it in his mouth, and shook it with the frolicsomeness of a kitten. His comparison of the behaviour of the Ministry to the shallow make-believe of Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" tickled the House exceedingly. But the Marquis of Salisbury was ready with an emphatic reason why he had called the *Globe* summary of the Agreement unauthentic. The Foreign Secretary insisted that he had rightly described it, inasmuch as the epitome gave an untrue account of the essential point claimed by the Government—namely, that the Sultan should retain military power over the new province south of the Balkans. Dissatisfaction was not, however, to be thus easily smothered. Further complaints arose from both sides the House. The Earl of Carnarvon repeated Lord Derby's weighty objections against the Anglo-Turkish Convention for the acquisition of Cyprus and the guaranteeing English aid to Turkey in case of any future invasion of Armenia by Russia. Lord Morley also adversely criticised the system of contracting secret treaties, and the Marquis of Bath, Lord Hammond, and Earl Granville followed in the same strain, the last-named noble Lord complaining that both the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had not remained in their places to hear the arguments advanced in opposition to their policy.

Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were once more put on their defence when the House reassembled on Monday. Availing himself of the motion by Lord Stratheden and Campbell for further papers on Eastern Affairs, Earl Granville replied with some warmth to the challenge thrown down by the Prime Minister on Saturday at the Knightsbridge dinner. The noble Earl virtually said the Opposition did not unsheathe their swords, but remained content with making feints, because they did not follow the policy of Lord Beaconsfield when he was in a minority. So far from dealing, however, in innuendo, as alleged (a word which the noble Earl had vainly searched five dictionaries to find!) Lord Granville pointed out that the speeches of Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley, to say nothing of those of Lords Derby and Carnarvon, the Duke of Rutland, and the Marquis of Bath, had not been answered. Finally, the noble Earl animadverted on the personal attack made by the Prime Minister on Mr. Gladstone last Saturday. Lord Beaconsfield was not slow to reply. He surmised that the object of the noble Earl's criticisms was to disturb the digestion of Saturday's dinner. He briskly proceeded to justify the answer he had made to Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty was "an insane" Convention. Did not "that speaker" on several occasions make the most personal allusions to him? At Oxford, said the noble Earl, "he described me as a dangerous and even a devilish man." His Lordship, therefore, thought he was entitled to use the expressions he did on the occasion referred to. If it is thought, however, concluded his Lordship, "we have entered into an 'insane Convention' . . . I think it is their duty to ask the opinion of this House of Parliament on that subject." The conversation, lessening in acerbity, was continued by Lord Napier and Ettrick, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Salisbury (who maintained that "the people of this country will never allow Russian influence to be supreme in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris," and that, therefore, the Anglo-Turkish Convention had been rendered a matter of necessity), Lords Cardwell, Cranbrook, Aberdare, and Hammond. A few measures were then advanced a stage; and the Earl of Beaconsfield assured Earl Cowper that every effort would be made to establish an historical gallery of casts from the antique.

"Your money or your life!" is still demanded by armed men on Blackheath, according to Lord Truro, who on Tuesday cast reflections on the metropolitan police system, which was stoutly defended, however, by Earl Beauchamp. The Marriage Preliminaries (Scotland) Bill, the Corrib (Galway) River Bill, the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill, and the Freshwater Fish Protection Bill were read the third time and passed. On Thursday there was a little brush between the Premier and the late Colonial Secretary, which at one time wore a very threatening appearance. The following summary of the circumstance will no doubt be read with interest. The Earl of Carnarvon drew attention to a passage in the speech of the Prime Minister on Monday night, when he said:—"As long as those two noblemen remained in the Cabinet we adhered to the policy which they had accepted, and on which we understood they were to act; but when the time came they shrank from the responsibility of carrying it into effect." Those words, he said, were calculated to give a very false impression. It was true they were somewhat ambiguous; but, if the noble Earl meant that, after agreeing to particular measures of policy, when the moment of difficulty and danger arrived he (Lord Carnarvon) flinched from that to which he had pledged himself with a clear perception of the end and means in view, he must give that statement a courteous but unqualified contradiction. Never once while a member of the Cabinet had he advocated or consented to any particular policy, and then shirked the responsibility of that act. Such a course would be unworthy, cowardly, dishonest, and untrue, both in act and word. If, therefore, that was what the

noble Earl intended to convey, he felt bound to give the statement an unqualified and absolute contradiction. The Earl of Beaconsfield: I understand that the noble Earl, complains that I stated that he supported a certain policy in the Cabinet, and when called upon to carry that policy into effect he declined to carry the opinions he had sanctioned into action. Well, my Lords, I believe you are perfectly aware of what was the declared policy of the Cabinet during the two years in which those events occurred. That policy was described in a despatch which was on the table of your Lordships, and therefore I am not betraying any Cabinet secrets in referring to that policy. The Government of her Majesty declined to enter into the quarrel between Turkey and Russia unless British interests were in danger. The principal point of that policy was the non-alteration in the possession of Constantinople, and everybody understood what was the policy of that day. If Constantinople were in danger, British interests would be considered endangered. Very shortly after that the armies of Russia were arriving at the very gates of Constantinople, I may say; and, if I remember rightly, it was the opinion of the Cabinet that we ought to carry our policy into effect, and the Cabinet determined to act accordingly. The Reserves, if I recollect rightly, were not called out for a considerable time after the noble Earl left the Cabinet, but the act which we carried out was a natural act of our policy. It was our policy to defend British interests involved in the possible capture of Constantinople, and had been for a long time, and therefore had been sanctioned by the noble Earl; but when the time came that we felt it our duty to carry it into effect, the noble Earl said it was inconsistent with his views to act with us, and he quitted the Cabinet. That, I think, is quite in accordance with the statement which I made the other night.

The subject then dropped.

COMMONS.

What may in all likelihood be the last great debate of the Session monopolises the attention of hon. members as we write. But a few lines may be allowed to gather up the dropped threads of the past week's speeches. Dallying with the matter as though it were desert, the House lingered yet again over the Cattle Plague Bill, spending the afternoon of yesterday week with Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson in disputing about fresh clauses in Committee, and even then not giving the finishing touch to the measure which at first bade fair to make dear meat still dearer. The evening sitting was devoted to the discussion of a Natal motion in a manner which exhibited the deliberative capacity of the House in its best light. Each hon. member who joined in the debate initiated by Mr. Alderman McArthur had something useful and encouraging to say of our South African colonies. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach amply justified his appointment to the Colonial Office by his conciliatory yet firm speech on behalf of the Ministry. The right hon. Baronet's eulogium of Sir Bartle Frere, and his expression of confidence in him, met with the cordial endorsement of Mr. W. E. Forster, who thought they might rely on Sir Bartle to introduce into Natal the reforms referred to in Mr. Alderman McArthur's resolution.

The Marquis of Hartington, greeted with the customary chorus of "Hear, hear, hear!" from the Opposition benches as he relieved himself of his white hat and approached the table, on Monday moved—

That, whilst this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without a further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets—

That it has not been found practicable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the claims of the kingdom of Greece and of the Greek subjects of the Porte;

That, by the assumption under the Anglo-Turkish Convention of a sole guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended;

That the undefined engagements entered into by her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities on the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment;

And that such engagements have been entered into, and responsibilities incurred, without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

With characteristic gravity and solidity did the Leader of the Opposition acquit himself of his task. In the main, he argued, the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were not repugnant to the views expressed on his side the House, inasmuch as self-government was to a great extent given to the races lately subject to Turkey. But he could not approve the conduct of the Government towards Greece; and he thought the result of that policy would be that in future Greece would do as Serbia and Montenegro had done, and seek the liberation of her occupied territories by force. Referring to the secret agreement signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, and to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the noble Marquis said these private transactions had been arranged in a spirit directly opposed to that which the Government declared ought to animate international arrangements. In the spring it was loudly proclaimed that the Treaty of San Stefano was objectionable because it was secretly negotiated. How could the secret Convention with the Sultan, then, be regarded as consistent with our obligations towards Europe? The occupation of Cyprus, too, was objected to, as it had not been accomplished in an internationally legal manner, and as no adequate reason had been given for its acquisition. Dealing with the non-necessity of guaranteeing to protect Turkey in Asia from further Russian attack, the Marquis of Hartington certainly seemed somewhat burdened by the lesson he had set himself; but he warmed up when he came to any salient point. Thus Liberal cheers followed his remark that the British Navy would be found, in case of need, in the Persian Gulf to resist any Russian approach to India. Again, he met with encouragement from his supporters when he deprecated the use by the Prime Minister of the Scriptural words, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther!" The result of this Convention would be that, if a war should break out between England and Russia, it would give Russia an incalculable advantage, inasmuch as our actual base of operations would be at least a thousand miles away, whereas her resources would be close at hand. If such a Convention was not rightly described as "insane," he would like to know what name should be given to it. Lord Beaconsfield's retort on Mr. Gladstone for the use of this term "insane" he thought was not un-Parliamentary; but, said the noble Marquis, with marked impressiveness—

when the noble Lord thought it worthy of himself to go on to describe my right hon. friend as a "sophistical rhetorician (laughter from the Ministerial benches) inebriated by the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination which could at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and glorify himself"—when the noble Lord went on to describe my right hon. friend in that way, I think he was rather insulting to the Sovereign to whom my right hon. friend had been for no inconsiderable time the chief adviser ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches), to the Privy Council, of which my right hon. friend is still a member (hear, hear), to this House, which my right hon. friend has led, and to the people of this country, whose confidence at one time (cheers from the Ministerial benches) my right hon. friend possessed, and the confidence of a large portion of whom he still possesses (loud Opposition cheers).

Mr. Gladstone bore himself with the resignation of a Christian martyr whilst the peculiar language of Lord Beaconsfield was

being read; and the Marquis of Hartington not long after brought his speech to a close, amid renewed cheers from the Opposition. Mr. D. Plunket is usually so fluent and ready a debater that it was something of a disappointment to find the hon. member (troubled with a cold) hesitating in his delivery, and ancient as to his matter in moving the amendment on behalf of the Government:—

As an amendment to the Marquis of Hartington's proposed resolutions, to leave out from the first word "That" to the end of the question, in order to insert the words, "an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, Berlin, the Protocols of the Congress of Berlin, and the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey; assuring her Majesty that this House has learnt with deep satisfaction the termination of the late unhappy war, and the conclusion of a Treaty between the Great Powers of Europe; and expressing an earnest hope that the arrangements made and sanctioned by her Majesty's Government may, under the blessing of Providence, avail to preserve peace, to ameliorate the condition of large populations in the East, and to maintain the interest of this Empire."

Mr. Plunket did but repeat for the most part the arguments used by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary in "another place;" but, in referring to the "insane" episode, the hon. member made a gallant effort to explain away Lord Beaconsfield's expression as being more of a jocular than a serious nature. It was but too evident, however, that Mr. Plunket spoke from a brief with regard to which he had received few or no instructions. His reply, accordingly, missed fire. Sir Charles Dilke, on the other hand, displayed his usual ability and readiness in debate, and made good the omissions of Lord Hartington in a telling speech in favour of the resolutions, listened to with attention on both sides of the House. The ball was kept rolling by Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. E. Ashley, Mr. R. Plunket, Mr. G. Duff, Mr. Bourke, who might take a lesson in elocution from Mr. H. Vivian, who vigorously protested against Parliament being treated as a mere Tuesday office.

Lord Sandon resumed the debate on Tuesday in a speech framed to cast a saint-like nimbus round the head of each of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Berlin. The noble Lord (whose first speech of mark this was since he has entered the Cabinet) recapitulated with as much sincerity as if they were his own the stock arguments which are apparently kept docketed in Downing-street in readiness for any Minister in need of a justification for the policy of the Government. His Lordship was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, who delivered a long and eloquent address, unsurpassable for its comprehensive grasp of the subject, its lucidity, point, and the high tone which animated it throughout. Curiosity existed at the outset as to how the right hon. gentleman would treat the post-prandial language used towards him, and the accusations brought against him by Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone referred to them but briefly. He read a letter (beginning "Dear Lord Beaconsfield") which he had sent to the Prime Minister to ask for chapter and verse of the alleged offensive references to the noble Earl. As for the oft-quoted passage from the Premier's after-dinner speech, the right hon. gentleman lightly said of that, "when I read it, I reflected with considerable pleasure and comfort upon the fact that it gave a much better account of me than was given in a speech delivered by the same noble Lord at Aylesbury about two years ago." So far from desiring to abridge the liberty of speech, Mr. Gladstone asserted that "if you forbid members of this House to denounce when they see cause the policy of any Government as dishonouring the country, you may as well shut the doors of the House." Coming to the broad question under consideration, he acknowledged that we ought to be thankful that the Congress had brought about peace, but he could not be grateful to the Government for that, as the only obstacles in the way of peace for many months past had been created by her Majesty's Government. The work of the Congress was then succinctly summarised. Eleven millions and a half out of seventeen millions had been freed in European Turkey; and yet it was said that Turkey was but concentrated. "Yes, Sir; it is concentrated as a man's body is concentrated when his limbs have been hacked to pieces." Significant allusion was then made to the fact that an article of the Berlin Treaty makes all the Powers responsible for the good government of Armenia; and there ensued some minute criticism of the arrangements for the better management of Eastern Roumelia. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries were severely taken to task for not making themselves the champions of freedom when the cases of Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Bessarabia came before the Congress, a saving sentence being interpolated in praise of Lord Beaconsfield's courage in insisting upon the emancipation of the Jews. As a rule, the voice of England's representative was that of Metternich rather than that of Mr. Canning or Lord Palmerston, or Lord Russell. The secret agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff did not escape censure. But Mr. Gladstone reserved his strongest denunciation for the Anglo-Turkish Convention, drawing a powerful picture of the possible results of this step in the dark, and emphatically declaring that neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, nor Sir James Graham, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, nor Lord Russell "would for one moment have looked on such a scheme as has been concocted in the dark by the members of her Majesty's Ministry." Of those who followed Mr. Gladstone (whose remarkable discourse held the attention of the House for about two hours and a half) the most noticeable were Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Cross. The speech of the Home Secretary was undoubtedly an able defence of the Government. Justifying the part taken by the English representatives at the Congress, Mr. Cross said, in the absence of any other reasonable solution of the Constantinople difficulty, it was resolved to maintain the sovereign power of the Sultan there, and to retain for him a considerable though diminished dominion in Europe. As for Bessarabia, our Plenipotentiaries did object to it; but the country would be with them in not going to war to prevent the retrocession. The cause of Greece was strenuously advocated by the Marquis of Salisbury. Justification for the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be found in the fact that it led to a peaceful issue of the Congress. What was there unreasonable in the Anglo-Turkish Convention? Without it the various tribes in Armenia would gravitate towards Russia. With it, Turkey, guaranteed by England protection from Russian attack, would reform her provinces in Asia Minor. Mr. Cross further stated explicitly that the Government had taken steps to secure good government for these provinces, so that English and European capital might flow into those fair parts of the earth. As for the charge of secrecy in the matter, the Home Secretary reminded the House that the Tripartite Treaty of 1856 was made, signed, and ratified before Parliament knew one single word about it. Mr. Lowe having moved the adjournment of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to endure a little lumbering pleasantry from Sir William Harcourt as to the *Globe* Memorandum.

The Duke of Connaught's Dowry Bill was on Wednesday read the third time after a lively debate, 151 to 13 voting for it in the face of the objections urged by Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Burt, Mr. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. E. Jenkins, and Sir

Charles Dilke. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson had at length the satisfaction of seeing the Cattle Plague Bill passed through Committee; and Mr. J. Cowen initiated a resultless debate on the Bishops' Bill.

