

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2053.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



MR. R. S. STRONACH, MANAGER.

MR. LEWIS POTTER, DIRECTOR.

MR. SALMOND, DIRECTOR.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.—THE PRISONERS AT THE CENTRAL POLICE COURT, GLASGOW.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Philip Henderson Russell, of Otispa, Canterbury, New Zealand, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Herbert House, Belgrave-square, Lady Beatrix Herbert, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 2, Belgrave-square, the Marchioness of Hamilton, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Dieppe, the wife of Henry William Nevill, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., by special license, at the Bavarian Chapel, Westminster, Henry Torrens de Rume, fourth son of Sir David William Barclay, of Pierston, Baronet, late of the Mauritius, and of 47, Holland-road, Kensington, to Ellen Eliza, younger of T. F. Henley, Esq., C.E., of 53, St. George's-square, London.
On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, N.Z., William Fowkes Somerville, younger son of the late T. C. Somerville, Esq., of Dinder House, to Bertha, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.
On the 29th ult., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Arthur Charles Pole, Captain 13th Hussars, to Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Lady Anne and the late Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Amsterdam, Sarah, the beloved wife of F. N. Barford, and daughter of the late T. Os. Fell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
At Cooktown, Torres Straits, Australia, murdered by the natives, James Franklin, second son of the late John Price, Esq., of Melbourne, Victoria, and grandson of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall.
On the 19th ult., at Leamington, Eleanor, daughter of Sir George Pigot, of Patehall.
On the 26th ult., at Norham, Abingdon, the Dowager Lady Arundell.
On the 11th ult., at Gothenburg, Sweden, Carl Thoresen, in the 59th year of his age.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 9.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; 2 Tim. iv.; Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke xx. 31-54.
Collections for National Church Defence Association.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Cox, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. Shelford Bidwell on Recent Inventions for Reproducing the Sounds of the Human Voice, illustrated by the Telephone, Microphone, and Phonograph).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Edwards on the Need of Greater Variety of Action in the Agricultural Interest, with discussion).

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Landing of King William III., 1688.
Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, evening, opening address by the Earl of Carnarvon, on Imperial Administration.
Middle Temple Lecture-Room, Dr. Vaughan's Reading on the Greek Testament resumed, 8 a.m. (four days a week).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Agricultural Society, noon.
King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Association of Dwarf Crocodiles with the Diminutive Mammals of the Purbeck Shales; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins and Mr. H. H. Howarth).

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Knox Laughton on Air Temperature, its Distribution and Range).
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—the Art of Reading).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. (fifth annual meeting, address by Mr. Serjeant Cox, the president).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—the Law of Agriculture).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (address from Mr. H. L. Florence, the President, &c.).

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Lord Mayor's Day.
Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3

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, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMON.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
October	29.551	46.5	38.8	78	7	53.7	WSW. SW.	244	0.200		
21	29.190	48.6	45.4	89	7	58.5	SW. S. W.	382	0.430		
22	29.108	47.3	40.3	78	6	54.3	SW. WSW.	224	0.250		
23	29.081	45.4	42.0	89	7	53.9	SSW. SW. WNW.	240	0.010		
24	29.032	42.8	39.5	80	—	49.9	WNW. NW.	92	0.000		
25	29.870	44.4	35.1	72	4	50.8	SW. W.	285	0.005		
26	29.722	41.2	33.8	77	6	44.9	WSW.	225	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.512 29.145 29.197 28.992 29.466 29.707 29.701
Temperature of Air .. 47.9° 50.6° 46.6° 49.6° 39.6° 45.9° 48.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 43.7° 44.7° 45.2° 47.7° 39.0° 42.9° 40.7°
Direction of Wind .. WSW. SW. SSW. WNW. W. WSW.

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

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 19	9 49	9 20	10 10	11 12	11 38	1 0
2 10	2 30	2 40	3 10	3 40	4 10	4 30

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Africa, West Coast of ..	2d	Gibraltar ..	2d
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Austria ..	2d	" via Southampton ..	2d
Belgium ..	2d	Italy ..	2d
Brazil ..	2d	Mauritius ..	2d
Canada ..	2d	New Zealand ..	2d
Cape of Good Hope ..	2d	Norway ..	2d
China, via Brindisi ..	4d	Russia ..	2d
" via Southampton ..	2d	Spain ..	2d
Constantinople ..	2d	Sweden ..	2d
Denmark ..	2d	Switzerland ..	2d
France ..	2d	United States ..	2d
Germany ..	2d	West Indies ..	2d

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee, F. B. Chatterton.—The National Drama at the National Theatre, Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, at Eight o'clock, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, Tuesday, Nov. 5, Thursday, Nov. 9, with Locke's celebrated music, increased orchestra, and numerous chorists. *Macbeth*, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady *Macbeth*, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Shakespeare's romantic drama, *A WINTER'S TALE*, at Eight o'clock, MONDAY, NOV. 4, Wednesday, Nov. 6, Friday, Nov. 8, Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vezin; supported by Messrs. John Ryder, John C. Cowper, Edward Compton, Atkins, Culham, Howard Russell, Barsley, E. P. Edgar, Shepherd, Tritton, &c.; Medamides, Huddart, Pandy Huddart, Fowler, &c. Preceded every evening by *THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN*. Conclude with a Comic Ballet by the Lauri Family. On SATURDAY, NOV. 9, Shakespeare's *Tragedy, OTHELLO*. Box-office open Ten to Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Prices as usual. Treasurer, Mr. James Gulver.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn, WILL OPEN for the Season on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, with HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES—A Journey of 120,000 Miles in 120 minutes; and a GRAND FANFARONADE OF PASSING EVENTS. Superb and Costly Scenery by the first London Artists. Startling Mechanical Changes and Effects. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, by a selected and talented Company of the entire Kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 23 guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—LISTON. MIMIC, Ventriquist, Satirist, Vocal and Instrumental Entertainer, and Author. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (Saturdays excepted), and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Doors Open half an hour previous to each entertainment. Prices of Admission—5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Box-Office open from Eleven to Five. No fees. Plan of Seats and Tickets at Mitchell's, Austin's, and Hay's. Richard Howard, Manager.

