

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2050.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

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



BRITISH OFFICERS AT PESHAWUR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th ult., at 3, Kenilworth-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of W. Sharpley, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Craig, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Glebe Field House, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis Arthur Sutaby, of a daughter.
On July 20, 1878, at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, the wife of Charles H. Humming, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Healths Court, Ottery St. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Calverley, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Terling Place, the Lady Rayleigh, of a son.
On the 28th ult., Jane B. (née Cooke), wife of William White, F.S.A., (30A, Wimpole-street), Lyndon Lodge, Hanwell, W., of a son. All well.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Frederick William, youngest son of Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., to Ellen Maud, only daughter of Sir John Kell, Bart., of Bentley Priory, Stanmore.
On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, C. W. Howell, Esq., to Sarah, widow of the late Robert Keays, Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, Bombay.
On the 5th inst., at Branstone, Walter Hugh Earle Welby, Rector of Harston, second surviving son of the late Sir G. E. Welby-Gore, Bart., to Florence Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Sloane Stanley, Rector of Branstone, near Grantham.

DEATHS.

On June 25, at Bondebosch, Cape Town, Jessy Worsley, wife of S. J. Brodribb, Cape Civil Service, aged 25 years.
On the 3rd inst., at St. John's Park, Ryde, Sir R. Sutton, Bart., in his 75th year.
On the 5th inst., at Southsea, Annie Charlotte, wife of Captain F. Warren, R.N., daughter of the late Sir H. Blackwood, Bart.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.	
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Jer. v. Coloss. ii. 8. Evening Lessons: Jer. xxii. or xxxv. Luke xi. 1 to 29. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3.15 p.m.,	Bishop Claughton: 7 p.m., the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Ven. Dr. J. A. Hessey. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. William Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 7 p.m., Rev. Edwin Price, Minor Canon of Westminster.
MONDAY, OCT. 14.	
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys: Quarterly General Court and Elections, Freemasons' Tavern, noon. British Dairy Farmers' Association:	Exhibition at Agricultural Hall (last day). Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: beginning of Monday Organ Recitals, 3 p.m.
TUESDAY, OCT. 15.	
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874. Norwich Musical Festival. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Mr T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric).	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Races: Croydon, Newcastle Autumn Meeting. Crystal Palace, Tenth National Cat Show (three days). South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. G. Zetia on the His- torical Development of Ornamental Art).
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.	
Warehousemen and Clerks' School, Croydon, new wing to be opened by Princess Louise. King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).	London Dialectical Society, Lang- ham Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Compland on the Principle of Indi- vidual Liberty: how far applicable to the Relations of the Sexes).
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.	
The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1863. Fox-Hunting begins. Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).	College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching— Discipline). Sandown Park Races.
FRIDAY, OCT. 18.	
St. Luke the Evangelist. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy— the Causes of Production).
SATURDAY, OCT. 19.	
Moon's last quarter, 7.10 p.m.	St. George's Hospital founded, 1733.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
October	30.264	50.0	46.2	88	5	61.3	40.8	NE. S.	109	0.000		
	30.164	54.0	48.6	83	3	65.7	44.8	S. S.W.	63	0.010		
	30.110	54.4	46.7	77	7	64.1	43.8	SW. S.	111	0.000		
	30.037	58.2	53.7	86	4	70.6	46.2	S.	97	0.000		
	29.928	60.8	58.0	91	1	68.7	53.9	SE. S.	189	0.075		
	29.468	60.6	53.2	78	6	64.3	57.9	SSW. S. S.E.	345	0.045		
	29.427	59.4	51.8	77	5	64.3	55.9	S. S.W. S.W.	373	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 ... 30.264 30.164 30.110 30.037 29.928 29.468 29.427
Temperature of Air ... 50.0 54.0 54.4 58.2 60.8 60.6 59.4
Temperature of Evaporation ... 46.2 48.6 46.7 53.7 58.0 53.2 51.8
Direction of Wind ... NE. S. S.W. S. SE. S.W. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 37	3 03	1 13	10 30	9 45	8 30	7 16

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

Those who have read Sir George Nares's account of the last
British Expedition to the Polar Sea will have risen from the
perusal of his volumes with two general impressions
deeply imprinted upon their minds. First, the long series
of disappointments which the voyagers, and especially the
sledge travellers, were doomed to encounter; and, next,
the indomitable pluck and perseverance with which they
met and wrestled with the most trying circumstances.
Politics—comprehending under that term the widest
range of signification which it will admit of—seem to
us, just now, to present a similar aspect of almost
unbroken gloom to that which the Arctic Regions
presented to Captain Nares's exploring expedition.
It remains to be seen whether it will be faced
with the same bright courage and extraordinary power
of endurance. At present there is no hopeful outlet
in view, whether in respect of foreign or of domestic
complications. Things are taking a course quite beyond
the effectual control of her Majesty's Government, and
possibly, for a weary period yet to come, of Parliament
and the public. The Fates are not propitious to us. The
plans of the most sagacious do not turn out successfully.
The prophecies of the least sanguine are overshadowed
and neutralised by what Napoleon III. aptly characterised
as "the inexorable logic of facts." Of course, this will
not be always so. "It is a long lane which has no turn-
ing," and, perhaps, in this as in other cases, "the darkest
hour precedes the dawn." Still, it is difficult to bring
under review the general condition of affairs in the king-
dom without becoming conscious of the strong effort, both
of reason and of will, which is needed to resist the
encroachments of that despondency which is gradually
eating its way into the heart of this great nation.

A glance, however cursory, at the domestic interests of
the country catches but a very few points, if any, of im-
mediate promise. The Board of Trade returns for
September give no trustworthy signs that a revival from
the depression which industry and commerce have suffered
since 1874 has yet commenced. They indicate, we are
afraid, rather a downward than an upward tendency. The
imports of raw cotton and of flax and hemp are consider-
ably below those of the corresponding month last year.
The exports are not much better. All show a decline both
in quantity and in value—greater in value even than in
quantity. This may result from a general collapse of an
artificial and unsound system of commercial enterprise,

following upon which business may thereafter resume a
more cheerful appearance. Meanwhile, the symptoms are
becoming such as are not merely embarrassing but a'arm-
ing. We cannot always feed upon hope, and especially is
this true of "hope deferred." We are destined, it would
seem, to an indefinite prolongation of the present gloomy
state of the times, and must make up our minds to endure
it as best we may.

As though to intensify the gloom of the present out-
look, the public has been startled by an announcement of
the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, with liabilities, it
is said, of upwards of ten millions sterling. Except
amongst a few who discerned some reasons for antici-
pating such an unhappy issue, the event was certainly
not foreseen by the public. The shares of the bank stood
at an unusually high figure in the Market. Its dividends
have for some years been at a rate of 10 or 12 per cent
per annum. The sudden break-down has, of course, carried
with it some industrial and commercial firms which
had long depended upon it for support. It is an
instance of the ruin which is always likely to over-
take banking establishments when they are managed
upon other than legitimate banking principles. The case,
especially for Scotland, is believed to be quite an excep-
tional one; but it has started doubts which may easily
grow into a panic. A great deal of vigorous self-control
will be necessary in the financial world to abate, and
finally to suppress, the misgivings which this failure is
calculated to excite. But, though it will undoubtedly
increase both the area and the intensity of com-
mercial distress north of the Tweed, and although it
may, to some extent, undermine confidence south of it,
there is no evident ground for the conclusion that it will
constitute a dominant factor in the financial and com-
mercial depression of the country. No doubt it has some-
what deepened the previously existing gloom; but we
must be upon our guard against inferring that it will
exert a more decidedly disastrous influence upon business
prospects.

Political matters abroad do not look much more
exhilarating. The quarrel of the Indian Government with
the Ruler of Afghanistan seems to be ripening fast into a
state of hostilities. The Amer has evidently made up his
mind to a collision, and is taking immediate steps to make
it as disastrous to the British as possible. How far he has
been stimulated by Russian agents to take the bold step
which he has done by flinging defiance in the face of the
Indian Government it is, as yet, perhaps, impracticable to
determine. That Shere Ali is confident in his own mind
of receiving Russian support, in some form or other, seems
likely enough. But that he has any solid ground for that
confidence is not by any means incontrovertible, and is
strongly denied at St. Petersburg. At any rate, he seems
to be gaining the adherence of the barbarous tribes
between his and our frontiers, and, unless something
unlooked for turns up, there will be no little trouble in
dealing with him effectually.

We have not much to congratulate ourselves upon in
the contemplated reforms of Asia Minor. Sir Austen
Layard, although his influence over the mind of the
Sultan is evidently great, is unable to obtain on the part
of his Imperial Majesty the slightest relaxation of his
rights of Sovereignty. He will not yield an iota of them
even to Austria, though Austria's arms have at length
availed to beat down opposition in Herzegovina and
Bosnia. He retains his nominal hold upon Cyprus and
expects British authority in that island to subordinate
itself (in theory, at least) to the interests of Turkey.
Indeed, our occupation of Cyprus may be described in
vulgar slang, not so much as "finding a mare's nest," but
as "catching a Tartar." We have thrust ourselves into a
perfect hotbed of disease. We have found no equivalent,
either material or moral, strategic or commercial, to com-
pensate us for the sacrifices we are making. Still, time,
no doubt, may reveal much more agreeable features than
have hitherto been developed by the Anglo-Turkish
Convention, which so dazzled the eyes of the British
public.

Our readers will perhaps regard us as having fallen
into a pessimist vein of thought. It is not our wont. We
do not wish, and certainly we do not intend, in the pre-
ceding remarks to lose sight of the recuperative energies
which our country possesses. We doubt not they will
come into play whenever a fair opportunity admits of it.
But just now the outlook is not a pleasant one. That it
will exercise upon us an educational and disciplinary
influence we should be among the last to dispute. Mean-
while, however, we have to deal with realities, not
fictions; and, in the confident expectation that the British
people will "gird up their loins and quit themselves like
men," we may all and each peer into the thickening dark-
ness, and call to mind as we do so that we have more
than once faced, and faced successfully, blacker prospects
than any which the present generation is likely doomed to
encounter.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon will take the chair at
the 214th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation on
St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the Representative Church Council of the
Episcopal Church of Scotland was held at Dundee on Wednes-
day. The Primus presided. Schemes for special grants to
poorer charges and for raising the salaries of the Bishops to at
least £500 were agreed to.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continued at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lee, of High Church, Edinburgh, officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at the castle as the Minister in attendance on the Queen. Sir Stafford Northcote and Dr. Lee dined with her Majesty. The Queen, with the Princess, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Lister, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., to be surgeon extraordinary to her Majesty.

The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting. The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, and the Countess of Dufferin have left Balmoral. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

In consequence of the lamented death of General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Biddulph, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, the Queen intends to appoint Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, to be Keeper of the Privy Purse, with two assistants. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, has been selected to fill one of the appointments as Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, was present on the 3rd inst. at the funeral service which was performed at Abergeldie Mains by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the room in which the remains of the late Sir Thomas M. Biddulph were placed. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, and Captain Conway Seymour were also present. Shortly afterwards the coffin with the remains of the late General was taken in a hearse from Abergeldie Mains and conveyed to the railway station at Ballater for removal to Windsor. The Prince of Wales and various members of the Royal household followed in carriages to the station, where the detachment of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Captain Forbes Gordon, were drawn up at the station with reversed arms. The Queen remained for some time at Abergeldie Mains with the Hon. Lady Biddulph, who afterwards, with her son and daughter, drove to Ballater, and accompanied by Captain Conway Seymour, proceeded by the same train to Windsor. At the funeral, at St. Andrew's, Clewer, on Monday, her Majesty was represented by Lord Bridport; the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. Wreaths, which had been sent by the Queen and all the members of the Royal family, were placed upon the coffin.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has had good sport in the Royal forests in the Highlands during the week. The Princess, with her daughters, have driven and walked out daily, and have paid various visits to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Marlborough House from Abergeldie on Tuesday next, and the Prince purposes leaving for Paris on Thursday next.

Princess Louise of Lorne has fixed Wednesday next for the inauguration of the Leaf memorial wing of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at Russell-hill, near Croydon. The Marquis of Lorne will preside at the déjeuner which will follow.

Prince Leopold left Buckingham Palace yesterday week for Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Saturday last from the Continent, to join the Grand Duchess.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday last from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Lodge, near Scarborough.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck returned to Kensington Palace on Wednesday from Rumpenheim.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt and Mdlles. d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, from Harlford House, Great Marlow.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Miss Welch returned to London on Saturday last from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Easton Park, Suffolk, from their seat in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Plas Machynlleth, their seat in Wales, from Wynyard Park. Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham have returned to Bifrons from their marine residence at Ramsgate.

The Marquis of Huntly has returned to Aboyne Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have arrived at Haddo House.

The Countess of Lauderdale and Lady Brabazon have left for the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and the Ladies Stopford have left town for Bournemouth.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Wentworth Fitzwilliam have left Wentworth House for Coollattin Park, in the county of Wicklow.

The Earl of Roden has arrived in Paris from Scotland.

The Earl of Dartrey returned on Saturday last to Dartrey House, in the county of Monaghan.

Lord Windsor, who lately attained his majority, entertained on Wednesday a large number of his tenants at a banquet at St. Fagans, near Cardiff.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, third son of the late Earl of Rosse, and Miss Agnes C. Bateman, youngest daughter of Mr. John Frederick Bateman, of Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey; and between the Hon. Edwin Ponsonby and Miss Dora Coope, third daughter of Mr. Octavius Coope, M.P.

The memorial-stone of the schools which the Birmingham guardians are building for workhouse children, to remove them from the influence of pauperism, was laid on Tuesday at Marston-green. The buildings include three schools, fourteen cottage homes, masters' residences, workshops, and infirmary. The cost will be £20,000, exclusive of the site.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution on Wednesday the secretary read a letter from one of the annuitants of the institution, who lives at Plymouth, thanking the institution for the annuity she has been receiving for the last four years, and stating that as, by the death of a relative, she had succeeded to a competence, she did not consider she was justified in receiving her annuity any longer.

The Hon. J. C. W. Vivian having resigned the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for War, Mr. Ralph Thompson, C.B., the Assistant Under-Secretary, has been appointed to succeed him. Colonel H. G. Deedes, who was private secretary to Mr. Hardy, and who was again selected for the same post by Colonel Stanley, succeeds Mr. Thompson as Assistant Under-Secretary. Mr. William Henry White has been appointed Accountant-General of the Army, Mr. Ralph Henry Knox to be Deputy Accountant-General, and Mr. H. T. De La Bère to be Assistant Accountant-General.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held last Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present with the exception of Lord John Manners, who is detained in Scotland through an attack of gout.

Mr. Gladstone was on the 3rd inst. presented with an address from a deputation in Douglas, Isle of Man, expressing approval of the course which he had pursued in regard to the Eastern Question. In reply, the right hon. gentleman refrained from entering upon political topics in consequence of the menacing and ambiguous condition of affairs in the East—a condition of things which he viewed with the deepest grief and apprehension. The time would come when those affairs must be searched and sifted to the bottom, but at present, with the imperfect information we possessed, he did not think it became him either to form, or to express, or to indicate any opinion respecting them further than to say that they were to him a cause of deep concern and pain.—On Mr. Gladstone's arrival at Liverpool last Monday, from the Isle of Man, he was received by the president of the Liverpool Liberal Association and several gentlemen forming a deputation, and at their suggestion delivered a short and wholly non-political speech to an assemblage of 3000 to 4000 persons who had gathered to give him welcome. He said in conclusion, "I need not tell you that the place where I first drew breath has ever been, and must ever be, to me associated with the greatest and warmest and most lively feelings of interest, and that I have no more hearty desire than the desire for the prosperity and happiness of Liverpool."

To celebrate the incorporation of the borough of Burslem, a banquet was given by the first Mayor (Mr. T. Hulme) on the 3rd inst. Mr. Hanbury, responding for the Houses of Parliament, remarked that, taking on one hand Sir Stafford Northcote, and on the other the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, he believed that more conscientious statesmen did not exist. With regard to India, he said a cloud was on the horizon, but we must hope it will not turn out a storm-cloud.

Lord Enfield, speaking yesterday week at the annual dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, expressed his approval of many portions of the Berlin Treaty, but said he looked with feelings of dismay and disappointment at the retrocession of Bessarabia, the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops, the disappointment naturally entertained by the Greeks at the treatment they had received, and the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. With regard to the Afghanistan question, he said he had not sufficient information to enable him to form an opinion, but he had been greatly impressed by the language of Lord Lawrence on the subject.

At a meeting of the Liberal party at Chatham yesterday week, which is said to have been largely attended, it was unanimously resolved to form a "Liberal Seventy" upon the Birmingham system.

Yesterday week Lord Colin Campbell, M.P., met his supporters at Glasgow, called with a view of forming a Liberal Organisation for Argyleshire. Lord Colin said the doubt regarding the recent contest arose from a want of sympathetic organisation. He believed his majority would have been larger if the party had been organised.

Mr. Samuelson addressed his constituents yesterday week at Banbury. He said the effect of the change of policy toward the tribes on the north-western frontier of India had been to drive the Ameer of Cabul into the arms of Russia, which was not sorry to see us placed in such a position in India as to prevent the repetition of the importation of Indian troops to Europe. The refusal to admit Sir Neville Chamberlain and his escort of 1000 men into Afghanistan would, it was said, if unresented, endanger our supremacy in India; and he feared there was too much truth in the statement. It was probable, therefore, that we should soon be engaged in a war with a barbarous Prince, in a rugged country destitute of supplies, at a cost of twenty millions or more. That country, when conquered, would have to be held at incalculable cost, unless we were prepared to see Shere Ali or his successor become the vassal of Russia the moment our troops were withdrawn. These were likely to be the first fruits of Imperialism in India. Mr. Samuelson spoke at Frome last Tuesday night on the subject of Cyprus, whither he has been since the closing of Parliament. He bore witness to the great fertility of the island, but thought it was not likely to be a field for British enterprise, nor a valuable possession to the British Crown. Regarded from a strategic point of view, he preferred Malta.

Colonel Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perthshire, replying for the Houses of Parliament at the annual dinner of the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers last Saturday evening, said he was proud to think that the Government and the party to which he had the honour to belong had brought the country through a great crisis with honour, and without the loss of a single man. He defended the recent war preparations and the calling out of the Reserves. He hoped war would not break out; but, if it did, the resources and valour of Great Britain would be once more demonstrated.

Speaking at Portsmouth on Monday night, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., referring to the Afghanistan Question, said the affront which had been offered by that blind, wilful, barbarous chieftain, Shere Ali, must be atoned for and wiped out; and he trusted the wisdom, experience, and skill of the Indian Government, the courage of our soldiers, and the resources of our empire would soon overcome this Afghan ruler. Mr. T. C. Bruce, M.P., said the Ameer had been impressed, either by the Russians or by the reports which had reached him, with the idea that he had an opportunity of bearding the English, and it was for them to teach Shere Ali that he was mistaken.

In addressing his constituents at Kinross last Monday, Mr. Adam quoted the statistics of the elections which had taken place since January, 1876, and contended that the results, as affording a test of public opinion, were largely in favour of the Liberal party. With regard to the Afghan difficulty, he approved of the policy laid down in Lord Lawrence's letter.

Sir John Hay addressed his constituents at Stamford on Monday, under the auspices of the local Conservative Association. He upheld the financial policy of the Government. In Afghanistan, in view of complications which might arise between Russia and England, Russia had been stirring up Shere Ali to make an aggressive war against England on the North-Western frontier. Fortunately for us, the mine had exploded at a time when the person who set fire to it did not want it to go off; but the combustion had taken place, and the sooner it was put out the better.

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, in addressing his constituents at Holyhead on Tuesday night, severely criticised the Eastern policy of the Government, and expressed his opinion that the Afghanistan difficulty had been created by Russia, because during the Russo-Turkish war we endeavoured to intimidate that Power by bringing over the Indian troops to Europe.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P., were present on Tuesday, at the dinner of the Royal East Berks Association, held at Maidenhead. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, referring to the recent Russo-Turkish war, said his hearers

would share with him in feelings of astonishment at the moderation of the Emperor of Russia and his armies in not entering Constantinople when they had their hereditary enemy at their feet. He felt equally grateful to the British fleet for the part which it had taken, and especially that its object had been accomplished without the loss of a single bluejacket. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay said it was gratifying to observe the respect which had been paid our Plenipotentiaries at the Congress, and he believed that the same success which had attended our efforts at the Congress would follow us in an Afghan war. Mr. Walter said that his own view of the Eastern Question, without going into party politics, was that the decline and fall of the Turkish Empire was only a question of time. Nothing could arrest it, and this country was determined not to allow Russia to take the place of the Turkish Empire. When he looked at the result of the Berlin Conference, he saw no strong reasons for dissatisfaction.

Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., presided over a missionary meeting in the Leeds Townhall on Tuesday, and, referring to the Afghan difficulty, he declared that our dispute was not with a half-savage ruler, but to prevent our rule in India being disturbed by a power behind, which power, if it prevailed to break down our rule in India, certainly, to say the least, would not advance the cause of true religion.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, was present last Wednesday at a banquet and public meeting in celebration of the opening of a Conservative Club at Blackpool. Speaking at the public meeting, he said he saw no reason, in spite of the desponding views which were taken, to be otherwise than satisfied with that part of the convention with Turkey under which we administered the island of Cyprus. There were valid reasons of a civil and military character which rendered that step as advisable as it was prudent. As to Afghanistan, he had no wish for aggression or conquest. We desired to go our way peacefully and untrammelled, but with the power of carrying out our own business in our own way.

At a Liberal gathering last Wednesday at Calne, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., was a speaker. Upon the question of local government he pointed out that representation and taxation should go together. The present system was one of great confusion, and it must be changed. Dr. Lush, M.P., congratulated the meeting on its earnestness and enthusiasm. He said the principles of the Tory Government meant war, taxation, and distress.

Sir Lawrence Palk and Sir J. Kennaway, the members for East Devon, speaking at the annual dinner of the Axminster Agricultural Society, referred to Eastern Affairs. The former explained his motives for originating a movement to remonstrate with the Government for inaction on the Eastern Question; the latter, referring to the Afghan war, said that, as we held India by the sword, we must plainly demonstrate that no stranger shall with impunity meddle with our north-western frontier.

Addressing his constituents at Helston on Wednesday Mr. Young condemned the foreign policy of the Government.

An announcement is made that it is proposed to hold a great North of England convention of the friends of "religious equality" at Leeds in January next to consider the relation of the Liberal party to certain great politico-ecclesiastical questions, to urge upon Liberal leaders the necessity of at once declaring in favour of disestablishment, and to promote the better organisation of Nonconformists.

Burton-on-Trent has received a charter of incorporation, being the sixty-sixth that has been issued since the passing of the Municipal Act. There are now 240 boroughs governed under the Act.

Among the applications for letters patent published in the *Gazette* is one for "a new or improved apparatus for protecting hats, clothes, and other articles from being stolen or exchanged in places of public resort." The inventor is a German.

A public park, forty-five acres in extent, and valued at between £20,000 and £25,000, the gift of Mr. John Talbot Llewellyn, the High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, was opened by the Mayor and Corporation of Swansea on the 3rd inst. It is situated about three miles from the town.

The supply of American food which arrived at Liverpool last week consisted of 971 live cattle, 3438 sheep, 380 pigs, 2064 quarters of beef, 276 carcasses of mutton, and 850 tubs of butter, being a decrease in every instance except as regards sheep when contrasted with the figures of the former week.

A fire occurred on the 4th inst. at Haileybury College, by which the chapel dome was burned down. The flames were subdued in time to save the other buildings, and no accident happened to any person. The chapel was lately built at a cost of £12,000.

At a special meeting of the Stratford-on-Avon Town Council last Wednesday it was decided to promote a bill in the next Session of Parliament for the extension of the borough boundaries, and also to acquire possession, at a cost of about £40,000, of the gasworks. The council contemplate making the borough four times its present size and increasing the number of councillors and aldermen.

The annual competition of the London Schools Swimming Club was held last Saturday at the Lambeth Baths. Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy) acted as starter; Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., as umpire. There were 122 entries. The head prize-winners were John W. Calder, Lambeth Boys' School; G. W. Austin, South Lambeth Board School; Arthur Blunden, Mantua-street Board School, Battersea; Charles Clark, Westmoreland-road Board School.