We have now arrived at Aug. 1, nevertheless there is no sign of a proximate close of the Session, which has been already unusually protracted. There yet remains an amount of business to be disposed of which would involve a period of at least five or six weeks to get through unless there was a more wholesale "massacre of the innocents" than has been perpetrated in previous Sessions. The statement made by the Government leader of the House on Thursday will give some idea of the state of public affairs in the British Parliament. In reply to Mr. Briggs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he could not at present fix a day for the India Budget. Owing to the interruption which had taken place in the public business this week, it would be necessary to proceed at once with the remaining votes in Supply. He proposed to take the Education Estimates on Monday, in order to avoid having to apply for another vote on account, and the Supplementary Army Estimates on Tuesday. In answer to a question from Mr. Childers, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said that there would be some further Supplementary Civil Service and Revenue Estimates, but they would not exceed £30,000. Mr. Meldon being dissatisfied with a reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that he could not at present fix a day for the third reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on Monday, he would move that the House refuse to proceed with Supply until the bill in question was disposed of. The debate on the motion of Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed by Mr. Lowe, who said they had heard a good deal as to the position of Turkey which had been denied by Lord Beaconsfield, but the fact remained that the dominion of Turkey which had been disposed of by the treaty had been divided amongst seven different Powers. He denied that the Government had succeeded in erecting a complete autonomy for the provinces south of the Balkans; and, with regard to Greece, he grieved as an Englishman to say that that country had lost what she might otherwise have gained had she not listened to the advice of England. Turning to the question of secret treaties, the right hon. gentleman pointed out that England had gone into the Congress with two secret treaties in her pocket—one with Russia and the other with Turkey; and, from what had transpired that morning, it looked as if there were a third secret treaty in existence. With regard to the question of Batoum and the despatch to Lord Odo Russell on that subject, he remarked that it seemed as if there were an attempt to find out how many falsehoods could be put together. Here the right hon. gentleman was interrupted by an appeal to order from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who gravely objected to the use of the word "falsehoods" as applied to the Government. The Speaker having interposed, Mr. Lowe withdrew the expression, remarking that Russia had obtained Batoum. In regard to Cyprus, he proceeded to argue that the acquisition of that island was useless and burdensome to us, as we shall be obliged to maintain therein an armed force, to be ready for any emergency. He condemned the policy of the Government in regard to Asia Minor, and insisted that it had a right to consult the House of Commons before it entered into those engagements with the Porte and with Russia, which involved this country in the most serious obligations. For the first time in English history, he said, an enormous scheme of innovating policy, utterly new and utterly uncalled for, had been carried out by her Majesty's Government. Lord John Manners replied to Mr. Lowe. The debate was continued to a late hour.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. BOLCKOW, M.P.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1872) of Mr. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., of Marton Hall, Yorkshire, and 33, Prince's-gate, was proved in the district registry at York on July 27, by Mr. Isaac Wilson, M.P., Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M.P., Mr. Thomas George Robinson, and Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow (nephew of the deceased), the personal effects being sworn under £800,000. The testator confirms the settlement made upon his marriage, and gives to his wife a legacy of £1000. He also bequeaths to his wife for her life his dwelling-house, 33, Prince's-gate, and its contents; whilst his Marton estate and other estates in Yorkshire are devised to the use of his nephew, Mr. C. F. H. Bolckow, and his heirs in strict settlement. The library, pictures, china, and plate are annexed to Marton Hall as heirlooms, subject to the enjoyment of such as are at Prince's-gate by Mrs. Bolckow during her life. An annuity of £4000 is bequeathed to Mrs. Bolckow, and also an annuity to testator's brother, Frederick Bolckow. The residuary real and personal estate is bequeathed to his trustees in trust to pay charitable and other legacies, amongst which are legacies of £1000 each to his executors, £5000 to the North Riding Infirmary; legacies of £2000 each to certain schools in Middlesborough and Marton, £1000 to the Newcastle Infirmary, £500 to the Durham County Infirmary, £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Newcastle, the Yorkshire Blind School, the Castle Howard Reformatory, the Coatham Convalescent Home, and the Cottage Hospital at North Ormesby. £5000 is also bequeathed for charitable purposes in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The will also contains bequests to servants and others; and gives £30,000 to testator's nephew Max Bolckow, £5000 to his nephew Castell Hopkins, £5000 to other children of his late sister Mrs. Hopkins, £10,000 to his sister Mrs. Martens and her children, £5000 to his sister Mrs. Ecker-mann and her children, £10,000 to his sister Mrs. Kofahl and her children, £2000 to his sister Miss Bolckow, £2000 to his niece Mrs. Dummer, and £2000 to his niece Miss Kofahl, besides annuities to his brothers-in-law and others. To his nephew C. F. Bolckow the testator gives a legacy of £50,000, and a further legacy of £50,000 payable out of his residuary estate; and the residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be invested in the purchase of freehold estates to be added to and held with his Marton estate.

The Town Council of Blackburn have sanctioned the payment of bills in connection with the late riots amounting to £3358.

The first turf of a new wet dock at Greenock was cut on Thursday by Provost Lyle. It will be called the James Watt Dock, the estimated cost being about £400,000.

Lord Carlingford presided on Monday over a county gathering at the Townhall, Colchester, to initiate an effort to raise the sum of £5000 for improvements and alterations in the Essex and Colchester Hospital. The sum received and promised at the close of the meeting was £1976.

The Royal Archaeological Institute is holding its annual congress at Northampton; and the thirty-fifth congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held at Wisbeach, beginning on the 19th inst. The annual meeting of the Kent Archaeological Society was held at Bromley on Wednesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week there seemed every reason to fear that the ground at Goodwood would be terribly hard, but the rain which has fallen within the last few days quite removed these apprehensions, and the course was in very fair order. While on the subject of water, we note with thankfulness that the authorities have at last turned their attention to the fearful state of the roads from Drayton and Chichester to the Park, and their efforts have been crowned with such success that the usual clouds of dust are seen no more, and a beautiful drive is as enjoyable as it ought to be. The first race of much interest on Tuesday was the Stewards' Cup, for which only twenty ran, a smaller number than has turned out for this event for many years. Lollypop (8 st. 13 lb.) was generally selected by the public as the best handicapped horse in the race; but the weight of money behind Cagliostro (6 st. 4 lb.) caused him to start with a slight call of any of the others. The Duke of Hamilton declared to win with Midlothian (7 st. 2 lb.), in preference to Lollypop, still this seemed to have no effect upon the positions of the pair in the betting. Before they had gone more than half a mile it was clear that Lollypop had the race at his mercy; but as Midlothian was evidently able to beat everything else, Cundance, of course, eased the heavy weight, and allowed Midlothian to win by four lengths, finishing second himself, a head in front of Twins the Plaiden (7 st. 4 lb.). We were not surprised that backers grumbled loudly at this result, but were certainly astonished to find them supported by one or two of our contemporaries, who must be lamentably ignorant of the laws and customs of racing. The policy of the Duke of Hamilton was perfectly straightforward and justifiable. He announced in an open manner that it suited him best to win with Midlothian, and that he should do so if he could. Backers chose to disregard this warning, and to express, by backing Lollypop, their disbelief that Midlothian was capable of beating the rest of the field, and then, when they discovered that the owner's estimate was correct, and theirs was wrong, there was a melancholy wail. Could anything be more unreasonable? The Richmond Stakes, though only established last year, when Jannette won it for Lord Falmouth, has already taken rank as one of the most important two-year-old events of the season. It was imagined that the ever popular magpie colours would be carried by Leap Year, who had incurred a 6 lb. penalty for her Chesterfield Stakes victory; so when it became known that the "dark" Wheel of Fortune was superior to her stable companion at level weights, the race was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The result proved that no mistake had been made in the trial, for Archer was in front all the way with the favourite, and won very cleverly by two lengths from Peter and the Cremorne—Chance colt, who has been named Cadogan. Wheel of Fortune is by Adventurer from Queen Bertha, and is therefore a half sister to Queen's Messenger, Paladin, and other good winners; she is a smart, racing-like filly, though by no means so grand-looking as others that have been seen out this season.

The Drawing-Room Stakes on Wednesday disposed of the slight Leger pretensions of Queen of Pearls; and as Inval had some little trouble in beating the wretched Priscillian, his Doncaster prospects were not improved. Though the Sussex Stakes at one time promised to rank among the chief attractions of the meeting, and was worth nearly £2000, it was at last, owing to accident and various other causes, reduced to a match between the two French horses, Insulaire and Clocher. At first almost any odds were laid upon the former; but when it oozed out that he had been taking a well-earned rest for some little time past, the ring fielded stanchly, and were rewarded by seeing Clocher win cleverly, though so little was thought of Insulaire's defeat that he did not recede even a point in the St. Leger quotations. Count Lagrange was more fortunate in the Lavant Stakes, which fell to Rayon d'Or, a magnificent half brother to Chamant, by Flageolet—Araucaria; and, as he is still very far from fit, he ought to do great things in the future. Fourteen runners was a very fair complement for the Goodwood Stakes, and the respective partisans of Norwich (7 st. 3 lb.) and Hampton (9 st.) seemed almost equally confident of success, though the former was actually first favourite when the flag fell. A fair start was effected at the first attempt, and Shillelagh (6 st. 11 lb.) soon took the lead, and brought them along at a capital pace. Though temporarily deprived of the command by Roubigant (5 st. 7 lb.), Shillelagh soon resumed it, and looked very much like winning until he was simultaneously challenged at the distance by Hampton, Strathmore (7 st. 6 lb.), and Norwich. He was then in trouble, and swerved right on to Norwich, almost knocking him off his legs. Had a less talented jockey been on the favourite this mishap would have probably proved fatal to his chance, but Fordham steadied him as coolly as possible, and bringing him up with a rare rush on the outside, beat Hampton cleverly by a length, the latter being only a neck in advance of Strathmore. Thus the first three finished in exact accordance with the betting, and, with the exception of Shillelagh, who was a very good fourth, nothing else got within hail of them. Mr. Crawford is having a capital year of it, the City and Suburban and Derby being his chief previous successes; and such a fine supporter of the turf well deserves a turn of luck. Cadogan again ran badly in the Findon Stakes; and the ready success of Lord Clive over Clémentine wound up a rather poor day's sport.

We can merely record, without comment, the racing on Thursday, which was as follows:—For the Twenty-sixth Bentinck Biennial Memorial Stakes, Rylstone walked over. For the Twenty-seventh Bentinck Memorial, Eau de Vie beat Priscillian. For the Chichester Stakes nine ran: Lollypop, 1; Faisan, 2; Strathavon, 3. For the Goodwood Cup three ran: Kinseem, 1; Pageant, 2; Lady Golightly, 3. For the Selling Stakes five ran: Blonde, 1; Princess Catherine, 2; Ryegrass, 3. For the Visitors' Plate four ran: Caerai, 1; Singleton, 2; Ambergris, 3. For the Molecombe Stakes nine ran: Honey Bee colt, 1; Radiance, 2; Friar Rush, 3. For the Last Bentinck Memorial three ran: a dead-heat between Muley Edris and Jessie Agnes; Eagle, 3; Muley Edris and Jessie Agnes divided the stakes. For the Singleton Stakes five ran: Trap-pist, 1; Dalham, 2; Lollypop, 3.

Cricket is carried on in all parts of the country with unabated vigour. A Twenty-Two of Crewe and district, and an Eighteen of Keighley and district have both fallen easy victims to the indefatigable Australians, the bowling of Boyle appearing to mow down the local men almost as fast as they could come in. Thanks to the fine batting of Mr. L. A. Shuter (47 and 43) and Humphrey (not out, 41 and 47), Surrey made a capital fight with Yorkshire, and was only beaten by 75 runs. Lancashire v. Gloucestershire attracted an immense crowd of spectators, and ended in a draw. Messrs. F. Hornby (100) and W. S. Patterson (50) did most of the scoring for the northern county, for which Mr. A. G. Steel bowled as well as ever; and Mr. W. G. Grace (not out, 58) headed the Gloucestershire total. The match between Kent and Surrey was remarkable for the splendid batting of Mr. F. Penn, who put together 160, the highest score yet made this season, thanks to which his county won by ten wickets. The meeting of Yorkshire and Gloucestershire for the benefit of T. Emmett proved a great

success in every way. In the first innings of each side only Hall (45) and Mr. W. G. Grace (62) did much to distinguish themselves; but when Yorkshire went in again Ulyett (109) and Lockwood (107) batted grandly, and as only Mr. W. G. Grace could do anything with Bates's bowling—he took seven wickets for 38 runs—Yorkshire won by no less than 244 runs. In the annual contest between Rugby and Marlborough Mr. C. F. H. Leslie made 98 by some of the hardest and cleverest hitting ever seen in a public-school match, and enabled Rugby to win in one innings, with 24 runs to spare.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Grand National Archery Society was concluded on the Tonbridge Wells-common. The winners for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh gross scores have been as follows:—Ladies: Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hornblow, Mrs. Piers Legh, Mrs. Pluckley, Miss Piers Legh, Miss Hollins, and Mrs. Ainsworth. Gentlemen: Messrs. Palaret, O. Leigh Clare, Rimington, Everett, Fisher, Betham, and Hussey. Mrs. Thomson made ten golds, and took the ladies' prize; and Mr. Piers Legh, seventeen. The ladies' transferable silver Braces and Badge were taken by Mrs. Marshall; while the Champion Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Palaret.

A walking-match at the Agricultural Hall for the Twenty-six Hours' Championship Belt, presented by Mr. R. Lewis, has resulted in the success of H. Vaughan, of Chester, who, in addition to the belt, takes £150 that had been staked.

The challenge cup offered by the proprietors of the Sportsman for the sculling championship has attracted an entry comprising the names of Higgins, Elliott, Blackman, Boyd, and Nicholson; so the race—which will take place, we believe, in October—promises to be of unusual interest.

Singularly enough, the result of the swimming race for the Lords and Commons' prize, which took place on Monday last, was exactly the same as last year, H. Davenport, G. Fearn, and G. Spong being again respectively first, second, and fourth. The course is from Putney to Westminster, a distance of about five and a half miles; and Davenport reached the goal in 1h. 16m. 10sec., beating Fearn by nearly a minute, while he was a long way in front of E. Danels.

At the Hereford Regatta the West of England Challenge Vase, value one hundred guineas, with a presentation prize of thirty guineas for four oars, was won by two boats' length by Bath, who defeated crews from Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Tewkesbury. The Wye Challenge Vase, value fifty guineas, with four presentation gold medals, for four oars, was carried off by the Evesham representative.

On Monday the Royal Dorset Yacht Club held their annual regatta in Weymouth Bay, and the event brought together a capital array of craft of all rigs.

The match for Doggett's Coat and Badge was rowed on Thursday afternoon from London Bridge to Chelsea, and, as usual, attracted a large concourse of spectators. The race was won by Taylor, of Wapping, by six lengths from Hart, of Bankside, after a fine race for three parts of the distance. Cassidy, of Shadwell, was third.

The Morning Post announces the death of Mr. Henry Marshall, for many years past a contributor to the sporting columns of that and other papers under the name of "Harkaway." Mr. Marshall was in his fifty-fifth year.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

There was a total eclipse of the sun on Monday. It was visible, however, in its total phase only along a track extending from Eastern Siberia across Behring's Straits, athwart Alaska, British Columbia, and the Western States of America. The only convenient region for observing the eclipse was in the neighbourhood of Denver City, Colorado. To this spot many of the leading astronomers of America betook themselves, while Messrs. Ranyard, Lockyer, Penrose, and others went from England.

Telegrams from Denver City report that the astronomers succeeded in taking most satisfactory observations, drawings, and photographs along the line of totality. The corona was unusually bright, extending 70,000 miles from the sun in all directions. The chromosphere appeared to be about 2000 (?) miles in depth. Two protuberances only were seen, very faintly visible on the western side of the moon. There was an entire absence of the pinkish red flame observed on some previous occasions, and the spectroscopic revealed no extra red or violet lines. At the moment of totality the Fraunhofer lines and both the "H" lines were reversed. Very bright lines near large "B," and bright lines "F" and 1474, Kirchhoff, were observed. The temperature fell from 18 deg. to 33 deg. in different localities during the eclipse. No intermercurial planet was observed. The weather was perfect.