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THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated with notification of another change is given.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Tuesday next (first time) A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by P. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

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

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE OF BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £9000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

The state of public affairs is, perhaps, a shade less gloomy than it was some three weeks ago. The improvement (if improvement there be) is not of a very decided character, and may turn out to be but transient. For the moment, however, the outlook may be truly described as a turn better rather than worse. All circumstances being taken into account, it is encouraging to know that the passing aspect of events, political, commercial, and monetary, contravenes the dark expectations of what it threatened to be not many days since. There is no visible development of a mistrustful spirit. Here and there, there are points which tend to the revival of hope. Capital, it is true, is extremely chary in its operations. Commercial enterprise is timid. Our staple industries still languish, and, consequently, the employment of labour everywhere declines and wages seem to be steadily falling. Although we have had a good harvest and bread is cheap, we have yet to pass through a winter which may or may not be abnormally severe, and which may or may not largely augment the already increasing burden of pauperism. The famines in India and China, the fall in the value of silver, the reaction from reckless railway adventures in the United States of America, the revival of Protectionist policy in most European States and in several of our greater Colonies, and the political uncertainties which unexpectedly survive the Treaty of Berlin, have not altogether exhausted their depressive influences. We have not yet caught sight of a prospectively prosperous period. We have still to pass through a process of pinching discipline. But, on the whole, there is less reason at this moment than there has been for some weeks to succumb to despondency, and the week just now concluding has certainly not strengthened the grounds supposed to be continuous with those of despair.

There is, in the first place, a slight change in the political problem awaiting solution in India. The Viceroy, responding to instructions from home, pauses before committing himself to the invasion of Afghanistan. It is found, on maturer deliberation, that he has no *casus belli*—at least, no sufficient one for his justification in the eyes of the world. He has, therefore, dispatched an Envoy with another communication to Shere Ali, pointing out to him the grave consequences which must ensue upon his persistence in a refusal to receive a Mission from the Indian Government to Cabul. The decision to give the Ameer a further chance of averting from his dominions the scourge of war has been variously interpreted. There are those among our own countrymen who infer from it a discovery by her Majesty's Cabinet that the policy of Lord Lytton is little likely to strengthen the hold of the Government upon the confidence of the British public. There are many, again, who see in what is immediately passing in the north-west of India nothing better than a design to truss up a *casus belli* where none now really exists; and there are those who draw from it a hope that the ground of quarrel between the Viceroy and the Ameer will be removed by some concession on both sides, so far as to preclude the necessity of a resort to arms. The British public, we apprehend, is in some perplexity as to the true object of the Indian Government in dispatching a second envoy to Shere Ali. It can hardly be pretended that there is any show of ardour, in this country at least, in favour of a war which can create no honour, and which in its remoter consequences may entail incalculable heavy responsibilities. It must be observed, however, that there is no relaxation in India of those preparations for war which the state of the case is imagined to require. Still, all is mystery. We know, and yet we do not know, what is going on. The *dénouement*, it is believed, will take us by surprise sooner or later, and, meanwhile, the alternative of peace or war remains in the hands of Ministers, whose ultimate determination is wrapt in impenetrable secrecy.

The execution of the stipulations comprised in the Treaty of Berlin proceeds but slowly, and, we may even say, intermittently. But, while it must be confessed that some dangers have been surmounted and some progress made, new and unforeseen obstacles have arisen to excite general anxiety. Russia, it is true, is appropriating in act all that was allowed to her by diplomacy in the Berlin Treaty; but the proceedings of her Officers and Agents in East Roumelia somewhat overstep the agreement concerted by the European Powers. How far the Government at St. Petersburg do, or will, recognise what is being ventured in its name by those who act under it, remains to be seen. We should be foolish to hazard a prophecy.

We have no more faith in wholesale condemnations than in wholesale eulogies; but we are bound to confess that, if all that was done at the Berlin Congress was not exactly conformable to what good policy and justice might have prescribed, the peace which was established there seems to us to lay a basis not altogether unfitted for the approximate development of rudimentary rights in South-Eastern Europe for some time to come. That basis, it is true, may be set aside by the perversity or the ambition of any one of the great Powers; but strong evidence ought to be before us to warrant a suspicion that either of them will venture to back out of Treaty engagements solemnly undertaken. Troubles there will be, no doubt; occasions for the exercise of diplomatic ingenuity; materials for Bluebooks in but too ample abundance. But of a general War therefrom ensuing we cannot discern a sign.

If we have no reason for gratulation on the state of our own public affairs, we hope we may yet be permitted to take some share in the satisfaction of our more fortunate neighbours. France is singularly felicitous in her present position and prospects. The elections that have just taken place with a view to the recomposition of one third of the Senate give reason to believe that the form of Government France has seen fit to establish for herself is now tolerably secure against factious encroachments. Her domestic condition is just now more thriving than that of any other European people. Her revenue is fairly progressive; and the Paris Exhibition of Art and Industry very soon to close, has been a most gratifying success. They have proved the political capacity of the nation. They augur bright results for the future. They may be accepted, so far as they go, as a guarantee against any possible initiation of aggressive warfare. The Prince of Wales has rightfully and pleasantly represented the sentiment and feelings of the people of England on this head. Not less than France, we owe him thanks for his valuable and timely service.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess, has walked and driven out daily, and has visited the Linn of Quoich and other picturesque localities. The Queen has received at dinner the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch. Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard has left Balmoral.

The Queen, in recognition of the services of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph, has decided to erect a statue to his memory at the west of Balmoral Castle.

During the absence of the Queen in Scotland several of the principal state rooms at Windsor Castle are being renovated, in anticipation of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, which will take place, according to the most recent arrangements, about the middle of February.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales received an address on Thursday week from the Colonial Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition at the British Embassy thanking him for the part he had taken in the Exhibition. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the other Royal personages in Paris, were present at a reception and ball given by M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madame Waddington, at the Hôtel Quai d'Orsay. The Prince and Princess were present on Saturday last at a state dinner given at the Elysée by the President of the Republic and the Duchess of Magenta. On Monday the Prince passed the day shooting, with Marshal MacMahon, at Compiègne. The Prince and Princess have been present generally at the fêtes given in honour of the various Royal visitors in Paris.

In answer to an application by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales has expressed his willingness to allow his Indian collection, now at the Paris Exposition, to be exhibited in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

The Duke of Edinburgh embarked at Marseilles on Thursday week for Gibraltar.

The Duke of Connaught has visited the Haymarket and the Gaiety Theatres.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Solvyns have arrived in Grosvenor-gardens from Eastbourne.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow have arrived at St. Anne's-hill, Chertsey.

His Excellency Sir Augustus Paget and Lady Paget have left Efrogal, the residence of Earl and Countess Sydney in Kent, on their return to the British Embassy at Rome.

The Earl and Countess of Mar have left St. Ives, Bingley, Yorkshire, for Edinburgh.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and the Ladies Lindsay have left London for Haigh Hall, Wigan.

The Earl and Countess of Listowel arrived at Kingston House on Saturday last from visiting the Countess of Yarborough at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have arrived at Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore have arrived in Brook-street from their seat in Scotland.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring arrived in Hamilton-place on Saturday last from Scotland.

The Earl of Roden has returned to town from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington have arrived in town from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden and the Hon. Misses Capel have left town for Paris.