The new session of the City of London College (evening classes) began on Monday. Efforts are in progress to obtain a new building. The Haberdashers' Company have given a grant of £50 a year for five years. This is in addition to the £2500 already secured by the council. The amount required is £20,000. The Easter Vestries of several of the City parishes have given donations towards the new building fund. The inaugural address to the students was delivered by the founder of the institution, the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, M.A., on Thursday.

Speaking as the president of the North-Western Poor-Law Conference, held at Preston on Wednesday, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., said that, notwithstanding the recent great strike, pauperism in Lancashire was exceedingly small. He urged all the delegates present to instil into the public mind the supreme importance of being provident in their habits—a duty they owed to themselves and to the ratepaying community. In proof of the gratifying decrease in out relief in the county he might state that, in the year 1871, the expenditure on out relief was £3,663,000, and in 1876-7 it had been reduced to £2,616,000. In the same six years the number of outdoor paupers were reduced by 345,900. But the most satisfactory feature was that, while outdoor paupers had been decreased, indoor paupers had not been increasing.



THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA: AUSTRIAN RESERVES PASSING BY VRANDUK.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

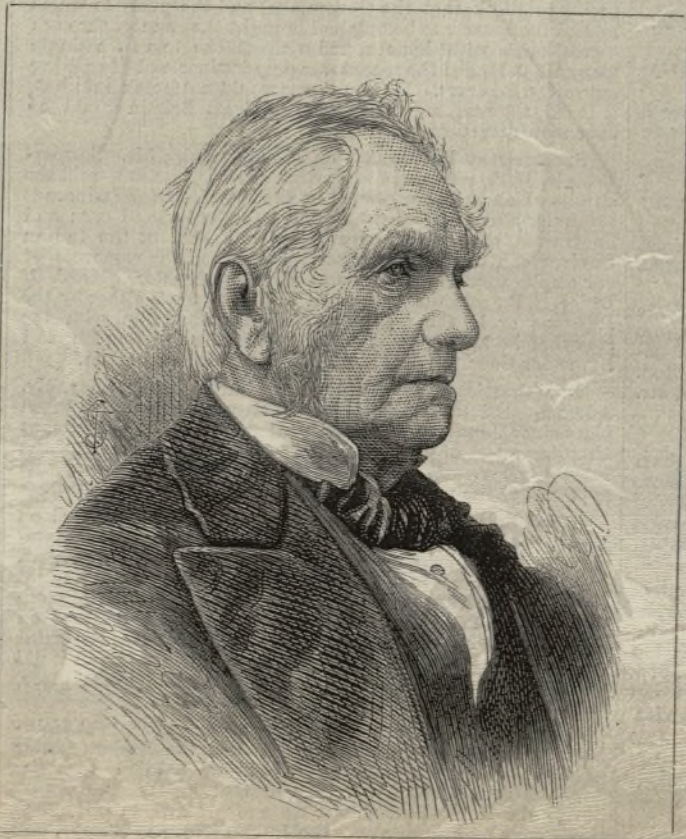
A sketch by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of General Philippovich in Bosnia shows the hillside road near Vranduk, with a regiment of the Austrian reserve forces passing down on their way to join the main army. Active hostilities, indeed, have by this time ceased; and the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an accomplished fact. By the occupation of three points—Vichegrad, Gorajda, and Forajda—on the line of the Upper Drina, the natural frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina on that side has been fixed, while the pushing forward of a detachment to Koiniza and to Chajniza brings the Austrian army of occupation to the administrative line of the Bosnian vilayet. The later movements were effected without meeting with resistance, the insurgents having fled at the approach of the Imperial troops, leaving their intrenchments at Vichegrad, with the guns, ammunition, and tents in them. Next to Zvornik, Vichegrad is the strongest military position in Bosnia. Apart from its natural capabilities for defence, it has been one of the points which, like Zvornik, in consequence of its close vicinity to the Servian frontier, had received more attention during the Servian war than any others. The old picturesque castle, once a stronghold which barred the Drina valley, must not now be taken into account; but on the heights a succession of earthworks had been thrown up, which, if defended with that tenacity which Turks occasionally display, might have given some trouble to the Austrian troops. Of course, in this instance such a defence could only have been made at the risk of having the retreat in the direction of Novi-Bazar cut off, for, while one portion of the Austrian forces moved on Vichegrad, the other went to Gorajda, higher up the Drina, close to their only line of retreat. The total loss sustained by the Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including killed, wounded, and those who have succumbed to sickness, amounts to about 4000. The Albanian insurgents still remain in the field in the neighbourhood of Kossovo and Novi-Bazar, and manifest their determination to resist any further southward advance of the Austrian troops. But it is not expected that this will take place before next year.

THE BOLAN PASS.

The southernmost of three lines of approach, for the military forces expected to enter Afghanistan from British India, leads through this remarkable mountain defile. The Bolan Pass, of which we practically hold possession by our garrison at Quetta, and its support at Dadur, begins five miles to the north-west of the latter place. It is sixty miles in length, and leads straight to Quetta, on

the road to Candahar. Its crest is 5800 ft. above the sea, and its average ascent gives 90 ft. to the mile. The great obstacle used to be from the Sir-i-Bolan torrent, but that was only active during a few weeks in the wet season. In one part the road becomes so narrow, as the ranges on each side close in, that only three or four men can ride abreast. The hills on each side tower up to a great height in lofty cliffs, and can only be ascended at each end. After a while the pass widens, and a broad plain is reached. The two narrowest points are that beyond the Sir-i-Bolan, mentioned above,

where, it is said, a few determined men might hold it against any odds, and again at Khundilani, seven miles from the east entrance, which is shown in our Engraving. Water is abundant and good throughout the pass. Fodder is scarce, and hardly any wood is to be obtained. From a military point of view, the Bolan Pass is important, as artillery can be conveyed through it without serious difficulty. In 1839 it was traversed in six days by a Bengal column, whose artillery consisted of 8-inch mortars and 4-pounder howitzers, and 18-pounder guns. There is some danger from sudden floods, the Bolan torrent rising very suddenly at times.



THE LATE SIR RICHARD GRIFFITH, BART.

THE LATE SIR R. GRIFFITH, BART.

The death of this venerable gentleman at Dublin, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, was recorded in our Obituary a fortnight ago. He was a civil engineer and geologist of some eminence, author of the geological map of Ireland, on a scale of one inch to four miles, which was published by official authority in 1838; and during many years he held the posts of Chief Commissioner of Valuations for Ireland and Chief Commissioner of Public Works. In 1858 he was rewarded for his public services with a baronetcy, which descends to his son, now Sir George Waldie Griffith. The deceased gentleman preserved his vigour of mind and body to extreme old age.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

There are now only two ex-Lord Chancellors of England—Lord Hatherley and Lord Selborne. By the death of Lord Chelmsford a pension of £5000 a year ceases.

The movement for establishing hospitals for paying patients having now attained an assured position, and an association having been duly incorporated by the Board of Trade to carry out the purposes declared to be desirable in the interests of the public by the meeting held on June 27, 1877, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White), the provisional committee appointed at that meeting consider it expedient to secure permanent offices (246, Regent-street), and to open the first home hospital almost immediately. At the last meeting of the provisional committee, on the motion of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., seconded by Dr. Quain, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Sir Thomas White and to the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Ouden, for the great sympathy they had extended to the scheme, and for the valuable assistance they had rendered to the provisional committee in various ways.



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THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO THE BOLAN PASS, FROM DADUR.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

A telegram of Wednesday last, from Simla, stated that the column of troops under Brigadier Ross, C.B., from Jumrood, had entered the Khyber Pass, beyond the Fort of Ali Musjid, in order to capture the fortress called Dakka Khan, at the western end of the Pass. This was published by the *Standard* of Thursday morning.

The Jumrood column under Brigadier Ross was formed by draughts of two hundred men from each of the regiments at Peshawur, making a force of 400 cavalry, 1200 infantry, four half-batteries of artillery, with a company of sappers and miners. It would comprise one battery of horse, one of field and one of mountain artillery, the head-quarters of two battalions of British and of four native infantry regiments, with two regiments of native cavalry, all picked men. But this force may since have been largely increased. The present is not the first occasion on which General Ross has served on the north-west frontier of India. In 1851-2 and 1853 he was present at various expeditions under Sir Colin Campbell; he commanded the 14th Sikhs during the Umbeyla Expedition of 1863, when he was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches, and promoted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, his latest hill service being the command of the Peshawur column in the Jowaki-Afreedi campaign last winter. In mountain warfare, therefore, he has had much experience.

Our description, last week, of the Khyber Pass and its approaches, should be kept in mind by the reader. The frontier fort of Jumrood lies at the mouth of the Pass, and five hundred feet higher than Peshawur, from which town it is distant some fifteen miles. Thence the road runs up the Pass, until ten miles farther the Fort of Ali Musjid bars the way. Ali Musjid stands on the summit of a very steep flat-topped rock, which appears to rise in the middle of the valley. The road, however, winds round under the rock which lies on its left. The rock upon which the fortress stands is too steep to be scaled from the front, and its fire is supported by that of a smaller fort built high up on the hill opposite to it. Both the forts, however, are commanded by higher ground on each side, and our troops, with their long-range rifles, could annoy the defenders from these positions. Fortunately, moreover, Ali Musjid can be turned by more than one minor pass. There is a road from the Attock Valley which opens on to Lalabeg, eight miles in rear of Ali Musjid; and there are other small passes which, though not marked in the maps, are locally well known. One telegram says that Afghan troops have already been stationed in these passes. But the Khyber Pass can also be turned by an advance from our frontier fort of Abazai, north of the Attock, and some thirty miles from Peshawur. From this post an advance might be made by the Inzan Pass to Lalpura, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass, Lalpura and the whole country between that town and Abazai belonging to the Momunds, who are, like the Khyberes, entirely independent of Cabul, and with whom an arrangement for a passage could no doubt be made.

The north-west frontier of India, stretching from Abbottabad in Hazarah to Jacobabad in Scinde, gives us a line of defence of about 600 miles. To guard this we have ten large military stations, garrisoned, in round numbers, by 20,000 men. In advance, again, of these cantonments are ninety lesser fortified posts, placed so as to guard the entrance to the chief passes in the mountains. In pushing forward through the range into Cabul it will be essential that this line be not weakened, else the frontier tribes will recommence their old tactics of levying black mail all down our border. The question, then, before the Government of India is not only to take effective measures to coerce the Ameer, but also to provide against these border tribes aiding Shere Ali by carrying war into our own country or harassing our communications after our advance.

The total strength of our forces on the immediate frontier, from the sea to Abbottabad, including Kurachee, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Rajanpore, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat, Peshawur, Hoti Mardan, Nowshera, Attock, Abbottabad, together with the reserves at Rawul Pindie, Sealkot, Jhelum, Lahore, Umritsir, Ferozepore, Multan, Jullunder, and the advanced post of Quetta, amounts to 800 British and 7000 native cavalry, 12,000 British and 21,000 native infantry, with 102 guns. Many of these are at stations which it is obviously impossible to denude of British troops—namely, Umritsir, the head-quarters of the Sikh religion; Lahore, with its fort and large fanatical population; Ferozepore, with its arsenal; Attock, with its bridge of boats over the Indus. The stoppage of the rail at Jhelum will prevent any very rapid movement.

AFREEDIS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

The wild and warlike tribes of hillmen on the north-west frontier of the Punjab, and in the bordering mountains of Afghanistan, compose several distinct confederations, of which the Wuzerees and the Afreedis are the most considerable. The country of the Afreedis begins from the right bank of the Cabul river, and extends for fifty miles nearly due south, in contact with British territory the whole distance. A tongue of Afreedi territory interposes between Peshawur and Kohat, directly interrupting the communication between these two principal frontier stations. This tongue is known as the Kohat Pass, some fifteen miles in length and three or four in breadth. Instead of holding and fortifying the pass for ourselves, we chose, on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, to subsidise the Afreedis to keep it open for us for the sum of £570 per annum, subsequently increased for a time to £1370. The success of this sagacious arrangement may be gathered from the fact that for twenty-seven years scarcely one has passed without some act of robbery and murder on the part of the Afreedis and reprisals on ours. Numerous military expeditions have been taken against the Pass Afreedis, the last one during the cold weather of last year; but if the authorities congratulate themselves on the result of the Jowaki raid, and fancy they have tamed these gentry, they will be much mistaken. The various divisions, including the numerous Ozukrai clan, that make up the Afreedi nation, can muster between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men.

It has lately been rumoured as probable that the following Afreedi sections will throw in their lot with Cabul—Zaka Khel, Siphas, Kuki Khel, Khambur Khel, and Malikdin Khel, with the Shinwaris; they may be estimated to number about 18,000 fighting men, fairly well armed. These are the clans that gave us constant trouble during our occupation of the Khyber in the last Afghan war. Indeed, so aggressive were the Shinwaris that General Pollock detached a force in July, 1842, to punish them. Brigadier Monteath seems to have carried out his instructions to the letter, for it appears he destroyed thirty-five of their forts before he left their hills. Rumours of collisions between the Ameer's troops and the Afreedis must be received with great caution.

The illustration of a View of the Bolan Pass, a few miles in from its entrance near Dadur, is copied, by permission, from one of the series of lithographs, "Sketches of Afghanistan," by Mr. James Atkinson, published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of 6, Pall-mall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon arrived in Paris on Monday evening; and at a Cabinet Council held on the following day decrees were signed fixing the elections of the Senatorial Delegates for the 27th inst., and the elections of Senators for Jan. 5, 1879.

An election was held on Sunday for a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, the successful candidate being M. Maret (Radical), who obtained 1571 votes against 1447 recorded in favour of M. Risle (Republican).

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia arrived at Paris on Monday morning, and the Grand Duke Constantine left on Wednesday evening for St. Petersburg.

M. Gambetta arrived at Grenoble on Wednesday, and on Thursday he delivered a political speech in the theatre.

The International Peace Congress at Paris has ended with a banquet and reception. The members have been invited to meet next year in Rome.

M. Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte" (the text, by MM. Barbier and Carré, based on Corneille's tragedy), was produced at the Paris Grand Opéra on Monday night. Judging from the accounts received, the work is one of the grandest efforts of the composer, and is especially great in those portions which express the religious aspect of the subject. "Polyeucte" appears to have been placed on the stage with almost unparalleled magnificence, and the principal singers—Mlle. Krauss, M. Salomon, and M. Lassalle—are highly spoken of.

M. Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet" and "Mignon," was married last Saturday, at Nancy, to Mlle. Elvire Remaury, a sister of Madame Montigny-Remaury, the pianist.

The Budget for 1879 makes provision for a sum of £215,316 to be expended upon primary education in France, or about £18,000 more than was voted by the two Chambers for the current year.

Great preparations are being made at the Palais de l'Industrie for the ceremony of the distribution of the prizes.

SPAIN.

The King arrived at Burgos from Valladolid on Tuesday afternoon, and was received at the station by Marshal Quesada and the principal authorities, both civil and military. The troops of the garrison lined the street from the station to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung by the Archbishop and Chapter. A great concourse of people filled the noble pile. The streets were brilliantly ornamented, and the balconies decked with flags. His Majesty was prevented attending the manoeuvres on Wednesday by a severe cold.

GERMANY.

The Corporation of Berlin is making preparations for a festive reception of the Emperor William on his return to the capital. The civic authorities have applied to the Town Council for 50,000 marks for this purpose.

Prince Bismarck was yesterday week received in audience of the Crown Prince.

At the resumption of the sittings of the German Parliament on Wednesday the second reading of the Socialist Bill was begun, and Herr von Frankenstein read a declaration from the Centre which, while recognising the dangers of the Socialistic agitation, yet considers the bill before the House as not calculated to arrest the evil, and stating that the members of the Centre intend to vote against it. Prince Bismarck took part in the debate. He pointed out that working-men's associations did not promote the welfare of the labouring classes when they sought to undermine the groundwork of the State and society and the rights of property. The Social Democrats had no positive propositions to bring forward, but played with the ignorant masses. He regarded the machinations of their unions as one of the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of commercial activity. In conclusion, he asked the deputies if they were more afraid of him and of the Federal Governments than of the Socialists, and he admitted that his aim went beyond the present measure, for he wished to unite parties in order to form a bulwark against all the tempests to which the empire was exposed.

SWITZERLAND.

By 8700 votes against 2600, the population of the Canton of Geneva have rejected the proposed new Constitution—a result considered to offer an important check to the present Geneva Government.

DENMARK.

The Queen and Princess Thyra, who, after their stay in London, proceeded to Rumpenheim on a visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday morning. They were received by the King and the Crown Prince and Princess, with their children. The Crown Prince and Princess left Copenhagen on Tuesday for Paris.

The Parliament was opened on Monday by M. Estrupp, the President of the Council. There was no Royal message. The Budget was laid before the Chamber on Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

The Pesth *Official Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree accepting the resignation of the Hungarian Ministers, and inviting them to remain at their posts until successors are appointed. The Emperor has addressed a separate letter to Herr Szell to the same effect. The whole of the Ministers, it seems, share in the difficulties of Herr Szell in regard to the financial situation and the foreign policy of Count Andrássy. The Emperor has been to Pesth, and there consulted three of the leading Hungarian politicians on the crisis, with the above-mentioned result. The Austrian Ministry have renewed their former resignation, but they also hold over for the present.

Visegrad was occupied on the 4th inst., without resistance; and, in a despatch from Serajevo, Marshal Philipovich says:—"Fotscha is clear of insurgents; and I now respectfully inform His Imperial and Royal Majesty that the insurrection has been crushed throughout Bosnia, and the country is in our hands." In reply the Emperor says:—"His Majesty is pleased to receive the congratulations and friendly assurances alike of Christians and Mussulmans, and trusts that henceforth an era of peace, reconciliation, and prosperity will begin for the occupied districts." The total loss sustained by the Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including killed, wounded, and those who have succumbed to sickness, amounts to about 4000. There was some fighting last Sunday on the heights south-east of Peci, but it is supposed that this will be the last effort of the insurgents.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

General Todleben has informed his Government that, on his route to Adrianople, where he arrived on the 2nd inst., the utmost popular enthusiasm prevailed, and the towns were decked with flags. The Turks, he reports, manifest their trust in the Russian authorities by surrendering their arms. Many Bulgarian families from Constantinople followed the departing Russian troops. Official possession of Bessarabia will be taken by the Russians on the 13th inst.

The Porte has decided to enter upon various reforms at Aleppo, Bagdad, Smyrna, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, and Trebizond, in conformity with the demands of England.

A committee has been formed in Constantinople for the purpose of asking the Sultan to grant an extensive district in Asia Minor near Ismid to the refugees, about 70,000 in number, who still remain in the Turkish capital. It is proposed to form an English company which would undertake to convey the refugees to this district and provide them with houses, cattle, agricultural implements, and seed. Sir Henry Layard has recommended the scheme to the Grand Vizier, and it is to be submitted to Lord Salisbury.

A circular has been addressed by the Porte to the Powers requesting them to compel Austria to conform to the declaration made by her Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress. She ought, the circular says, to stop the advance of her troops in Bosnia, and put an end to the excesses committed by them, until a decision has been given by the Powers.

Roumania has telegraphed to the Porte requesting the cession of the Dobrukscha before winter sets in. A similar application has, it is said, been made to Russia.

AMERICA.

The elections in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and West Virginia were held on Tuesday. We learn from the *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia that "in Ohio the Republicans made large gains and elected State officers by 10,000 plurality. The total Greenback vote was 40,000, mostly drawn from the Democrats. The Democrats elected nine Congress men, and the Republicans eight, leaving three doubtful. The Republicans will probably lose four Congress men. In Indiana, 5000 Democratic plurality. Eight Democrats and five Republicans elected, a loss of one Congress man to the Republicans. The Republicans elected nine Congress men, there being a Republican gain of one. West Virginia elects two Democrats and one Greenback Republican to Congress, a Democratic loss of one Congress man. In Iowa, 20,000 Republican majority."

Instructions have been given by the United States Attorney-General to the district attorneys of Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina to take all legal measures for preventing interference with the freedom of election in those States.

There were forty-nine deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Tuesday, and thirty-three in Memphis. The Government has issued forty thousand rations to the destitute in New Orleans.

According to intelligence received at Washington, the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Sioux Indians have left the reservations of Dakota, and are moving towards the West, probably for the purpose of joining the fugitive Cheyenne Indians, who are reported to have crossed the Union Pacific Railroad near Ogallala, closely pursued by the Federal troops.

A dreadful railway accident is reported. An excursion-train was returning to Boston with a large number of persons who had been to a rowing-match at Silverlake, when it ran into a goods-train. Five carriages were demolished, over twenty-five persons were killed, and 150 others were injured.

The sculling-match between Courtney and Hanlon for the championship of America was rowed on the 3rd inst. Hanlon beat Courtney, after a close contest, by two lengths. The time occupied was 35 min. 30 sec., the distance being five miles, with a turn.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin left Quebec for Ottawa, to receive the resignation of the Ministry, which was tendered last Wednesday, and Sir John Macdonald has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. After the change of Government Lord Dufferin leaves for England, when Sir Patrick Macdougall, Commander of the Forces in British North America, who has arrived in Quebec, will act as Administrator till the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Grand Jury of Montreal have indicted the Orangemen for unlawfully assembling on the occasion of the Orange celebration on July 12.

In a match between the Australian cricketers and Twenty-two of Ontario, the Australians won, with eight wickets to spare.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Cape Colony, according to news of the 17th ult. from Cape Town, was to leave on the following day for Natal, where he was to meet the Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards proceed to the Transvaal, Pretoria, Griqualand West, and Pondoland.

There is no news from the seat of war, and the advices from the northern border of the Transvaal are unimportant.

The Admiral's flag-ship has arrived at Simonstown with troops and stores.

The Cape Parliament has been dissolved, and writs will shortly be issued for a general election.

A public meeting has been held at Cape Town by Sir Bartle Frere with the object of raising funds to erect a memorial to the men who fell in the late war. The meeting was largely attended, and a liberal response was made to the appeal.

At a public meeting at Grahamstown a resolution was passed conveying expressions of loyalty to the Throne, and congratulations to Lord Beaconsfield on the Berlin Treaty, and also acknowledging the debt of gratitude to England for helping the colony in its recent trouble. The resolution concluded by expressing approval of a confederation policy.

Mr. Justice Dwyer has taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The Bishops of Maritzburg and Pretoria have been cordially received at Port Elizabeth.

Fresh finds of nuggets are reported from the newly-discovered gold-fields.

INDIA.

We learn from Simla that no collision with the Afghans has yet occurred. Beyond active military preparations nothing, it is added, has yet been done. Shere Ali, it is stated, has sent strong reinforcements to the Khyber Pass, is massing troops at Ali Musjid and Candahar, and is threatening Quetta. These and kindred matters are detailed in another column.

A telegram in the *Times* states that Scindiah was invested with the order of the Empire of India in full Darbar at Gwalior on the 21st ult. Many guests were present. The Maharajah, it is stated, was "gracious and conciliatory."

A general exhibition of Russian produce is to take place in the First Garden of the Kremlin at Moscow in 1880.

The new great synagogue at Warsaw was opened on the 25th ult., in presence of the Governor-General and the local authorities.

The Pope has sent a message to the General of the Jesuits desiring that all under him may abstain from political hostilities and attend exclusively to their spiritual duties.

No disorder has followed the death of the King of Baranah, whose successor, the Crown Prince, has been proclaimed at Mandalay.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria married on Tuesday Princess Isabella of Croy, daughter of the Duke of Croy, and they arrived the same day in Paris, the Archduke Regnier accompanying them.

A *Standard* telegram from Alexandria says:—"The rising of the Nile in Lower Egypt continues. Near Massowah it has

already overflowed its banks, but the damage is at present trifling. Cotton has increased half a dollar in price, owing to the rise of the river. The weather is bad.

According to information received by Sir Henry Layard, pirates have made their appearance in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Volo, and his Excellency intends to ask the Porte to allow British vessels to act against them.

The Queen has conferred on Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, Secretary of her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, and on the Hon. Hussey Crespiigny Vivian, her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, the Companionship of the Bath.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-one persons emigrated from Switzerland last year for countries beyond the seas: 1027 of them went to North, 91 to Central and 244 to South America, and 117 to Australia. Geneva and four other cantons, however, have furnished no returns.