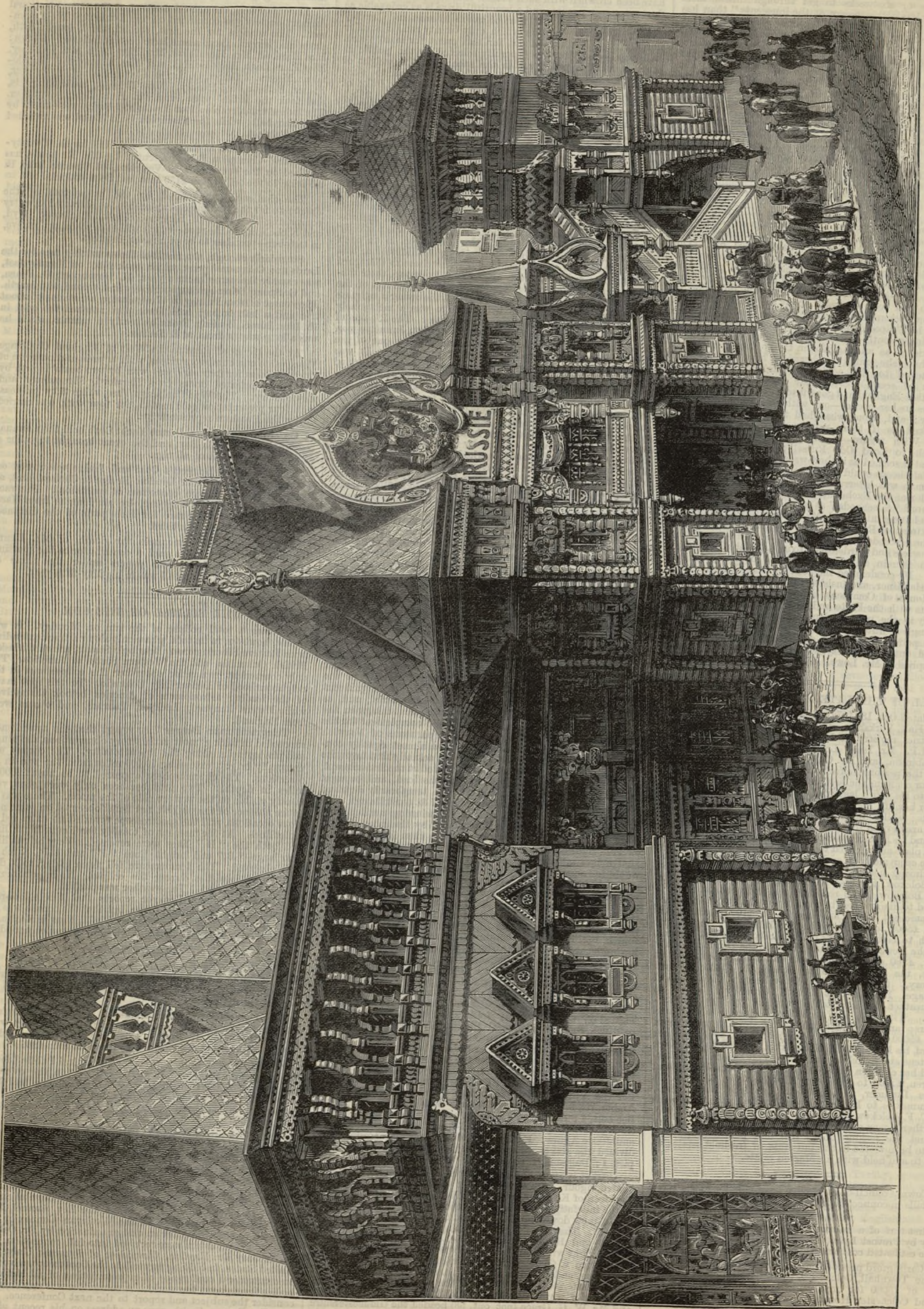
Professor Norman Lockyer reports that the solar protuberances were fainter and fewer, but that the corona was ten times brighter, than in the eclipse of 1871, thus indicating a variation with the maximum and minimum sun spot periods.

A Supplementary Estimate amounting to £1,845,000 has been issued to meet additional expenditure for Army services consequent upon the war in Turkey and the outbreak at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at Miss Emily Faithfull's lecture on Modern Extravagance, given on Thursday week, at the Pavilion, Buxton. After paying expenses, Miss Faithfull presented the Devonshire Hospital with £20.

The eighteenth branch of the Leeds Central Public Library was opened on Monday. It was stated that in the reference department of the Central Library 271,000 volumes had been consulted, 2,535,000 issues of books had been made, and the reading room had been visited by 2,751,578 visitors since it was opened.

The Wesleyan Conference at Bradford received on Tuesday influential deputations from the Primitive Methodist Conference and the Bradford Nonconformist ministers. Addresses were read by the Rev. Dr. Antliff and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and speeches were made by the Rev. T. Smith, ex-President of the Primitive Methodist Conference; and Professor Fairbairn, of Airedale Independent College. The deputation was replied to by the Rev. Dr. Pope and the Rev. Samuel Coley. The number of members in the Wesleyan Connexion was reported as 380,876. After an oral examination by Dr. Osborn, sixty young ministers were received into full connection. On Wednesday Dr. Haydon, Chancellor of Syracuse University, United States, in bidding farewell to the Conference, advocated an oecumenical conference of representatives of all Methodist bodies throughout the world. A committee was appointed to consider the subject and report to the next Conference. The Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith gave an address on his recent official visit to Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands.—The annual Conference of the Methodist Free Church was begun on Wednesday, at Manchester. The Rev. W. Boydon, of Burnley, was elected president.



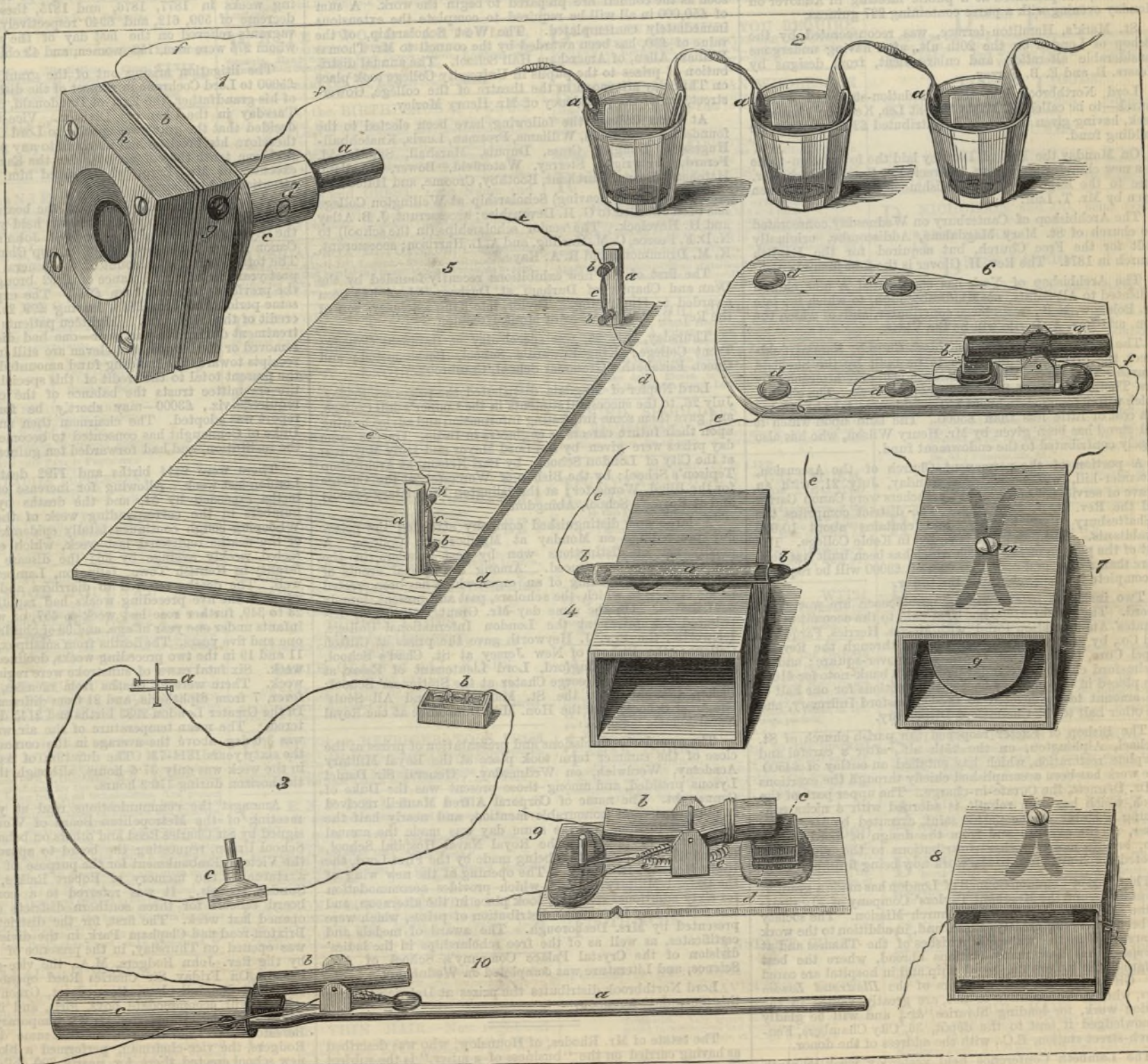
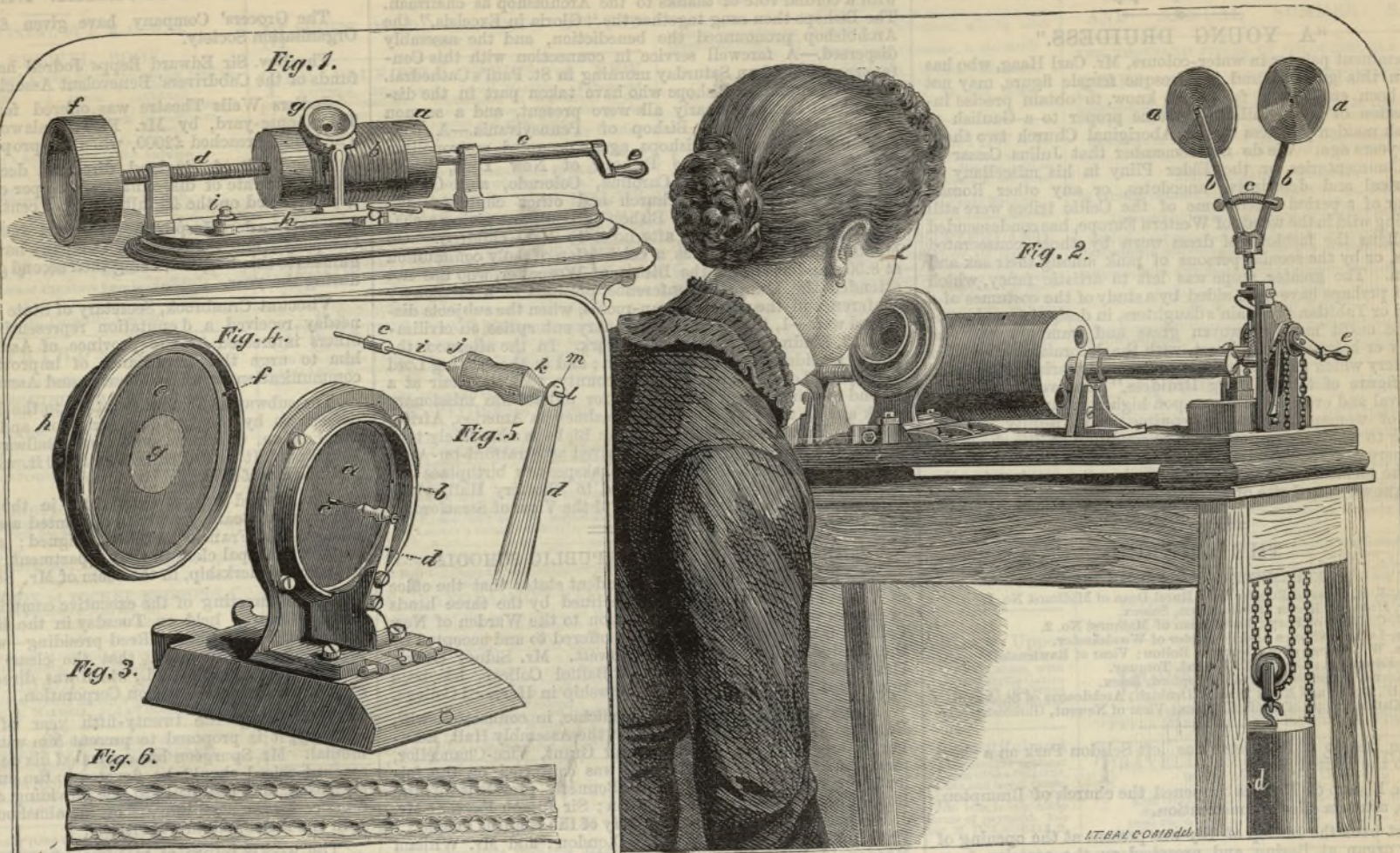
THE PARIS EXHIBITION: RUSSIAN MODEL OF THE PALACE IN WHICH PETER THE GREAT WAS BORN, NEAR MOSCOW.

Under the sanction and report of the late Conference, the Rev. Dr. Gerson has given an address on his recent studies, viz. to Aristotle, the Stoics, and the Epicureans. The annual conference of the Methodist Free Church was held on Wednesday at Manchester. The Rev. W. H. Wood, of Hungary, was elected president.

and Mr. W. H. Wood, of Hungary, was elected president. The match between the 1st team and the 2nd team for the special betting of the 1st team was held on Wednesday. The highest score yet made in the series was 100 runs, made by the 1st team. The match was played on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. Gerson has given an address on his recent studies, viz. to Aristotle, the Stoics, and the Epicureans. The annual conference of the Methodist Free Church was held on Wednesday at Manchester. The Rev. W. H. Wood, of Hungary, was elected president.

THE PHONOGRAPH AND MICROPHONE.



The Extra Supplement.

"A YOUNG DRUIDESS."

The eminent painter in water-colours, Mr. Carl Haag, who has drawn this graceful and picturesque female figure, may not have been enabled, so far as we know, to obtain precise information of the details of costume proper to a Gaulish or British maiden priestess of the Aboriginal Church two thousand years ago. We do not remember that Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries, or the Elder Pliny in his miscellany of historical and descriptive anecdotes, or any other Roman author of a period when some of the Celtic tribes were still running wild in the woods of Western Europe, has condescended to tell us the fashions of dress worn by those consecrated ladies, or by the secular persons of rank among their sex and nation. The greater scope was left to artistic fancy, which might perhaps have been aided by a study of the costumes of a Maori or Tahitian chieftain's daughters, in designing a characteristic outfit made of woven grass and wampum and the woolly or hairy skin of a beast, with the decorations of golden jewellery which may yet be seen in our antiquarian collections. This figure of the "Young Druidess," however, claims our approval and even admiration upon higher grounds, as a noble type of womanhood and a genuine native beauty, let her belong to whatever age and race or condition of life she may; but there is a special significance in the bundle of mistletoe and the sickle she holds in her hands, after performing the well-known sacred rite of cutting some branches of that holy plant.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrow, J. S., Vicar of Rogate, to be Rural Dean of Midhurst No. 1.
Hopley, Howard; Rector of Folkington, Sussex.
King, J. C., Vicar of Bury; Rural Dean of Midhurst No. 2.
Mouton, Ludovic Charles André; Rector of Woodchester.
Pearson, W.; Curate of St. George's, Bolton; Vicar of Rawtenstall.
Prince, Edward B.; Curate of Torwood, Torquay.
Ruck-Kone, Benjamin; Rector of Copford, Essex.
Smart, E.; Rector and Rural Dean of Denbigh; Archdeacon of St. Asaph.
Wood, Canon, Rector of Copford, Essex; Vicar of Newent, Gloucestershire.

The Bishop of Rochester has left Selsdon Park on a short visit to the United States.

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the church of Brampton, Hunts, after an effective restoration.

Last week the Bishop of Ely was present at the opening of a new organ at Basing, and preached on the occasion from 1 Kings iii. 15. The service was fully choral.

The Right Rev. H. B. Bousfield, Bishop of Pretoria, in the Transvaal, was presented at a public meeting in Andover on Monday evening with a purse containing 227 guineas.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of London on the 20th ult., after having undergone considerable alteration and enlargement, from designs by Messrs. B. and E. B. Ferrey.

Lord Northbrook laid the foundation-stone of a new church—to be called St. Mildred's—at Lee, Kent, on Thursday week, having given the site and contributed £2000 towards the building fund.

On Monday the Earl of Darnley laid the foundation-stone of a new church which is to be erected at Barstal, Rochester, close to the large convict establishment. The site has been given by Mr. T. Luff.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday consecrated the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe, originally built for the Free Church, but acquired for the English Church in 1874. The Rev. H. Glover is the first incumbent.