Lord and Lady Odo Russell have left Claridge's Hotel for Berlin.

Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden and the Hon. Miss Mostyn have left London for Gayton House, Northamptonshire.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Lady Wallace have left Hertford House, Manchester-square, for Paris.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Captain Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., R.N., and Frederica Mary Horatia, daughter of the late Captain Charles Acton Broke, R.E., who was a son of Rear-Admiral Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart., the hero of the Shannon, was solemnised on the 22nd ult. at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were Miss Broke (sister of

the bride), Lady Evelyn Finch-Hatton, the Hon. Eva Byron, Miss Constance Beckett, the Hon. Rhona Tollemache, Miss Minnie Cochrane, Miss Ina Spencer, and Miss Dorothy Hoste. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin, trimmed with point de gaze, and a wreath of natural orange-blossoms, with a tulle veil fastened by three diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. Her ornaments were earrings, pendant, and bracelet en suite, composed of pear-shaped pearls set with diamonds in the form of heartsease, the gift of the bride's mother, Mrs. Horton, and of her sister, Miss Broke. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk and broché; hats to match, turned up in front with myrtle-green velvet. Each lady wore on a necklace of pearls a pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, in the form of an ivy-leaf, wrought in green enamel, and bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom traced in pearls. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert James, Rector of Livermere, assisted by the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., Vicar of St. John's, Paddington, and the Rev. J. Barrett-Lennard, Rector of Crawley, Sussex. The bride was given away by Rear-Admiral Horton, C.B.; the bridegroom's best man was Captain the Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, R.N. The company proceeded to 43, Grosvenor-place, to luncheon, after which the newly-married couple left London for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue velvet, trimmed with point d'Alençon, with jacket, hat, and muff to correspond, all trimmed with the fur of the blue fox. The marriage presents were numerous and valuable.

A marriage is arranged between Charles T., second son of Mr. and Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, and Julia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. A. Erwin, of Aylsham, Norfolk.

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in December, between Mr. Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, and the Hon. Patience Rodney, only daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Rodney.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There were high tides in the Thames on Saturday and Sunday. Precautions had been taken in anticipation of an overflow, and no damage was done.

Mr. C. H. Roberts was on Thursday elected by the Court of Common Council to fill the office of Remembrancer, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Corrie. There were eighteen candidates.

The 20th Middlesex Rifles will assemble at Albany Barracks to-morrow (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m. and march to St. James's Hall for Divine service. The honorary Chaplain, the Rev. R. H. Hawes, M.A., will officiate.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., has presented seventy volumes, as a second donation, to the Free Library, London-street, Bethnal-green, in reply to the committee's appeal for 10,000 volumes, required to render the library efficient.

The Home Secretary has approved of the transfer of the Field-lane Industrial School, Little Saffron-hill, to new premises at Hillfield-road, and has certified the said premises for the reception of boys, not exceeding one hundred in number.

With the close of the Long Vacation comes the annual show of chrysanthemums in the Temple Gardens. Most of the varieties are in full bloom, and the show this year is a very good one, reflecting great credit on Mr. Newton, the head-gardener of the Inner Temple Gardens.

At a conference held on Tuesday of the vestries and district boards of London, it was resolved to memorialise the Home Secretary in favour of the establishment in the metropolis of one representative authority for providing hospital accommodation for non-paupers suffering from infectious diseases.

The *City Press* states that the following members of the Government have accepted invitations to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' banquet at Guildhall on the 9th inst.:—The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir S. Northcote, Earl Cairns, Mr. Cross, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord J. Manners, Viscount Sandon, Mr. G. Selater-Booth, and Lord G. Hamilton.

The following is the title of the essay to which the Statistical Society's Howard Medal will be awarded in November, 1879. The essays to be sent in on or before June 30:—"On the Improvements that have taken place in the Education of Children and Young Persons during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." The council have decided to grant £20 to the writer who may gain the Howard medal in November, 1879.

At the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate on school attendances was resumed, and ended with a resolution. On the recommendation of the Educational Endowments Committee, it was resolved to address a letter to the Charity Commissioners urging an amendment in their scheme for the future administration of Sir William Boreman's Greencoat School, Greenwich. The motion by Mrs. Surr in favour of the discontinuance of corporal punishment in girls' and infants' schools, was got rid of by the carrying of "the previous question."

Lord Shaftesbury opened yesterday week at Twickenham a new home belonging to the National Refuge Society for Homeless and Destitute Children. The society now possess nine homes, in which more than a thousand boys and girls are supported and trained. The new one is for boys only, and the committee want £4000 in order to free it from debt. There were also present Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Peto, the Rev. J. P. Chown, the Rev. W. S. Fisher, and Mr. W. Williams, the indefatigable secretary. The children from the Girls' Homes and from the ships had been brought to the new home for a day's recreation, and joined in singing hymns.

At the meeting yesterday week of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was reported that the City of London would join with the Board in applying to Parliament next Session for an extension of the wine and coal dues until the year 1900, with a view to provide the means for building the Tower Bridge. The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to issue the necessary notices for the introduction of a Bill into Parliament authorising the construction of a new bridge over the Thames, near the Tower. An offer by the Sun Electric Light Company to light Trafalgar-square was referred to a Committee. The returns of the traffic over Waterloo and Charing-cross Bridges showed that it has doubled since the toll was abolished.

The annual competition of the adult female members of the London Schools Swimming Club took place last Saturday morning at the Chelsea Baths, King's-road. Many ladies were present, and the races, of which there were eight, were contested with much spirit. All the members are either teachers or pupil-teachers of elementary schools, and belong either to voluntary or to board schools. The competitions were for the club medal, given by Miss Chessar and Miss Richardson; silver watch, given by Sir John Bennett; and prizes offered by Mrs. Surr, Mrs. Floyer, Mrs. Comyns, and Miss Rose Adams; and a consolation prize offered by the club. Most of the races were for two lengths of the bath, and one was for three lengths.

William Stafford, the clerk in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England, who absconded with £15,000 in notes and securities, and was arrested in Jersey, was again brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday week; and the prisoner, who acknowledged he was guilty but reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

It was stated at a conference held on Monday at the Mansion House that £55,000 has been subscribed towards the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the Abercrombie explosion. The requirements are estimated at upwards of £50,000. It was decided to close the lists, and when all the claims are settled the balance will be invested in the names of trustees for application to a kindred purpose.—A meeting of county gentlemen was held on Monday in the Cardiff Town-hall in support of the proposed Miners' Permanent Relief Fund for South Wales. Resolutions were passed approving of the Miners' Society lately formed by the united action of the men and employers, and calling on trustees who have surplus funds to apply the money to the Collieries' Fund.