The *Daily News* Correspondent in Malta telegraphs that the last of the Indian contingent have left, and that their departure is much regretted by the inhabitants. The conduct of the men during their stay in Malta has, the Correspondent says, been worthy of the highest praise.

Dr. Julius Müller, Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the University of Halle, died in that city, after a short illness, on Sept. 27, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a younger brother of the great archaeologist and historian, Karl Otfried Müller. He was originally destined for the legal profession; but he devoted himself to theology, became a pupil of Neander, and was greatly influenced by him.

Frederikstad, in the Danish possession of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, has been half burned down by negro labourers. A telegram from Jamaica announces that the insurrection has been quelled, and that the ringleaders have been captured. It is said that the rising originated in a disagreement between the negroes and planters on the subject of labour contracts.

We learn from the Copenhagen Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Professor Madvig, the Latin scholar, has been elected Rector Magnificus of the University for the coming twelve months. Professor Madvig was especially elected with a view of the coming festivities on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the University in 1479.

The Salisbury, 1094 tons, Captain G. Case, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 4th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 376 emigrants, amongst whom were 85 single female domestic servants, under the care of Mrs. Margaret Rogers, matron. The ship Fritz Reuter, of 1475 tons, Captain Walters, sailed from Hamburg on the 5th inst., and had on board the following emigrants for Brisbane—viz., 60 married men and their wives, 239 single men, 43 single women, 92 children between the ages of 12 and 1, and 12 infants.

A Garibaldian demonstration took place on Sunday at Bagnorea, the first stone of a monument in memory of those who fell there in 1867 being laid with much ceremony. A letter from Garibaldi was read, and speeches were made in which allusions to the rectification of the Italian frontier elicited loud cheers. This ancient town, the birthplace of Saint Bonaventura is perched at a height of some 500 ft. on a precipitous summit, the cone of an extinct volcano, from the base of which the walls of the great crater rise around to a higher level, forming a complete geological basin, amid country of the wildest picturesque beauty.

ENGLISH EXHIBITORS AT PARIS.

The British exhibitors and jurors at the Paris Exhibition are subscribing for a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., secretary to the British Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. J. Hunter Donaldson, of the firm of Messrs. Gilroy and Co., Oxford-street, and the subscription list will close on the 31st inst. Among the exhibitors whose productions have been greatly admired in the British Section, Messrs. Howell and James, of Regent-street and Pall-mall, claim particular mention. They have bestowed special attention upon the decorative application of ceramic art; and their display of clocks and other articles, designed in the Early English, Queen Anne, and Jacobean styles, inlaid with panels and plaques of faience, painted by lady artists and amateurs, with other paintings on china and porcelain, has proved highly attractive. It is not, indeed, a novelty to most English visitors, since Messrs. Howell and James have, during three years past, held an annual competitive exhibition of such beautiful work, under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and three other Princesses of our Royal family, at their Art-Pottery Galleries, in Regent-street, where the last exhibition, consisting of more than one thousand original works, was visited by nearly ten thousand persons. Many of these paintings on china, at the Paris Exhibition, have been purchased by the Directors of Continental Museums of Art. We have before spoken of the magnificent artistic productions of Messrs. Elkington and Co. one of which was the subject of an illustration. They have, we observe, received a gold medal as exhibitors; while their gifted artists, M. Morel Ladeuil and M. Auguste Willms, have been rewarded, the former with a gold medal, the latter with a silver one, for the designs of Messrs. Elkington's manufactured works. The eminent firm of Messrs. Joseph Gillott and Co., of Birmingham, has also won high honours at the Exhibition; while Messrs. Osler, besides their various elegant glass chandeliers and candelabra, have shown a Gothic cabinet, in the form of an altar with reredos, and a superb Oriental throne or chair of state, made of solid cut glass, the back and seat of crimson velvet, which were viewed with great admiration. The famous chocolate manufacturers, Menier and Co., are entitled, by virtue of their great establishment in Southwark-street, to appear in the English, as well as in the French Section of the Food Department; and they have received a medal for the excellent quality of their production. A huge block of the finest chocolate, weighing about three hundredweight, commands the notice of passing visitors at the front of their stall.

The Marquis of Ormonde has been appointed Lieutenant of Kilkenny, in the room of the late Right Hon. Colonel Tighe; and Mr. King-Harman, M.P., has been appointed Lieutenant of Roscommon, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. Teneeson.

It was announced at the meeting of the Sheffield Town Council on Wednesday afternoon that the Duke of Norfolk had set apart three pieces of land as recreation-grounds for the people of Sheffield. The land is situated at Parkwood Springs, Charles-street East, and in Beighton-lane districts, where thousands of working people will be able to use these open spaces.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bode, Charles Lloyd, to be Curate of Kidderminster.
Chute, D. W.; Rural Dean of Basingstoke, N.E. Division.
Edgell, John; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks.
Harrison, William; Vicar of Wormleighton.
Humphrey, William Topley; Vicar of Wick.
Mandlake, R. P.; Rector of Anmer, Norfolk.
Owen, S. Hubert; Rector of Bucknall cum Bagnall.
Phillips, G. W.; Vicar of Peabworth.
Risley, William Cotton; Rector of Shalstone, Bucks.
Scarlett, E. J.; Curate of Abbot's Bromley, Rutland.
Smeddle, John; Vicar of Blacktoft, York.
Smith, Edward Samuel; Vicar of All Saints', Viney Hill.
Wilmot, Francis Edward William; Curate of Newland.—*Guardian*.

On Wednesday Sir James Campbell, Bart., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Coleford, Forest of Dean.

On Oct. 1 the chapel of the recently erected county hospital of Lincoln was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, and the hospital declared open for the reception of patients.

Among the collection at St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, on Monday, after a sermon on behalf of the Seamen's Orphanage, was found a massive gold chain.

The restoration of the fine old Priory Church of St. Mary, Old Malton, which has been in hand about fifteen months, is progressing very satisfactorily, at the sole cost of Earl Fitzwilliam. The cost, it is stated, will be £3000.

About £75,000 has been promised towards the fund required for endowing a bishopric for Liverpool. This sum includes four subscriptions of £10,000 each. The total amount needed for the endowment is £85,000.

Whittlebury church was reopened for Divine service on the 4th inst., after restoration at the cost of Mr. R. Loder, the lord of the manor. The restoration has been conducted under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn.

Messrs. Longmire and Burge have received the order to proceed with the new roof for the nave of St. Alban's Cathedral, of the old high pitch, according to the resolution of the meeting of subscribers two months ago, confirming the previous resolution of the Faculty Committee.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., the Bishop of Hereford reopened the church at Bobbington, Staffordshire. This old Norman church is dedicated to the "Holy Cross." The nave was built not long after the Conquest, and the chancel about the time of Stephen.

Earl Nelson and the Bishop of Pennsylvania were present on Monday afternoon at the distribution of the prizes to the successful students of the Leeds Parish Church Middle-Class Schools, and spoke in favour of religious instruction being imparted along with secular knowledge.

A festival of the united choirs of the various churches within the borough of Leeds was held on Monday evening at the parish church, under the auspices of the council of the Leeds Church Institute and Sunday-School Association. The gathering included over 800 surpliced choristers and some sixty clergy in their robes.

The Church of St. Augustine and St. Faith, which is situated at the corner of Watling-street and Old Change, and which, according to tradition, was rebuilt, after the Great Fire, from designs furnished by a daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, has been put into a state of thorough repair; and, at the same time, has been rearranged and decorated, under the superintendence, and from the plans, of Mr. A. W. Blomfield.

On Monday the Bishop of Oxford preached at the reopening of Wiltstock church after restoration, costing between £6000 and £7000, to which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose palace of Blenheim adjoins the town, subscribed £500. The Bishop presided afterwards at a luncheon in the Townhall, at which Lord Randolph Churchill, the member for the borough, and a large number of local gentry were present.

The Church of St. Mary and St. Bartholomew, Hampton-in-Arden, has been restored. It is a grand old structure, in the Norman and Early English styles, and it had originally a lofty spire, which, according to Dugdale, was a noted mark to a great portion of the woodland, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1643. The restoration of the church has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. Eden Nesfield. A handsome reredos, given by the Vicar, the Rev. T. J. Morris, will shortly be erected. The entire cost of the restoration has been about £3200, of which £600 has been given by the owners of the great tithes, the Master and Brethren of Lord Leycester's Hospital, Warwick.

A valuable testimonial was presented on Monday night to the Rev. Henry Robinson, Rector of St. Paul's, St. Leonards-on-Sea, upon the occasion of his leaving that parish, after a ministry there of over ten years. In acknowledging the gift, the Rev. Mr. Robinson gave an account of Church work in St. Leonards during that period, and pointed to the great increase in the number of communicants as evidence that his ministry had prospered. He said that he had collected in ten years for the purposes of his parish work £31,880, which had all been expended by means of various charitable funds or for the schools, crèche, and other buildings, and he would venture to assert that very few churches with a congregation of only 900 could boast of such results.

The Church of Holy Rood, Crofton, which replaces a curious old structure originally founded more than eight hundred years ago, was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Bishop of Winchester. It stands about half a mile from the old church, upon a plot of ground nearly an acre in extent, given by Mr. Montague Foster. It is a building of considerable size, and has cost £3500, the principal contributors being Mr. Foster, Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir George Wingate, and Mr. Delme. The architect is Mr. Goodchild. The church is in Transitional Gothic of the thirteenth century; it is built of flints, and is lined with Isle of Wight primrose-coloured bricks, pointed with pink mortar. The font is a gift from the Hon. Miss Baring; the Marchioness of Bath presented the reredos; Sir Frederick Sykes the organ; and Lady Sykes the lectern.

At the sitting of the Church Congress at Sheffield on the 3rd inst., the chief subject of discussion was the relations of the Church to the Stage, in the course of which the Rev. G. Everard, of Wolverhampton, denounced the theatre in strong terms, and said that either it must be given up or Christ must be lost. The Bishop of Manchester, who said that "for the moment his breath had almost been taken away by that tremendous utterance," contended that they had no right to condemn or declaim against the theatre until they had by some definite act of their own tried to amend it. On the 4th inst. the subjects of discussion included spiritual life, its helps and hindrances, and the supply, training, and examination of candidates for holy orders. In the section which met in the Cutlers' Hall, interesting papers were contributed by the Rev. Professor Rawlinson, Canon Tristram, and Mr. W. R. Cooper, on the results of the confirmation of Scripture given by the discoveries in Egypt, Nineveh, Palestine, and the catacombs of

Rome. The Congress terminated with a conversazione in the evening. The meeting next year will be at Swansea.

At the Canterbury Diocesan Conference the chief subjects of discussion were "Mission Services in Rural Districts" and "The Church Defence Institution." On the former the general feeling of the conference was against the "revival" system, though the Archbishop expressed the opinion that there were dull places where a little stirring up would do both the clergy and the laity good. On the subject of the Church Defence Institution, his Grace said the best means of Church defence would be for the clergy and laity to earnestly endeavour, in their various spheres, to perform the duty devolving upon them. By that means they would defeat the aims of the Liberation Society.—At the annual soirée of the Wakefield Church Institution yesterday week Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., spoke on the benefits of the Church of England bishporic movement. Mr. Sanderson, M.P., said he trusted they would not be long in having the bishporic question settled to their satisfaction. In no town throughout the country was the feeling between Churchmen and Dissenters more amicable than at Wakefield, and that was one reason why the town was chosen as the seat of a new diocese.—The Bishop of Chichester, in his triennial charge at Chichester on Tuesday, referred to the recent perversion to Rome of several of his Brighton clergy, and said that the distress and grief at such unfaithfulness had bowed down many hearts, but none more than his own.—At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference, held the same day, a resolution was carried by 47 votes to 19 to the effect that the mode of legislation for the Church should be reviewed and rearranged.—The Bishop of Oxford opened the Diocesan Conference in that city on Wednesday. Referring to the proposed censure upon Cuddesdon College, his Lordship said this conference hitherto had considered the welfare of the Church was best served by taking counsel together how to meet the growing secularism and increasing spirit of unbelief, rather than by attacking one another. He desired that there should be a loyal love to the Church rather than an attempt to use one party as a weapon of offence against the other.

To the number of about seven hundred, the ministers and delegates of Baptist Churches throughout England and Wales assembled on Tuesday at Leeds. The sitting was devoted to the consideration of the comparative stagnation of missionary support during the past thirty years. At the afternoon meeting Dr. Underhill, in the name of the Baptist missionaries in India, presented a silver tea service to the Rev. C. B. Lewis, who has returned from Calcutta broken in health, after thirty years of labour. In the evening a public missionary meeting was held in the Leeds Townhall, which was crowded, about 3000 persons being present. The chair was occupied by Sir Henry M. Havelock, M.P.

At the Asylum for Fatherless Children on Tuesday a new church, which commemorates thirty years' service rendered to this charity by the Rev. T. Aveling, D.D., its hon. secretary, was opened in the presence of a large number of the friends of the institution. This asylum, which was founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed in 1844, was first established at Stamford-hill. Afterwards it was removed to the present building, at Reedham (named after the founder), near Croydon.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new Baptist Chapel at North Finchley was laid, in the presence of a large assembly of ministers and others. Mr. James Barlow (of Accrington) performed the ceremony, and the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon gave an address.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, near Sheffield, on Monday, and said in doing so he wished the stone had been laid by the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of Manchester. He hoped the day was not far distant when we should force the narrow boundary lines which divide us, and that all Christians would feel they were seeking one common result.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Rev. E. Evans, M.A., was on Tuesday installed as Vice-Chancellor, in succession to the Warden of New College, who has filled the office for the customary four years. Dr. Sewell, on retiring, made the usual Latin speech, commenting upon the academic events of the year; and the new Vice-Chancellor, having taken his seat, remarked upon the difficulty he would experience in following a man so universally esteemed as his predecessor.—The following elections have been held at Pembroke College:—To Classical Scholarships: Mr. Tower, from Lancing College, and Mr. Walters, from Christ's Hospital. To a Mathematical Scholarship: Mr. Kingdon, from Eton College. Proxime accesserunt, Mr. Hare, from Bradfield College, and Mr. Marcus, from Manchester School.—The following elections to Classical postmasterships have been made at Merton College:—Mr. Philip Anthony Dwyer, of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. Edward Sumner Bicknell Fletcher, of Cheltenham College. Proxime accessit—Mr. George Thorn Drury, of the King's School, Canterbury.

At Cambridge, the following gentlemen have passed the examination in Sanitary Sciences:—J. R. Arbuckle, M.D.; E. A. Birch, F.R.C.S.; N. B. Elliott, F.G.C.S.; J. Mathews, L.R.C.P.; I. C. T. Ross, surgeon.

The examiners for the Andrews prizes for new students of University College, London, have recommended the award of the prizes (each of the value of £20) as follows:—Classics, G. B. Matthews; English and other languages, T. L. Allen; Science, H. Duncan. For the medical entrance exhibitions (tenable for two years) the following recommendations have been made: exhibition of £30 per annum, C. M. M'Shane; ditto £20 ditto, W. C. C. Wilkinson; ditto £10 ditto, E. R. St. Clair Corbin.

A meeting of Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was on the 4th inst. held in Dublin Castle. The report mentioned the continued success of the Queen's University and its colleges, and recognised with satisfaction the passing of the Intermediate Education Act, which, when modified in course of time under experience of its working, would be unexceptionable. The report further expressed a hope that the Government would take into consideration the representation of the University in Parliament and the erection of proper buildings.

We learn from the London (Ontario) *Daily Free Press* that the autumn term of the Hellmuth Ladies College, in Western Ontario, began under most favourable auspices on the 18th ult. This college was opened by Prince Arthur about ten years ago, when an engraving of it appeared in this paper. The Rev. James Hill is the Resident Principal and Chaplain, and Miss Clinton the Lady Principal and Musical Directress. The *Daily News* winds up a eulogistic notice of those who have charge of the college, singling out Mr. Hill and Miss Clinton for special praise, by commending the institution to all who may have daughters to educate.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: MEETING OF AFREEDIS IN THE KHYBER PASS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Etre de Marly—to be invited to one of the *filles* given by the Grand Monarque at Marly, near Versailles, was accounted, two hundred years ago, as the most unimpeachable of guarantees of the social distinction of the guest. To be well thought of in Paris, just at present—to be reckoned among the *crème de la crème*, the *fine fleur* of society, you should have been present last Monday night at the Grand Opéra, to witness the first representation of M. Gounod's "Polyeucte." Everybody—everybody at least worth speaking of: statesmen, senators, deputies, ladies in diamonds, diplomatists with decorations, artists, authors, journalists, might be pointed out in the stalls or the *avant-scènes*. I need scarcely say that I was not present. I have the honour to be acquainted with M. Halanzier, the manager of the Académie Nationale de Musique; but I have little doubt that the judicious *impresario* in question would have seen me at Hong-Kong or at Hyderabad ere he thought of giving me a *fauteuil d'orchestre* for the first night of "Polyeucte."

So I stayed at home, "dipping my nose in the Gascon wine"—for which please read Eau de St. Galmier and gentian, a very nice beverage to smoke the pipe of peace over trying to remember what Alban Butler has said about St. Polyeucte in the "Lives of the Saints." The critic of one of the French papers says that he has been reading up "Polyeucte" in the Bollandists; but, at the risk of being considered discourteous, I must confess that I am loth to believe that critic—first, because the Bollandists have not got as far as the letter P; and, next, because I never knew but one layman who had read the Bollandists at all. And he died.

It is the pleasantly equitable custom in French theatres at the close of the first performance of a new piece for the *régisseur*, or acting manager, to come before the curtain and announce the names, not only of the author or authors of the play, but also those of the scene-painter, the chief machinist, the "property" master, and the draughtsman who has designed the costumes. He does, in fact, orally that which our playbills do typographically; for the French, with all their dramatic ingenuity, have not yet mastered the art of drawing up an exhaustive and attractive "bill of the play." A Boxing Night programme of one of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's pantomimes at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is, next to the celebrated advertisement in which Pope's villa at Twickenham was offered for sale—is that advertisement going on still, I wonder?—one of the most artistic compilations that I have ever perused.

Among the names of the co-labourers in the production of "Polyeucte" proclaimed by the *régisseur* on Monday was that of Pierre Corneille. The libretto of M. Gounod's opera does indeed follow very closely the lines of the most illustrious of French tragic dramatists; and in some cases whole passages of Corneille's rhymed couplets have been converted into recitative. How would you like "Hamlet"—M. Gounod has already made the Prince of Denmark the subject of a French opera—set to English words? Cavatina, Polonius, "Very like a whale." Song, Hamlet, "Alas! poor Ghost." Grand Scena, Ophelia, "To a Nunnery go; no, not I." It is possible that the pit might rise at such an adaptation of the words of the "divine William's," even as they "rose" at Edmund Kean's; but it is equally possible that they might "rise" to throw orange-peel and halpence at the performers.

Memo.: A literal version of the libretto of "Polyeucte" would scarcely, I am afraid, be tolerated in England. The subject is much too theological to be agreeable to a mixed audience. I remember, some twelve years since, witnessing Donizetti's "Polauto" or "I Martiri"—I forget the precise name of the opera—at the Grand Opéra, Madrid. Tamberlik was the Polauto; and the scene in which he destroys the pagan idols provoked a violent religious demonstration in the house. The gallery, orthodox Catholics to a man, broke out in loud *vivas* of applause; while hisses and catcalls arose from the sceptical stalls. It happens, nevertheless, that our own dramatic literature possesses a masterpiece to which M. Gounod's magisterial music might most appropriately be fitted. I mean Massinger's "Virgin Martyr." The angelic Dorothea is a far more interesting heroine than Corneille's vacillating Paulina.

A brief "mem.;" and then farewell, M. Gounod. Who will favour me with a French rhyme for Polyeucte? Boileau, much to the annoyance of Corneille, did succeed in finding rhymes for "Agésilas" and "Attila." "*Agésilas; hélas. Attila; hold!*" exclaimed the satirist. But the rhyme was not so clever as that discovered by the English wag for "porringer":—

The Prince of Wales a daughter had;
He gave the Prince of Orange her.

But the Princess did not marry the Prince of Orange. It was Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, afterwards King of the Belgians, that our poor dear Princess Charlotte wedded.

The French "puzzle-master" in the *World* asks for a French equivalent for "flirting." It is not my business to spoil the play of his disciples; but I may hint that in the unacademical jargon of the Parisian papers of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* type "flirter" has long since been adopted as a verb. In modern Greek a male flirt is *philareskos*, and a female one *kalopistes*, the act of flirting is *areskuomai*. In the way of puzzle-locations may I ask for equivalents for the following:—
"A la Saint Rémi perdrix sont perdreaux." "Où la mouche a passé le moucheron demeure." "A mule donnée on ne regarde pas aux clochettes." To the last, Sancho Panza's caveat against looking a gift horse in the mouth comes very close indeed.

"Monsieur Francis Grand, of the British Academy, died lately at Edinburgh." Thus, in our French telegrams, was recorded the decease at Melton Mowbray of the accomplished and revered Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy of Arts; the "young Frank Grant" incidentally mentioned in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and the brother of the heroic Sir Hope Grant. The French telegram-writer was not to be blamed, perhaps. The late President filled a most distinguished place in English society. His blameless character, his graceful manners, gained for him general esteem among his own countrymen; but as an artist Sir Francis was as totally unknown to Continental critics as Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence they do know and admire; they have a dim notion that Sir Charles Lock Eastlake was a good judge of the Italian school of painting; while, curious to remark, they entertain great respect for our much maligned Benjamin West, who is classed with Raphael, Mengs, and with Poelenburg, as a learned Academical draughtsman, but a weak painter.

And yet our grandsires—nay, the sires of some among us—used to go into ecstasies over Benjamin West's grand picture of "Death on the Pale Horse," which the *diva* Sarah Siddons pronounced to be "truly sublime." I dare say Benjamin—

who was intensely but harmlessly self-conscious—felt that he had reached the pitch of the "truly sublime" in this now wholly-forgotten painting. Do you remember that delicious passage in his diary descriptive of his visit to the Louvre in 1802 after the Peace of Amiens. "The Great Gallery was full of distinguished persons, among whom my presence seemed to attract much attention. They made a lane for me to pass through to the Salon d'Apollon. P.S.—I was accompanied by the Right Honourable Charles James Fox." This is almost as good as John Kemble's querulous complaint, when he was sojourning in Switzerland, that people bestowed a vast deal too much nonsensical attention on the Right and Mont Blanc.

I have been reading some more of the prophecies of Nostradamus, but reading them so desultorily that I can scarcely tell whether the following jingle is indeed to be found among the predictions of the old seer or whether it is a creation of my own distempered imagination.

L'an mil huit cent soixante et dix huit
Mort conduit un peintre en gîte,
Frédéric, peintre, sculpteur qui occisa Pythox,
Maître les Académiciens trouvaient bon.

Can No tradamus really have foretold that the successor to Sir Francis Grant would be Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., and to this it is possible that he added:—

Bonne Reyme, de joie en si leal vale,
Bref, sur le champ, le nomma chevalier.

That evidently points to Sir Frederick Leighton.

"The descendant of Edmund Whalley, who was first cousin to John Hampden and of Oliver Cromwell," aye, and who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. "Can Bourbon or Nassau go higher" in the way of Paritan ancestry? Poor Mr. G. H. Whalley, sometime member for Peterborough. I read, in the English papers, with real sorrow of his death. I knew him well for years, but recently from afar off. I preferred to listen to him talking about the Pope and the Tichborne case, puffing at his meerschaum meanwhile, in a club smoking-room, to talking to him; for talking leads to arguing; and on the two thorny topics I have named Mr. Whalley was as much above argument as the old German Kaiser was above grammar. But I did not fail heartily to congratulate him after the last General Election on his being again returned for Peterborough; and I may venture to predict that he will be as much lamented by his constituents as he will be missed and regretted in the House. He may have had the Pope and the Claimant on the brain; but he was not the less, to my thinking, a simple, kindly, true-hearted gentleman, whom everybody liked, and whom many loved.