The Archbishop of York has consecrated a new church dedicated to All Saints, at Middlesborough, to which the late Mr. Bolekow, M.P., was a large contributor, and of which the Hon. and Rev. A. Bertie will be the Vicar.

The corner-stone of St. Matthias' Church, Summerfield-street, the first of the churches to be built by the Sheffield Church Extension Society, was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Archbishop of York. The church, which will accommodate about 720 worshippers, is to be erected at a cost of little less than £5000. The land upon which it will stand has been given by Mr. Henry Wilson, who has also largely contributed to the endowment fund.

A portion of the permanent Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, was opened on Sunday, July 21, with an octave of services. Amongst the preachers were Canon Carter and the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby. The district comprises the "Shaftesbury Park Estate," and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The patronage is vested in Keble College. The cost of the portion of the church which has been built has been more than £7000, and a further sum of £9000 will be required to complete the design without the tower.

Two instances of anonymous munificence are worthy of record. The sum of £1000 has been paid to the account of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, with Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., by an anonymous contributor, through the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; and at Chelmsford church, on Sunday morning, a bank-note for £1000 was placed in the offertory bag, with directions for one half of the amount to be devoted to the Chelmsford Infirmary, and the other half to the Chelmsford Dispensary.

The Bishop of Exeter reopened the parish church of St. Michael, Alphington, on the 25th ult., after a careful and complete restoration, which has entailed an outlay of £4500. The work has been accomplished chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Dennett, the Curate-in-charge. The upper part of the porch, which has been rebuilt, is adorned with a niche containing a statue of the patron saint, executed by Mr. Harry Hems, at the expense and from the design of Lord Devon, who, besides making other contributions to the church, has devoted much attention to the work now being finished.

The Court of Common Council of London has made a grant of 100 guineas, and the Merchant Taylors' Company of 20 guineas to St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission. The society has been extending greatly of late, and, in addition to the work it carries on in the waterside parishes of the Thames and at Liverpool, has now many stations abroad, where the best welfare of the sailors on board ship and in hospital are cared for. Gifts of books and numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, whether consecutive or not, are greatly valued in the mission work, for lending libraries, &c., and will be gladly acknowledged if sent to the dépôt, 36, City Chambers, Fenchurch-street station, E.C., with the address of the donor.

The Lambeth Conference held yesterday week its ninth and last sitting. After prayers in the chapel of the palace, the consideration of the report of the committee on "the condition, progress, and needs of the various churches of the Anglican Communion" was resumed, and after the trans-

action of other business the Conference closed at seven p.m., with a cordial vote of thanks to the Archbishop as chairman. The Bishops then sang together the "Gloria in Excelsis," the Archbishop pronounced the benediction, and the assembly dispersed.—A farewell service in connection with this Conference was held on Saturday morning in St. Paul's Cathedral. Of the one hundred Bishops who have taken part in the discussions at Lambeth nearly all were present, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Pennsylvania.—A considerable number of Bishops again occupied metropolitan pulpits on Sunday.—The Bishops of New York, Pennsylvania, Albany, North Carolina, Colorado, and Guiana preached in the parish church and other churches and chapels of Leamington, the Bishop of Louisiana giving a characteristic address in the afternoon to 1000 children. On Monday morning there was a celebration of holy communion at 8.30; and at eleven the Bishop of Worcester, who has not attended the Lambeth Conference, presided at a missionary conference in the Royal Pump-rooms, when the subjects discussed were—1, the effect of missionary enterprise on civilisation; 2, hindrances to missionary work. In the afternoon the Mayor presided at a public luncheon; and in the evening Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, took the chair at a second meeting, when the subject for debate was missionary work among the aborigines and freedmen in America, Africa, and the East Indies.—Many of the Bishops who lately took part in the Pan-Anglican Synod arrived at Stratford-on-Avon last Tuesday; and, after visiting Shakespeare's birthplace and other objects of interest, proceeded to Shutterly Hall, where they remained for a time the guests of the Vicar of Stratford.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The *Guardian's* Oxford correspondent states that the office of Vice-Chancellor, having been declined by the three heads of houses who come next in rotation to the Warden of New College, is understood to have been offered to and accepted by the Master of Balliol, Professor Jowett. Mr. Sidney Graves Hamilton, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, has been nominated by the founder to a Fellowship in Hertford College.

A graduation ceremonial in medicine, in connection with Edinburgh University, took place in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday, Sir Alexander Grant, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—Dr. Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Sir Joseph Fayrer; Mr. J. R. Green, author of "The History of the English People;" Professor Lister, King's College, London; and Mr. William Macdonald, Rector elect of Dunedin High School, Otago.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe has promised to give £5000 towards the building of the north wing of University College, London, so soon as the council are prepared to begin the work. A sum of £50,000 in all will be required to complete the extensions immediately contemplated. The West Scholarship, of the value of £30, has been awarded by the council to Mr. Thomas William Allen, of Amersham Hall School. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in University College took place on Thursday afternoon in the theatre of the college, Gower-street, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Morley.

At Eton College the following have been elected to the foundation:—Milman, Williams, Freeman, Lewis, Knatchbull-Hugessen, Douglas, Cross, Dupuis, Marshall, Smallwood, Ferard, Cartwright, Sterrey, Waterfield, Bower, Headlam, Hatchard, Evans, Marchant, Boothby, Croome, and Hacombe.

The Wellesley (leaving) Scholarship at Wellington College has been awarded to G. H. Devonshire; accesserunt, J. B. Atlay and H. Havelock. The senior scholarships (in the school) to N. D. F. Pearce, C. M. Marling, and A. L. Harrison; accesserunt, K. M. Drummond and R. A. Kaye.

The first of the new exhibitions recently founded by the Dean and Chapter of Durham at Durham School has been awarded to Hugh Moises Taylor, late King's Scholar, son of the Rev. R. Taylor, Vicar of Monk Heslodon.

Thursday, July 25, was speech-day at Bradfield College; Trent College; King Edward's School, Berkhamsted; and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook.

Lord Napier of Magdala distributed the prizes on Friday, July 26, to the successful students in the Cooper's-hill College, and gave them some interesting information and advice bearing upon their future careers as engineers in India. On the same day prizes were given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the City of London School; by Earl Nelson, at Archbishop Tenison's School; by the Bishop of Worcester, at the College for the Blind, Worcester; at the Islington Proprietary School; and at Royse's School, Abingdon.

A large and distinguished company attended the prize-day proceedings on Monday at Marlborough College. A goodly list of distinctions won by past scholars in the Universities was announced. Among the special events of the day was the opening of an organ which has been erected in the chapel, to which the scholars, past and present, largely contributed. On the same day Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., distributed the prizes at the London International College, Isleworth; the Rev. J. Heyworth gave the prizes at Clifton College; the Bishop of New Jersey at St. Chad's School, Denstone; Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, at Felsted School; Mr. George Chater at the Stationers' School; Bishop Cloughton at the St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School; and the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe at the Royal Naval Female School.

The award of commissions and presentation of prizes at the close of the summer term took place at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Wednesday. General Sir Daniel Lysons presided, and among those present was the Duke of Connaught. The name of Corporal Alfred Mantell received in numerous cases honourable mention, and nearly half the prizes fell to him. On the same day was made the annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval Hospital School, Greenwich, the distribution being made by the First Lord, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The opening of the new wing of the Oxford Military College, which provides accommodation for sixty additional students, took place in the afternoon, and was followed by the annual distribution of prizes, which were presented by Mrs. Desborough. The award of medals and certificates, as well as of the free scholarships in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature was completed on Wednesday.

Lord Northbrook distributes the prizes at Dulwich College this (Saturday) forenoon.

The estate of Mr. Rhodes, of Hounslow, who was described as having carried on the "business of a miser," is the subject of an inquiry in Chancery. He has left the bulk of his property, which is estimated at £65,000, to two charities; and the relatives who are excluded allege that, as some of the property consists of debentures, it comes under the Mortmain Act. Vice-Chancellor Malins directed an investigation to be made.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the Charity Organisation Society.

The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell has sent £100 to the funds of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, Soho-square.

Sadlers Wells Theatre was offered for sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, by Mr. F. T. Galsworthy, on Tuesday. The bidding reached £2000, when the property was withdrawn.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday to raise the rate of discount from $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, at which figure it was placed on the 4th ult., to 4 per cent.

The London Hospital has received £525 from the Mercers' Company; and the Saddlers' Company have voted twenty-five guineas to this hospital, being their second grant of that amount during the year.

Viscount Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, on Wednesday received a deputation representing merchants and others interested in the province of Assam, who waited on him to urge the importance of improving the means of communication between Calcutta and Assam.

The subway at Victoria station to the District Railway for passengers by the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, was opened last Saturday. It is 300 ft. in length, 10 ft. wide, and 9½ ft. high, and has cost £4000.

Mr. Edward Sutton, chief clerk in the office of the Local Government Board, has been appointed assistant-secretary, in place of Mr. Francis Fletcher, resigned; and Mr. John Bellamy, a principal clerk in that department, has been appointed to the chief clerkship, in the room of Mr. Sutton.

A final meeting of the executive committee of the Caxton Celebration was held on Tuesday in the library of the Bank of England—Sir Charles Reed presiding—when the secretary, Mr. Hodson, announced that the clear balance resulting amounted to £1116 8s. 2d., which was directed to be handed over to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

This being the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry, it is proposed to present him with £5000 as a testimonial. Mr. Spurgeon has expressed his desire that the whole amount raised should be devoted to the purposes of his congregation, and especially to the providing a permanent maintenance for the aged inmates of the almshouses in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in July was 76,247, of whom 38,058 were in workhouses and 38,189 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 599, 612, and 6940 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 470, of whom 275 were men, 153 women, and 42 children.

The litigation arising out of the grant by Parliament of £5000 to Lord Cochrane in respect of the distinguished services of his grandfather, the Earl of Dundonald, came to a close on Tuesday in the Chancery Division. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that the grant was specific to Lord Cochrane, and that therefore his brothers had no claim to any portion of it; but that one tenth thereof must, under the Earl's will, go to the executor of Mr. Earp, who assisted him in calling public attention to his claims.

The annual general meeting of the board of governors of the Home for Incurable Children was held yesterday week at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood—the Rev. Canon Lloyd (in the absence of Bishop Cloughton) presiding. The total receipts on account of the general fund during the past year (including a balance of £202 brought forward from the previous year) had been £957. The expenditure for the same period had been £858, leaving £99 2s. 9d. still to the credit of the institution. Eighteen patients had been under treatment during the past year—one had died, six had been removed or discharged, and eleven are still in the home. The receipts towards the building fund amounted to £778, making the present total to the credit of this special fund £1188, and the committee trusts the balance of the estimated amount required—viz., £3000—may shortly be forthcoming. The report was adopted. The chairman then announced that the Duke of Connaught has consented to become the president of the institution, and had forwarded ten guineas to its funds.

There were 2414 births and 1792 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 54, and the deaths by 39, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Whooping-cough continues fatally epidemic, and caused 101 of the deaths registered last week, which exceeded the corrected weekly average by 56; the disease showed especial fatality in Kentish Town, Islington, Lambeth, and Camberwell. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which in the five preceding weeks had rapidly increased from 23 to 349, further rose last week to 457, of which 336 were of infants under one year of age, and 99 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 11 and 19 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 11 last week. Six fatal cases of sunstroke were registered during the week. There were 21 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, and 21 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2933 births and 2145 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 65.2 deg., and was 3.0 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was only 37.6 hours, although the sun was above the horizon during 110.2 hours.

Amongst the communications read at yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was a letter signed by Sir Charles Reed and others on behalf of the Sunday School Union, requesting the board to appropriate a site on the Victoria Embankment for the purpose of erecting thereon a statue to the memory of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. It was referred to a committee.—Three board schools for three southern districts of London were opened last week. The first, for the district lying between Brixton-road and Clapham Park, in the division of Lambeth, was opened on Thursday, in the presence of a large meeting, by the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., the vice-chairman of the board. On Friday Sir Charles Reed opened a new board school at Randall-place, Roan-street, Greenwich. The new schools will accommodate boys, girls, and infants, many of whom will be transferred from temporary schools. At Beresford-street, Walworth, on the same day the Rev. J. Rodgers, the vice-chairman, performed a like ceremony at a new school erected there for nearly 800 children.—A charge against a schoolmaster of having admitted superior children from efficient schools, to the detriment of poorer children, was discussed at the weekly meeting of the London School Board. The discussion arose on the presentation of a report from a Committee exonerating the master. The report was agreed to—

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EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
 "The nutritive qualities of cocoa or either of those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1833, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly distressing to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
 "Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's on a stupendous scale, giving just ideas of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
 "In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps. His 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
 "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
 "In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries later, in 1825, the industry may be said to have been revived, and the popularity of cocoa has since that time been steadily increasing. It met a public demand, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
 "If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road.'"

"John Bull" says:—
 "In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of the industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained a reputation, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what is technically known as 'dash-form' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our daily list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
 "Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in furtherance of this object during the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy impost upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1825, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1829 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Civilian" says:—
 "In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English market, chocolate was the favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, the Homoeopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only contracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of food in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
 "Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

THE "Mining World" says:—
 "The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more intense, so that without some compensating influence the end must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay collectively. Fresh air and more wholesome and nutritious diet must be had at any price. Better food and drink need great improvement. A few chemists have done great public service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any other person to supply the tables even the poorest with a most agreeable and wholesome article of diet. The application of modern science to his extensive works has brought cocoa, once the dear-bought luxury of the higher classes, within the reach of all; and there may now be found a table cocoa in better and more nutritious form than the Royal breakfast-tables of early kings could boast. Cocoa as prepared by Mr. Epps is palatable, refreshing, strengthening, and inestimably preferable to the trashy tea and coffee in general use."

EPPS'S COCOA.
 Each Packet or Tin is labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

PARIS DÉPOT.
 A. DELAFOSSE, FAUBOURG ST. HONORE, 64.

NEW YORK DÉPOT.
 SMITH and VANDERBEEK, PARK-PLACE.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION

The head of the French Government Commission for the management of the Exhibition is M. Krantz, whose portrait here greets the eyes of our readers. He is an eminent civil engineer, who was trained in the Ecole Polytechnique, and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, about forty years ago. As chief engineer of the Grand Central Railway of France, he gained a high scientific and professional reputation. He was employed to design and superintend the construction of the Exhibition Palace of 1867, in accordance with a plan for the classification and division of its contents, which was generally approved. Since 1868 M. Krantz has been much occupied with projected improvements of the navigation of the Seine, by means of locks, which should enable large vessels to reach Paris from the sea. During the German siege of Paris, in the winter of 1870 and the first months of 1871, he rendered good service to his country by directing part of the works of fortification round the capital, especially at St. Denis; and, further, by contriving and applying a method of converting the useless railway locomotive-engines into steam-engines for the working of corn-mills, and for other useful purposes. He was elected in that year, by more than 100,000 voters, to sit in the National Assembly. He has now a seat in the Senate, conferred upon him by the votes of his former colleagues in the popular branch of the Legislature.

We give Illustrations this week of the Russian and Dutch buildings in the Central Avenue of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, called the Street or Avenue of Nations, from the various examples of foreign domestic architecture which are erected along one side. The Russian edifice, which has a very picturesque and interesting appearance, is an imitation, in miniature, of the rural palace of Kolomna, near Moscow, the actual birthplace of Peter the Great. This model of the palace is 130 ft. long, and is constructed of pinewood; the lower part of the front wall, indeed, consists simply of the trunks of pine-trees, stripped of their bark, laid one above another, and kept in their place by morticing with flanges and grooves, and by wooden pegs, without a single nail. The central portion of the building, which contains the wide open porch,



M. KRANTZ, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL, PARIS EXHIBITION.

giving entrance to the Russian section of the Exhibition, presents a short transverse gallery above the porch, and a second storey or attic storey, above which rises the steep and lofty roof, in the French style of Louis XIII.'s reign; the main roof is relieved by those of the two side towers, which are pointed and surmounted by fantastic pinnacles of carved and painted wood. The heraldic insignia of Russia are displayed, with accompanying flags, and the name of Russia below on the escutcheon in the centre of the summit of this façade. All the windows are small and square, and are set in frames or borders of wood, painted of several bright colours. In the original building at Moscow, at least when it was constructed, above two centuries ago, there would be no glass panes to the windows, but talc or semi-transparent mica. The staircase of this house is outside, in the recess between the central block and that shown to the right hand of our Engraving, where the private chapel and the guest-rooms of the palace were situated; this staircase is roofed over, and is furnished with massive balustrades decorated with much carving. The nearer wing of the whole range of building shown to the left hand represents that portion which was destined, in the palace of Kolomna, to accommodate the Imperial family. Its design, as will be seen, differs somewhat from the other wing of the edifice. The windows of the upper storey, belonging to the apartments inhabited by the august owners, are ornamented with triangular pediments, richly carved and painted, which project over the windows. Such was the "isba" or old-fashioned Russian mansion of Prince Alexis Michaelovitch and his wife Princess Natalia, the parents of the Czar Peter, who was born there in 1672, and whose famous visit to England, with his shipbuilding apprenticeship in Deptford Dockyard, is so familiar to most of us, among the historical anecdotes we learnt in our youth.