There were 2500 births and 1445 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhoea. The deaths from lung disease, which in the seven preceding weeks had increased from 158 to 326, further rose last week to 347, and exceeded by 46 the corrected average; 225 resulted from bronchitis and 90 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2987 births and 1711 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 50.3 deg., being 2.1 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 15.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 71.1 hours.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week presided at a public meeting in the Beaumont Hall, Mile-end, for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the London Hospital Maintenance Fund for the Stepney district. The appeal for a special maintenance fund of £25,000 a year for five years was started at the Mansion House on April 4 last, but up to the present time a little under £14,000 a year for the period named, or its equivalent, about £69,000, only has been raised. Local branches have been formed, and have been some time in operation in the various districts round the hospital, in order to collect such smaller contributions as these poorer districts can afford. At the meeting yesterday week a branch for Stepney was formed, and a resolution was passed urging the necessity of providing the funds necessary for the proper working of the charity.

Professor Huxley, who is the principal of the Working Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane, recently inaugurated the opening of the new premises which have been acquired for carrying on the classes by a lecture on The Human Hand and some of the Considerations Arising Out of It. Bringing all his remarkable power of graphic exposition into play, the learned Professor delighted his audience by a statement of the marvellous mechanism of the human hand, beginning with the framework, and showing how the wrist bones, the metacarpal bones and phalanges, the radius and ulna, by their peculiarities of form and connection, admitted of the varied and complex movements of the fingers, thumb, wrist, hand, and arm. Then he described the mode in which the motive power of the muscles operates; illustrating muscular contraction by the tangible example of the biceps in flexing and extending the arm. Quoting Southey's sneer—that to some men God has given power, to some wisdom, and to others the capability of playing on the fiddle—he took the fiddle-playing as the best illustration that could be given of the marvellous power of touch existing in the hand, since a good player has to regulate the pressure of the fingers and to measure the length of string to which the pressure is applied with marvellous precision, in order to produce the notes perfectly in tune, processes which have to be effected by thousands and thousands of muscular contractions, though they are so rapidly carried out. Having explained the mechanism of the hand, he showed how far analogy existed between that and human mechanism, and then diverged to the doctrine of evolution.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

Our last week's Paper announced that the directors, manager, and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank were arrested and brought before the police court on Monday week, in consequence of the publication of the auditors' report, showing not only a loss of six millions sterling, but the fraudulent falsification of the directors' reports to the shareholders, and of the books kept to record the banking business, during several past years. The prisoners in custody at Glasgow were remanded to Wednesday last, when they were formally committed for trial upon the charges of fraud, embezzlement, and theft. They are six of the directors, Messrs. Lewis Potter, Robert Salmond, John Innes Wright, William Taylor, John Stewart, and Henry Inglis; the secretary, Mr. Charles S. Leresche; and the manager, Mr. Robert S. Stronach. We give, in our front page Engravings, the portraits of Mr. Robert Stronach, Mr. Lewis Potter, and Mr. Salmond, sketched as they appeared in the waiting-room at the Sheriff's chambers, before the preliminary examination; and we also present an illustration of the scene at the Police Court, when five of the prisoners were brought up before Mr. Gemmell, the stipendiary magistrate. The counsel who appeared there for the prosecution was Mr. W. A. Brown, the Procurator-Fiscal, whose office in Scotland is substantially that of public prosecutor. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Mr. Clark, is not like a Sheriff in England, a mere administrative officer, but is a lawyer with some judicial functions, having, indeed, the authority which belongs in England to the Grand Jury, of finding a true bill against a prisoner, and sending him to the criminal court for trial. The principal charge against the Glasgow Bank directors will be that of stealing certain bills which had been confided to the bank for safe keeping, or for collection when due, and which have been pawned by them surreptitiously, or discounted in London, to obtain advances to keep up the credit of the bank. They will probably be tried in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. Bail has been refused hitherto. Mr. Robert Stronach is brother to the late Mr. Alexander Stronach, who preceded him as manager; he is fifty-two years of age. Mr. Lewis Potter, who is seventy-two, is a retired ship-builder; and Mr. Salmond was at one time bank manager. Mr. Inglis, of Torsonce, Galashiels, is an Edinburgh lawyer of good social position, and high in office among the Freemasons of Scotland. Mr. Innes Wright is declared bankrupt, his debts being about one million sterling. One director, Mr. J. Nichol Fleming, has absconded, and a warrant is out against him. The liquidators of the Bank estate have resolved to make a call of £500 per £100 share of stock, payable in two equal instalments, on Dec. 22 and Feb. 24 respectively. The liquidators are anxious to give every assistance and facility to shareholders who cannot realise immediately their assets without serious loss. A meeting was held this week to take measures for organising a fund to relieve the distress caused by the failure of the bank, and steps were taken to extend the movement to other cities and burghs of Scotland.



CYPRUS: SIR GARNET WOLSELEY HOLDING A RECEPTION IN THE KONAK, NICOSIA, AT THE TURKISH FESTIVAL OF BAIRAM.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