G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

Each of the serial fictions of the *Cornhill* contains exciting matter this month; but the strength of the magazine lies in its miscellaneous papers, which attain a high standard individually and collectively. Mr. Gosse gives a highly interesting account of the great Swedish poet Runeberg, recently deceased, with an excellent translation of one of his ballads. Runeberg was a Fin, and it is his great claim to distinction to have depicted Finnish life in its idyllic aspects, and at the same time to have made himself the mouthpiece of the martial spirit and military traditions of the country. His "Kings of Salamis" has also great reputation as a classical tragedy. The second part of Professor Colvin's able monograph on the Centaurs is chiefly occupied with the representations of their monstrous but beautiful figures in ancient art. Mr. Grant Allen, after a careful analysis of the office of colour in painting, seems more than half disposed to conclude that this will ultimately become merely decorative, and that incident and feeling will be expressed by mere form. "Literary Coincidences" is an erudite and entertaining register of some of the most remarkable instances, seasoned with much sound literary criticism. "Coven's Revenge" is another of the French stories for which this periodical has obtained a deserved reputation.

Mr. George Meredith's "Love in the Valley" is not only the best thing in *Macmillan*, but one of the most beautiful of his poems. It is, however, by no means a novelty, having appeared in its original shape nearly thirty years ago, although now considerably expanded, and no doubt improved. The only other contributions of much mark are Mr. Freeman's graphic sketches from Eastern Sicily and Mr. Minto's highly interesting demonstration, apropos of the African passages in Defoe's "Captain Singleton," how much of our recent African discovery is rediscovery. Mr. A. J. Evans stands up for the right of the Servians to absorb Bosnia and Herzegovina, although on his own showing such an annexation would be little in harmony with the wishes either of the Mohammedan or of the Catholic section of the population.

Fraser, as usual of late, is much too heavy. Turkish slavery, Victorian protection, Chinese emigration, and English Non-conformity are all important subjects, ably handled; but, taken altogether, are somewhat formidable, and require more relief than can be obtained even from the attractive continuation of "Italian Musical Life in the Eighteenth Century," the only lively paper in the number.

Blackwood, on the contrary, is exceedingly entertaining with the rich burlesque, deepening into seriousness, of "The New Ordeal," and the equally amusing abstract of the European and Oriental travels of the sturdy Scot Lithgow, a figure worthy of Sir Walter. "Three Days in Paris" is amusing also, but too long. "Fireflies" is the outline of a pretty comedy; and the five little poems signed "J. S." attain a standard of late most unusual in magazine poetry.

The sensational article of the *Nineteenth Century* of this month is Mr. Forbes's paper on the "Fiasco of Cyprus," which must itself be pronounced a fiasco. It is surprisingly deficient in the item of personal experience, and is, in fact, hardly anything else than a restatement of those obvious exceptions against the moral and strategical significance of our occupation, which could be and have been perfectly well discovered at home. Mr. Hyndman's study of the financial difficulties of India is a far more weighty contribution to a theme of more momentous consequence. Mr. Hyndman is a severe critic of the present Indian financial system, and his views, though not to be adopted implicitly, demand respectful attention. Mr. Mackonochie is a reformer of another sort. His proposal for the disestablishment of the English Church, carefully digested into a regular Act of Parliament, is a fine stroke of humour on the part of an unwieldy incumbent who has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the operation. It is perhaps superfluous to observe that Mr. Mackonochie makes very special provision for the abolition of the spiritual courts. Mr. Mallock, so lively as a satirist, takes rather a gloomy view of things when he comes to serious speculation. He writes a long essay to prove "that there is no belief of any human value that cannot be doubted or contradicted without absurdity." Mr. Romanes, however, in his interesting paper on "Animal Intelligence," finds an exception to this dictum in the theory of evolution, which is not only indubitable, but "a rising Sun of Truth." Mr. Romanes may be over-sanguine, but his

honest enthusiasm is preferable to Mr. Mallock's laborious sophistries. Mr. E. Wilson exposes some of the abuses of the American caucus system; and a review of recent science is not only complete and lucid, but eminent for its sober and cautious spirit. The singular title of Mr. Gladstone's contribution, "The Slicing of Hector," proves to denote an ingenious and generally convincing refutation of the alleged discrepancy in the traits of Hector's character as represented in the *Iliad*.

The leading contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is also from Mr. Gladstone's pen. The distinguished statesman writes so much that his essays are becoming mere improvisations, and the chief importance of his reply to the Abbé Martin is the additional witness it bears to his estrangement from the Church of Rome. Mr. Gladstone's belief in the ultimate manufacturing superiority of America, recently stated with such ill-judged bluntness, would probably have been more cautiously expressed if he had the advantage of reading Mr. Henderson's paper on the subject. Mr. Henderson dwells on several considerations unfavourable to American manufacturers which could only have been appreciated by a practical man, as, for instance, the dryness of the atmosphere. He also refers to the degree to which American establishments are carried on by companies, and the consequent facilities for negligence and speculation. The other contributions are not remarkable, except the excellent letters from France and Russia on the present intellectual condition of those countries, and the "Contemporary Literary Chronicle," in seven sections, which promises well.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are less interesting than usual. Mr. Lowe's paper on "Imperialism" is no statesman-like discussion of the question, but merely a brief electioneering address. The first of Mr. F. Harrison's projected series of essays on "The English School of Jurisprudence," treating of Austin's and Sir H. Maine's theories of sovereignty, is indeed a valuable contribution to the subject, but interesting only to a limited number of readers. Mr. Pater's pretty and ingenious criticism of Charles Lamb evinces that the writer is much less interested in Lamb in his own personality than as the exemplar of a critical method which he desires to recommend. The Chinese romance of "The Two Fair Cousins" has frequently been summarised before. Sir David Wedderburn, however, is enabled to impart a certain novelty to his analysis by his intimate acquaintance with Chinese life. Mr. Saintsbury's criticism of the elder Dumas is probably not less able than his previous performances of the same nature; but we are getting tired of the incessant stream of critiques on French novelists, not one of whom will be read or thought of a century hence. Mr. R. A. Earle's criticism of Mr. Gladstone's ideas of foreign policy is ingenious and worthy of attention. Mr. Earle's notion is that Mr. Gladstone is trimming too much between two opinions, and that he will ultimately have to come to a policy of Philo-Russianism and peace at any price.

The American magazines are, as usual, full of interest; but we can do little more than allude to their varied contents. Mr. Gladstone's unlucky "Kim beyond Sea," in the *North American Review*, has already received full attention from the English press. The same journal contains an exhaustive article on "Torpedo Warfare" by Admiral Porter, one of the men whose practical experience of it has been the largest; and a spirited appeal in favour of Civil Service reform in the United States, by Mr. John Jay, "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life." The first paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* gives a gloomy prospect of the general war of the poorer classes against property, which the writer regards as preparing. A melancholy view of the enormous taxation of Boston, in the same periodical, deepens this uncomfortable impression. "The Europeans" is concluded, and there is the first of a promising series of papers on the inner life of the Brook Farm community, depicted in Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." The most important contribution to an excellent number of *Scribner's Monthly* is a thorough account of the art-schools of New York, copiously and capably illustrated. General Viele's reminiscences of an expedition in company with President Lincoln and Secretaries Chase and Stanton are highly entertaining, and Mr. Mackay's little poem, "A Parable," is very beautiful and feeling.

The "remedy for Victorian Crises" proposed in the *Melbourne Review* is the election of the governor by the people, equivalent to the virtual independence of the colony. Victorian banking, brewing, and schooling are also the subjects of interesting papers.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* treats us to the continuation of Mr. Sala's amusing "Cupid;" and to an almost equally entertaining article by Dr. Richardson on ether-drinking in the north of Ireland, where the Doctor avers that in one limited district the anæsthetic has wholly superseded alcohol as a means of intoxication, to the advantage, as he thinks, of the consumer. *Temple Bar* and *Belgravia* are full of amusing reading, but contain nothing of special mark. The *Month* has a good paper on the recent conference of Librarians, and a vindication of the Jesuit Garnett from the charges brought against him in connection with the Gunpowder Plot. The *Dublin University* continues to improve. "Primitive Buddhism" is concluded, "An Innocent Sinner" continued, and the monthly portrait and memoir, both excellent of their kind, are devoted to Professor Max Müller. "Cressida" continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*, as "Macleod of Dare" is of *Good Words*, which periodical, however, is full of good matter, and is particularly remarkable for a lucid and detailed account of the last scientific marvel, the microphone. The *Argosy* maintains its modest but genuine standard of excellence. Of the *St. James's Magazine* and the *Churchman's Monthly* there is little to be said.

Social Notes, a weekly periodical, conducted by Mr. S. C. Hall, has established a reputation for its light yet thoughtful papers on social matters, in which evils are pointed out and remedies suggested with a refreshing absence of sermonising. Writers of repute contribute to *Social Notes*, which is now rendered additionally attractive by a pictorial frontispiece to each number portraying "Benefactors: 'Not for an Age, but for All Time,'" drawn by Walter J. Allen. The first volume of this practical publication has been issued. It embodies a large amount of valuable information concerning social reforms, social requirements, and social progress.

The first Number of the *Lives of the Cardinals* (Roland, Ladelle, and Co.) has just been issued, and gives ample promise of being a handsome addition to the literature of Roman Catholicism. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. (Cardinal Pecci), of whom an excellent lithographic portrait forms the frontispiece, is the subject of the first memoir, which is written in a fluent style by Mr. Patrick Justin O'Byrne.

We have also received the *Psychological Review*, *Popular Science Review*, *St. Nicholas*, Part I of *Heroes of Britain in Peace and War*, Part 4 of *A Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Part 7 of *Our Native Land*, No. 18 of the *Journal of Forestry*, No. 34 of *Men of Mark* (containing portraits of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., Dr. Andrew Clark, and Dr. J. Stainer), Part 1 of the *Leopold Shakspeare*, Part 5 of *The Chaucer* Novels—Samuel Weir, *St. James's Magazine*, *Chazeyne*

Art, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cassell's Family Magazine, Poet's Magazine, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Mission Life, Daisy, Golden Childhood, Christian Age, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardeners' Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Sir Richard Sutton occurred suddenly on Thursday week. He began his connection with the turf in 1856, and among the first four yearlings he bought was Eurydice, who won the Althorp Park Stakes and the Cambridgeshire. No man ever had a greater share of success with a very limited stud; and he was exceptionally fortunate with Gardevisure and Lord Lyon, both of whom he leased from General Pearson for their racing career. We need hardly remind our readers that Lord Lyon secured the triple crown—Guineas, Derby, and Leger—a feat that has only been accomplished by two other animals, West Australian and Gladiator. Sir Richard served in the Navy, on board the Pique, commanded by the late Admiral Rous, and he afterwards entered the 1st Life Guards.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting is of such great importance that we may be excused from passing over the "little-go's" of last week with the simple remark that great improvements have been effected at Kempton Park, and the public has taken so kindly to the new venture that its success seems assured. Proceedings began on Monday with the Royal Stakes, which was reduced to a match between Childeric and Sonnie Queen, and backers are becoming so tired of Lord Falmouth's ungenerous colts that they laid slight odds on the filly, who, however, was beaten by three quarters of a length, through Childeric required a good deal of driving home. Of the six starters for the Clearwell Stakes, which was wisely brought forward to the Monday, Rayon d'Or was backed freely against the field, in spite of his 9 lb. penalty, and, running far more gamely than he has sometimes done, he had little trouble in defeating Ringleader, who up to the present time has always disappointed Lord Falmouth and shown himself quite unworthy of his relationship to Silvio. The filly by Victorious—Modena, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, was defeated by Prologue in a £100 Plate, and, on the whole, the fielders had decidedly the better of a somewhat poor day's sport. On Tuesday the Burwell Stakes fell an easy prey to Mowerina, and the hollow style in which she disposed of the speedy Preciosa at weight for age shows her to be a really good filly, especially as Thornfield and White Poppy, both of whom are winners, were behind her. The next two races were of small importance, and people began to congregate in the Birdcage to see the Cesarewitch candidates saddled. In this, however, they were somewhat disappointed, as, of the twenty runners, only six appeared there; yet, strangely enough, this half dozen included Jester (6 st. 10 lb.), Start (7 st.), and Roehampton (6 st. 9 lb.), the first, second, and fourth in the race. Sefton (8 st.) fully maintained his premiership in the betting up to the fall of the flag, and of the remainder there was most money for Harbinger (7 st.) and Insulaire (7 st. 9 lb.). A very even start was effected without any difficulty, but after going a few strides the line was broken, for Shillelagh (6 st. 8 lb.) appeared to overpower his jockey—a very favourite proceeding of his recently—and made the running at such a cracking pace as to completely upset a good many previous calculations. Coming through the gap he held a lead of fully six lengths, and when more than half the distance had been covered he was still going well, and retaining his advantage. Of course this strong pace told terribly on the heavily-weighted three-year-olds, Sefton, Insulaire, and Master Kildare (7 st. 4 lb.) being quite out of it at the T.Y.C. winning-post. Having completely settled all the favourites, Shillelagh began to tire himself, and at the Bushes was joined by Jester and Start, the former coming away and winning in a canter by five lengths, while Shillelagh was third, about half that distance behind Start. Mr. Naylor has thus repeated the triumph that he gained with Cherie in 1869, and is the only man who has ever won a Cesarewitch twice, except Mr. "Rosebery" Smith. Jester showed excellent form as a three-year-old in 1876; but since that time he has never earned a winning bracket. His weight in the Cambridgeshire, including the 14 lb. extra, is 7 st. 9 lb., so he is by no means out of the race, though it is probable that he just lacks the requisite turn of speed to score such a grand double event. There was a novelty at the end of the day's card, in the shape of the Apprentices' Plate, the horses to be ridden by lads who had never had a winning mount. The idea was a capital one, and the race fell to Brogden, a boy in Blanton's stable, who was on Sir John Astley's Drumhead.

The same pair took the opening race on Wednesday; and then the Bedford Stakes went to the great French stable by the help of Ultima, a daughter of Plaguet and Contempt, who performed so moderately on Monday that she started without a quotation. When it became known that Lord Falmouth had decided not to run Wheel of Fortune for the Middle Park Plate, there was a general run upon Peter, who escaped with a 4 lb. penalty. Rayon d'Or and the unbeaten Scapegrace were also strongly supported, and, with the withdrawal of Blink Boy, a promising son of Blinkhoolie and Laura, the dam of Lennos, Petrarch, &c., Discord became the fancied candidate of the "dark" division. The last mentioned made the running until coming over the Bushes hill, where he was joined by Rayon d'Or; but, as they came out of the Abingdon Mile Bottom, Victor Chief and Peter went to the front. At the distance the former held a lead of half a length, and appeared pretty sure to win, but Peter struggled on with the greatest gameness, and, getting on terms with the Duke of Westminster's representative a few yards from the judge's box, secured a neck verdict. Three lengths off came Gumsbury, and close up with him were Rayon d'Or and Massena, all the others being widely scattered. Ruperra, who was saddled with the full penalty of 7 lb., ran well until asked to come down the hill, which he once more proved unable to do; and Charibert proved a sorry substitute for Wheel of Fortune. Judging by her Goodwood form with Peter, and allowing a wide margin for the improvement of General Peel's colt, Wheel of Fortune would have won; still, Lord Falmouth exercised a wise discretion in sparing her such a task, and reserving her for all her valuable engagements of next season. Lord Clive disposed of Brie, Attalus, and Phenix with consummate ease for the Select Stakes, and was afterwards heavily backed for the Cambridgeshire. He is about the best-looking three-year-old of the season, but the only time that he has met really first-class horses he was beaten easily—by Hampton and Verneuil at Epsom—so we do not feel sure that he is quite so good as his warmest admirers aver.

Hermit, the sire of Peter, was again to the front in the Ditch Mile Nursery, in which his daughter, Out of Bounds, carried 8 st. 6 lb. successfully; and, in the last race of the day, Fordham and Goater rode their second dead-heat during the week.

After a period of complete stagnation in the billiard world, the Westminster Aquarium Company have given £50 for an American Handicap on a championship table. There was some difficulty in making up eight players of sufficient calibre, as four of the cracks are away from England, and Taylor will not play in public until he meets Joseph Bennett at the end of the month. However, the number was at last secured, and play began on Saturday. At the time of writing the affair seems reduced to a match between G. Hunt (60 points start) and R. Wilson (80), both of whom have won all the four games they have played. Owing to the exceptional difficulty of the table, the play has been very slow, and a 47 by Collins is the largest break yet made. We shall allude to the handicap again next week.

ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

Mr. Francis George Heath's "Fern Paradise," which we noticed last week, has already reached a fifth edition.

The subject of the crayon portrait in the *Whitehall Review* this week is Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., the British Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition.

Lord Derby has presented to the Manchester Conservative Club three elegantly bound volumes, the two first being a copy of the Iliad of Homer rendered into English blank verse, and the third a series of "Translations of Poems Ancient and Modern," both works being by the late Earl of Derby.

At Hawkstone Hall, Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, Sir Charles Reed presided last Monday at the inaugural meeting of the session 1878-9 in regard to the lectures and entertainments given weekly under the auspices of the Lambeth and Southwark Mission and Temperance Society.

Mr. E. J. Physick has completed the erection of a handsome sculptured monument in white marble over the grave, in Cheam churchyard, of the late Lieutenant Frank Tabor, R.N., who was picked up by a small boat sailing near at the time of the foundering of the Eurydice, and died before the boat could reach the shore.

Some enterprising gentlemen at Manchester have made a discovery at Knowsley, the principal seat of Lord Derby. It is known that photographs of Peel Castle, Isle of Man, represent the place in ruins; but Lord Derby has in his possession a painting of the castle as built 378 years ago. The picture has been photographed by Mr. R. Banks, of Manchester.

Mr. Otway, M.P., distributed the science and art awards to the pupils of the Rochester classes on Wednesday evening. He remarked that, although this country always held its own in the sciences, it was behind in the fine arts. He had, however, procured returns from South Kensington, which showed that the number of students in art-subjects was increasing.

Sir Charles Reed read a paper before the Society of Arts last Tuesday night on Education at the Paris Exhibition. There was a hope, he said, that, under men like M. Waddington and M. Jules Simon, France would work up her schools to a higher efficiency. The result of his observations at the Exhibition was that England had no right to consider herself at the head of the education of the world.

The annual soirée of the Photographic Society took place on Tuesday in the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Pall-mall. The guests were received by the president, Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., and other members of the council. The display of landscapes was admirable. The exhibition will remain open to the public until Nov. 12, there being evening admission on Mondays and Saturdays.

Captain Charles T. Ritchie, M.P., on Wednesday evening distributed the Queen's prizes and certificates gained by the students of the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, and in the course of his address referred to the lessons to be derived from the Exhibition at Paris, and of the immense importance of the efforts which are now being made in this country for a widespread dissemination of technical education.

Under the auspices of the Turners' Company, an exhibition was opened at the Mansion House on Tuesday of articles of wood-turning, pottery, and diamond cutting and polishing. In each subject, as a first prize, the company give a silver medal and the freedom of their guild and of the City, and as a second prize a bronze medal, besides many smaller gifts of money and certificates. The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes on Thursday.

The Librarians' Conference at Oxford concluded on the 3rd inst. A paper was read by Mr. Stevens on the Postal Union and International Copyright, in which he expressed the opinion that England should give the American Government a year to withdraw or abide by the Postal Treaty. It was decided that the next annual meeting should be held in Manchester. The American Library Association has invited the association to meet them next June.

An important announcement was made on Monday night by Professor Barrett, in lecturing at Birmingham. He said that Mr. Edison's agent, Mr. Adams, had received the following telegram:—"I have just solved the problem of the subdivision of the electric light indefinitely; but it will not be shown until all the patents are secured, and then I will send a description." Mr. Adams writes that he is in receipt of letters from Mr. Edison, in which he expresses perfect confidence in having solved the difficulty of electric lighting.

We understand that the Second Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will open in December, and will consist, as before, of drawings by the old masters and water-colour drawings. All those collectors who last year contributed to the success of the exhibition have again promised their support, and many fresh promises of help have already been received. Sir Coutts Lindsay will be grateful to all who possess old drawings, or to others who may know of their existence, for any information which would serve to render the second exhibition a worthy successor to the first.

After the usual autumn holiday recess, the new term of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has begun, and a novelty appears on the prospectus in the shape of a series of free popular lectures of a high class for men and women, to be given every Thursday evening; and how thoroughly the efforts of the council have been supported may be gathered from the fact that the list of lecturers comprise the names of Professor J. R. Seeley (author of "Ecc Homo"), Professor W. H. Corfield, Professor Lowne, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. F. J. Furnivall (the editor of the *Leopold Shakespeare*), Dr. Casson, and also the Principal, Mr. Hughes, Q.C. The subjects selected by these gentlemen are literary and scientific.

The session of the Liverpool Art-Club opened on Monday, one of the principal events being the display of a collection of specimens of art-work in Chinese snuff-bottles and other

articles in enamel porcelain-work, &c., connected with the use of tobacco. The specimens form part of the collection of Mr. W. Bragge, F.S.A., of Shirle-hill, Birmingham, and they present curious illustrations of Chinese skill and ingenuity in porcelain, jasper ware, variegated glass, and cornelian. Mr. Bragge was entertained at dinner by the club in the evening. In addition to the Bragge specimens, the club have now on view a loan collection of Italian carved wood of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and several pieces of tapestry formerly in the possession of the Earl of Nithsdale.

A numerous meeting of gentlemen interested in the Bradford trade was held on the 3rd inst. in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. B. Priestley, to consider the desirability of permanently establishing the recently formed and already flourishing Bradford Technical School by the erection of suitable buildings for its location, at an estimated cost of £25,000. Letters were read from Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., both strongly expressive of their warm approval of the object. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the object and appointing a committee of gentlemen with authority to carry it out. A subscription-list was opened, and £12,000 was subscribed at once, the following being the principal subscriptions:—Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., £2500; the Clothworkers' Company and Mr. Isaac Holden, £2000 each; Mr. Angus Holden, Mr. M. W. Thompson, Mr. H. Mitchell, Messrs. D. Illingworth, and Messrs. John Priestman and Co., £1000 each; and Mr. Forster, M.P., £500.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A special mission for young men and others was begun on Sunday evening at Exeter Hall, and will continue at the hall and other places until the 7th of next month.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated, under the presidency of Mr. T. Knight, on Tuesday, when the subscriptions amounted to £1000.

Major-General Hutchinson, R.E., has officially inspected the second and last section of the Alexandra Palace branch of the Great Eastern Railway, which runs from the Seven Sisters station on the Metropolitan Extension to Wood-green.

The Lord Mayor-Elect (Sir Charles Whetnam) has appointed Mr. William Jameson Soulsby to be his private secretary during his year of office. Mr. Soulsby has filled the same office in the present and two preceding mayoralties.

In consequence of an accession of funds, the council of the Printers' Corporation determined on Monday to elect three orphans, the successful candidates being James Francis Wheeler, Mina Selina Usher, and Sarah Eleanor Robinson.

Owing to the death of Captain Redman, one of the senior members of the Trinity House, the Elder Brethren of that corporation have in a body requested the Lord Mayor to forego this year the usual banquet in their honour.

Waterloo Bridge and the foot-bridge at Charing-cross were opened to the public free of toll last Saturday afternoon; the sum paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the former being £475,000, and for the latter £98,540. We illustrate the opening ceremony at Waterloo Bridge.