The front building of the Dutch section of the Exhibition, standing likewise in the "Avenue of Nations," is a miniature copy of the Townhall at the Hague, an edifice of the Renaissance period and style, dating 1581. The building is of brick,



"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN." WOVEN TAPESTRY EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. TAPLING AND CO

relieved by dressings and bands of white stone. The doorway is adorned with two Grecian pillars, supporting a pediment: above each of the windows is a flat arch composed of brick and stone placed alternately. The principal storey is separated from the attic storey by a deep cornice, with ornamentation of the Tuscan style, surmounted with balustrades to the right and left, but sustaining in the middle a central upper front, with four allegorical statues of white marble, and with a large window between them. Over all is a shield of sculptured stone, displaying the arms of Holland. The belfry tower, with its open cupola rising from the summit platform, gives an air of dignity to the whole building.

The pavilions belonging to those Moslem nations of North Africa, who must, from geographical vicinity and affinity of race to the people of Algiers, be regarded with much interest by the French public, attract considerable attention in the Trocadéro Park. We give illustrations of the tent erected for the Emperor of Morocco, whose death was erroneously reported in all the newspapers two or three weeks ago, but who may possibly survive the Exhibition, if he does not recover health in time for a journey this season to Paris. The lion's hide exposed for sale at the price of 800*fr.*, must be the property of some one of his Moorish Majesty's subjects. The interior of the Tunisian pavilion seems an inviting retreat, with the cushioned divan, loose slippers, tobacco-pipes, coffee-cups, and fans, provided for the hour of repose and refreshment, besides which a guitar or banjo is seen awaiting the player's hand.

Among the specimens of art-manufacture in the British section of this Exhibition, one deserving of notice is the piece of woven tapestry, in the patent Axminster carpet fabric, manufactured by Messrs. Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham-street, London. The design, of which we give an illustration, is copied from the picture, "Christ Blessing Little Children," painted by the late Mr. E. T. Parris, and would be suitable for the altar-piece of a church, or the board-room of an Orphan School, or any similar institution. The whole is woven by machinery in one piece, at a tenth the cost of Gobelin tapestry, and it is not improbable that this material for decorating the walls of rooms may again come into fashion.

THE PHONOGRAPH AND MICROPHONE.

This is an age of scientific marvels, if not of miracles. To railways and steam-boats, making near neighbours of distant provinces and practically bridging oceans, succeeded the electric telegraph, which turned into a verity Puck's boast of girdling the earth in forty minutes; and now we have that marvellous triad—the telephone, phonograph, and microphone. It is with the two last named that we have at present to deal, the telephone having been illustrated and explained in our number for Dec. 15 last; and the phonograph first claims attention.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The effect is startling enough when, from some hillside hollow or ivied ruin, echo gives back, unexpectedly, an answering cry. But what if that echo were, by a touch of magic, locked up in its stony recess, to be let loose at the enchanter's will—so that the echoes of shouts and cries, laughter, and snatches of song, tongue-tied at their birth, and lying "cribbled, cabined, and confined" for ages, like embalmed mummies, should, at a touch, break their enforced silence and leap into vocal life, with precisely the same cadences and tones in which they were originally uttered; and this not once only, but a hundred times! Yet nothing less—nay, infinitely more—than this has been achieved. To verify the assertion one has only to step from the pavement of Regent-street into the London Stereoscopic Company's premises, and there, among amusing scientific novelties of all kinds, may be seen and heard in full work this recent invention, the phonograph, which first imprints the message, and then speaks or sings it off any number of times at the operator's will. Witnessing its performances, one is apt to take the stories of genii bottled up for long years to be freed at last, of frozen tunes, released by warmth, flooding the air with melody, and other romances of a like kind, as veritable prophecies of the good time coming, couched in this sort of rollicking nonsense to hide their true meaning from the uninitiated, and possibly to save the narrators' heads. Be that as it may, this is certain—persons have only to speak or sing into the mouthpiece of the simple-looking instrument figured on page 109 and they may have the pleasure of hearing their own sweet voices reproduced many times. It is true the voice is somewhat muffled and diminished when returned from the phonograph; but its intonations, inflections, pauses, and quality are rendered with fidelity. The muffled sound in which the message is repeated arises no doubt in part, if not wholly, from the fact of its being spoken into the mouthpiece, for which there does not appear to be any absolute necessity; and, as regards the return-voice being somewhat weaker than that in which the message was first given, it should be borne in mind that this is but the baby-talk of an invention still in its infancy. When more matured, its voice will, of course, become stronger, and it may, perchance, be aided by the microphone, so that whispers breathed into its ear shall be thundered back. At all events, the phonograph talks, sings, shouts, laughs, whistles, and coughs quite naturally. In the words of Mr. Edison, its inventor—"This tongueless, toothless instrument, without larynx or pharynx, mimics your tones, speaks with your voice, utters your words; and, centuries after you have crumbled into dust, may repeat every idle thought, every fond fancy, every vain word that you choose to whisper against the thin iron diaphragm."

The phonograph is as simple in construction as it appears in our Engraving, consisting of a cylinder mounted on a horizontal axle, and capable of rotation by a handle, or preferably, as uniformity of speed is essential, by clockwork. The cylinder is not only capable of rotation, but has also a gentle lateral movement, which is effected by a screw cut on part of the shaft, and working in a nut. A screw-thread is likewise cut on the cylinder, and the cylinder itself is coated with tinfoil. This tinfoil is gently pressed by a metal pin, or style, which is attached to a thin disc of iron furnished with a funnel-shaped mouthpiece of vulcanite. When words are spoken into the mouthpiece, the vibrations of the air are communicated to the metal diaphragm, and the pin which it carries is thus thrown into agitation. As the cylinder slowly travels along, it is constantly pressed by this point; and if the pressure continued uniform, a furrow, everywhere of equal depth, would be traced around the barrel. But when the voice agitates the iron plate, the pin is caused to press unequally upon the cylinder, and the metal surface is therefore indented to an unequal extent in different parts of the line. While the tinfoil readily yields to pressure, and thus offers but little opposition to indentation, its lack of elasticity prevents it from springing back, and hence the impressions once made are permanently retained. To reproduce the sounds which have thus been impressed upon the metal, the cylinder has to be brought back to its original position. It is then rotated beneath the pin, which is jerked up and down as the elevations and depressions pass beneath it. These movements of the pin are faithfully followed by the metal diaphragm,

which throws the air into vibration, and thus produces sounds exactly corresponding with those by which the indentations were produced. As the pitch of the sound is altered by varying the velocity of rotation—a quicker motion raising and a slower motion lowering it—an exact reproduction of the voice can only be effected by causing the cylinder to revolve at precisely the same rate as that which it possessed when it originally received the sounds that it is seeking to emit. This precision of movement is effected by means of clockwork.

The phonograph is the invention of Mr. Thomas Elvey Edison, a well-known electrician, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States. Of its origin the following account has been given. As Mr. Edison was experimenting with telephones, a vibrating diaphragm pricked his finger, and the idea of reproducing sound occurred to him one Wednesday afternoon. He set to work, continuing at the task all that evening and night, all Thursday and Thursday night, all Friday and Friday night, and on Saturday morning he succeeded in reproducing sounds clearly. He then went to bed, and slept from Saturday morning till the following Monday morning. Mr. Edison is the inventor also of the automatic telegraph, which is capable of transmitting a thousand words a minute, and of the quadruplex system of telegraphy.

Some of the numerous possible applications of the phonograph may readily be guessed. By its means letters may be dispensed with. Friends and lovers, sundered by half the globe, may communicate with each other by word of mouth. To effect this, all that is necessary is to speak into a phonograph, then to remove the metallic record from the cylinder, pack it in a box and send it by post to the antipodes; and, being there rotated on a similar instrument, it will deliver its message of friendship or love in the tones of the original speaker. Dr. William F. Channing, giving, in a popular scientific periodical, some anticipations concerning the phonograph, writes as follows:—"We shall have galleries where phonotype sheets will be preserved as photographs and books now are. The utterances of great speakers and singers will there be kept for a thousand years. In these galleries, spoken languages will be preserved from century to century with all the peculiarities of pronunciation, dialect, and brogue. As we go now to see the stereopticon, we shall go to public halls to hear these treasures of speech and song brought out and reproduced as loud as, or louder than, when first spoken or sung by the truly great ones of earth. The ease with which the phonotype cylinders may be stereotyped or electrotyped and multiplied has been spoken of. Certainly, within a dozen years, some of the great singers will be induced to sing into the ear of the phonograph, and the electrotyped cylinders thus obtained will be put into the hand-organs of the streets, and we shall hear the actual voices of our best singers ground out at every corner! In public exhibitions, also, we shall have reproductions of the sounds of nature, and of noises familiar and unfamiliar. Nothing will be easier than to catch the sounds of the waves on the beach, the roar of Niagara, the discords of the streets, the noises of animals, the puffing and rushing of the railroad train, the rolling of thunder, or even the tumult of a battle." Speaking of the uses to which the instrument may be put, Mr. Edison says:—"You can have a phonograph in your parlour with an album of selected phonographic matter lying beside it. You can take a sheet from the album, place it on the phonograph, start the clockwork, and have a symphony performed; then, by changing the sheet, you can listen to a chapter or two from a favourite novel; this may be followed by a song, a duet, or a quartet; and at the close the young people may indulge in a waltz, all joining in it, for no one need be asked to play the dance-music."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

Fig. 1. The form adopted by Mr. Edison. *a*, Cylinder, whose circumference, *b*, is scored by a spiral thread. Round this part is placed, when the machine is in use, a sheet of tinfoil, made to adhere by gumming the corners. *c*, axis; *d*, screw-thread, on a portion of the axis, agreeing exactly in the number of its threads to the inch with those on the cylinder; *e*, handle, to make the cylinder revolve; *f*, heavy fly-wheel, to secure as far as possible uniformity of motion; *g*, mouth-piece, having in front a hollow funnel-shaped cavity, with a hole in the centre, and behind a thin iron plate about 100th of an inch thick. In the centre, at the back of this iron plate, is a piece of indiarubber tubing, connected with the plate at its back. It is fixed to one end of a slip of steel spring, which is joined at its outer end to the circumference of the plate. Half-way from the margin, and joined also to the steel in the same way, is another piece of tubing. The object of both these pieces of indiarubber is to regulate the pressure of the steel point. This steel point is fixed perpendicularly to and against the central end of the slip, and is therefore vertical to and in the middle of both the steel plate and the parchment or paper diaphragms, these being parallel to each other. The steel point, which is rounded, enters slightly between the threads on the cylinder, and consequently imprints a dint on the tinfoil which covers the cylinder. The distance of the mouth-piece, with the iron plate, diaphragm, and point, from the cylinder, can be regulated by the lever, *h*, which moves on a pin, *i*. Greater exactness may also be secured by a screw at the inner base of the upright mouth-piece support (not seen in engraving).

Fig. 2. Instrument designed and constructed by Mr. Stroh. The difference between this and Mr. Edison's is in its having some exceedingly simple controlled clockwork mechanism, actuated by a descending weight, which is attached, upon Huygen's maintaining principle, to an endless chain passing over a pulley, fixed upon the principal axis of the instrument, so that it is possible to wind up the weight while the cylinder is rotating without affecting its speed. The cylinder of fig. 2 is scored along its entire length with spiral threads, of which twenty-one go to the inch. *a*, The controlling fans or governor, consisting of two circular discs of brass, at the upper ends of the levers, *b b*. When the machine is about to be started, the weight, *d*, is drawn up by means of the handle, *e*, whereby the pressure of a small cork-lined brake or block is taken off the fly-spindle of the governor. The discs then fly out, under the influence of the centrifugal force. *c*, a spiral spring, which can be moved up and down the levers, *b b*. By placing the spring on the upper part of the levers, near the fans, they are drawn closer together. This reduces the circle of their path, and gives the mechanism a diminished resistance to rotation, so allowing the cylinder a greater travelling speed when necessary. When the tinfoil on the cylinder has been spoken to sufficiently, and is either filled up or at any intermediate space along its length, the mouth-piece, with its diaphragm and point, is moved back from the cylinder. In this instrument the mouth-piece is mounted on a heavy base, which fits rather tightly into a groove fastened to the main board. This done, the handle, *e*, is turned in a reverse direction till the cylinder is moved back on its axis to the place it started from; the mouth-piece is advanced toward the cylinder until the point rests, without absolute pressure in the first indentation previously made on the tinfoil. Motion is now given as before. The depressions again pass under the point, and in so doing they cause it and the thin iron plate to make over again the precise vibrations

which animated them when they made those impressions under the action of the voice. The consequence is that the iron plate gives out the vibrations which previously fell upon it, be it either of music, of any kind of sound, or speech. The narrow opening of a hollow paper cone is applied to the mouth-piece to augment the sounds as they reverberate from the tinfoil, otherwise they would be fainter than previously, whether they had been played on an instrument, sung, or spoken.

Fig. 3. Enlarged back view of diaphragm, its framework, and iron base. *a*, diaphragm of thin iron. *b*, rim of vulcanised indiarubber, in which the diaphragm circumference is embedded. *c*, screw-nut, which secures needle in centre of diaphragm. A similar nut further secures the end of needle on the other side of the thin iron. *d*, steel spring.

Fig. 4. Back view of mahogany mouth-piece and frame. *e*, diaphragm of thin indiarubber. *f*, zinc rim to secure it. *g*, light seen through the semi-transparent skin; this shows the position of aperture leading to mouth-piece, *h*.

Fig. 5. A still larger view of the needle portion. *c*, screw-nut; *i*, needle, which ends at *j*; *j*, *k*, pieces of ivory, over which is fitted a short length of indiarubber tubing, thus connecting the two. By this arrangement elasticity is secured to the pressure of the point *l*, which is inserted in *k*. An ivory disc, *m*, at the end of the steel spring, *d*, renders the point quite secure. The dotted lines under the tubing show the manner of fitting over the ivory ends.

Fig. 6. Small slip of tinfoil taken off a spoken-to cylinder and highly magnified, showing the sound indentations.

THE MICROPHONE.

We are enabled, by permission of Professor Hughes, who has made to the world a noble gift of this invention, to present to our readers illustrations of some of his original apparatus. The following introductory remarks are borrowed from *Engineering*:

"The eminent inventor of the well-known Hughes type-printer has recently made the startling discovery that certain unhomogeneous conducting substances, placed in circuit with a battery, possess the property of converting sonorous vibrations into undulating currents of electricity, by which not only can notes and articulate speech be transmitted to a distant telephone, placed in the circuit, but sounds so minute as to be otherwise inaudible can be magnified into loud noises. Of all the marvels connected with telephonic electricity, we have no hesitation in saying that Professor Hughes's discovery of the sensitiveness of certain compound structures, or unhomogeneous substances, to minute vibrations, is the most marvellous. It opens up a vast field of philosophic inquiry, and places in the hands of the physicist a detector of sounds and of other mechanical vibrations so small as to be altogether unsuspected. It gives to him, in fact, the means of constructing instruments which will be to the ear what lenses and microscopes are to the eye; and, at the same time, as a telephonic transmitter, is an improvement upon Professor Bell's telephone, transmitting louder and clearer articulations. But the most extraordinary part of Professor Hughes's discovery is the extreme simplicity of the apparatus employed—a few French nails, a few sticks of charcoal, a tube or two containing powders, a little sealing-wax, and a few pieces of wood; and any boy can in a few minutes construct a transmitting telephone, surpassing in sensitiveness the beautiful instrument of Professor Bell."