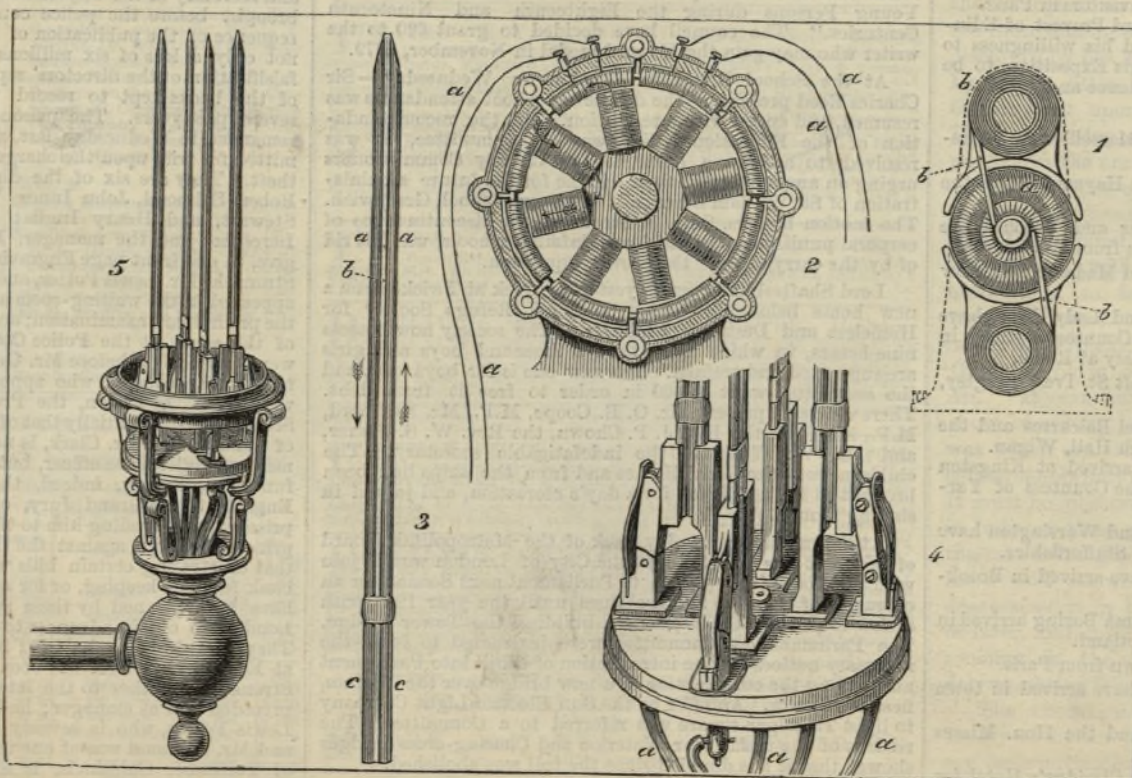
The High Commissioner for her Majesty's Government in Cyprus, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., holds his official receptions in the Konak, the courthouse of the late Turkish Governor, at Nicosia, the capital city. Upon the occasion of the Mohammedan festival of Bairam, which commences with the new moon after the Fast of Ramazan or Moslem Lent, Sir Garnet Wolseley, adopting the custom of his predecessors, received all the notables of the town and island. This visit is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch with which we are favoured by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, of the 61st Regiment, Assistant to the Chief Commandant of Military Police in Cyprus, and now commanding the local police at Limasol. His Excellency the High Commissioner, in blue undress uniform, sits on the sofa, his hands resting upon his sword; an interpreter stands at his left hand. The officer who appears standing in the right foreground is Colonel Biddulph, C.B., R.A., Commissioner, with whom are Colonel Greaves, Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, Colonel the Hon. J. Dormer, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Baker Russell, 13th Hussars, Assistant Military Secretary, also Surgeon-General Jackson, C.B., and Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., Chief Commandant of Military Police. Major the Hon. H. Wood, 12th Lancers, and Captain Hare, 22nd Regiment, members of the staff, with Captain J. De Lancey, 71st Highlanders, commanding the military police of Nicosia, and Lieut. Gilmore, were also present. The Turkish and other native visitors of the High Commissioner appear in the opposite part of the Engraving, to the left hand. The Cadi, or Mussulman Judge, attired in a green robe and turban, is gravely making his bow to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Rifaat Pasha, in a dark blue military uniform, with a red fez on his head, sits in the chair behind, having another Turkish officer on his right hand, and on his left a Mohammedan grandee in a purple robe, with red fez and white turban. The chief of the Dervishes occupies a chair to the extreme left of the view. These visitors, seated around

the stone-paved hall, partake of coffee, sweetmeats, and cigarettes handed to them by the Greek servants, and hold quiet converse with each other, or even, by the help of an interpreter, with the English official gentlemen. Another Sketch by Lieutenant Gilmore presents a view of the headquarters' camp of Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the Greek Monastery, a mile or so outside the Baffo gate of Nicosia. The monastery building is shown to the left hand; the tents pitched for the abode of his Excellency and of the Staff occupy the middle ground, and there are some farm or villa buildings to the right; and a noble range of mountains in the background of this view. We have already given one Illustration of the headquarters' camp, from a sketch by our Special Artist, "S. P. O." He made an excursion to the western coast of the island, just before he was taken ill of fever, but was unable to go to Baffo, or to inspect the reputed site of the ancient Paphos, renowned in Greek mythology as the abode of Venus. For our Illustration of this locality we are indebted to another

correspondent, Mr. Thomson, one of whose sketches is engraved this week. The supposed site of Old Paphos, said to have been founded by the Amazons, or else by Cinyras, the father of Adonis, would lie close to the seashore, near the present village of Konkia, which is seen indicated towards the left hand in this view; it was here that Venus, whom the Greeks called Aphrodite, was fabled to have been born of the white sea-foam. Huge remnants of masonry at this place are considered to belong to the ancient temple of that goddess. On the hill to the right hand, several miles distant, is the modern town of Baffo, which has superseded another Greek city, called Neopaphos, erected there by Agapenor, grandson of Lycurgus, and inhabited by a colony of Arcadians. Neopaphos was a flourishing city under the Romans. It is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, fourteenth chapter, as the residence of Sergius Paulus, the Roman deputy or governor, before whom Paul and Barnabas appeared to declare the word of God; and it was here that Elymas the

sorcerer was struck with blindness. These associations give a more particular interest to our View of Paphos, or Baffo as it is now called. The tents of the English military encampment are shown upon the cliff near the town.

The first meeting of the Executive Council has been held, and active preparations are being made for occupying the time of the Legislative Council. Among the first measures submitted to this body will be a proposal for the conversion of tithes into some other form of charge, probably into the form of a land-rent limited in duration and open to revision. A Customs tariff will be enacted; a scheme considered for a judicial organisation, the novel features of which will consist in a Chief Justice with appellate, civil, and original criminal jurisdiction, and in a Puisne Judge who will embrace the island in his circuit. Matters of administration and social order will receive consideration; and the whole criminal law will probably be changed, either by the enactment in its entirety of the Indian Penal Code or by the introduction of the principles of English criminal law as codified in the bill prepared by Sir James Stephen.



1. Part of dynamic electrical machine for continuous currents: *a*, revolving circular magnet; *b*, *b*, conductor brushes to wire coils above and below.
2. Machine for alternate currents, with eight magnets by turns in contact with circumference wire coils: *a*, *a*, wires conveying electricity to the candles.
3. The Jablochkoff candle: *a*, *a*, two carbon rods, insulated by plaster, *b*; their lower ends in brass tubes, *c*, *c*.
4. Bases of candles secured by spring clips to frame, constituting the lamp: *a*, *a*, conductors from machine.
5. The lamp, or chandelier, showing candles in position.