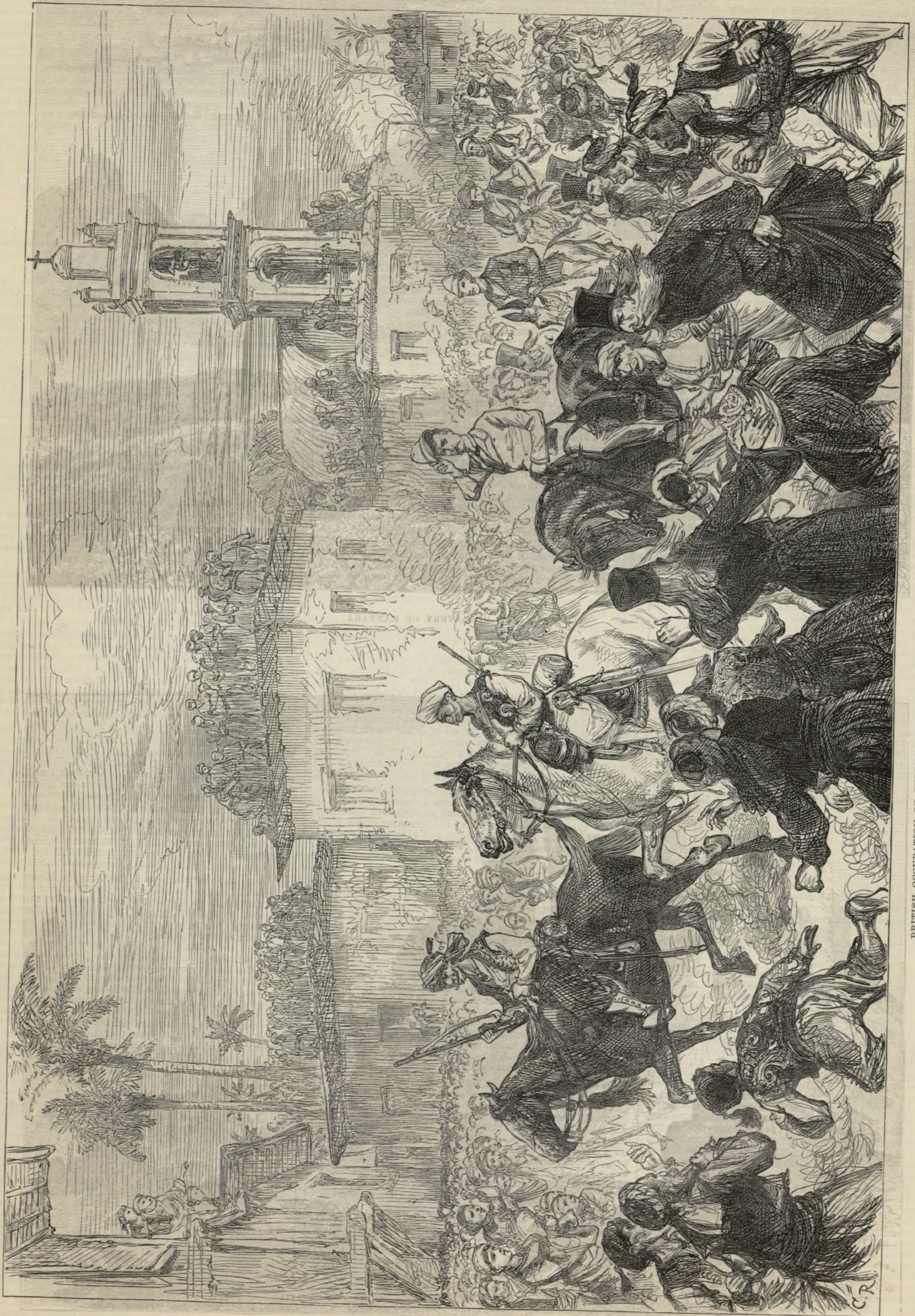
Dr. Frankland again complains of the water supplied by the five companies drawing from the Thames as being of inferior quality, and of the Lambeth water as turbid and containing moving organisms. The Lea waters were last month good, and had been efficiently filtered.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in October was 76,767, of whom 39,327 were in workhouses and 37,440 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 396, 1539, and 4698 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 745, of whom 481 were men, 224 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

The Queen, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Gwydyr, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord Chesham, are among the exhibitors at the third annual show held by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, which opened on Thursday at the Agricultural Hall. The entries in the classes of cows, heifers, and bulls, number altogether 232, thus constituting the largest exhibition of prize and pedigree cattle ever held in the metropolis. Last year's show of goats, the best on record, has been excelled; and among the objects of curiosity are specimens of American cheese, each weighing more than half a ton. Butter-churning and cheese-making are practically illustrated, each day of the show, by dairymaids. The prizes amount to £1500.

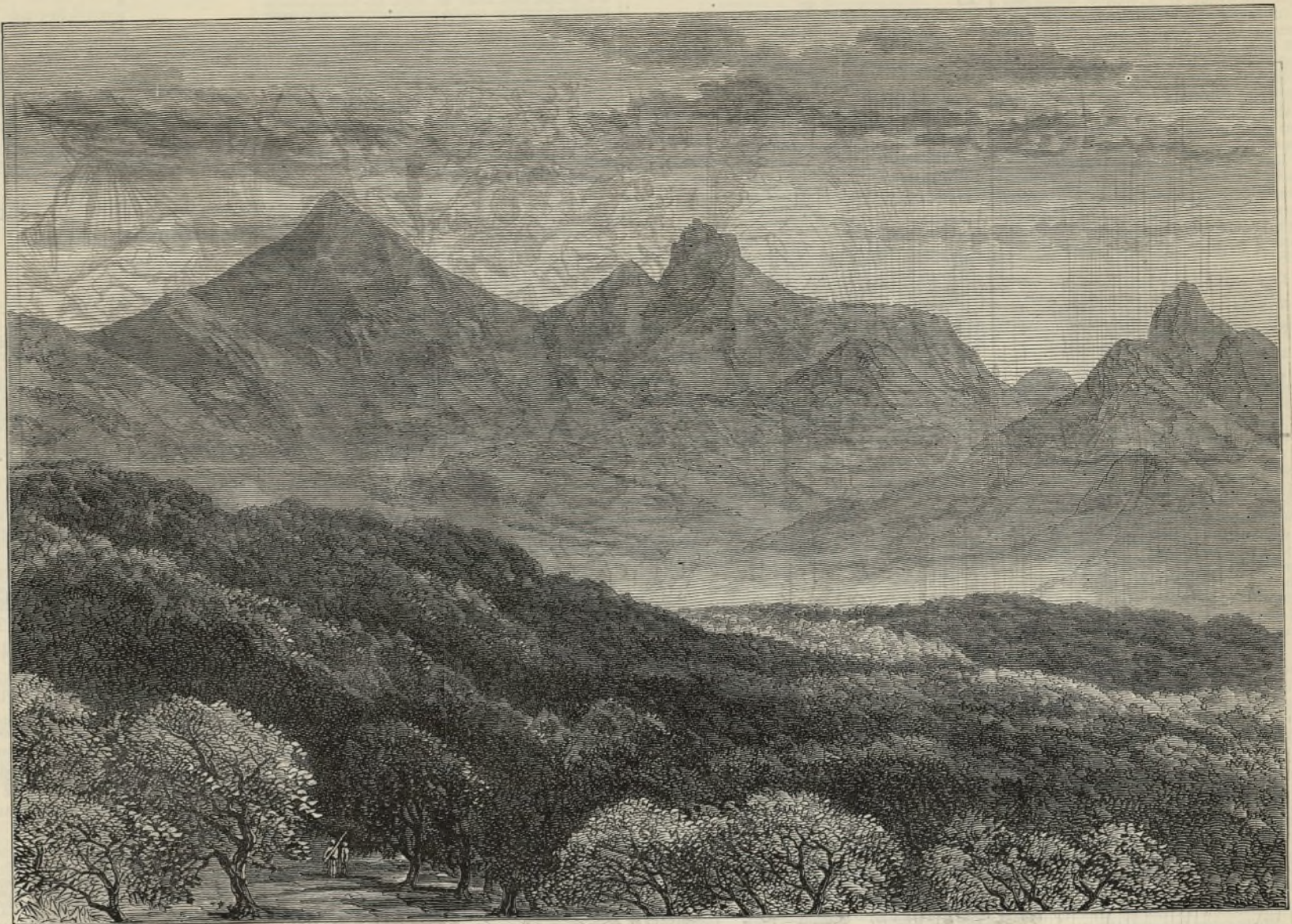
The executive committee of the Mansion House fund for the relief of distress occasioned by the sinking of the Princess Alice met again on Monday, when it was stated that the fund amounted to £34,300, that £13,000 had been distributed to widows and other relatives, and that the cases of one hundred orphans remained yet to be dealt with. In accordance with the expressed opinion of the meeting, that the fund subscribed was large enough, a resolution was submitted and carried for the purpose of closing the lists. The inquest at Woolwich was resumed on Tuesday, and adjourned until the 18th inst. In the meantime the Board of Trade inquiry will begin, but it has been arranged that the two inquiries shall not proceed on the same days. The evidence of the general witnesses was nearly finished on Tuesday, and at the next sitting technical evidence as to the build of the steamer will be taken.

There were 2429 births and 1355 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 44 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 45 from diarrhoea. The deaths from whooping-cough, although 13 less than those in the previous week, exceeded the corrected average by 10. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, but were 62 below the average. The 20 deaths from diphtheria showed an excess of 11 upon the corrected average. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 32, 30, and 27 in the three preceding weeks, were 28 last week, of which two were certified as typhus, 22 as enteric fever, and 4 as simple continued fever. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 105 enteric fever patients on Saturday last, and 16 were under treatment in the London Fever Hospital. The deaths from diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had steadily declined from 491 to 61 in the nine preceding weeks, further fell to 45 last week, and were 17 below the corrected average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 215 and 213 in the two previous weeks, rose to 247 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 39: 155 resulted from bronchitis, and 61 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2906 births and 1600 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.1 and 18.8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 55.8 deg., and 1.9 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was but 41.0 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 80.5 hours.



BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF CAPTAIN SWAINE INTO LEVCONICO.
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VIEW FROM THE MONASTERY OF KANTARA.



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The Extra Supplement.

"A VISIT TO THE DENTIST."

There is a refined humour and a power of delicate though vigorous expression of feeling in this picture by Mr. G. A. Storey, which was noticed in the late Royal Academy Exhibition. The costume of the three figures is that of a hundred years ago; but we are sorry to confess that the toothache has not gone out of fashion in the present Victorian era. This affliction is one of those painful touches of nature that "makes the whole world kin," and upon which we can sympathise with our once youthful great-grandmothers, when George III. or George II. was King, or with our remotest forefathers and their dames of the Elizabethan period. There is no abatement in modern times of the virulence of that particular kind of malady and consequent torture, which poor Tom Hood the Elder has so justly denounced:—

Of all our woes, since man was curst
(I mean of body, not the mental),
To name the worst, among the worst,
The dental sure is transcendental;
Some hit of masticating bone,
That ought to help to clear a sheaf,
Will let its proper work alone,
And only serves to gnaw itself.

We wonder in vain of mankind first had the toothache, and who will have it last. This fair lady of the last century, in the picture of which we present an engraving, seems to be a tender sufferer in the same thankless cause. She is an interesting person, and her look of soft despair makes us feel sincerely sorry for her. The composed air of grieving resolution with which the female attendant prepares to assist in extracting the peccant tooth has equal dramatic truth. As for the dentist, he stands in an apologetic attitude, concealing the forceps in his ready right hand, while raising his left to deprecate the idea that he could be guilty of needless cruelty. It is a clever little play of tragi-comedy, and only too real.

The south-west and west coasts of England were visited on Monday by a severe storm, which had been anticipated by the weather warnings of the previous days.

The returns of the Government emigration agent at Liverpool show that during September there was a decrease of 1332 in the number of emigrants leaving Liverpool as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1894 as compared with September last year. The number of ships that sailed during the month was sixty-eight, containing 8402 passengers. The great majority of the emigrants (6810) went to the United States.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry competed on Wednesday for regimental prizes in Stoneleigh Deer Park, lent by Lord Leigh. The first prize, £10 with silver challenge cup, given by Mrs. Wise, of Woodcote, was won by Private Davis, of Warwick; and the second, £6, was gained by Private Griffin, of Chester. The third prize, £4, by Private Lloyd. Heavy rain rendered it necessary to postpone the contest for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes, amounting to another £20.

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leading British and Continental Houses in all the
Fashionable Shades of the day, such as Bordeaux,
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7000 yards Rich Coloured Velveteens, 50 different shades,
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For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong,
51 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.

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Black, 19 in. wide 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d. per yard; Par

Silk ditto, 16s. 11d. to 40s. per yard.

Coloured Gown Velvets, 19 in. wide 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., and 7s. 11d.
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The Queen writes, Oct. 5, 1878, as follows:—

"Mr. Chapman, of Notting-Hill, has forwarded a large parcel

of samples of his new materials for autumn and winter

dresses and petticoats. The winter silks are exceptionally

good; the best to come to my notice. They have dark rich

grounds, and are striped with dashes of silken knots in

Persian colourings; the effect is most pleasing; and, as you

intend to predominate, they are under almost every dress

and petticoat. The winter silks are also capital winter

skirtings—notably, the Forty-second plaid; the material is

substantial without being bulky. In dress fabrics we have the

Eolienne, a satin cloth woven with fine zigzag lines, but a

novelty; it would make up into fashionable costumes over

silk to match; the colours include all the popular shades,

also black and white. Eolienne, being simple, would draw in

artistic folds. Chevron de Lyons is another novelty, heavily

naused, as from the diagonal style of weaving the twill form

chevrons or herring-bone stripes. It is a German making, well

dyed and firmly made, and is to be had in twenty self-colouring

as well as with various dressing-grounds. Mr. Chapman has

provided much that is fresh under this head. There are French

twilled flannels and French fancy flannels in new elegant

combinations of colour, and in a most attractive and

novel, not printed, as heretofore; they measure 55 in. in width;

the double-milled flannels would make up into comfortable

childen's frocks, because of the extra warmth. In corollary

French cashmires, Indian cashmires, and the latest

French cashmires, Indian cashmires, and the latest

Thiers red, mahogany, claret in various shades, prunes, and

black, besides the bronzes and peculiar greens whose name is

known; and another note in favour of all these fabrics is that

they are trustworthy.

Patterns of all the above free.

LINDEN VELVET OZONID.

The perfection of these splendid Velveteens is so apparent,

and their superiority to every other kind so undeniable, that

numberless imitations are produced in this country

different names which are intended to deceive, either in finish,

colour, durability, or effect with the patent LINDEN VELVET

OZONID. These Velveteens are not distinguishable from the

rich silk velvets which they are made to represent. 2s. 6d.,

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EXTRACT FROM THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC

MAGAZINE," FEBRUARY.

"The Danish Tinted Alpaca is most appropriate spring and

evening dresses for young ladies and children; the tints are

beautiful, the material soft and of silk texture. I have never

seen more beautiful tints of colour in Alpaca than are dis-

played in these Danish Alpaca, which make charming dresses

Polonaise—or, made up into a complete costume, they are most

elegant. Every colour is perfectly fast; and a dress of Mr.

Chapman's Danish Alpaca may be frosted as a "washing

main," and look a new dress after each laundry operation.

Price 1s. 11d. per yard, 18 inches wide. Patterns free.

GRAIN DE POUDRE.

As long as useful Dresses are needed, so long will the beautiful

fine all-wool manufactures of the French and Germans carry off

the palm for this particular class of goods. It is made in the

double widths, 45 in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard.

CHEVRON DE LAINE.

A fine, diagonally woven fabric, in twenty shades of colouring.

This, in reality, is a fancy German coating, very light, and not

too warm. The peculiarity of each horizontal line being

reversely twilled gives a very pretty effect to the cloth. 25 in. wide,

1s. 11d. per yard.

SERGES.

Varieties in Serge will form another Novelty in Dress Fabrics

this season, and, as shades and tints in green will

be worn, with an infinitesimal dash of bright colour, such as

garnet, maize, or blue, introduced, which imparts a warm and

cheerful appearance to this otherwise sober-looking material.

These are called "TARTAN MIXTURES." The old ENGLAND

SERGES, so called from the peculiar rough unfinished surface,

make up into handsome dresses. There are very cheap Serges

also in the accepted colours—Navy Blue, Black, and Brown—

which for durability cannot be surpassed at the price. Very fine

Estamenes, 1s. 11d. per yard, superior quality. Leathers, 1s. 3d.;

other qualities, 7d. to 1s. per yard.

CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

WINTER DRESSES.

In compliance with the requests of many patrons, I have col-

lected and arranged a most unique assortment of 3000

TWEEDS and HOMESPUNS. The attractive features of these

goods are many. They are made from the long staple wool of

the Highland sheep, and cut and finished by the highest class

workmen. There are many varieties, and the most striking

clothes, for which these mixtures are a strong feeling, are

numerically superior to any; but the fabrics, which embrace

the Tartans of various classes, which ENGLAND and MAJAY draws

attention to in the "Queen of Ang." the LOWLAND

CLOTHS, so styled from the woollen being dyed and dressed there,

the checks and stripes illustrating a most successful harmony of

hues; the OLD SCOTCH TWEEDS, with a tinge of colour intro-

duced—these and many others, are of a most attractive and

valuable quality, and of great durability in wear. They average

from 26 in. to 29 in. in width, and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

N.B.—Orders should be forwarded early for these Goods, as the

Makers will not guarantee repeats.

Patterns free.

FRENCH MERINOS.

Merinos have become so associated with every idea of utility and

beauty perfected in a woollen dress material, that it seems almost

unpardonable to remind my patrons that these useful fabrics are

of French origin, better than ever. My stock represents every phase

and type of colour that is now worn. First quality, 2s. 11d.;

second ditto, 1s. 11d. per yard.

FANCY DRESSING-GOWN FLANNELS,

or MOLLETON RAYE.

For Dressing-Gowns and plain Morning Wrappers no material

so perfectly adapted or so thoroughly suitable as the e-beau-

tiful Flannels. The designs are woven, not printed. 60 in. wide,

1s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard.

FRENCH TWILLED FLANNELS.

Twilled flannel is now a recognised material for dresses, and

very pretty and useful they are. For winter wear the double

milled goods are recommended as being extra warm, particularly

for children. The novel tones of colour that are fashionable

this season are woven in these Twilled goods. All

the perfectly fast colours. 30 in. wide, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. per

yard.

WINTER SKIRTINGS.

These useful and indispensable fabrics are now in great request.

All the new designs are prepared for distribution. Those in the

best style will be found strikingly pretty and effective. The

best stripes are raised in fine silken knots, in various shades

of a light colour on a dark ground. Thus—a myrtle green will

have a stripe of very pale green, with a knotted line of car-

mal red and sage on either side, or the same colourings will

be mixed on a navy blue or sea-brown ground. Then there

are endless varieties in pretty useful mixtures, suitable for all

requirements, and at all prices. Another novelty in skirtings

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COMBINING PIPES WITH REEDS,
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Ten Stops, Four Sets of Reeds of 24 octaves each, Knee-Swell.
Elegant Carved Canadian Walnut Case.
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1878

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Trikomo, District of Carpas, Sept. 6. On Monday, the 2nd inst., after leaving drawings, photographs, and letters for you with Captain Inglis, the Assistant Commissioner at Famagusta, to be forwarded to Larnaca, we started on our trip into the Carpas district, hitherto looked upon as the wildest of all the country districts. The Commissioner, Captain Swaine, or rather the Kaimakam of the district, as he is styled by the natives, with his secretary and interpreter, Mr. Cambettino, and myself, formed the party. We were attended by our baggage-mules and muleteers, and were preceded by an escort of two Turkish zaptiehs, or mounted police, in picturesque costumes—altogether forming a small cavalcade. Having assembled in front of the Konak at Famagusta, we left that town by its medieval gates, the guard turning out and saluting the Kaimakam in correct form. Captain Swaine is a strict disciplinarian, and keeps both his zaptiehs and soldiers up to the mark; but I am sorry to say that there are, just now, many deserters. This is not on account of strict discipline; but the Turks feel that their rule is ended in the island, and know that they have given too much cause to fear retaliation from the Greeks. An emigration of the Turks to the coast of Syria has consequently set in.

It began to grow dusk long before we reached our first station, and as the sun sets early it was past dark that we arrived at Trikomo. Here we had been invited to stay with the chief agriculturist and merchant of the neighbourhood, Mr. Michael. At his house, on the outskirts of the village, we alighted after three hours and three quarters in the saddle. We were agreeably surprised with the comfort of our apartment. We were up betimes on Tuesday morning, myself to sketch and the Commissioner to transact business. There was a deputation to be received of two priests and three Greek farmers. One of the farmers spoke well and seemed very intelligent, while the priests were backward and diffident. Their talk was all of taxation and money advanced to the Turks, who seem to have despoiled the Greek villages prior to their departure by all manner of extortion.

We left Trikomo at three in the afternoon, and did not expect to reach Hagios Theodoro until dark, but we only rode for about two hours and a half. Our track lay eastward, towards the seacoast, through a more undulating country covered with low scrubwood, apparently juniper. We crossed several streams, and went round a rocky point within a few feet of the sea, meeting a train of mules coming in the opposite direction, just where the path was worst. After passing this point, Palaa, we turned northwards, through Gastria, to St. Theodoro, a miserable hamlet, where we were to stay at the house of M. Dingli, half Maltese by birth. He did all he could for us in the way of hospitality. This place is only interesting as being the locality of the custom-house; but I doubt much if, after the inspection by the English Kaimakam, it will much longer remain the seat of customs.

We were not sorry to get away next morning as soon as we could, after the usual deputation of notables of the neighbourhood, priests and farmers, all of whom seem to have been ground down by taxation and to be very poor. We now followed a track leading towards the hills, leaving the sea at our back. Soon the landscape improved, and the scenery became more rural and less desert. The fields, villages, and farms were more frequent; the watercourses were not entirely dried up, and wherever moisture remained in their beds thickets of lovely oleander bloomed. The flocks of sheep and herds of cattle were larger, and thriving better. The olive-trees, too, were more abundant. Altogether, we had entered a richer district. We crossed the line of telegraph which joins the submarine cable to the eastward. We were almost up to the hocks of our animals in marsh and water in one of the gullies. The mere sight of anything like water, or even moisture and vegetation, is pleasant to the eye after a continued course of desert and sunburnt plains. We passed caravans of camels and riders on mules, which also betokened a thriving district.

Early in the day we reached Hepta-Khumi, a bright-looking village on a spur of the southern slopes of the Carpas Mountains. Here we met Mr. Parkes, an Englishman, who, next to the late Consul, Mr. Lang, has the greatest experience of the island. We were amused by the custom of incensing which takes place on the arrival of any important guest or on the occasion of any serious business. The dwelling in which we put up was more quaint and original than any we had yet seen. We were surprised to see a fireplace, and were told that it is really cold here in the winter. As we had no aneroid with us, we could not tell the altitude with any accuracy; but I should judge we were at least 500 ft. above the sea-level. The usual deputation, on a rather large scale, was duly received; and the Mudir from the neighbouring village also paid an official state visit to the English Kaimakam. A case of assault was brought before the Kaimakam, and it was stated that in this rude district abductions were of frequent occurrence. The proceedings were quite peculiar and picturesque; a large amount of incense was burnt. Satisfaction appeared to reign here, as it did everywhere, after the Kaimakam's visit. Captain Swaine appeared to be very popular, and generally received what is vulgarly called an ovation.

After mid-day we were escorted by the Mudir to Khumi-Kebir. We had sent on our baggage by a more direct route from St. Theodoro. We were received by all the population of the village, the bells of the Greek church clanging out their best peal to apprise the country-folks of the arrival of the Kaimakam. We were followed to the house prepared for us by a crowd of villagers, who nearly all had to run to keep up with our animals. The reception and durbar here was very similar to all our previous ones, though on a larger scale. We subsequently visited the Mudir at his own house, and accompanied our host to his gardens outside the village. Melons of different kinds, maize, brinjals, chilis, and other vegetables were in profusion here, as wherever water for irrigation is procurable. But the people are too poor to procure the means of digging wells and tanks, or to employ the labour of mules and horses requisite for the machinery of the water-wheel to raise the precious fluid. Outside Khumi Kebir there are plenty of vineyards and quantities of olives; and here was the only place where we observed hedges forming regular lanes. At this village we first came across stone mills for crushing the olives, and the wooden rude screw presses with which the coarse bags of crushed olives are squeezed to make the oil exude—a very crude process. In about a fortnight's time the olives would be ready for picking. I should fancy that the introduction of proper machinery for pressing and refining the oil would pay any enterprising Englishman who turned his attention to this matter. On Thursday we sent our baggage by direct route back to Trikomo. We ourselves obtained the service of a guide to take us over the mountains to the monastery of Kantara. We knew that, according to the map, the monastery was only a few miles beyond the castle of Kantara, which is a conspicuous object for miles round, as it crests the highest mountain top. Apparently that was all our so-called guide knew. He took us safely enough up within half a mile of the castle, and then was anxious to take us down to Davolo, on

the other side of the mountain ridge. But to this we decidedly objected, and consequently made the best of our way as we could to the castle itself, or rather foot of the stupendous crag on which this magnificent Gothic ruin stands.