Our Engravings, with the description, will suffice to show the *modus operandi* of this latest scientific wonder; but some quotations from Professor Hughes's paper lately read before the Physical Society will further explain the principles on which the microphone is constructed. He referred first to his paper, read on May 9 before the Royal Society, "On the Action of Sonorous Waves in Varying the Force of an Electric Current," and then proceeded to point out that the problem which the microphone solves is this—to introduce into an electrical circuit an electrical resistance, which shall vary in exact accord with sonorous vibrations, thus producing an undulatory current of electricity from a constant source, whose wave, length, height, and form shall be an exact representation of sonorous waves. In the microphone he has solved this by the discovery that, when an electric conducting matter is in a divided state, as in the form of powder or filings, and is put under a slight pressure, far less than that which would produce cohesion, and more than would allow it to be separated by sonorous vibrations, the molecules, being in a comparatively free state, although electrically joined, would of themselves so arrange their form, their number in contact, or their pressure by increased size or orbit of revolution, as to increase and decrease the electrical resistance to a remarkable degree. It had long been known that the resistance which a body offers to the passage of an electric current is invariably affected by changes in temperature, and in some cases by changes in light; and from this Professor Hughes drew the hint to investigate whether or not sound vibrations would also have an effect. The mode of this discovery he stated as follows:—"I introduced in the circuit a strained conductor—a stretched wire—listening attentively with the telephone to detect any change that might occur when the wire was spoken to, or set into transverse vibrations by being plucked aside. Gradually, till the wire broke, the strain was varied, but no effect whatever was remarked except at the moment when the wire broke. The effect was but momentary, but invariably at the moment of breaking a peculiar 'rush' or sound was heard." It was soon found that it was not at all necessary to join two wires endwise together to reproduce sound, but that any portion of an electric conductor would do so, even when fastened to a board or to a table, and no matter how complicated the structure upon this board, or the materials used as a conductor, provided one or more portions of the electrical conductor were separated and only brought into contact by a slight but constant pressure. Thus, if the ends of the wire terminate in two common nails laid side by side, and separated from each other by a slight space, were electrically connected by laying a similar nail between them, sound could be reproduced. The effect was improved by building up the nails log-hut fashion, into a square configuration, using ten to twenty nails. A piece of steel watch-chain acted well." Professor Hughes further states:—"Although I tried all forms of pressure and modes of contact, a lever, a spring, pressure in a glass tube sealed up while under the influence of strain, so as to maintain the pressure constant, all gave similar and invariable results, but the results varied with the materials used. All metals, however, could be made to produce identical results, provided the division of the metal was small enough, and that the material used does not oxidise by contact with the air filtering through the mass. Thus platinum and mercury are very excellent and unvarying in their results, whilst lead soon becomes of such high resistance, through oxidation upon the surface, as to be of little or no use. A mass of bright round shot is peculiarly sensitive to sound whilst clean; but as the shot soon become coated with oxide, this sensitiveness ceases. Carbon, again, from its surface being entirely free from oxidation, is excellent; but the best results I have been able to obtain at present have been from mercury in a finely-divided state. I took a comparatively porous non-conductor, such as

the willow charcoal used by artists for sketching, heating it gradually to a white heat, and then suddenly plunging it in mercury. The vacua in the pores caused by the sudden cooling become filled with innumerable minute globules of mercury, thus, as it were, holding the mercury in a fine state of division. It will be seen that in these experiments the diaphragm has been altogether discarded, with the effect depending upon the changes produced by molecular action, and that the variations in the strengths of the currents flowing are produced simply and solely by the direct effect of the sonorous vibrations.

"I have found that any sound, however feeble, produces vibrations which can be taken up by the matter interposed in the electrical circuit. Sounds absolutely inaudible to the human ear effect the resistance of the conductors described above. In practice, the effect is so sensitive that a slight touch on the board, by the finger-nail, on which the transmitter is placed, or a mere touch with the soft part of a feather, would be distinctly heard at the receiving-station. The movement of the softest camel-hair brush on any part of the board is distinctly audible. If held in the hand, several feet from a piano, the whole chords—the highest as well as the lowest—can be distinctly heard at a distance. If one person sings a song, the distant station, provided with a similar transmitter, can sing and speak at the same time; and the sounds will be received loud enough for the person singing to follow the second speech or song sent from the distant end.

"Acting on these facts, I have also devised an instrument suitable for magnifying weak sounds, which I call a *microphone*. The best form and materials for this instrument, however, have not yet been fully experimented on. Still, in its present shape, it is capable of detecting very faint sounds made in its presence. If a pin, for instance, be laid upon or taken off a table, a distinct sound is emitted; or if a fly be confined under a table-glass we can hear the fly walking, with a peculiar tramp of its own. The beating of a pulse, the tick of a watch, the tramp of a fly, can thus be heard at least a hundred miles distant from the source of sound."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MICROPHONE.

Our Illustrations on another page show some of the apparatus used by Professor Hughes in the discovery of the microphone.

1. He began his investigations by constructing a "rough-and-ready" Bell telephone. It has a round bar magnet, four inches long, *a*. Round its inner end is the coil, which is contained in a circular hole in the deal board, three inches square, *b*. Against this is the enlarged end of half a large wooden reel, *c*; through this runs the magnet fixed by screw, *d*. The wires, *f*, from coil come through sides of board, and sealing-wax, *g*, secures them. Between the board *b* and board *h* is the plate of ferrotype iron, which is embedded at its edge between borders of cardboard.

2. His battery is three small tumblers, each containing a coil of copper at the bottom; on this is placed some sulphate of copper; the glass is filled with clay, well moistened with water; on this is floating a bent plate of zinc, *a a a*. Sealing-wax is used here and in all Professor Hughes's apparatus for the adhesive. The whole is usually contained in an ordinary cigar-box.

3. Shows the experiment with three French nails, *a*, in circuit, with the battery in the cigar-box, *b*, and telephone, *c* (the actual length of wire was much greater than here shown). These nails, when spoken to, produced the grosser vibrations only of the voice, its *timbre* was wanting. But a little "white bronze" added to the nails at points of contact improved the distinctness and character of articulate speech. This is the first transmitter telephone of Professor Hughes.

4. A glass tube, *a*, nearly filled with "white bronze" (a mixture of fine zinc and tin), or sometimes with four cylindrical blocks of metallised willow charcoal. The ends of tube are stopped by plugs of metallised carbon, *b*. The tube, &c. (not the box), were placed in circuit with the battery and a "rough-and-ready" galvanometer; and, on grasping the tube with both hands, then pulling the ends of it in contrary ways, the needle showed a deflection in one direction; but when the two ends of the tube were pushed towards each other the needle deflected in another direction. Afterwards this tube and contents were placed over a child's money-box of thin pine with one end knocked out, as in the illustration. The wires, *e*, were then connected, as in fig. 3. This formed a resonating-chamber as well as a transmitter telephone—Bell's being the receiver, or phono-scope. Speech and song delivered at the open end of box were received and pronounced by the phono-scope with surprising volume.

5. Deal board, 12 in. by 18 in., having on it two microphones, *a a*. Two pieces of ordinary bundle firewood shaped to 2 in. high. The flat sides have holes drilled for receiving pieces of gas carbon, *b b*; each of these has a little pit for retaining an inch length of gas carbon, pointed at both ends, *c c d*. Wires to battery. *e*. Wires to bell telephone. This form of microphone is more suitable for aerial sounds and speaking at a distance. Professor Hughes has a modification of this arrangement in which the base-board is smaller, and in place of the upright, *a*, the carbons are fixed to a perpendicular sound-board.

6. Deal board 4 in. long. *a*. Bar of gas carbon balanced by pivot on thin bent strip of brass. *b*. Oblong block of metallised charcoal attached to irregular-shaped slip of deal, *c*, which adheres to base-board. *d*. Spots of wax for attaching lucifer-box fly-prison. *e*. Wire to battery. *f*. Wire to telephone.

7. Improved transmitter telephone. As before, it is a child's money-box, with one end out.

8. Its other end.

9. Microphone from the inside of box (fig. 7), nearly full scale of original. Its base-board is fastened, upside down, to top of box by screw *a*, fig. 7. The microphone is covered over by two thirds circumference of short length of bamboo, one third of the circle having been cut off and ends added, so that in shape it is like a miniature old-fashioned tin candle-box: a flat lid is formed by the base-board, which is fastened at the notch to bamboo by threads round both. *b*. Rod of soft iron. Attached to one end of its under surface is a piece of pine charcoal, resting on *c*. *c*. Metallised pine charcoal block connected with another of the same material, *d*, by paper hinge. *e*. Spring coil to keep down *b*. *g*, fig. 7, end of bamboo case. Sealing-wax is the adhesive.

10. Probe for detecting by the ear the existence of bullets or other foreign bodies in the human frame. *a*. Steel rod. *b*. Microphone. *c*. Wooden handle.

A summary account of the German excavations at Olympia says that the number of marble objects found during the last three winters is 904; of bronzes, 3734; of terra-cottas, 904; of inscriptions 429; and of coins, 1270. All the more important ruins have been photographed, and the third volume of the official account is about to appear. An exhibition of all the casts taken will shortly be opened at Berlin.—Dr. Schliemann is at Constantinople, and, according to the *Times*' correspondent there, intends resuming his excavations in the Troad if he can obtain from the Porte fifty soldiers as a guard against robbers.

FINE ART.

The Royal Academy Exhibition will remain open on Bank Holiday (Aug. 5), and will not close till 10.30 p.m. on that day.

Mr. Raggi has at his studio, Devonshire-street, a fine bust of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The Holmesdale Fine-Art Club held its annual sketching-day on Saturday last. Penshurst Park was the site selected, where, by the permission of Lord de L'Isle, a large number of well-known artists and amateurs found ample material for their pencils in the varied scenery of that charming spot.

A memorial has been presented to the Council of the Royal Academy by the Sunday Society asking that the exhibition of the Academy may be opened on one or two Sunday afternoons during the present season, and offering to provide an efficient staff of care-takers on such occasions to relieve the regular attendants. In reply the Council state that the constitution and laws of the Royal Academy do not allow of the exhibition being opened on Sundays.

Mr. T. N. MacLean has finished in marble his beautiful female figure of "Tone" seated on a square classic stool gazing on a pictured tablet of a Grecian feast she holds in her hand. The innocence and sweetness of the face, the simple arrangement of the drapery, and the natural pose of the whole figure, all betoken a coming sculptor. The work, with others lately designed, is on view at the artist's studio, 21, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

We have read Mr. Alfred Dawson's "English Landscape Art in the Year 1878" (Deighton and Dunthorne), a brochure which has reached its third year. Mr. Dawson glances at the various London exhibitions of oil pictures and water-colour drawings with a quiet, critical eye, is not afraid at the same time to speak out, and what he says is invariably to the point, whether his words are addressed to the artist or to the general art-loving public. We have much pleasure in recommending a perusal of his spirited little pamphlet to both.

A bronze statue to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the eminent leader of the Free Church of Scotland, was unveiled in Edinburgh last Saturday in the presence of a large assemblage. The execution of the statue was intrusted to Sir John Steel, R.S.A., who has produced an excellent work of art and an admirable likeness. The statue, which is twelve feet in height, represents the Reverend Doctor in the dress of a Moderator of the General Assembly, with an open Bible in his hand, as if giving an exposition. The pedestal is of Peterhead granite, and about fifteen feet high. The site is at the intersection of Castle-street and George-street.

A memorial has been presented to the Earl of Beaconsfield by a number of gentlemen professionally interested in the promotion of higher education in London and its vicinity representing their strong conviction of the importance of giving increased prominence to the study of ancient art as a branch of classical training. They say:—"As we believe that a museum of casts from the antique would be of very great service for this purpose, especially if provision were made for the delivery of lectures upon the history of Greek sculpture, to be illustrated from the casts and from the collections in the British Museum, we earnestly hope that your Lordship may see fit to give your assent to some such scheme as that which, we understand, has been submitted to you by Mr. Walter Perry and others for the formation of a museum of this nature."

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the colossal statue by Miss Hosmer, of Rome, of the famous Pompeian sentinel who, seventeen centuries ago, kept his post at the gate of the city until he was buried with it in the ashes of Vesuvius. The figure is about eight feet high, and represents a Roman soldier in the prime of life, stalwart and muscular, leaning with both hands upon his spear. His figure is erect, but his head droops; and in looking at his face one sees that his eyelids are closed, and that his lineaments are fast assuming the eternal fixity of death. The subject has been frequently painted, and, considering how readily it lends itself to sculpture, we are surprised it has never been modelled before. Besides the wonderful success with which Miss Hosmer has carried out her noble idea of the sentinel, and on account of which we heartily congratulate her, she is to be felicitated on another score—viz., on the happy innovation—to modern practice, at least—of modelling the whole in wax. The figure is first roughly blocked in in plaster of Paris, and then comes a coating of wax from an eighth of an inch to an inch in thickness; and on this coating all the modelling is done, thereby obviating the necessity of afterwards casting in plaster. Miss Hosmer completed the figure in Rome last winter, and it is now on show at the Guardi Gallery, Haymarket.

The first Dorset Industrial Exhibition was opened at Weymouth on Thursday week by the Earl of Eldon, in the presence of a large number of persons from all parts of the county, including the Mayors of Dorchester, Bridport, and Weymouth. Mr. Lundie, the Mayor of Weymouth, presented his Lordship with an address. Lord Eldon, in his reply, spoke of the great advantages of exhibitions similar to that in which they were assembled, and then declared the building duly opened. Mr. G. Eliot, one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Albert Banks, Mr. Herbert Evans, the Vicar of St. James's, Shaftesbury, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. The Earl, accompanied by the committee and the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Mordaunt Threlton, then inspected the most interesting objects in the different buildings, and expressed himself highly delighted with the exhibition. The work from the art needlework school at South Kennington, was greatly admired. His Lordship bought an elegantly-designed screen in crewel-work from this school. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the exhibition was visited by 1600 persons. The Rev. H. C. G. Moule, M.A., Dorchester, wrote an ode for the opening. The prizes awarded exceed £265. In connection with the exhibition Mr. Edwards, M.P. for Weymouth, offered four special prizes for the best essays on "The Industries of Dorset," and the first prize was won by Mr. W. H. Bradley, a reporter on the *Dorset County Chronicle*.