M. JABLOCHKOFF'S ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: ENTRANCE TO THE KHOJAK PASS, FROM PERSHIN, ON THE ROAD TO CANDAHAR.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

On Thursday last a telegram from Simla, dispatched the previous day, was published by each of the London daily papers announcing that the Government of India, after consulting the home Government, has dispatched to the Ameer of Cabul a letter having the form and purport of an ultimatum, by this means giving Shere Ali one more chance of evincing reasonable conduct, while obliging him to come to a plain decision. The reply to this letter must, it is thought, be received in a fortnight or three weeks, and meantime no preparations will be relaxed. It is stated also by one of the Indian semi-official journals that Lord Lytton, who is at Simla, will forward a final letter to the Ameer Shere Ali before the declaration of war, explaining the danger of his present course. The Viceroy's journey to Lahore has been abandoned. All the troops proceeding to Peshawur have been ordered to remain at Hassan Abdul, where a reserve camp is being formed. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the Jacobabad Mountain Battery have reached Quetta, and the 3rd Scinde Horse and 1st Punjab Cavalry have arrived at Mustang. The Khan of Khelat has sold 20,000 mounds of wheat to the Quetta force at the ruling market price, and has offered to take up all the other camels in his country for the use of the Indian Government. The Begum of Bhopal has offered to place her army at the disposal of the Indian Government, and a battalion of her troops has volunteered for service. It is said that an intense enthusiasm prevails among the Indian native troops, who are eager for employment. Many of the native rulers and great noblemen are offering their troops and personal service, along with gifts of transport cattle, carts, elephants, and stores. General Ross is superseded by General Maude in the command at Peshawur. General Stewart is to assume the command at Mooltan. Orders have been given for the collection at Peshawur of stores and transport for 20,000 men.

The only frontier news which is important is the defection from the Ameer of the Lalpura Mohmuds, whose territory extends a long distance north and west of the Khyber Pass. Their chief is Yakoub Khan's father-in-law, and one of his firm supporters. A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Russian general staff has had printed several thousand copies of a new Afghan-Russian dictionary for the use of Russian officers. The Russian papers now openly avow that General Stolleff's mission was designed to tie England's hands on the Bosphorus.

A circular has been issued from the War Office intimating that men enlisted for six years' service with the colours, who are now under orders or may be required for service in India, and who have completed three years of their first term of service, may extend their period with the colours to nine years.

Amongst the special orders for India which have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is a requisition for star shells of a pattern just introduced into the service. Each contains twenty-one magnesium stars, which, when the shell explodes in the air, will light up a large tract of country with great brilliancy for several minutes.

We present this week several illustrations of Afghanistan, which are more particularly commented upon in another article. The view of the Khojak Pass, between Quetta and Candahar, is taken, by permission, from the series of "Sketches in Afghanistan," published by Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Council of Ministers met on Tuesday, and Marshal MacMahon signed a list of changes in the prefectorial staff.

The Chambers reassembled on Monday after the recess. No business of importance was transacted in either House. The Senate adjourned until Thursday, and the Chamber until Monday next.

The elections of senatorial delegates, which took place on Sunday, passed off quietly. Few of the results are known, but in those cases Republican candidates have been returned.

M. de Marcère, accompanied by M. Lepère, the Under-Secretary of State, attended the opening of the mayoralty of the nineteenth arrondissement on Sunday, and made a thoroughly Republican speech. An immense crowd was assembled, and bands played the "Marseillaise" as the Minister went from the mayoralty in his carriage.

An address was presented on Thursday week to the Prince of Wales by the Colonial Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition. The address thanked the Prince for his efforts on behalf of the colonies, and begged him to promote the establishment of a permanent colonial museum in London. The Prince, in reply, said he would ask the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881 to provide the accommodation required. At the conclusion of his reply the Prince announced that the Queen had conferred the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon the representatives of the colonies at the Exhibition. It is understood that these honours were bestowed at the request of the Prince, as a fresh proof of his warm interest in the colonies. After the ceremony Lord Lyons invited the colonial deputation to meet the Prince at luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Count of Flanders, Don Francis of Assisi, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Marshal and Madame MacMahon, and other distinguished persons were present in the evening at a ball given by M. Waddington. Marshal MacMahon on Saturday gave a dinner at the Elysée, the guests including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Count of Flanders, Lord Lyons, Earl Granville, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, General Probyn, Colonel Ellis, Colonel and Miss Knollys, General Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Owen, M. and Madame Waddington, and others. On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark went up in the captive balloon. The Prince of Wales went shooting on Monday with the Marshal at Compiègne, and was present in the evening at the Théâtre Français at a performance of "Le Sphinx."

A list of nominations to the Legion of Honour, composed of foreign members of the jury and of distinguished foreign exhibitors, has been presented to the Ambassadors, who were requested to forward the patents to the subjects of their respective nations. The papers contain many letters from eminent manufacturers, refusing, as inadequate to their merits, the medals awarded them by the Exhibition jury. The largest attendance on any one day at the Paris Exhibition was reached on Sunday, when the number of visitors exceeded 209,000.

At a meeting of the central committee of the National Lottery, held last Saturday, it was decided that, as the eight million of tickets was already completely exhausted, the capital of the lottery should be raised to ten millions. This figure, it is announced, will be final. The committee also authorised the purchase of new prizes to the amount of 2,255,000*fr.*

A fête was given on Thursday week by the Freemasons belonging to the Grand Orient of France to their brethren who are visitors to Paris. It took place in the Trocadéro

Palace, and about 4000 were present, besides a large number of ladies. In the evening there was a banquet at the Continental Hotel.

The annual public sitting of the five sections of the Académie Française was held yesterday week. M. Laboulaye, who presided, dwelt on the revolutions in ideas effected by scientific inventions.

M. Georges Cavalier, better known as "Pipe-en-Bois," died last Saturday. He was banished for the part he took in the Commune, but was allowed by the Government to return to Paris a fortnight ago to obtain medical advice.

The trial of the persons charged with being connected with the Socialist Congress recently held in Paris was brought to a close on Thursday week. Several of the prisoners were condemned to sentences ranging from six months' imprisonment, with a fine of 200*fr.* to a fine of 16*fr.* The two female prisoners were acquitted.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has returned to the capital from a short visit to the northern provinces. His Majesty was everywhere received with the most loyal manifestations. An attempt was made yesterday week at Madrid to assassinate the King. A man fired a pistol at his Majesty in the Calle Mayor, but the King escaped unhurt. The assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and taken to prison. The King went on to his palace amid the cheering of the crowd. On being interrogated, the prisoner, whose name is Juan Oliva Moncasi, declared himself to be a member of the International Society, and stated that he had come from Tarragona, his native place, to Madrid, where he arrived about a week ago, with the intention of killing the King. The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion have expressed their horror of the crime. Numerous congratulatory telegrams have been received by the King, and the public indignation at the attempt on the life of his Majesty is extreme. Immediately after the occurrence had become known the Ministers and Foreign Representatives proceeded to the Royal palace to congratulate the King upon his providential escape. A solemn "Te Deum" was celebrated on Sunday, at the expense of the municipality, in the Church of Santa Maria in thanksgiving for the King's escape from assassination. All the Ministers, the chief civil and military authorities, and a number of other distinguished personages attended the service. Similar celebrations were held in all the principal provincial towns. The King has received telegrams from several European Sovereigns congratulating him upon his escape. Both Houses of the Cortes passed on Wednesday motions protesting against the attempt on the life of the King.