Like an eagle's nest perched on the crest of lofty Apennine—

And sure enough several splendid eagles were soaring about the ruin, a pair of them occasionally swooping down within a few yards of us. Their tameness showed that few guns find their way up so high as this place. The crests of this range, which hardly anywhere exceed 2000 feet, are remarkable for their jagged forms. We were on the higher ground, and could see the sea on either hand as we rode westward along what was really nothing but a goat's path on the very summit. We diverged here and there, where the precipitous rocks forced us to push through thickets of myrtle, and pines of small, stunted growth (Pinus Laricio), and we often had to find paths for ourselves. The guide was utterly out of his reckoning. I send you a few rough sketches of the really grand scenery. We could see, in front of us, the chain of mountains stretching west till their peaks were lost in the haze of the distance, boldly faced with precipices towards the sea on their northern sides, and descending in smoother slopes towards the Messarian plains to the south. We were delighted to find the monastery in sight, and to learn that the priest from Ilios had arrived there to meet us, well provided with cold chicken and eggs.

The sole actual resident at this tumble-down old monastery is an aged and very ragged monk, who complains that the neighbouring herdboys throw stones at him, and bring their flocks not only into the grounds of the monastery, but actually upon the roofs of the buildings. He pointed out holes in the ceiling of the cloisters, which this obnoxious proceeding had occasioned. We were many feet above the sea, and the solar radiation was intense; we consumed a large amount of cold water. Our Turkish zaptiehs, true to their Mussulman religion, alone refused to drink, merely washing their faces and hands, it being Ramazan this month (from Sept. 28 to Oct. 27), when they are forbidden to touch food or drink or even smoke between sunrise and sunset. The rapture with which they enjoyed their sunset drink of water and subsequent pipe was interesting to witness. Of the monastery of Kantara there is little or nothing to say, as there was nothing to see. Only the chapel building is actually in repair, and its interior is curious to a certain extent from its intense squalor and poverty-stricken appearance. As this monastery owns, I believe, a considerable acreage of property, it would be interesting for economists to inquire into the expenditure. The portly, hospitable priest who came from Ilios lives in affluence. The descent from the monastery into the plains was an ordeal not willingly to be repeated. The series of zigzag paths, which in the rainy season must be simply the beds of torrents filled with boulders and rolling stones, are of such gradients that to ride down is simply impossible. Though fully exposed to the rays of the afternoon sun, these paths are so sheltered from all breezes that to enter them is like entering an earthly purgatory. To lead a refractory mule down such a place is an intense agony. We got cold water about half an hour afterwards at a small village, and coffee at Ilios, in the priest's house; but we were pretty well done up when we arrived here, at Trikomo, last night, after sunset.

Nicosia, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Yesterday was certainly the hottest day we have yet felt. Leaving Trikomo we traversed the sandy plain for an hour, reaching the village of Syngressi, where, after some trouble, we found the head-man. Captain Swaine halted to hold the usual reception of notables; but the heat was so great, as there was not the slightest breath of air, that I rode on quietly with the baggage. We then ascended a limestone plateau, perfectly destitute of vegetation, with little or no depth of soil, but with stony ridges of limestone cropping up, the whiteness of which reflected the blazing rays of the sun in a manner quite painful to the eyes and face. Another hour brought us to Lapatos, where we obtained a few minutes' shelter and a drink of water. The next village was Ipsos. As all these villages are alike, there is little to describe—they are merely a collection of mud huts. If the village is Turkish, there is a miserable building used as a mosque, barely rising above the other houses; and the women are in white, and covered, as to their heads, with yashmaks. Should the village, as is oftener the case, be Greek, there is a miserable and squalid a church, and the women are in colours, with only kerchiefs tied round their hair. Another hour brought us to Levkonico, the most important town in the district. A zaptieh had ridden on to announce our approach; and, as we were expected to stay the night, the best house (that of the doctor) was prepared for us. I had hurried on in front, so that I was able to witness Swaine's approach and entry with more advantage than if I had accompanied him. The people were assembling at the entrance of the village, and as soon as the Kaimakam and his escort were observed coming over the plain, the bells of the Greek churches noisily clanged. Many hundreds soon collected together in the street, and also on the roofs of all the houses which commanded a view of the scene. A good many priests and other leading men of the town went out some distance to meet the Kaimakam on his arrival, and a regular triumphal procession was formed; but there was no cheering, no noise of any description, except that of the bells ringing. In front rode the brigand-like zaptiehs, looking as important as possible, and then came Captain Swaine and his interpreter on their ponies, surrounded by a motley crowd of townsfolk, which increased in numbers as they moved along. Under the window from which I surveyed the scene were collected a large number of women, who on the like occasions always keep together, and hold aloof from the men, awaiting the approach of the procession, which came on at a rapid pace. Priests and all were on the trot, kicking up no end of dust, but, as I said before, without noise. This noiseless crowd had a curious effect; it must have numbered at least six or seven hundred, and such a tumultuous running and jostling crowd would in England and most parts of Europe have been accompanied by shouts, hurrahs, and other cries. But all these people were so serious and quiet that the contrast was peculiar. Captain Swaine was quite taken aback by his reception, but preserved his imperturbable demeanour; in fact, he looked every inch the Kaimakam. The scene would have been almost ludicrous if it had not suggested the painful thought of what these silent, reserved people had suffered under former Kaimakams, and of what they looked forward to under British rulers. On dismounting, Captain Swaine came up to the upper chamber, where I was, and the room was quickly filled; not only the room, but the house was full of all the people who could manage to push in, blocking up stairs, windows, and doors, wherever there was a chance of viewing the Kaimakam. The lady of the house approached and presented the usual burning incense in a handsomely worked silver censer, through the fragrant smoke of which you are expected to pass your hand and waft the scent to your face, after which rose-water was poured on our hands from a quaintly fashioned and chased silver-gilt vessel or phial, and then coffee in the usual minute cups was handed round.

Business now commenced, and the customary compliments were exchanged through the medium of the interpreter. Here be it observed that until our officials are able to converse freely and fluently with the people in their own tongue we shall never be able truly to rule them justly or understand their requirements. This place, Levkonico, is mostly a Christian town; but there is a small community of Turks. The Kaimakam, in his speech, observed that henceforth Turk and Greek, Mohammedan and Christian, would be treated alike under the Queen's rule. But to show how little these people appreciate toleration, they almost immediately asked that two neighbouring Turkish villages should be destroyed, or rather that the Turks should be driven away from these two villages, because they annoyed them and stole their sheep, and they had never hitherto been able to get redress. There was the old palaver about poverty and the same cry of too hard taxation; and there is little doubt that the Turkish officials ground down these unhappy people whenever they could.

Our travels for the day were not yet over, as we had decided to go on at once to Cythraea. So, mounting our animals at three p.m., we quitted Levkonico, and rode over the same flat plains, gradually approaching the foot of the mountains. Leaving on our left hand, to the southward, several populous villages, we rode into the groves and avenues of Cythraea after sunset, delighted to see green leaves, luxuriant vegetation, and hear the sound of many streams, which spring from the abundant source at the foot of Mount Pentadactylon. We were astonished to see such large buildings rising through the trees by which they are surrounded. In the principal place of the town, where the cafés are, grow plane and sycamore trees of some height and girth, almost large timber, the first umbrageous trees of any respectable size we had yet seen in the island. A large proportion of ground in this neighbourhood is planted also with mulberry, and there are very many acres of cotton and the ubiquitous sesame. This oasis at the foot of craggy Pentadactylon is visible from Nicosia, which is only about nine miles off to the south. We were hospitably entertained in the large roomy house of an Armenian trader, and were thoroughly tired out after our long ride.

Next morning (Saturday) we rode to Nicosia, sorry to leave the verdure of Cythraea. I have omitted to mention that two English agriculturists, Messrs. Sparrow and Bass, have bought a large farm, called Cheftlic Lazzara, at Leisata, in Kouklia, not far from the sea. They speak highly of the country, and intend importing good breeds of English sheep, which they have found successful in Australia. These gentlemen are the first English farmers who have become settlers in Cyprus, and it is to be hoped that their experiment will prove remunerative, and thus induce other Europeans to follow their example. I shall endeavour, when I visit that part of the island, to inspect their domain, and to judge for myself of their prospects, when they have had more time to know the capabilities of their property. It would be a good thing if the Government would hold out inducements for men of this sort to embark their capital in land here, as at present the landowners hold such small properties, and larger proprietors could farm at a far less expense.

S. P. O.

H.M.S. HECLA.

In moving the Supplementary Naval Estimates last Session, Mr. W. H. Smith referred to the preparations which had been made for the arming of merchant steam-ships. He gave the number of such ships which could be fitted out at a very short notice, and he said that a merchant-steamship, the British Empire, had been purchased to show how the idea could be practically carried out. This vessel, now her Majesty's ship Hecla, was built under Lloyd's special survey, taking the highest class, and the engines, also included in Lloyd's survey, were made by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool.

It has been decided by the Admiralty that no merchant-steamship can be employed for the Queen's service unless the water-tight bulkheads are so arranged that the ship would float in smooth water with any one of the compartments in free communication with the sea. The Hecla, when purchased, had her water-tight bulkheads so spaced as to fulfil this important condition. In the fighting-ships of the Royal Navy the engines and boilers are kept down below the water-line, so that they may be protected from horizontal gun fire; but in merchant-steamers a different form of engine, having the steam-cylinders much above the water-line, is generally adopted, and this type of engine is in the Hecla. The height of the engines admits of a limited breadth, and leaves ample room on both sides of the ship. Advantage has been taken of this, and the cylinders and boilers are surrounded with permanent bunkers, filled with ordinary coal or patent block fuel, and with intervening thin iron plates, forming what may be termed "coal armour." Experiments were recently made in the Oberon to ascertain the value of coal so arranged for resisting shot and shell. The Hecla is fitted to carry eight 64-pounder guns, and two more may be added. The bow and stern guns fire in a line with the keel as well as on the beam. To provide for the stowage of powder, shot, and shell, a large number of ingeniously arranged portable magazine tanks and shell boxes have been supplied to the Hecla. She may now be taken as a representative armed merchant-steamship, and could in time of war be used as an ordinary cruiser or as a troop or store ship. Her large cargo capacity makes her peculiarly adapted for the latter purpose. The Hecla is to be a torpedo and mining store-ship. One of her compartments is devoted to the stowage of Whitehead torpedoes, countermines, electric cables, and such stores. Not only is she a store for torpedoes, but she is also fitted to fight an enemy with them; for this purpose ports are cut through the ship's sides, through which they are to be fired. She carries six steel torpedo-boats and a 42-ft. steam-launch, all available for torpedo warfare; and strong derricks and purchases have been provided for hoisting and lowering these heavy boats. As a means of defence against the attack of torpedoes, she has a strong wire netting suspended from booms, at a distance of about 20 ft. from the ship's side, all round the ship. The after-part of the main deck is appropriated as a workshop for the repair of torpedoes and for doing light engine work. The dimensions of the Hecla are—Length, 390 ft.; breadth, 38 ft. 6 in.; depth, 28 ft.; gross tonnage, 3573 tons; displacement, 6000 tons. She is divided into seven main water-tight compartments, has two complete iron decks, a long deck-house amidships, and a light fore-castle or "turtle back." She has four iron pole masts and a fore-and-aft rig, with square sails on the foremast and no bowsprit.

In the special arrangement of the ship great ingenuity has been displayed, which reflects high credit on Mr. N. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, and his assistant, Mr. Dunn. The latter has been for some years engaged in visiting the entire merchant fleet of the United Kingdom, and, with a staff of surveyors, carefully surveying all ships offered for the public service.

The famous Lincolnshire herd of shorthorns bred by the late Mr. Hutton, of Gate Burton, Gainsborough, was sold on the 3rd inst. by Mr. Thornton, the sale realising nearly £2000.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts opened well last week, the occasion having derived special importance from the first performance in England of Herr Brahms's new symphony, the second of his works of that class. The composer had become extensively known in this country during recent years by the frequent performance of various important chamber compositions—instrumental trios, quartets, quintets, &c., and vocal pieces, his name having gained still greater prominence through his Requiem, first given in public here, in 1873, by the Philharmonic Society; and by his first symphony (in C minor), the earliest hearing of which by an English audience was at the concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, in March last year, on the occasion of Herr Joachim taking his degree as Doctor of Music. The symphony was soon afterwards given at the Crystal Palace and by the Philharmonic Society.

The second symphony, performed on Saturday last, is in the key of D, and was originally produced at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society of Vienna last Christmas Eve. The work, brighter and more cheerful in tone than its predecessor, is, like it, laid out on a sufficiently broad scale, and consists of four movements—"Allegro non troppo," "Adagio non troppo," "Allegretto Grazioso," and "Allegro con spirito." The whole work is more compact in treatment than the first symphony, and is, moreover, brighter and more genial in tone, with the exception of the "Adagio," which is sombre in character and vague in treatment. There is much melodic beauty in the first "Allegro;" but by far the best portion of the symphony is the finale, which is bright and jubilant in style, and written with more fluency and freedom than any other division of the work, the supplemental "coda" forming a truly splendid climax. In the Vienna performance the "Allegretto" produced the most effect, having been enthusiastically encored. This was not the case on Saturday, when the impression made on ourselves was that the movement is forced and strained in the effort at originality. It possesses, however, much bright piquancy of character, and some effective contrasts of rhythm. The instrumentation is masterly throughout the whole symphony, and the work will no doubt find frequent repetition in this country.

Saturday's concert also brought forward M. Brassin, a pianist who holds a high rank at Brussels, where he is Professor at the Conservatoire. This gentleman gave an excellent interpretation of Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto (that in E flat) and of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia." His rendering of the first was classical in style and masterly in execution, his bravura powers having been successfully displayed in the second piece. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Emma Thursby sang, with brilliant execution, Mozart's elaborate concert-scene, "Ma che via fece," and was also warmly applauded for her delivery of Taubert's "Bird Song" and Handel's air (from "Rodelinda") "Mio caro bene." The concert began with Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" (with the coda added by Wagner), and ended with Sterndale Bennett's overture, "The Wood Nymphs." Mr. Manns received the usual greeting on his reappearance as conductor.

A new series of Promenade Concerts was begun at Covent-Garden Theatre on Saturday evening, under the direction of M. Rivière, who conducts the performances. As stated last week, an excellent band has been engaged, headed by Mr. Eayres as leader, and comprising many of our best instrumentalists; and a special feature at these concerts is the engagement of a select chorus of forty voices (under the direction of Mr. J. Pittman), to be augmented to two hundred on oratorio nights. At the opening performance Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" and Auber's to "La Sirène," the "Pilgrim's March" from Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," and other pieces were finely rendered by the orchestra, which was supplemented by a military band and chorus in a selection from Lecocq's "Le Petit Duc." Vocal solos were contributed by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Zimeri, and Jenny Pratt, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. W. Clifford; and Miss Fanny Albert played two pianoforte pieces with brilliant effect, having been encored in the second. M. Remenyi, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, was to have played a solo; but, owing to his indisposition, his appearance was postponed to this week. There was a very large attendance, and the concerts will doubtless prove as successful as those recently given in the same theatre by Messrs. Gatti.

Operatic recitals are being very effectively given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Royal Aquarium, including the co-operation of Mesdames Rose Hersee, Sanderini, and Osborne Williams; Misses José Sherrington, Helen D'Alton, and Coyte Turner; Signor Leoni, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Thurlay Beale, Mr. F. Ward, and Signor Brocolini, and a chorus of 200 voices, and the Royal Aquarium orchestra, augmented for the occasion.

This (Saturday) afternoon the first of a series of weekly performances of opera in English will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre, when Goetz's comic opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," will be produced for the first time in England, under the direction of Herr Karl Meyer.

We have already stated that Her Majesty's Theatre will reopen, under Mr. Mapleson's management, on Oct. 19, for Italian opera performances at reduced prices, "Fidelio" being the opera announced for the first night, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, and a new tenor, M. Candidus, as Florestano. Besides other well-known works, Weber's "Oberon," M. Gounod's "Mirella," and Rossini's "Semiramide" are to be revived; "Carmen" (produced by Mr. Mapleson during the past summer season) is to be given, with Madame Trebelli in the title character, in replacement of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk, and Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is to be reproduced, with alterations by the composer. Besides the vocalists just named, the company will include Mdlles. Marimon, Valleria, and Bauermeister, Madame Crosmont, Signori Gillandi, Runcio, Carrion, Rinaldini, M. Thomas, Signori Rota, Mendioroz, Roveri, M. Behrens, and other efficient artists; in addition to whom, first appearances are to be made by Mdlle. Ambre and Signor Leli. As previously stated, Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its eighth season—again under the conductorship of Mr. Barnby—on Nov. 7, the dates of the following concerts being Nov. 28, Dec. 12 and 25, Jan. 23, Feb. 13 and 26, March 13 and 27, and April 11. The works announced for performance are "Elijah," "The Hymn of Praise," "Saint Paul," "The Creation," "Stabat Mater," "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and "Judas Maccabæus."

The Hackney Choral Association will begin its new season at the Shoreditch Townhall on Nov. 18, again under the able direction of Mr. Ebenezer Prout. The first concert will include Schumann's music to Goethe's "Faust" (the third part) and a selection from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The three remaining concerts will take place next year—on Jan. 13, March 10, and May 5. As before, there will

be an excellent orchestra, and Mr. Prout will conduct the performances.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music took place last Saturday. There were eight candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to William George Wood.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The nineteenth of these triennial music-meetings will begin on Tuesday evening next—the performances taking place, as on past occasions, in St. Andrew's Hall. The arrangements are, as usual, on an extensive scale, including the engagement of a band of sixty performers, comprising many of our most eminent instrumentalists, headed by Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist. The other principals are—of second violins, Mr. A. Reynolds; violas, Mr. R. Blagrove; violoncellos, Mr. W. Pettit; double basses, Mr. J. Reynolds; flutes, Mr. Radcliffe; oboes, M. Dubruq; clarinets, Mr. Lazarus; bassoons, Mr. Hutchins; trumpets, Mr. T. Harper; horns, Mr. C. Harper; &c.

The chorus consists of members of the Norwich Cathedral choir, and choristers from various other places, numbering altogether upwards of 270 voices.

As at eleven past festivals, Sir J. Benedict will conduct the performances, and will contribute the only novelty of importance in the programme—an overture entitled "Das Katchen von Heilbronn," which will open the second part of Thursday evening's miscellaneous concert. The principal vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani, Trebelli, and Antoinette Sterling; Misses Catherine Penna and Anna Williams; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. H. J. Minns, Mr. Santley, and Mr. R. Hilton. The programmes, with the exception above referred to, consist almost entirely of familiar materials, that for the opening night comprising Handel's serenata "Acis and Galatea" and the first part ("Spring") of Haydn's "Seasons." On Wednesday morning Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph" will be given; and in the evening a ballad concert; "Elijah" is to be performed on Thursday morning, the evening being appropriated to a grand operatic concert; and the Festival will close on Friday morning with the usual climax, the "Messiah"—the supplemental ball heretofore given on the Friday evening being omitted on this occasion. The long list of the vice-presidents and general committee, headed by the name of the president, the Earl of Leicester, gives good guarantee for the success of the festival and consequent advantageous results to the funds of the principal charities in the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich, in whose behalf the performances are given.

THEATRES.

Our dramatic record of this week is rather of a narrative than a critical character. After a twelvemonth's absence Mr. John S. Clarke has reappeared at the Haymarket. Of course, Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was selected for the occasion, and we had again the pleasure to witness this wonderful actor's performance of Bob Acres. On Monday Mrs. Swanborough resumed possession of the Strand, the performances being "Our Club" and the revived burlesque of "Nemesis." Both pieces were acted with great spirit, and will probably continue to attract for some weeks. At the Gaiety a "gaiety" has been produced at a matinée. On Saturday this novelty saw the light for the first time. We see by the advertisement that this piece is not to be mistaken for a burlesque, but to be accepted as a new kind of thing, "a comedy-vaudeville." It is the dainty handiwork of Mr. Hermann C. Merivale, and is entitled "The Lady of Lyons, Married and Settled." The non-descript is divided into three acts, leading the heroine back from the enjoyment of affluence and luxury to the conditions of the widow Melnotte's cottage, where Claude, a second time in love, is paying his attentions to a young washerwoman. Pauline is the principal feature in this new kind of vaudeville, and appears in a new light, Miss Nelly Farren's eccentric person and manner being the appropriate media of illumination. Miss Farren, notwithstanding her oddities, really looks exceedingly elegant in the character. The fun is obtained by exaggerating the peculiarities of the original actress. The new Lady Pauline "steps out like a horse" and "throws out her arms from the shoulders" in a style that becomes appalling by repetition. Beaumont is likewise made funny by an admixture of the Lytton-product with Dubosc in "The Lyon's Mail," and is well played by Mr. E. W. Ryce, not without some casual reference to Mr. Henry Irving's characteristic representation of the famous robber. Mr. Edward Terry's Claude must be witnessed to be understood. The *soi-disant* gardener studies poetry among his plants, and is famous for the composition of inane riddles and patter-songs. One of the latter does duty for the famous Lake of Como's description, and runs through the scientific topics investigated by the British Association in a style calculated to provoke vertigo and delirium. Whether this new sort of piece is destined for popularity we cannot undertake to say. But its repetition this afternoon, by affording it a second trial, will perhaps put the matter to the test. By all means let us encourage originality and prevent absurdity from becoming too ancient. A new form of fun were not unacceptable.

Preparations are being made for the production at the Park of "The Flying Scud," which is to follow "Mazeppa."

A new theatre at Cardiff, built on the most modern principles, at a cost of over £10,000, and capable of seating 2500 people, was opened on Monday night, when "Pygmalion and Galatea" was played to an immense audience.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Tears, idle tears" (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.) is an expressive setting, by Lady Ross (of Balnagowan), of Tennyson's beautiful lines. The melody is appropriately pathetic in character, and lies well for a mezzo-soprano voice of moderate extent. "Soldaten-Leben," by Albert Hartmann; "Le Gage d'Amitié," by H. De Vaux; and "Lucette," by C. Coote, jun., are sets of waltzes of a very spirited kind. Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s recent publications also include "Cyprus," a vivacious gallop, by H. De Vaux, with a frontispiece map of the island.

"The Farmer at the Banks" is a very effective song, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, who has set a melody of genuine English character to some capital lines by Sir John Bennett, which happily express the writer's rejoicings in the wholesome influences of country life. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are the publishers, and from them we have also "The Bouquet of Flowers," a series of sketches for the pianoforte, by C. J. Frost. The collection comprises twenty-four pieces, in the different major and minor keys, each named after a flower. These movements are characterised by much grace and contrast of style, and are well adapted for the purposes of tuition, copious indications being given for the fingering of the passages.

"Woo a lassie, win her well," Scotch ballad; "The spirit of morn," song; and "When sparrows build," ballad, all by

W. C. Levey, are pleasing in melody and easy of execution, and will be welcome additions to the drawing-room repertoire. "Exercises and Solfegeios for Contralto or Bass," by A. Gilardoni, are a useful collection of practical lessons for vocalists, each piece with a pianoforte accompaniment. Students of the vocal art, of the class referred to in the title, may derive much improvement from the practice of these exercises. They are issued by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, who also publish some effective pianoforte music, among which are, "Still Waters" and "Sanctuary," two brilliant pieces by Charles Oberthur.

"Le Réveil du Rossignol" (Duncan Davison and Co.) is a spirited and brilliant "Valse élégante," by Miss Lillie Albrecht, the well-known pianist. The piece has the true dance rhythm, and is graceful as well as vivacious in style.