Time alone was wanted to stamp with European recognition the remarkable art-organ, *L'Art, Revue Hebdomadaire Illustrée*. It is now in the fourth year of its existence, and the thirteenth volume lies before us. Whatever can be tried to make an art-journal acceptable to a cultured mind has been accomplished here, and with a hand no less lavish than wise. The plates and wood-blocks are as varied and abundant as ever; and what is so difficult with us—especially in the finer qualities of work—viz., their printing—is simply a marvel of its kind. There is more art exhibited in some of the initial letters to the chapters than will be found sometimes in a whole volume of ordinary illustrations. Among the more important etched portraits, we would point to those by C. Waltner after Rubens—they are simply superb; and among figure-subjects to the "Apparition" of Geaujean, after the magnificent creation of Gustave Moreau. Of architectural and decorative designs there are many; and the wonders of the Paris Universal Exposition are by no means left unrecorded. The editor, moreover, keeps his

readers well abreast of whatever is going on in the art-world, whether in the sale-room or the Salon, and competent writers set forth, from time to time, what has been achieved by the masters who have passed away. Nor does the editor despise the literary aid of this country; on the contrary, the critical acumen of Mr. Frederick Wedmore finds ample room for exercise in treating of the life and labours of John Constable; Professor Sidney Colvin, of Cambridge, makes short excursions into the byways of historic art to bring under notice certain fifteenth and sixteenth century engravers; the ready pen of J. Comyns Carr finds scope and verge enough in setting forth the merits of the old masters as exhibited lately in the Grosvenor Gallery; and the dramatic sympathies of Walter Herries Pollock seek expression in a flowing and critically appreciative article on the "English Stage." Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Arthur Cecil have all their merits judiciously apportioned to them. All these articles are fully illustrated, and are but a sample of the many good things to be found in this sumptuous tome.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names, given in the order of merit, of the gentlemen selected in 1876, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination; also the Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which assigned:—

Edward Lawrence, Bombay; Charles Peter Caspersz, Bengal Lower Provinces; Duncan James Macpherson, Bengal Lower Provinces; Edward Norman Baker, Bengal Lower Provinces; Hugh FitzJohn Tyrrol Maquire, Bengal Lower Provinces; William Henry Lockington Imper, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; Arthur Herbert Collins, Bengal Lower Provinces; Lucas White King, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; James Clark Arthur Meredith, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; James Clark Seaton, Madras; Edward Wake Shakespear, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; George Robert Irwin, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; William Wilson Drew, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; James Adair Crawford, Bombay; George Mawdsley Williams, Madras; Herbert Bradley, Madras; Percy Gray, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; Charles Lindslett Modellier Eales, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; William Nethersole, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; Edward Louis Cappel, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oude; William Thomas Hall, Bengal Lower Provinces; Henry Sankey, Bengal Lower Provinces; Henry Alexander Sim, Madras; Charles Herbert Monmsy, Madras; Evelyn Gray, Bombay; Henry Shirecliffe Otter, Madras; John Nathaniel Atkinson, Madras; Alexander Porteous, Bengal Lower Provinces; Arthur Dingwall, Bengal Lower Provinces.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards and other payments, amounting altogether to £3021, were made on some of the 268 life-boat establishments of the institution. Various rewards were also granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. The Broadstairs life-boat went out to the Goodwin Sands early on Tuesday morning in reply to signal-guns fired from the Gull lightship, while a strong wind was blowing from the north and a heavy sea was running, and found the schooner *Star of the West*, of Bridgewater, ashore there. Fortunately, she was enabled to extricate the vessel from her perilous position and take her safely into Ramsgate Harbour, although in performing the service the life-boat herself was severely damaged. The Ramsgate harbour steamer and life-boat also performed good service on the same day by saving the brigantine *Donna Maria*, of Swansea, and her crew of six men, that vessel having stranded on the same dangerous sands. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting. The inauguration of the Clackton-on-Sea new life-boat station took place on the 10th ult., in the presence of a large number of spectators, and was very successful in every respect. This boat is named the *Albert Edward*, it being one of the two boats presented to the institution by the Freemasons as a thank-offering for the safe return of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from India. Reports were read from the institution's four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to some of its life-boat stations.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Cambridge and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society was held last week at Cambridge. The entries were large in all the classes, and some fine animals were exhibited. £800 was given in prizes.—The exhibition of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society for this year was held at Louth, and extended over three days. The town was decorated along the whole route to the show-ground, which was situated on the outskirts of the town.

The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, in their annual report, state that the Church Temporalities Commissioners in 1874 vested in that board fourteen churches, ecclesiastical buildings, and other structures for future preservation and maintenance; and, in order to meet the cost of placing these ruins, as far as possible, in a state of security against further dilapidation, and to supply a fund for their subsequent preservation, these Commissioners transferred to the credit of the board £22,554. During the past year, after careful inquiry, they made choice of 105 additional structures, which, out of a multitude of cases, appeared to be the most deserving of being preserved as monuments of national or historic value and importance, and vested them in the board for future maintenance. They also transferred to the credit of the board £27,446, making in all £50,000 to be applied in repairing and maintaining the 119 churches, ecclesiastical buildings, and other ancient structures selected for preservation. Up to the present, the works have been completed at the Rock of Cashel, Seven Churches Glendalough, Ardmore, Ardfer, Monasterboise, Devenish Island, St. Columba's House (Kells), and Donaghmore. The works are in progress at Movilla, Ardtoke, St. John's Point, Loughlin's Island, Maghera, Kilmacduagh, and Howth Abbey.

The bill "to enable her Majesty to provide for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn and her Royal Highness Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, and to settle an annuity on her Royal Highness," was printed on Monday. Clause 1 empowers her Majesty to grant by letters patent an additional annuity of £10,000 for life to the Duke, or to such persons as her Majesty may think fit to name, on trust for his Royal Highness, and subject to such conditions as her Majesty may direct; such annuity to commence from the date of the marriage of his Royal Highness, to be free from all taxes, assessments, and charges, and to be paid quarterly, on the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April, the 5th day of July, and the 10th day of October. There is a proviso "that in the event of his said Royal Highness succeeding to any sovereignty or principality abroad, it shall be lawful for her Majesty or her successors, with the consent of Parliament, to revoke or reduce the said annuity by warrant under the sign manual." Clause 3 provides for an annuity of £6000 to Princess Louise in the event of her surviving her husband. Clause 4 provides that "the annuities granted in pursuance of the Act shall, if her Majesty think fit so to direct, be personal and inalienable provisions, and the same shall be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



DUTCH BUILDING IN THE AVENUE OF NATIONS: MODEL OF THE HAGUE TOWNHALL.



TENT OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, TROCADERO PARK.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE TUNISIAN PAVILION.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The fortnight's extra performances at reduced prices closed on Saturday.

On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, cast as recently noticed, with the exception of the character of the Countess, which was assigned, for the first time here, to Madame Pappenheim, who sang with much effect, especially in the aria "Dove sono." On Friday "Carmen" was repeated, for the benefit of Mlle. Minnie Hauk, whose performance in the title-character has been one of the features of the season. The closing night was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Gerster, who appeared as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with the same success as on previous occasions—the opera having been followed by the second act of "Dinorah," with Madame Gerster in the title-character, and Mlle. Tremelli as the Goatherd, as in former representations. With the National Anthem, and tributes of applause to the lessee, Mr. Mapleson, and the conductor, Sir M. Costa, the house finally closed—to reopen for operatic performances in October.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ACADEMIES OF MUSIC.

The annual awards took place on Saturday at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, and the London Academy of Music, Langham-place, the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening of the day named. The prizes were distributed in each case by Mlle. Albani. At the Royal Academy of Music the awards were as follow:—The Lucas silver medal to Mr. R. H. Löhr; the Parepa-Rosa gold medal, Miss E. Orridge; the Sterndale Bennett prize (ten guineas), Miss Jessie Percival; second prize (five guineas), Miss D. Shapley; Llewellyn Thomas gold medal, Miss Leonora Braham; the Christine Nilsson prizes (of twenty and ten guineas), Misses A. Butterworth and E. Orridge; the Heathcote Long Prize (a purse of ten guineas), Mr. P. Saunders; and the Kelsall Prize (the fourth of five violins bequeathed by Mr. C. Kelsall in 1857) to Mr. F. Arnold. In the Ladies' department six silver medals, thirteen bronze medals, eight certificates, and five high commendations, were also awarded. The scholarships were thus adjudged:—The Parepa-Rosa to Miss M'Kenzie, the Sir John Goss to Mr. E. Ford, the Lady Goldsmid to Miss B. Davenport, the Professors' to Mr. W. Sutton and Mr. C. T. E. Catchpole, the Balfé to Mr. P. Stranders, the Novello to Mr. W. Sewell, and the Thalberg to Miss A. Heathcote. Professor G. A. Macfarren made a brief address, in which he commented on the present prosperity of the Royal Academy of Music, the pupils now numbering about six times as many as there were ten years ago. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mlle. Albani. A short selection of vocal and instrumental music performed by the students, and conducted by Mr. W. Macfarren, preceded the distribution.

The proceedings at the London Academy of Music included a miscellaneous concert and a performance of an English version of Suppé's pretty operetta "Die Schöne Galatée," in both of which several students of the institution displayed great efficiency. The characters in the operetta were well sustained by Miss Elene Webster (Galatée), Miss Rosa Leo (Ganymede), Mr. Randall (Midas), and Mr. F. Thomas (Pygmalion). Signor Gustav Garcia conducted, Miss Chaplin and M. Marlois presided at the pianoforte, and Mr. C. Trew at the harmonium. Between the concert and the operetta the prizes were distributed, free scholarships having been awarded to Misses Waud and Greenop (pianistes), Master Pearsall (violinist), Misses Carreros and Turner, and Mr. E. Frith (vocalists). Gold medals were given—for harmony, to Miss Armstrong and Miss Wilden; for pianoforte, to Misses Chaplin, Berry-Yelp, Hathrill, E. Leggett, and Douglas; for violin, to Miss Perkins; and for singing, to Misses E. Webster and Isaacs. Silver medals were awarded—for the pianoforte, to Misses Greenop, Anstie, F. Adams, G. Sinclair, Mrs. Guest, Misses E. K. Russell, M. Pavy, Goldsworthy, D. Harris, Mrs. Marsden, Miss E. Turner; for singing, to Misses Amy Dicksee, C. Fuller, Fusselle, Spyer, Rosa Leo, Marchant, Pavy, M. Turner, Miss K. Reece, Mrs. Guest, Misses Badrick, E. Thomas, E. Norton, F. Clarke, M. Letts, A. Martini; and for harmony to Mr. E. Bromell; violoncello, Mr. H. C. Gough; and violin, Mr. C. Cortie. In addition to which, Mr. G. F. Gear was presented with the medal awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. Dr. Wyld, Principal of the London Academy, made an appropriate address; and the proceedings were altogether of a very satisfactory nature.

This (Saturday) evening Covent Garden Theatre will be reopened for the usual autumn series of promenade concerts, again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, and with Dr. Arthur Sullivan as conductor. Of the general arrangements we have already spoken.

THEATRES.

Now that the dramatic season has ended, we might have been tempted to give a résumé of its progress and results, had they been as satisfactory as might have been expected. A glance at the survivals of the products that remain as symbols of the most successful of the pieces that have been produced may be at least suggestive. The melodrama of "Proof," which in its career has met with difficulties not, we believe, yet entirely overcome, still continues at the Adelphi; the Lyceum has presented during the week Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias in "The Bells," and Jingle in "Pickwick." To-night he appears for the last time of the regular season in the same part, as he is termed in advertisements, "Financier, Swindler, and Penitent," and, in addition, in the first act of Shakespeare's "King Richard III." and Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram." Miss Bateman will on Monday reappear as Mary Warner, a part which she has created, and in which she is always welcome. The Princess's has fallen back on melodrama, and has found an old Grecian piece, "Queen's Evidence," acceptable to the audience. At the Olympic "Nancy Sikes," as represented by Miss Rose Eyttinge, has during the week continued to excite discussion as to the fitness of such subjects for stage purposes, but will cease to do so after Saturday, Mr. Neville having entered into an engagement with Mlle. Beatrice, who will appear on Monday in "The Woman of the People." Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "Engaged" still gives Mr. Honey an opportunity of appearing at the Strand as Cheviot Hill, and, with the drama of "Our Bitterest Foe," proves sufficiently attractive. The new play of "Diplomacy" maintains its place at the Prince of Wales's. "Our Boys," with "A Whirligig" and "A Fearful Fog," distinguish the Vaudeville by a prolonged success without example. At the Opéra Comique the audience are entertained with nautical comic opera and fanciful operetta, the former provided by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and the latter by Messrs. J. Albery and Alfred Cellier—namely, "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "The Spectre Knight." The Court is worthily occupied by Mr. W. G. Wills's "Olivia," and the Folly by "Les Cloches de Corneville"—the latter theatre announcing, however, its last twelve nights.

The A'lampra proceeds with the comic opera of "Fatinitza," and the grand ballet of "The Golden Wreath," by Mr. J. Albery. The Criterion rests satisfied with "The Pink Dominoes," which has now been repeated more than 430 nights. What is called the popular taste may be fairly estimated from this catalogue of the survivals of the season.

Earlier in the season two so-called poetical dramas were presented, under, as it turned out, far from favourable circumstances—that at the Princess's suffering from the indisposition of an eminent actress, and that at the Lyceum being an incomplete and objectionable substitute for an original composition, not calculated to advance the cause which it seemed intended to support. Not by such half-hearted efforts can the once palmy state of the English stage be restored. To mend what is amiss, we find a Dramatic Reform Association has been started, and a journal projected, the seventh number of which lies before us. A monthly circular is one of the proposed means of accomplishing the object intended, and we find among its promoters the names of Bishops, professors, clergymen, eminent actors, authors, and persons of distinction on and off the stage, including Mr. Phelps, the Duke of Meiningen, the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Rev. H. R. Haweis. Among the papers contributed is one by the Rev. C. H. Halford Hawkins, M.A., on "The Symptoms and Causes of the Decline of the Higher Drama in England." This gentleman dates the beginning of the decline of the drama many years back in the days of our grandfathers, while, as he states, there were yet critics, and a pit filled with active, literary, acute young fellows, who "were not afraid of showing what they thought, by applause or the reverse, either worth something, as the players and the managers knew full well." This state of things passed away with the great actors who supported it, and a system of mere commercial management followed. We have now good actors, but they are scattered, the writer tells us, in twenty places of amusement, so that we seldom now get a good company. He adds that "no one, who has not seen a great play, greatly acted throughout, can tell what the pleasure of a play may be." There is truth in this statement, but also considerable misapprehension. The fault lies not in the number of theatres, but in what the writer next proceeds to state—the merely mechanical mode of management adopted by merely commercial conductors. "A burlesque succeeds somewhere; all the houses follow suit with burlesques. A French play is eminently successful in Oxford-street; the management in the Strand immediately purchase a copyright from M. Sardon." It is also, the writer remarks, "the firm conviction of managers that the days of classic sock and buskin are departed; with existing companies the experiment of a revival of pure tragedy or high comedy is impossible. Without these, however, you will never attract the highest genius to the Boards, nor enlist the strongest pens in their service, nor woo the imagination and the appreciation from their comfortable fireside to the heated atmosphere before the footlights."

In another part of the journal some practical illustrations are given of the present state of things. "Some months ago," a writer in *Light* remarks, "a very clever and energetic entrepreneur, who adds to his other accomplishments that of an incisive literary style, but who labours under the disadvantage of a cynical literary training, wrote to the editor of a great review:—'As a licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, Shakespeare, taste, and the musical glasses, I produce anything and everything at the Gaiety Theatre that is likely to pay. When I find that it has no paying quality, I strangle it with as little mercy as Providence shows to the poor beetle.' The deductions made from this admission are:—'It will, perhaps, be conceded that Mr. Hollingshead has as much intelligence as any manager in London. It will, perhaps, also be conceded, on the other hand, that the Gaiety programme is the one in London less attractive to the intelligent. The obvious inference is that entertainments of a higher class than those at the Gaiety are not remunerative, and that Mr. Hollingshead is a wise man in his generation not to attempt them.'"

The journalists' contention, on the contrary, is that managers are below the public taste. Even the management of the Lyceum is quoted as an instance, for even there a frequent recurrence to vulgar melodramas, and a too palpable endeavour to lower the calibre of the company to the advantage of the leading performer, vitiates the experiment. Managers ought to endeavour to lead, not to follow, the public taste. If they cultivate the taste of the audience for the greater part of a season on inferior products, and finding them after all not profitable, they cannot expect that their audiences will turn round at once to Shakespeare and the poetic drama. In other quarters we find that "there is a growing taste for good plays, strong actors, and powerful effects." Nevertheless, we are afraid that managers are not alone to blame. The fault, after all, lies somehow or somewhere in the want of intellectual cultivation on the part of the public. It must be left for the full education of the masses to secure the final victory.

The intention of the Dramatic Reform Association is, doubtless, good, and their statements in spirit, if not in letter, generally correct; but we suspect that the circulation of their journal will avail but little to mend matters. If they have the means, let them erect and subsidise a theatre, devoted to the highest class compositions exclusively, acted by a select company, and honestly conducted on principle. Let the committee of management be open to receive from authors in general their best and spontaneous work, the result of the labour of months, and subject to every kind of revision before it is placed on the boards; let it be felt that such work will be carefully read and thoroughly appreciated and in no very long time the beneficial consequences of such management will appear. But time, long or short, will be required for the gradual cultivation of public taste; and that means that an adequate capital will be requisite. At the time of writing we hear that a nobleman has recently taken a theatre hitherto unsuccessful for twenty-one years. This looks like business. But he will do little if he intrusts it to a mere actors' management, sure to conduct the speculation on sordid principles. Nor will he succeed better himself if he has the prejudiced notions of ordinary theatrical cliques. One instance is given in the pages before us of a certain capitalist and manager who "roundly vowed some years ago never to produce a play which was either divided into five acts, or founded on an historical subject, or written in blank verse. The public won't have it, this worthy vowed." Probably this is a fact. And what is the result? The theatre in question is yet in the market, not having been able to create for itself a character, because of the absurd prejudices of the owner of the property. Produce the best pieces you can obtain, and act them in the best manner you can secure; the public will in due course respond and recompense the enterprising capitalist.