King Alfonso presided on Tuesday at a Cabinet Council in Madrid, at which several hours were spent over an examination of the present condition of the working men's associations in Catalonia, and in connection with which a communication was made by the Minister of State as to important despatches which have been exchanged between the Governments of France, Austria, Germany, and Italy on questions connected with Socialism and Secret Societies, and in view of the probable united legislative action.

ITALY.

The ministerial crisis is over. The Commendatore Brin has accepted the Ministry of Marine, and the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce has been accepted by Professor Pessina, on the condition that he is not to enter upon the duties of the office for some weeks. Signor Pessina is an eminent writer on political economy, an advocate at the Neapolitan bar, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Addressing his constituents on Sunday, Signor Minghetti reproached the Government with having created distrust abroad and encouraged vain illusions at home. He strongly defended the action of Count Corti at the Congress, and urged the necessity of wisdom, moderation, and sincerity in dealing with a neighbouring and friendly Power, adding, in conclusion, that there was territory that might form the object of legitimate aspirations, but the opportunity for such rectifications of frontiers only come to nations who follow a wise policy.

Headed by Menotti Garibaldi, about 2000 persons on Sunday went to the Villa Gloria, near Rome, to celebrate the anniversary of the desperate engagement in 1867 between 500 Pontifical Zouaves and a column of seventy Garibaldians commanded by Henry Cairoli, brother of the present Premier.

SWITZERLAND.

The results of the elections to the National Council, held on Sunday, show that the position of political parties is unchanged, the Liberals retaining a large majority.

GERMANY.

Field Marshal Moltke entered upon his seventy-ninth year on Saturday last. The Field Marshal has quite recovered from his recent attack of erysipelas.

The contract for the New Four per Cent Prussian Loan of 60,000,000 marks was signed yesterday week by the Minister of Finance and by Messrs. Rothschild, Bleichröder, and the Disconto Gesellschaft, the contractors for the loan.

Notices for the suppression of three Working Men's Socialist Societies have been issued by the District Governor of Zwickau.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Depretis has placed his resignation of the task of forming a new Austrian Cabinet in the hands of the Emperor. He grounds his relinquishment on the impossibility of forming a Parliamentary Ministry under present circumstances.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Austrian Budget Committee, the Government bill sanctioning the grant of 25,000,000 *fl.* was brought forward. The Committee decided, however, not to enter upon the discussion of the grant at present, and called upon the Government to present the Treaty of Berlin to the Reichsrath without delay, declaring that it ought to have been submitted before the occupation of Bosnia was undertaken.

M. Koloman Ghiczy, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies by 206 votes out of 350 votes recorded. In Wednesday's sitting a resolution was brought forward by the Extreme Left proposing the impeachment of the whole Ministry, and it was resolved that the debate on the resolution should take place on Nov. 5. Herr Tisza, the President, afterwards made a speech, in which he explained the origin of the Ministerial crisis. Herr Szell, the Finance Minister, had resigned because he found the regulation of the finances disturbed by the unforeseen expenses incurred in the Bosnian occupation. The other Ministers considered it their duty to resign at the same time. They merely held office provisionally now in order to carry on the Administration, and were of opinion that the crisis should be ended as soon as possible.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that Count Schouvaloff is to receive an important post in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and that he will be succeeded as Ambassador in London by Prince Orloff.

In proclaiming the transfer of the Dobrujscha to Roumania, the Governor of Tultcha has notified that all political manifestations are forbidden.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Bess-

arabia informing the inhabitants of the districts which have just been incorporated with Russia that they will be free from taxation until next January.

The Commission for the reorganisation of Eastern Roumelia met at Philippopolis on Tuesday. Their place of meeting was immediately surrounded by a crowd of Bulgarians, who demanded the incorporation of that province with Bulgaria.

The Porte has asked from Russia an explanation of the return of her troops to the positions which they had evacuated.

Baker Pasha has undertaken to carry out his plans for completing the fortifications of Constantinople within two months.

The scheme of reforms for Asia Minor which was proposed by the Marquis of Salisbury has been signed by the Sultan and delivered to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir Henry Layard has addressed a Note to the Porte, insisting in energetic terms upon the execution of the convention with this country abolishing the sale and importation of slaves.

The Mixed Financial Commission held its first sitting at Constantinople on Tuesday, and resolved to observe absolute secrecy as to its proceedings.

The Porte has sent to its representatives abroad a Circular describing the present position of the Mussulmans in Roumelia and Bulgaria as intolerable. It is mentioned in another despatch from Constantinople that a Note has been addressed to the Porte by Prince Labanoff stating that the Russian authorities are responsible for excesses committed by Bulgarians, and that they will take military measures against the irruption of Bulgarians into Macedonia.

On the recommendation of General Nedjeb Pasha, Mr. Frank Scudamore, son of Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, has received the Turkish war medal for his services with the Stafford House hospitals and ambulances in the Balkans and Bulgaria.

SERVIA.

The Government has received from the Moscow Committee another present of 100,000 gold imperials. At the request of the Czar, Prince Milan has issued a decree founding a chair for Russian literature at the University of Belgrade. In official circles at Belgrade it is stated that the Serbian army will be immediately demobilised and reduced to a peace footing.

EGYPT.

The Princes and Princesses of the Khedive's family yesterday week completed, according to the formalities of the Mussulman law, the act of ceding their landed property to the State, represented on the occasion by Nubar Pasha. A decree, countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, has been issued by the Khedive, formally confirming the cession of the lands and palaces of his family, and transferring them to the State in perpetuity. He has also authorised Mr. Rivers Wilson to contract a five per cent loan, not exceeding £8,500,000, guaranteed by the ceded property, supplemented, if needed, by an appropriation from the general Egyptian revenue.

GREECE.

By a majority of four votes, the bill brought into the Chamber by the Government, for calling out the third and fourth class of the military reserves, was rejected in Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber. In consequence of this the Ministry tendered its resignation, which was accepted by the King. MM. Zaimis and Tricoupis have been summoned to the palace.

AMERICA.

Speeches have been delivered by President Hayes and Mr. Secretary Sherman at Cumberland, Maryland, expressing a conviction that there is every indication of reviving prosperity in the United States. The balance of trade, Mr. Sherman said, was in favour of America to the extent of 289,000,000 *dols.*

A letter from Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, to Mr. Welch, the United States Minister in London, with reference to the case of the American fishermen driven away from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, expresses regret that this question should have arisen so near the time for the settlement of the Halifax award. Mr. Evarts states, in conclusion, that until the reply of England has been received it would be premature to consider what course the States should take.

Since the outbreak of yellow fever in the Southern States it is estimated that 30,000 persons have been attacked by the epidemic, fatally in about 12,000 cases. Twenty-two deaths from the fever occurred at New Orleans on Sunday, and four at Memphis.