"The Taming of the Shrew," comic opera in four acts, by Hermann Goetz (Augener and Co.). This work, which has achieved a great success in Germany since its first production in 1874, has just been published by the firm named above, with the original German text and an English version by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. As will be inferred, the libretto is based on Shakspeare's comedy. Of the music we defer speaking until after its first performance in England, which is announced to take place at Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12. Meanwhile, we may draw attention to the neat and inexpensive edition brought out by Messrs. Augener.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

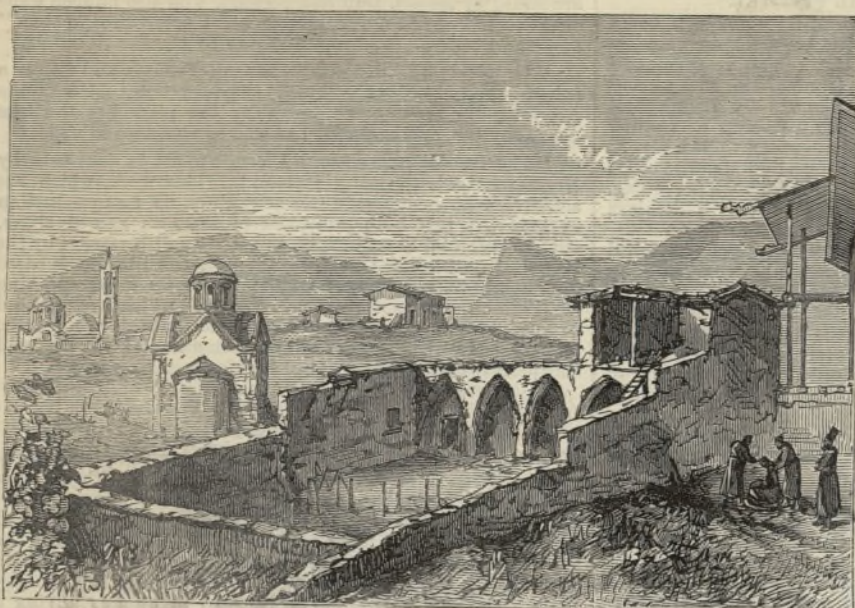
The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that during September, the eleventh month of the current volunteer year, there were twenty-eight resignations and only twenty new appointments, so that there is a net loss of eight for the month. There had been a gain on every month since last December, and over the whole eleven months just expired the gain is 274. One captain and eight subalterns of volunteers have resigned since its last issue. The new appointments are eight in number, giving a net loss of one. Five of the resigning officers held certificates of proficiency, three of them from schools of instruction.

The annual prize-meeting of the British Museum Association was held on the 2nd inst. at Child's-hill. The challenge badge of the association, a silver cup, and twenty-two money prizes, given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum, were competed for. The following are the principal scores:—Corporal Anderson, challenge badge; Private Gattfield, silver cup. The money prizes were won by Corporal Anderson, Privates Gattfield, Waghorn, Saunders, Lake, Lowe, Woolford, Parker, and Tatnal, Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson, Corporal Baynes, and Private Layfield.

The annual prize-meeting of B (Art Students') company of the 1st Middlesex Engineers took place on the 1st inst., at the Ealing range, with the following results:—Ladies' Challenge Cup, first prize, Captain Glenny; second prize, Corporal Shoebridge; third prize, Staff Sergeant Davison. For the highest score at 600 yards, Captain Glenny; ditto at 500 yards, Corporal Shoebridge; ditto at 200 yards, Corporal Girling. Company's Subscription Prizes.—At 200 yards: Staff Sergeant Davison, 1; Corporal Shoebridge, 2; Captain Glenny, 3. At 300 yards: Corporal Girling, 1; Captain Glenny, 2; Staff Sergeant Davison, 3. Extra prizes, not open to winner of cup: Corporal Girling, 1; Staff Sergeant Davison, 2. Recruits' prize—Sapper Yeovil. Consolation prize—Sapper Body.

The results of the great rifle contest with the Martini-Henry and the Snider, begun on the 26th ult., resumed on the 27th, and now concluded at the Nunhead ranges, under the auspices of the South London Rifle Club, have been announced. The principal interest centered in the Martini-Henry competition, for which seventy-one competitors entered for prizes of the aggregate value of about £80. After a most exciting contest, Private W. Vicars, of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, came in first and won £12; Private M. L. Menses, of the South Middlesex Rifles, the second prize, £8; Private R. J. Cameron, Queen's, was third, and wins £5; and Lieutenant Baker, 33rd Middlesex, fourth. The remaining winners in this contest were:—£3 each—Private W. Fagg, 4th Cinque Ports Artillery; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (the silver medalist at Wimbledon this year); Private H. Courtis, 19th Surrey. £2 each—Private C. Howell, 4th Surrey; Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Private Sandell, 19th Surrey; Private W. Spor, 1st Surrey; Colour-Sergeant Mould, 4th Surrey; and Colour-Sergeant Honeyball, 5th East Kent. The other prizes, value £10, were won by Corporal Frost, 26th Kent; Lieutenant Allison, 26th Middlesex; Sergeant Gilbert, 41st Middlesex; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Captain Lloyd-Jones, 6th Dorset; Private Hollis, 3rd Kent; Private Butcher, 33rd Surrey; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; Captain Stakie, Queen's, and Sergeant Wells, 13th Kent. The range prizes in this contest, value about £20, were awarded to Private Cameron, Queen's; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private A. Reid, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; and Lieutenant Livesay, 1st Sussex, for highest scores at 200 yards. At 500 yards, Sergeant-Major Gilder was awarded £1 15s. for his extraordinary feat of seven consecutive bull's-eyes: Private Menses, South Middlesex; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade; Private Fagg, 4th Cinque Ports; and Sergeant Mellings, Queen's, received prizes. At 600 yards the highest individual scores were made by Private J. Serle, 23rd Surrey, who wins £2 15s.; Private J. M. Hay, Artists', £2 4s.; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade, £1 13s.; Private W. Jenner, 1st Manchester, Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey, and Sergeant-Major Gilder. In the Snider contest there was also some splendid shooting. Captain W. Morris took the first prize of £12; and the remainder, ranging in value from £8 to £1, were won as follows:—Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant J. Mellings, Queen's; Lieutenant H. Munday, Hon. Artillery Company; Corporal H. Brand, 26th Kent; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Private W. Spor, 1st Surrey; Sergeant P. Oliver, 18th Kent; Sergeant P. Morgan, 49th Middlesex; Private H. Felton, 19th Surrey; Private W. Butcher, Artists'; Drum-Major Smith, 10th Surrey; Private Manzie, 25th Kent; Private G. Sandell, 19th Middlesex; Private G. Rosenthal, St. George's; Private J. Serle, 23rd Surrey; Corporal H. C. Frost, 26th Kent; Sergeant-Major Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Lieutenant R. M'Kerrill, London Scottish; Corporal Cutting, St. George's; Sergeant-Instructor Mumford, 1st Essex; and Private H. Courtis, 19th Surrey. The range prizes in this contest were awarded as follows:—200 Yards: Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade; and Private J. Hay, Artists'. 500 Yards: Private J. Serle, 19th Surrey; Private J. Hay, Artists'; Private R. Cameron, Queen's; Private Bonner, 8th Lincoln; Private W. Butcher, Artists'; and Sergeant Morgan, 49th Middlesex. 600 Yards: Private H. L. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Quartermaster Cortis, 1st Sussex; Sergeant-Instructor Mumford, 1st Essex; Private J. Hay, Artists'; and Private A. W. Pilling, Leeds Rifles.

O U R A R T I S T I N C Y P R U S .



TRIKOMO.



MICHAEL'S HOUSE, TRIKOMO.



RECEPTION OF A DEPUTATION, TRIKOMO.



CLOISTERS OF MONASTERY, KANTARA.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

The death of this well-known Irish Judge, following soon after the terrible visitation of insanity under which he attempted to kill his man-servant at Brussels, must be regarded as a merciful release from a very deplorable state of body and mind. The Right Hon. William Keogh was born in 1817, a son of Mr. Keogh, of Roscommon, Clerk of the Crown for Kilkenny. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained high University honours, studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, and practised with success at the Irish Bar, becoming a Q.C. in 1849. He became M.P. for Athlone in 1847. In 1852, under Lord Aberdeen's Government, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and was promoted to be Attorney-General in 1855. A year later he was raised to the Irish Bench, as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Keogh was, at one time, an active politician of the Liberal party, and a vigorous writer and speaker.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

WATERLOO BRIDGE OPENED TOLL-FREE.

The Metropolitan Board of Works on Saturday last at noon opened Waterloo Bridge and the Charing-cross foot-bridge free of toll for ever. They have paid, under the arbitrators' award, £475,000 for Waterloo Bridge, which cost a million, and which was opened by the Prince Regent in 1818. For the foot-bridge at Charing-cross, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, £98,540 has been awarded. It is intended to purchase the toll-bridges at Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, and Battersea, and free them from toll. The ceremony of opening Waterloo Bridge, of which we give an illustration, was performed by Mr. Dresser Rogers, a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and chairman of the Works and General Purposes Committee, deputed by his colleagues in place of Sir James Hogg, M.P.,



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE KEOGH, IRISH JUDGE.

Chairman of the Board. He was accompanied by many other members of the Board, who came in two omnibuses from their offices in Spring-gardens. They passed on the bridge at its north end, from Wellington-street, and the gates were closed for a time. Mr. Dresser Rogers ascended a portable rostrum, and briefly addressed the meeting; he exhibited the key which he had just received from the Chairman of the Waterloo Bridge Company, and stated the arrangements which had been made, under the Act of Parliament of 1877, to settle all claims of the proprietors. He then descended from his rostrum, and with his colleagues mounted their two omnibuses, and were driven first across the bridge. As soon as they were fairly on their way the gates were taken away, and there was an instant rush of foot-passengers, cabs, and vehicles of all kinds, the bridge in a few seconds presenting a scene of great animation. The two omnibuses were driven fairly over the bridge to the other end, where there was equal excitement. A salute of guns was fired; the roadway here was spanned by flags. The omnibuses turned and were driven back to the Strand, and thence by Villiers-street to the entrance steps of the Charing-cross Bridge. Here Mr. Dresser Rogers's rostrum was again in waiting for him, and he and his colleagues were met by Mr. Alexander Beattie, chairman of the finance committee of the South-Eastern Railway, and several other gentlemen connected with the company, with a large concourse of people. The key of the turnstile gate was handed by Mr. Beattie to Mr. Dresser Rogers, who spoke as he had done at Waterloo Bridge; three cheers were given, the turnstile was removed, and the members of the Board of Works then walked on the bridge, followed by a crowd of people.

Birmingham had its town's meeting yesterday week to consider the question of water supply. The Town Council wish to borrow £300,000 to extend the supply, and, though there was some opposition, the proposal was agreed to.



THE ABOLITION OF THE TOLL ON WATERLOO BRIDGE: DECLARING THE BRIDGE FREE.



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CRATER OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, SKETCHED SEPT. 26.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

We bid fair to have in course of time, by the co-operation of Mr. John Morley as editor, and Messrs. Macmillan as publishers, such a series of handy volumes devoted to biographical, didactic, and critical sketches of "English Men of Letters" as, in respect of brevity combined with completeness and competent skill on the part of the biographers and critics, will leave nothing to desire. This, at least, is the hope excited by three samples, entitled, respectively, *Gibbon*, by James Cotter Morison, M.A.; *Samuel Johnson*, by Leslie Stephen; and *Sir Walter Scott*, by Richard H. Hutton. It may and will, no doubt, be urged by persons who must find some objection to everything, that such works, which are, of necessity and from the very nature of the case, abbreviations and, for the most part, compilations, are calculated, like long reviews of books, to prevent readers from betaking themselves to original sources of information and forming therefrom an independent estimate. But those persons ought to be silenced by the reflection that, whilst the day still consists of but four-and-twenty hours and the hours remain of the same length as heretofore, the quantity of literature with which every cultivated mind should be tolerably familiar has increased upon us with such rapidity and in such bulk that, without the assistance of abbreviators and compilers, it would be impossible for the majority of a busy people to become acquainted with an appreciable fraction of the whole. The main condition, of course, is that the abbreviators and compilers should be capable and trustworthy, a condition which, in the case under consideration, appears likely to be amply fulfilled. Let a description now be given of the process adopted in each of the three monographs.

"Gibbon" is disposed of in ten chapters. The first contains a sketch of the illustrious historian's life, from his birth, in 1737, to his conversion, in 1753, to Romanism, whereby "he had ceased to be a member of the University" of Oxford. The second deals with his five years' sojourn at Lausanne, whither he was sent by his father, immediately after conversion, "far away from the influences and connections which had done such harm." The third exhibits him soldiering "in the militia." The fourth gives a very short but very interesting account of the visit he made to Paris and thence to Italy, after a second sojourn at Lausanne, in 1763. The fifth "shows him returned to his father's house," in 1765, remaining there "till the latter's death, in 1770," not only revolving but carrying out certain literary schemes, and betraying the first symptoms of that state of mind which was afterwards to make his name almost synonymous with Antichrist. In the sixth we find him settled "in London as master in his own house," at 7, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, taking his seat as a member of Parliament, and cutting but a poor figure as a politician; hungering for place, and accused of accepting it at the expense of principle; and finishing, in the comparatively short space of three years, the first volume of his immortal "Decline and Fall," a short space, be it observed, when the difference between beginning and continuing a great work is appreciated, and when his leisurely method of achievement is taken into account. The seventh contains a discourse concerning the first three volumes of the "Decline and Fall," volumes which he had finished before he migrated, under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, to his familiar Lausanne, in 1783. The eighth gives a description of "the last ten years of his life in Lausanne;" and the ninth is occupied with a sort of commentary upon the last three volumes of the "Decline and Fall," which was concluded in the first half of those ten years. The tenth and concluding chapter offers the sad picture of Gibbon's last illness and, in more than one sense, premature death, together with some remarks upon his miscellaneous works and with a sound estimate of his excellence as an historian.

"Samuel Johnson" occupies but six chapters, devoted respectively to a review of his childhood and early life, of his literary career, of his personal figure, habits, and friendships, of his position as a literary dictator, of the closing years of his life, and of his writings. The whole is fully, compactly, forcibly, sympathetically done; and the reader cannot fail to derive from it a very vivid and satisfactory idea of what manner of man, outwardly and inwardly, was he who obtained the name of the great lexicographer. The monograph, moreover, is written with great spirit and liveliness, with an evident relish for whatever is droll and humorous, with open delight in the uncouth antics of the dancing bear; so that dulness has little or no place in the pages. The dullest chapter is naturally, the last, in which a judgment is passed upon Johnson as a writer; and the inferior position he occupies in that capacity, compared with his supremacy as a talker, is insisted upon. That is a proposition which has by this time met with such very general acceptance that to dispute it would be unprofitable, even if it were not impossible. It may be said, in a general way, that, though everybody who can reads Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and the table-talk wherewith that incomparable biography abounds, nobody nowadays reads a line of Johnson's own writings, prose or verse, albeit, according to Mr. Leslie Stephen, the "Vanity of Human Wishes" is "perhaps, the finest poem written since Pope's time and in Pope's manner, with the exception of Goldsmith's still finer performances." Even the "Lives of the Poets," which "intelligent readers, who have once made its acquaintance, will be apt to turn into a familiar companion," is not clamorously demanded, if experience may be trusted, either at the libraries or elsewhere. And it is probable that the interest which Dr. Johnson and his career and his talk continue to excite among successive generations of readers is due less to the wisdom and moral tendency of his utterances than to the fascination exercised over mankind by any monstrous phenomenon.

"Sir Walter Scott" may be called a biographical tragedy, in seventeen chapters, based upon the voluminous "Life" which we owe to the labour and affection of Lockhart; for nothing short of a tragedy is the story of a great enterprise which ended as the "Wizard's" attempt to "found and endow a new branch of the clan of Scott." The catastrophe is thus summed up:—"When, fifteen years after his death, the estate was at length freed from debt, all his own children and the eldest of his grandchildren were dead; and now forty-six years have elapsed, and there only remains one girl of his descendants to borrow his name and live in the halls of which he was so proud." The following is the order of subjects, chapter by chapter:—Ancestry, parentage, and childhood; youth and choice of a profession; love and marriage, though the marriage was not the consequence of the love; Scott's earliest poetry, and "Border Minstrelsy;" his maturer poems: his companions and friends; his first country homes; his removal to Abbotsford and life there; his partnership with the Ballantynes; the Waverley novels; Scott's morality and religion; his distractions and amusements at Abbotsford; his relations with King George IV.; his character as a politician; his conduct in adversity; the last year of his life; and the end of the struggle—that heroic, Herculean struggle which he had maintained to repair the evil "his sanguine temper had worked," and to leave his "name unstained." Of course, there are mingled with the biographical narrative pieces of criticism, and of acute

criticism, upon the "Wizard," both as a man and as an author; and these critical remarks, if they do not always command assent, are fair enough, and certainly instructive. On the whole, however, the monograph has been so arranged, and is pervaded by such a spirit, that, notwithstanding the light freely admitted to relieve the shade, the impression left upon the reader is that of a tragic fate, of chastisement inflicted by Nemesis, of vaulting ambition overleaping itself, of genius forced to illustrate the fact that "man proposes, God disposes." As we lay down the volume, we are inclined to dwell rather upon the failure of Sir Walter Scott's cherished purpose than upon the literary riches he, incidentally rather than intentionally, bequeathed to his country. Whether the author of the monograph considered, and ought to have considered, that it was his duty to leave us so impressed, we need not pause to inquire; the fact remains that his work, satisfactory as it is in other respects, causes us to lay it down with the disagreeable sensations of men for whom victory has been turned into mourning.

THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Eddy for the sketch we have engraved, showing the actual condition of the crater of Mount Vesuvius on the 26th ult. It is accompanied by the following letter, dated the 30th, from Rome:—"Vesuvius having been for a long time in a disturbed condition, and the reports of an eruption growing more and more exciting, I determined to pay a visit to the mountain, and to see in what condition it really was. It is, perhaps, almost needless to say that I found everything had been very much exaggerated. This, indeed, I had expected; for anyone who knows where the Observatory is placed, and how Professor Palmieri stayed there, unmoved by the terrible eruption of 1872, will find it difficult to believe that he would now spend his time in building a dyke round his observatory, as the telegrams reported. Still, the visit was not unsatisfactory, for I was able to descend into the old crater, which would, of course, have been impossible in a great eruption, and to see the new cone and the small eruption which is actually going on. Leaving Naples with a friend, we drove up as far as what used to be the Hermitage, now deserted by the monks, who have been expelled even from that solitude by the Italian Government. Here we left our carriage at a small inn and took horses to the foot of the cone, accompanied by a crowd of guides, who, however, soon tailed off, leaving us with the three who were chosen to go up with us. At the foot of the cone we were beset by as many more of them. My friend, after about fifty yards of ascent among the loose ashes, found it too fatiguing, and consented to be hauled up. This encouraged others of the loafers to follow us, in hopes of my doing the same; but, finding that it was a waste of time, they soon left us. The climbing is certainly tiring, like walking through loose sand on the seashore, with a stiff hill thrown in; but, with a little patience, one works one's way on. The crater was so filled with smoke that we determined to descend into it to see what was to be seen. Half-way down, when we got in sight of the new cone throwing up flames and showers of red-hot stones, I confess to feeling rather nervous about continuing the descent, and I think it was excusable; but the guides said there was no need for alarm, and that other people were already down there, so we went on. The floor of the old crater has in the last few weeks risen a considerable height, and is still rising, for when we reached it there were two or three small streams of lava oozing out of cracks in it, and slowly flowing over the cooler blocks. These streams came out red hot, but soon turned to the dull lead colour of the rest of the lava; only directly you stirred them up they became glowing like fused metal. The floor itself is full of cracks, showing the lava red hot at about a foot or two beneath the surface; and even where we stood you could not bear the hand on it long. At the upper end of the hollow is the new cone, which forced its way up suddenly, and keeps up a continuous shower of lumps of red-hot lava. The more violent explosions throw up to a height of a hundred feet or so, with a dull, smothered report; the lesser ones throw up the liquid fire some twenty or thirty feet; and as the pieces of lava fall on the side of the cone they turn black almost instantly, and help to raise the little hill in height. The cone is quite black, and about fifty feet high. One theory is that it will grow until it fills the present crater, and take the place of the old cone, as the old one did that of the left-hand cone in the year 79, when Herculaneum was destroyed. In front of the cone is a mass of rock which lately fell from the sides of the crater. At the opposite end of the crater, and therefore not visible in the small sketch I took, is a sort of gap in the walls of the crater, through which the lava is expected to flow. At present it will have to rise about 20 feet before it reaches the gap, unless the side should crumble away under the great heat and pressure. This gap is on the side towards the hollow or ravine which divides the two crests of the mountain; and the lava would therefore take the course it followed in 1872, towards the Observatory and San Sebastiano. At present the activity of the eruption has so much diminished that there is little probability of the lava flowing down the sides of the mountain for some weeks to come, if it does at all. But perhaps, as the moon seems to exercise some mysterious influence over the volcanic elements, there will be a further increase of activity at the next full moon, and then the lava will rise high enough to overflow."

The *Glasgow News* says that an elder of the Church of Scotland, who on former occasions has shown great liberality to the Church, has given £6000 to the Home Mission, £1000 to the Endowment Scheme, and £1000 to the Colonial Scheme.

Messrs. Anderson and MacGrigor, who were appointed to examine the books of the City of Glasgow Bank, have reported that it is impossible for the bank to continue business. They advise it should be wound up. The directors will call a meeting of the shareholders for the 22nd inst., to obtain their decision on the subject. A Glasgow newspaper gives a list of ten firms, who collectively owe the bank £6,088,000. The *Times* states in its City article that the position of this bank is better than it was at first thought to be as regards the nature of the assets. The property belonging to the largest debtor, whose liability to the bank is £2,200,000, consists of land in New Zealand of the first quality, valued at £1,300,000, and the balance is covered by wool. It is believed that the bank will lose nothing in this case, but the realisation will take time—some few years, probably. The Australian merchants, Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co., whose inability to meet their engagements has already been announced, are put down for about £160,000. Their assets are said to be very fair, and it is stated that they will be well able to pay. At a meeting of the Merchants' House in Glasgow on Tuesday the President, Sir James Watson, said the failure would in one way be beneficial to business by stopping rash speculation and giving honest traders an opportunity of carrying on a wider legitimate business.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, D.C.L., F.R.S., died at his residence in Eaton-square, aged eighty-four. He was born July 15, 1794, the only son to survive youth of Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the Island of St. Vincent, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Theophilus Williams, Esq., of London. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman, but, soon changing his profession, was called to the Bar in 1818. Thenceforward his forensic career was one of continuous success. He soon became a leading Counsel on the Home Circuit, and obtained a silk gown in 1834. In 1844 he was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, and in the following year succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, which office he again filled in 1852. In 1858 he was constituted Lord Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage. He resigned the Chancellorship in April, 1859, but resumed it in 1866, again to retire in 1868. His Lordship was an eloquent and brilliant advocate while at the Bar, and was leading counsel in the chief *causes célèbres* of his time. His Lordship married, March 9, 1822, Anna Maria, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Tining, Esq., of Southampton, and niece of Major Peirson, the heroic defender of Jersey, and by her, who died April 9, 1875, had issue five sons—viz., 1, Frederick Augustus, C.B., a General officer, now commanding in South Africa, who becomes second Lord Chelmsford; 2, Charles, late Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Dragoons, now Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry; 3, George Cochran, died under age; 4, Alfred Henry, P.C., Q.C., one of the Lords Justices of Appeal; 5, Edward Peirson; and five daughters—viz., 1, Sidney Louisa, died an infant; 2, Augusta, married to W. F. Higgins, Esq., of Chester-place; 3, Sidney Maria, died young; 4, Julia Selina, married to Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis K.C.B., who died in 1862; and 5, Mary Lincoln.

SIR R. SUTTON, BART.

Sir Richard Sutton, fourth Baronet, of Norwood Park, in the county of Nottingham, died at St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 3rd inst. He was born Oct. 21, 1821, the second son of Sir Richard Sutton, second Baronet, by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlisle, and succeeded to the title at the death of his brother, Sir John Sutton, third Baronet, June 5, 1873. He married, first, May 18, 1845, Anna, daughter of the Rev. H. Houson, Rector of Brant Broughton, which lady died in 1846; and secondly, July 29, 1851, Harriet Anne, daughter of W. F. Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, by whom he leaves four sons and eight daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir Richard Francis Sutton, Bart., was born Dec. 20, 1853. The deceased Baronet was patron of four livings, and possessed a considerable estate, not only in the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Berks, but also in Piccadilly, London. He was a magistrate for Berks and Leicestershire, a Deputy Lieutenant for Notts, and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1861. He was formerly in the Royal Navy, and afterwards in the Life Guards, and was master of the Skeffington hounds.