Miss Glyn's last reading from Shakespeare, at her own residence, was given on Tuesday. It was from "Measure for Measure," which was throughout admirably delivered. Miss Stringfield delivered on the occasion a poem by Francis Bennoch, entitled "Together," and added to the promise she

has already given of achieving success in her intended profession. The course altogether has consisted of seven Shakespearean dramas—namely, "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "Anthony and Cleopatra," "King John," and "Measure for Measure." The series has been numerously attended, and the closing séance commanded a large fashionable and intelligent audience. The apartments and passage were crowded.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. V.

Completely to vary the scene from that of our last paper, let us proceed a little northward—still keeping, however, on the "Surrey side"—to the cafés frequented chiefly, or greatly, by artists. Straight down from the railway station lately mentioned, the Gare de l'Ouest, there runs riverward the Rue de Rennes, and in this stands Lang's *Châlet*—the first of the *brasseries*, as was the *Procopée* of the cafés; though as yet the *Châlet* has acquired no literary fame, being, indeed, even now barely middle-aged. This house, and the *café-chantant* in the Boulevard St. Michel, likewise called the *Châlet*, the *Café Fleurus*—just by the Luxembourg Palace—and a queer little *brasserie* on the south side of the Rue Jacob, of which I cannot recall the name, are among the most favoured haunts of artists and sculptors; the last mentioned, quite a little room, hung round with countless unframed pictures (each, perhaps, with its story of a score long left unpaid) is used a good deal by English art-students, always to be easily picked out among Frenchmen by their light suits, red neckties, and dandified "Oxford" voices.

The *Brasserie du Châlet*, of which I began to speak, was the rendezvous of the clique of which the good, vain, eccentric artist Courbet, lately dead, was—or, at least, thought himself—the centre; here he talked of his political importance till other people almost believed him—and he thoroughly believed himself. Among the habitués of this "*châlet*" are still (*ex multis aliis*) Taluet, the sculptor, and Paul Arène; among those of the other, in the Boulevard—just opposite what was the *Closierie des Lilas*!—are François, the big, burly, old landscape-painter, Oliva, the sculptor from the South, and Cordier, another sculptor; at the *Brasserie Mayer*, in the Rue Vavin, are many artists, chiefly Alsatian—Henner, for example, and Kreisler; and at the *Nouvelle Athènes*—a café in the Rue Pigalle, far away to the north of Paris—one may often see the slight, light, dreamy face and figure of Fantin, the wonderful painter of portraits and of flowers, who is at least as much appreciated in London as in Paris, and whose portrait, *La Lecture*, is this season one of the most striking pictures at Burlington House, as it was last year one of the gems of the Salon.

One among these artist-café is the nearest approach to a *café chantant* which it will be useful to describe: this is the *Café du Châlet*, which, however, has only acquired its present characteristics during the last two years. I remember very well what was its appearance the first time I—quite by accident—strolled in on a summer evening of 1876. It was an odd, half-and-half sort of place; its only attempt at music was a band of the penny steam-boat order—a violin and a harp, I think—which scraped away dismally in a little summer-house. The indoor part—the "*châlet*," in fact—looked as if it were only intended as a refuge in case it rained. A dingy old waiter set before you things which were not very dear, if they had been good; as it was, they were not very cheap. This state of affairs, however, has passed away, and a pretty little music-hall has been added to the café—decorated in quiet colours and with very good taste: which hall you can either regard from a respectful distance at your little table, or take your seat in—in this latter case, "consuming" in proportion as you are near the stage or far from it: spending two francs, one franc, or even (if I remember) half a one.

Of the regular *café chantant*—the French music-hall—it is by no means necessary to speak; nor need one do more than mention the great glaring places on the Boulevards, frequented chiefly by foreigners—the *Américain*, the *Anglais*, crammed every night with Englishmen, and with women speaking English of all qualities, except the best. Such places are among the things which the intelligent visitor to Paris goes to see possibly once, but once only. No doubt they give a brilliancy to their boulevard, lighted up as they are in the evening, with their rows of little tables three or four deep in front of them; but the genuine *café* of Frenchmen is much more interesting.

Of this, there is a principal type which I have not yet mentioned—the once famous cafés of the Palais Royal. There is one among these which still is usually full—the *Café de la Rotonde*, which inherits from the *Café de Foy* the sole right of placing chairs in the Palais Royal garden; but even the *Rotonde* is supported almost entirely by foreigners and French country-people, who are naturally much more amusing to Parisians than to us. The renowned *Café des Aveugles*, which used to be at the north end of the eastern gallery—the *Galerie de Valois*—has left nothing but its renown; nor is any more to be seen of the *Café de Foy*. On the evenings when the band plays some Parisians still condescend to sit in the pleasant first-floor rooms of the western gallery; but the tide of fashion has flowed northward and westward to the boulevards, and the Palais Royal is not what it was.

As I have said, many of these last-named cafés are used principally by foreigners; and it is remarkable how in Paris almost every nationality has its "house of call," where it can obtain all its home delicacies, and hear its own language spoken by the attendants and by nearly all the guests. Without going into a detailed description of the cafés devoted specially to Englishmen, Germans, Russians, or Spaniards, let me take as a specimen one odd little house thronged every evening with Greeks, mingled with a few Turks—and, indeed, familiarly called the "*café turc*," though its owner has christened it the *Café d'Apollon*.

It is in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, not a dozen doors off that wonderful Boulevard St. Michel—concerning which, and this particular little café, may I quote some doggerel lines sent home from Paris by an English student? The "quarter" he speaks of is, of course, that universally called "Latin."

Here in this quarter you may meet
A dozen nations in a street.
Roumanians, English, Greeks, and Russians,
Italians, Mexicans by dozens,
Haytiens, Turks—and other vermin—
And every now and then a German.
Near here is a café where you may
(Five sous is all you have to pay)
Have coffee made the Turkish way—
Hot water poured on it a minute,
And then no milk nor sugar in it:
I did not find it nice to swallow.
(The café bears for sign Apollo,
And there the customers all speak
Not French, nor English, but—pure Greek.
The barmaid doesn't understand 'em,
Yet smiles—politely, but at random.)

The proprietor of the place is, however, a Greek himself; and there was last year a Greek girl there, of sad and very pretty face, and exquisitely graceful figure, whom the two

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GASELERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze. Medallion Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

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PARIS EXHIBITION, CLASS 20.
£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES. In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Chapside, London. Gold Chains at manufacturers' prices. P.O. to John Bennett, BENNETT, 65 and 66, Chapside.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862, Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 46s. Price-List sent free.—68, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 75, Strand.

ORIDE GOLD WATCHES, 21s., 25s., 30s.; free by registered post 6d. extra. Facsimile of costly gold watches; exact time-keepers. Catalogue post-free. C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MAPLE and CO., the largest and most convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A House of any magnitude Furnished from Stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect the Stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures. Estab. 38 years.

MAPLE and CO. supply every requisite for HOUSE FURNISHING, including Linens, Ironmongery, Glass, Crockeryware, Clocks, Bronzes, and every description of Ornaments, either for dining or drawing room, or for Christmas and Wedding Presents, in separate departments.

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MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Sideboards in oak, mahogany, and other woods, from 5 guineas to 100 guineas. Fine oak and mahogany Dining-room Furniture: Tables from 3 guineas to 70 guineas. A large assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, and other Ornaments.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Forty very handsome Carved Oak Antique Sideboards, with Dining-Tables and Chairs to match. Thirty complete Dining-room Suites in stock to select from, 14 guineas. Good strong Dining-room Chair, in mahogany or oak, stuffed all hair, and covered in leather, 24s. 6d.

MAPLE and CO.—DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. The Largest Assortment in London. An endless variety of Cabinets, from 2 to 60 guineas, many in design; a large assortment of Buhl Furniture, as well as Black and Gold; 100 Easy-Chairs, from 1 to 10 guineas; a very extensive Stock of Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Ornaments; 500 Chimney-Glasses, from 2 to 80 guineas; Console-Tables, as well as Girandoles, from 1 to 20 guineas.

MAPLE and CO., Importers.
TURKEY CARPETS,
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OVER 2000 DAGHESTAN and SOWNACK CARPETS, also 600 Turkey Carpets, of extra fine quality and at marvellously low prices, just received from Constantinople. These Goods have been bought by Agents especially dispatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. for cash, and have been made over a hundred years. The prices are wonderfully low—in fact, one third of that usually asked for these curiosities.—145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO.—SILK DAMASKS. The largest and most varied assortment of Satin, Silks, Cotonnes, Silk Repps, all in stock. To purchasers this is a great object, as not only do they get the silks at a lower price than if they were made, but they are not kept waiting.

MAPLE and CO.—CURTAINS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms. The largest and most varied stock of Curtain Materials in London. Good Wool Repps, double width, 2s. 6d. per yard. Stripe Repps, in all colours, all wool, and double width, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

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POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this Department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any Article that can possibly be required in Furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

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MORTLOCK'S CHINA.—GREAT SALE. THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS NOW COMMENCED. Unexampled reductions in every department. THE OLD POTTERY GALLERIES, 202, 203, and 204, Oxford-street; and 30, 31, and 32, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.

CHUBBS' PATENT SAFES.—Chubb's Cash, Deed, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks. Complete Illustrated Price-List sent gratis and post-free to any part of the world.—Chubb and Son, Makers to the Queen and Bank of England, 128, Queen Victoria-street, St. Paul's, and 65, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, London.

LATEST TEST OF CHUBBS' SAFES. Dear Sirs,—We have the satisfaction to inform you that our deeds, books, cheques, and papers deposited in the two safes made by you for us some time ago, were entirely saved from the calamitous fire last night, in spite of the intense heat arising from destruction of so large a stock of oil, tallow, railway, and other greases stored in the above portion of our premises.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
Signed, SAMUEL SMITH and Co.
Messrs. Chubb and Son, Patent Safe Warehouse,
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JEWEL ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—J. FANN'S RELIANCE SAFES have never failed to resist the attempts of the most determined burglars. Fire-Resisting Safes, 25s. 6d. Lists free.—11, Newgate-street, E.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.
Three
PRIZE MEDALS.
Compensation annually exceeds 17,000,000lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
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ENO'S FRUIT SALT. HOT WEATHER.—Invigorating and Invaluable. Important to all Travellers. Please send me half a dozen bottles of Eno's Fruit Salt. I have tried Eno's Fruit Salt in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent, for almost every complaint (fever included), with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers. In fact, I am never without it.—Yours faithfully, An Englishman. F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer P.W.D., Government of India, June 23, 1878.
Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions. Ladies, Children, and Infants.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

LAXORA MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGES FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISHNESS OF THE STOMACH, BILE, HEADACHE. The "Lancet," "The Times," &c., all praise the preparations in common use for the same purpose. "Medical Press."—"Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
E. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS, The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants, Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency. (either French, German, or English).

Observe the Address—
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COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
236 to 262, Regent-street, London.
One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street.

All goods have been greatly reduced for one month's sale only. Great bargains will be sold in the following departments:—
COSTUMES IN BLACK SILK. Reduced from 20 guineas to 10 guineas.
Reduced from 15 guineas to 7 1/2 guineas.
Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 1/2 guineas.
COSTUMES IN FANCY SILKS. Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas.
COSTUMES IN GRENADINE. Reduced from 4 guineas to 3s. 6d.
COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIAL. Reduced from 7 guineas to 3 1/2 guineas.
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COSTUMES FOR EVENING and DINNER DRESS. Reduced from 7 guineas to 4 guineas.
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MANTLES and JACKETS, Purchased in Paris, as Models. Reduced indiscriminately to Half Price.
REAL ALASKA SEAL JACKETS, new shapes. 33 inches long, reduced from 12 to 9 guineas; 36 inches long, reduced from 15 to 11 guineas; 40 inches long, reduced from 18 to 12 1/2 guineas.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS. Reduced from 25s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
CASHMERE CIRCULARS, lined Real Russian Squirrel. Reduced from 2 guineas to 2s. 6d.
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BLACK SILKS. Reduced from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per yard.
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MILLINERY, Collars, Sunshades, Fichus, and all Fancy Goods, all much reduced, for the One Month's Sale.
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236 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fume, and other solid colours.
price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 5d. in wide, 6d. in narrow.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
Sea Water cannot injure it.
Any Length is Cut by the Factors.
who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing a Large Stock of SEASIDE and TRAVELLING GARMENTS, Waterproof and Dust Coats. Piccadilly and Regent-street.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.
SILK DEPARTMENT.—JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, 3s. 9d. per yard; Bonnet's Black Silks, 4s. 11d. per yard; Black Satins, 5s. 3d. per yard.
SILK COSTUME DEPARTMENT. LIGHT SUMMER SILK COSTUMES, 3 1/2 guineas each; Princess Robes, 6 1/2 guineas each; Black Satin Costumes (all Silk), 7 1/2 guineas each.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT. GRENADINE and LACE JACKETS, 25s. each; Cashmere Mantles, 14s. each; Fur-lined Jackets, 3 1/2 guineas each; Seal-skin Jackets, 6 1/2 guineas each.
BLACK DEPARTMENT.—Grenadines, 1s. 2s. each.
BALL and EVENING DRESS ROOM. Designs of the most recent date. All light Evening Dresses, at extremely low prices.
GREY DEPARTMENT.—CAMBRIC DRESSES, 14s. 6d. each; Fancy Costumes, silk and satin, 3 1/2 guineas, 4 guineas, 5 guineas, and 6 guineas. French Materials, all wool, from 1s. per yard.

MILLINERY.—Summer Bonnets, Hats, and Caps are greatly reduced in price.
JAY'S
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, W.

LADIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL should see the "OSBORNE" DRESS-CASE, very light and handsome, with collapsible bonnet compartment. Price 10s. 6d. HARRON, Manufacturer, 29, High Holborn (five doors west from Inns of Court Hotel). Illustrated List free.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Restorer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY G. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY G. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

EAU DE CHYPRE.—PIESSE and LUBIN. This is an ancient perfume from Cyprus. During the national career of Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome, the Island of Cyprus was the resort of the élite, learned, and refined. It was at the time of the Crusades, when Richard I. of England assumed the title of King of Cyprus, that the famed Eau de Chypre was introduced into Europe, the composition of which is yet preserved in the archives of the Laboratory of Piesse and Lubin. Those who are curious in ancient perfumes can be gratified at 2, New Bond-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S VIOLET and MILLEFLEUR POWDER, for the Toilet and Nursery. Universally admired for its purity and fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, 65, Upper Thames-street.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM, For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC and DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER. Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascria).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH. A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottle, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Ladies visiting the seaside, exposed to sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects, &c. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, an invigorator and beautifier for the hair. ROWLANDS' OILY OINTMENT bestows on the teeth a pearl-like whiteness. 2s. 6d. Sold by Chemists. Ask for Rowlands'.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—65, Bold-street, Liverpool; and at 39, Denning-street, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Superfluous Hair from the Face without injury, 3s. 6d. Sent free for 5d. stamps, Alex. Ross's Skin Tightener or Tonic, 3s. 6d.; or stamps.

THE SKIN.—To give it that Smoothness, Sweetness, and Luscious Elegance indicative of Perfect Health use "THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP." It is elegantly white and purest of all soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin I know."—James S. M.D., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—THE ALBION SOAP CO., 532, Oxford-street, London. Refuse all substitutes.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP ("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous. "In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.

W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP. For Toilet, Nursery, and Shaving. Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine." By the Editor, Mr.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., "As the most refreshing and Agreeable Laim for the Skin." Pure, Fragrant, and Durable.

A HEALTHY SKIN and GOOD COMPLEXION. PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP, recommended by the Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Society as "The purest and best Toilet Soap made."

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPPING PREVENTED. PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP. Eighty years approved by the Public. A specialty for Sensitive Skins.

SHAVING, TOILET, and NURSERY. PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP. Always used by the Royal Family. Sold by all Chemists.

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"A YOUNG DRUIDESS." BY CARL HAAG.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

LONDON AND THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 18, 1873

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS IN A FLEET LONDON

"A LOGIC DIVIDED" BY GUY R. H. H. H.