GENERAL SIR H. J. W. BENTINCK.

General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on the 29th ult., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, aged eighty-two. He was the youngest son of Count John Charles Bentinck, by Lady Jemima Helena, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Athlone, and was descended from William, first Earl of Portland, the ancestor of the Dukes of Portland. He entered the Army, in the Coldstream Guards, in 1811, and served with that regiment during the Crimean War with great distinction, being present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (where he was wounded), and Sebastopol. For these services he was created a K.C.B., and received the orders of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals. He was appointed Colonel of the 28th Regiment in 1854, and attained the rank of General in 1867. He was formerly a Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. General Bentinck married, March 10, 1829, Renira Antoinetta, daughter of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., but had no issue.

SIR FRANCIS GRANT.

Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy, died at his residence, The Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on the 5th inst. He was born Jan. 18, 1803, the fourth son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, and Pitcaithly, in the county of Perth, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland. He was consequently brother of the late John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston (whose daughter Margaret became Baroness Gray), and of General Sir James Hope Grant, the distinguished Indian commander. He received his education at Harrow and at Edinburgh High School. This eminent painter, particularly noted for his portraits, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, an Academician in 1851, and President in 1866. In that year he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the honorary degree of D.C.L. of Oxford University. Sir Francis married, first, Emily, eldest daughter of J. Ross Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld; and secondly, Isabella, fifth daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sister of the Duke of Rutland. A portrait of Sir F. Grant appeared in our Number for March 10, 1866.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

George Hammond Whalley, Esq., died on the 7th inst., at The Tower, near Llangollen, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Whalley was the son of a merchant and banker of Gloucester. He was educated at University College, London, where he took the first prize in rhetoric and metaphysics. In 1836 he was called to the Bar and was appointed an assistant tithe commissioner, a post which he held for eleven years. At the general election of 1852 Mr. Whalley unsuccessfully contested the Montgomery boroughs, but was subsequently returned for Peterborough. Sir George Cornwall Lewis being an unsuccessful candidate. He was, however, unseated on petition. He again contested Peterborough in 1857, and was defeated, but was returned for that city in 1859, and has since continued to represent it. He was nominally elected as a Liberal, but he was best known in the earlier part of his career in St.

Stephen's as the opponent of the Jesuits in every shape and form, and more recently as the unflinching supporter of Arthur Orton, the impostor who claimed the Tichborne title and estates. He was a magistrate for Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Denbighshire; he also served as a High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1852. Mr. Whalley married, in 1846, Anne Wakeford, daughter of Mr. Richard Attree, of Bisterne, Hampshire.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

George Thompson, Esq., died at Leeds on the 7th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He first became widely known to the public in connection with the agitation against slavery in the British colonies, and by his ardent and powerful oratory contributed largely not only to the downfall of slavery, but also to the abolition of the apprenticeship system. Subsequently he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, and addressed many of the earliest meetings held under the auspices of that great organisation. He also took an active part in forming the British India Association. Mr. Thompson was associated with Mr. Garrison, Mr. Whittier, and the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States. A visit which he paid to that country in the year 1834 led to the formation of upwards of 150 anti-slavery societies. He was, however, denounced by General Jackson in a Presidential message; and, in consequence of repeated plots against his life, he was compelled to leave the country. During the Civil War he revisited the United States, a public reception being given to him in the House of Representatives in the presence of President Lincoln and the majority of his Cabinet. Mr. Thompson was associated with Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walsley, and many other public men in the National Parliamentary Reform Association, whose programme included household suffrage, vote by ballot, and equal electoral districts. In 1846 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in 1847 he was elected M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps, on the 27th ult., in India.

William Richard Crabbe, Esq., F.S.A., on the 2nd inst., at Heavitree, near Exeter, in his sixtieth year.

William Henry de Merle, Esq., of Iwood, Somerset, D.L., on the 29th ult., at Ward Hill, Farnham, aged eighty-seven.

Captain G. J. Redman, J.P., an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, on the 30th ult., at Belsize Park, N.W.

Edward Armitage, Esq., on the 2nd inst., at Farnley Lodge, Cheltenham, in his eighty-second year.

Dr. Edward Denis de Vitre, of The Elms, Bare, near Lancaster, the founder of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the seven northern counties, on the 4th inst.

Professor Robert Harkness, Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, on the 5th inst. He dropped dead while walking along the landing in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Saturday.

John Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., of Derby, founder and first president of the Midland Institute of Mining, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Woodhouse was widely known in connection with mining. He was in his sixtieth year.

Augustine William Massy, formerly of the 56th Regiment, eldest surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Massy, of Monkstown, in the county of Dublin, on the 29th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged forty-two.

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., Presbyterian minister, at Sydney, on Aug. 8. He was for many years a member of the Legislative Council at Sydney, where he was very popular, and was a zealous promoter of emigration to Australia.

Harris Prendergast, Esq., Q.C., eldest son of the late General Sir Jeffery Prendergast, at Brighton, on the 30th ult., aged seventy-three. He was directly descended from Jeffery Prendergast, of Croham, younger brother of Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., of Gort, M.P., killed at Malplaquet.

Charles Henry Evans Jenkins, for some years Commodore of the Cunard Atlantic Fleet, at his residence, Linton Lodge, Mossley-hill, near Liverpool, on the 7th inst., at the age of sixty-nine years, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. Captain Jenkins's connection with the Cunard Company dated from the early days of that great undertaking.

General John Liptrap, recently, at Kensington, aged seventy-eight. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1818, and a few months since attained the rank of General. He served during the first Burmese War in the Afghanistan and Sutlej campaigns, and during the Indian Mutiny, and on several occasions received special thanks for daring personal bravery.

Joseph Ivey, Esq., who was formerly for many years an active member of and solicitor to the Anti-Corn Law League. In the early days of the Reform Bill Mr. Ivey was the political agent for the Liberal candidates for the borough of Marylebone. By the death of Mr. Ivey the Superintendent Registrarship of St. Pancras, which he had held ever since the passing of the Registration Act, becomes vacant.

Robert Holbeche Dolling, Esq., of Maralin, in the county of Down, and Tamlaught O'Crilly, in the county of Derry, J.P. and D.L., on the 28th ult., in Dublin, aged sixty-nine. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Boughey William Dolling, of Magheralin, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Short, Esq. He married, in 1842, Eliza, third daughter of the late Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq., M.P., and niece of James, first Earl of Caledon, and by her (who died 1870) leaves issue. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Londonderry in 1865.

Major-General H. Bingham, late of the 60th Rifles, on the 1st inst., at Wolverton House, in the county of Dublin. The deceased officer joined the 60th Rifles in April, 1827, and served in the regiment for upwards of thirty-seven years. He took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and received the medal with two clasps. He also commanded the companies of the 60th engaged against the hill tribes in the Euzofye country in December, 1849, and was severely wounded in the head. For these services he received the medal with clasp. On quitting the 60th Rifles he was appointed inspecting officer of the Leeds recruiting district. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862 and Major-General in 1874. By his death there is a vacancy on the active list of General officers, and a distinguished service reward falls vacant.

The total number of lives lost in the Ebbw Vale Colliery disaster is now known to be 286, two fresh names, those of Griffith England, twenty years of age, and a lad named Edwin Williams, having been added to the list. No danger of fire now exists, and the work of raising the water, which is estimated to be about 28 ft. deep, is progressing satisfactorily. We are requested to say that gifts of flannel, clothing, &c., which will be much needed in the approaching winter, will be most gratefully received by the chairman of the Local Distribution Committee, Mr. Phineas James, of Abercarne House, Abercarne, Monmouthshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CHESSPLAYER (Lutterworth).—Your question raises a point that must be left to the player's sense of honour. The rule is that if a player says "J'adoube," after touching a piece, he is not obliged to move it and no one but himself can know whether his intention was to move or to adjust it. The perpetual check at page 31 of Staunton's "Handbook" is solved by 1. R to R 8th (ch), B takes R; 2. Kt to R 6th (ch), K to R 5th; 3. Kt takes K P (ch), K to R 4th; 4. Kt to R 5th (ch) ad lib.

WOODSTOCK (Belfast).—The position shall be examined, as requested.

E. G. L. (Park-hill).—You should consult some elementary treatise upon the game. The question of a plurality of Queens has been answered frequently in this column. You may have two or more Queens, three or more Bishops, Knights, and Rooks all on the board at the same time.

J. P. (Bedford).—The two-move position shall be sent to you through the post.

W. B. (Torquay).—The fifth edition of the "German Handbuch."

G. J. S.—There is a second solution to your problem, commencing 1. Kt P takes B.

J. S. T.—After 1. B to Q 2nd, should Black play 1. R to K 6th, how is the mate effected?

J. G. C. (Highgate).—Your last problem would be vastly improved by cutting out the first move on both sides. Shall we make this alteration?

J. J. CORREY (Lima).—The solutions of Problems Nos. 1733, 1794, and 1795 by the members of your club are correct.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence may address Mr. W. Ball, Walmer House, Torquay.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1804 received from Devonshire, Dabhill, E. Burkhard, Tonks, Hereford, and Franklin Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1805 received from A. Patricio Correia (Lisbon), Emile Frau, E. H. V. Tonks, and C. H. B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1806 received from J. C. M. An Old Hand, E. M. and T. P. P. T. W. Hope, C. E. S. Threlfall, Coplano, C. S. Cox, P. le Page, H. Stansfield, East Marden, T. R. Y. Cant, Leonora and Leon, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), E. Worsley, S. R. (Leeds), L. Burnett, R. Ingersoll, W. Scott, Will Curtis, M. Whiteley, H. Brewster, Dorothy, L. of Truro, T. Edgar, M. Meredith, G. Foshbrook, G. Wright, P. Hampton, L. Sharywood, Orson, L. H. B. E. Lewis, W. Lee, C. J. G. W. C. D. Darragh, J. A. Winstanley, W. J. W. (Claycross), E. P. Vulliamy, J. R. Norman Rumbelow, Rothery, W. S. B. J. de Houssteyn, St. J. E. Guillaume, G. H. V. E. H. V. J. J. Nyeven (Utrecht), W. R. C. Robin Roushead, A. Wood, C. H. B. O. Johnson, R. H. Brooks, Devonshire, Thorpe, Dr. F. St. Alpha, C. G. Ellison, Luis, J. Osborn, J. Sargent, E. L. G. and H. Benthall.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1805.

WHITE.
1. R to K 8th
2. R takes B (ch)
3. Kt to R 2nd. Mate.

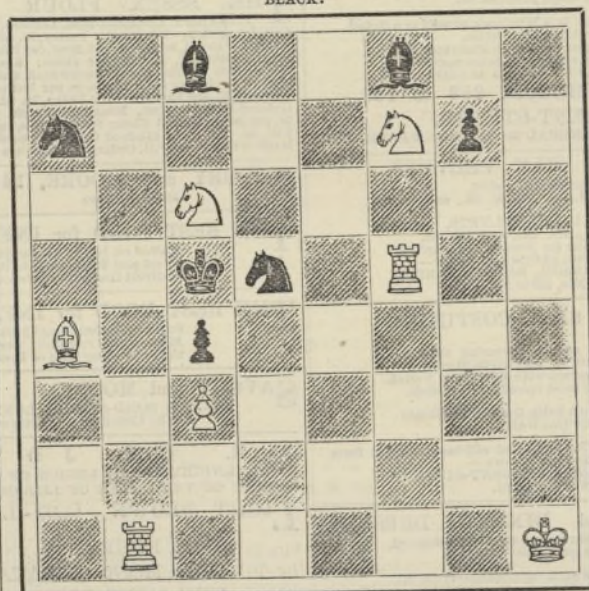
BLACK.
Kt to R 4th*
P takes R (Quening)

*If Black plays the Kt to Q 2nd, the continuation is as above, and if to any other square, 2. R takes Kt, or 2. B takes Kt, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1808.

By A. WLADIMIROFF (Berlin).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

A Game played recently between Mr. E. Thorold and another Amateur, the former yielding the odds of the Pawn and two moves. (Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) **BLACK (Mr. T.)**
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd, or 1. Kt to Q 3rd. Against sound play the sacrifice of the second Pawn should result in the loss of the game.
4. Q to R 5th (ch) P to K 3rd
5. Q takes Q B P Kt to K 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd
8. Q to R 2nd
9. P to Q 3rd
10. B to K 2nd
11. Kt to Q 2nd
12. Kt to K 2nd
13. Kt to K 3rd
14. Kt to K 3rd
15. P to K 3rd
16. K takes Kt
17. P to K 5th
18. P takes B
19. P to Q 5th
20. K to K 2nd
21. K takes B
22. K takes R
23. K to K 4th
24. K to K 5th
25. K takes P
26. K to K 3rd, and wins.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played a few days ago between Mr. Macdonnell and another strong player at Simpson's Divan. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) **BLACK (Mr. —)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. B to B 4th B to B 4th
5. P to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd
6. Castles P to Q 4th
7. P takes Q P Kt takes P
8. P takes P
9. B takes Kt
10. Kt to B 3rd
11. R to K sq (ch) K to B sq
12. P to Q 5th Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to K 2nd P to Q 4th
14. Kt to K 4th B to K 5th
15. P to Q 6th P takes P
16. Kt to K 3rd, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received a copy of a photograph published by Mr. J. N. Walker, of Ayr, representing the sixty-four squares of the chessboard, each square being filled with the portrait of a chessplayer more or less known to fame, most of them being amateurs engaged in the correspondence tourney now in progress between England and the United States of America.

For the Paris International Problem Tourney there have been contributed thirty-one sets, each containing three problems. The end-game competition has been abandoned, and the fund set apart for it is now to be applied in prizes for a literary tournament. The conditions of the latter require that each competitor shall send to M. Camille Morel, 38, Rue de la Bourse, Paris, before Dec 15 next, an article upon the subject of chess, written in the French language. Chess is to be the theme, but the widest latitude will be permitted in the treatment, which may be "historical, critical, statistical, analytical, fantastic, or romantic," at the discretion of the author. The best contributions will be inserted in the "Book of the Congress," to be published some time next year.

We have been requested to announce that it is proposed to establish a chess club in connection with the Westminster Aquarium, should the project receive the support of a sufficient number of gentlemen interested in the practice of the game. Names will be received by the Secretary of the Aquarium, Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 10, 1874) with three codicils (dated July 10, 1874, and May 20 and 22, 1878) of the Right Hon. Margaret, Baroness Gray of Gray and Kinfauns, and of No. 42, Grosvenor-gardens, Pimlico, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Thomas Constantine Grant, the brother, and Charles Archibald Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix gives numerous legacies and souvenirs to relatives and friends, and the residue of her property between her sisters Mary Grant and Charlotte Augusta Grant, and her brother Alaric Frederick Grant.

The will (dated April, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 28, 1878) of Mr. Jeremiah Rotherham, late of Anlaby Houses, Upper Clapton, and of Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87, High-street, Shoreditch, who died on Aug. 30 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Edward Hubbard Boardman, Frederick Snowden, John Daniel Viney, and Thomas Phelps, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths £300 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for Females, Lower Clapton; £200 each to the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, Caterham, the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, the Consumption Hospital, Victoria Park, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; £100 each to the Shoreditch Girls' School, the Shoreditch Boys' School, the Shoreditch new almshouses, Haggerstone, and the German Hospital, Dalston; and £50 to the Hoxton Dorcas Society. There are very numerous bequests to relatives, friends, executors, persons in the employ of his firm, and others.

The will (dated March 1, 1867) with two codicils (dated May 31, 1871, and May 13, 1876) of Mr. George Bird, formerly of No. 38, Edgware-road, and late of The Hall, Pinner, Middlesex, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Stanley George Bird and Arthur Bird, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his gardener, William Plum, an annuity of £20; to his wife, Pinner Hall estate, with the furniture and effects, and certain other freehold and leasehold properties for life; on her death the Pinner Hall estate with the furniture and effects are to go to his son, Stanley George Bird, charged with the payment of £1000 to each of his brothers and sisters. There are specific devises and bequests to each of his children, and the rest of his property is divided between his said sons, Stanley George and Arthur.

The will (dated April 25, 1877) of Mrs. Caroline Clarissa Purser late of Nos. 84 and 86, West India Dock-road, Limehouse, who died on June 15 last, has been proved by William Merrin, Henry Kinder Cheese, the nephew, and John Webster, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1873) with three codicils (dated Sept. 29, 1875, Jan. 4, 1877, and June 29, 1878) of Mr. John Arnold, late of No. 143, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by James Arnold and George Arnold, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £26,000.

The will (dated March 20, 1875) of Henry Lockyer Sharp, formerly of No. 24, Talbot-square, Hyde Park, but late of No. 41, Kensington Park-gardens, who died on Aug. 28 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by George Wyatt Sharp, the son, and Mrs. Eliza Sharp, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The Sanitary Congress concluded its meetings in Stafford last Saturday, when Dr. Russell, of Edinburgh, read a paper on "Food and Drink," in which he recommended oatmeal boiled in water as a substantial drink, and that a craving for alcoholic liquors denoted an unsanitary condition of the body, to be remedied by fresh air.

A temperance conference has been held throughout this week at Birmingham. The annual Diocesan Temperance Conference was held on Monday in Reading, the High Sheriff of Berks presiding. Resolutions were passed advocating the establishment of reading-rooms and coffee and refreshment houses for agricultural labourers, in order to counteract the temptations offered by public-houses.

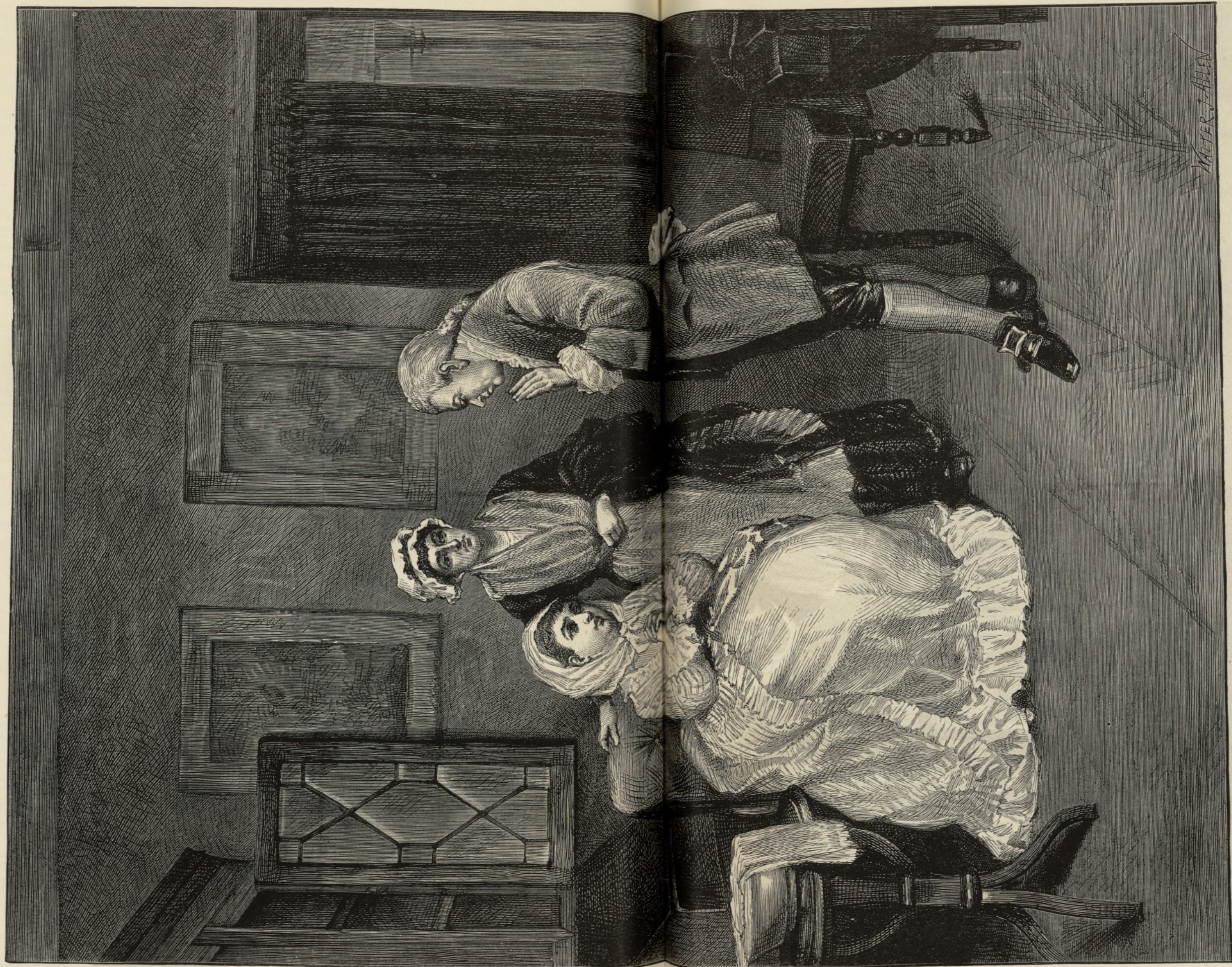
The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War have issued a report relating to the operations of the society in the Russo-Turkish War. The total expenditure was £30,143, which was made up of subscriptions to the amount of £2549, and expenditure from the funds £27,594. The amount expended in transport service was £2100; in medical stores, £5046; in clothing, £3933; in staff allowances and expenses abroad, £6149; hospital bedding and equipment, £2170; and grants to local hospitals and other agencies, £2255.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Pleasant Ways in Science. By Richard A. Proctor. (Chatto and Windus.)
Recollections of Writers. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. (Sampson Low and Co.)
With Axe and Rifle; or, Western Pioneers. By W. H. G. Kingston. (Sampson Low and Co.)
The Pyrotechnist's Treasury; or, Complete Art of Making Fireworks. By Thomas Kentish. (Chatto and Windus.)
Centers in Crampshire. (Illustrations.) By G. Bowers. (Chatto and Windus.)
Michelle and Little Jack. By Frances Martin. (Hurst and Blackett.)
Ephraim and Helah. A Story of the Exodus. By E. Hodder. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
Carmena Regia, and Other Songs of the Heart. By Edwin Chas. Wienford. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 6. (Blackwood and Sons.)
The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1878-9. By Herbert Fry. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
Freda. A Novel. By the Author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal." 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Sermons on Daily Life and Duty. By George Dawson, M.A. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S. Fifth Edition. (Edward Stanford.)
Clare. A Narrative. By Lizzie Alldridge. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Village Politics. Addresses and Sermons on the Labour Question. By the Rev. C. W. Stubbs. (Macmillan.)
The Student's Guide to the Medical Profession. By Charles Bell Keetley, F.R.C.S. (Macmillan.)
Analysis of English History; Based on Green's Short History of the English People. By C. W. Tate, M.A. (Macmillan.)
Bright Sundays. The Cozy Corner Series. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)
Social Notes: Concerning Social Reforms, Social Requirements, Social Progress, &c. Vol. I. March to August, 1878. (Office, 16, Southampton-street, Strand.)
Essays in Romance, and Studies from Life. By John Skelton. (Blackwood and Son.)
The Children's Isle. A Story for the Young. By Eliza Meteyard. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
French Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. S. D. Green, D.D. With Illustrations. (The Religious Tract Society.)
Town and Country Toy Book. Coloured Plates. (Religious Tract Society.)
Harrison Weir's Pictures of Animals. With 24 Coloured Plates. (Religious Tract Society.)
The Two Friends. By Lucien Biart. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Funny Foreigners and Eccentric English. By Clifford Merton. Coloured Plates. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Cabal, or Afghanistan. With a Map of the Country. By Phil Robinson. (Sampson Low and Co.)
The Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket. By Dr. Ernest Caudéze. Translated by N. D'Anvers. Illustrated by C. Renard. (Low and Co.)
The Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. By W. J. Spry, R.N. Illustrated. Seventh and Cheap Edition. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in
Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex,
GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,
JUNE 12, 1874.

A VISIT TO THE DENTIST.



A VISIT TO THE DENTIST.

BY G. A. STORY, A.R.A.

LONDON AND THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