The storm which burst over America last week was very destructive to life and property. It originated off the Florida coast on Sunday, and struck the middle of the Atlantic coast on Wednesday morning, expending its greatest force in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia nearly 400 dwellings were unroofed and 118 dwellings were partly demolished; twenty-two churches, seventy-nine mills and factories, warehouses, schools, and several railway stations were damaged; two bridges were blown down, and seventeen vessels sunk or damaged in the river. Five persons were killed, and forty or fifty injured. In a wreck in Chesapeake Bay twenty persons perished, and eighteen more were lost in a ship which foundered off Cape Henry, and other cases of drowning are reported.

Securities to the value of 2,673,000 *dols.* and 84,000 *dols.* in cash and negotiable bonds were stolen by burglars on Sunday from the "Manhattan Savings Institution."

Several whites in South Carolina have been arrested by the authorities for interfering with political meetings, and for intimidating the negroes.

The Australian cricketers have won a match at San Francisco against the twenty-two of California by an innings and 135 runs. The Australians scored 302 in their first innings, while the twenty-two obtained only 62 in their first and 105 in their second innings. The Australian team of cricketers sailed from San Francisco last Monday, on their home passage.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere on the 8th ult., the time the latest news was telegraphed from Cape Town, was still at Maritzburg, and General Thesiger, the commander-in-chief, was inspecting the frontier posts. From the Transvaal and the northern border no fresh intelligence has been received.

The King of Dahomey has had another "grand custom," and has slain several hundreds of his subjects within a month.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Kong-Kong, has received from Mr. Belilio, a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, £1000 for the erection of a statue to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hong-Kong.

The Indian correspondent of the *Times* states that news from Mandalay continues satisfactory. The attitude of the new King and his Ministers towards the British Government is infinitely more conciliatory than in the last reign.

Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred at Foochow, where the chapel of the English missionaries has been burned down by the Chinese. Assistance was asked for, and a party of men was dispatched from her Majesty's ship Nassau to the scene of the riots.

The Extra Supplement.

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

A graceful and pleasant scene is this of the lady and gentleman in an elegant garden delighting themselves with the song and guitar-music of a gentle feminine performer, who is accompanied, in her tuneful tour of the country, by a pretty little boy, carrying in his satchel the scanty provision for their frugal repast. It is to be hoped that the more fortunate pair, whose dress and manner betoken a certain degree of rank, in the courtly fashion of the last century, will bestow a liberal reward on this humble minister to the amusement of their tranquil leisure. She is far more welcome to them, no doubt, in these precincts of a rural mansion, than she would have been in front of the windows of their town house in St. James's-square, amongst the link-boys, sedan-chairs, powdered lackeys, and hackney coaches of bustling West-End London.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has received £1000, given anonymously.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Keighley Science and Art Schools on Wednesday.

The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Sheffield Town Council resolved on Wednesday to borrow a further sum of £300,000 for street improvements.

The receipts from the congregational collections in Birmingham on Sunday last in aid of the Queen's Hospital amounted to £5400.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the City Science School was held in the Durham Townhall last Saturday, the chair being occupied by the Dean of Durham.

Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the science and art classes at Sheerness on Tuesday.

The Marquis of Ripon on Monday opened a bazaar which is being held in the Corn Exchange, Wakefield, with the object of raising funds for the erection of new Roman Catholic schools in that town.

Lord Carnarvon is to deliver the opening address at the meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution next Tuesday. His subject (the *Scotsman* understands) will be "Imperial Administration."

The Liverpool Town Council resolved on Wednesday to present an address to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on Nov. 14, when they will visit Liverpool previous to their departure for Canada.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that Colonel the Hon. Charles White, Lord Lieutenant of Clare, has sold his Broadford estate to Mr. Phelps. His mansion and demesne at Cahircion and the Clonderlaw estate are also for sale.

A full-length portrait of Mr. S. S. Bankart, painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, of Fitzroy-square, has been placed in the board-room of the Leicestershire Bank, in recognition of his valuable services as chairman for several years.

The Town Council of Aberdeen has resolved to confer the freedom of the city on the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, who is at present living at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, the residence of his nephew, the Earl of Aberdeen.

A life-size portrait in oil of Mr. Edward Shipley Ellis, chairman of the Midland Railway Company, painted by Mr. Dowling, and subscribed for by a few friends of Mr. Ellis, was on Tuesday presented to the Corporation of Leicester.

The Simultaneous, or "Orphans' Day," collection in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, was made in every hotel throughout the United Kingdom on Wednesday, it being the anniversary of the opening of the institution at Pinner by the late Prince Consort.

Mr. H. Edwards, Liberal member for Weymouth, having advanced £5000 to the Corporation at 5 per cent interest for the extension of the outer pier, writes to the Mayor that he hands over the entire sum in perpetuity for the benefit of the poor of Weymouth.

Lieutenant-General Henry Smyth, C.B., has been promoted to the rank of General, and Major-General Richard Walter Lacy to be Lieutenant-General: Major-General F. Francis Maude, V.C., C.B., serving as Major-General on the Staff in India, to be Lieutenant-General.

At a special meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture, held at the Shire Hall, Warwick, last Saturday, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of the cental (100 lb.) being adopted as the uniform denomination for the sale of grain, and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution of the chamber to the Board of Trade.

The Royal Society announces that applications for grants from the Government fund of £4000 for the promotion of scientific research, or from the Government grant of £1000 must be forwarded to the secretaries of the society before the last day of the present year. The meeting of the committee to consider the applications made will be held next February.

Last Saturday the annual presentation of prizes given by the Worcestershire Volunteer Association took place at Worcester. Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided, and the presentations were made by Countess Beauchamp. His Lordship mentioned that the first battalion of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers had carried off the county challenges nine times, and the second battalion eight times.

The Countess of Derby opened a college for girls in Grove-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday. The new building, which is in the Perpendicular Gothic style, is a development of the girls' collegiate school in Bedford-street North, originated by Dean Howson when he was Principal of Liverpool College. It is arranged to accommodate 360 pupils, but is capable of extension to the requirements of 240 more. Besides the classrooms there is a lecture-hall, a dining-room, a gymnasium, and a playground. There are also sleeping and sitting rooms for the lady superintendent and the teachers.

Publishers announce an unusually large number of Christmas publications this year. The special Christmas number of the *World*, to be issued on Dec. 12, promises to be particularly attractive. One of the brilliant band of literary men who assisted the late Charles Dickens in the production of his imitatively humorous Christmas budgets of fiction, Mr. Edmund Yates, should know how to please the public palate to a nicety. Among his contributors will be Mrs. Lynn Linton, Captain Hawley Smart, Mr. Luke Fildes (who will furnish an illustration to a story entitled "Found Dead"), and Mr. Alfred Bryan, a rising young artist, who will portray the best-known personages of the day in a coloured lithograph called "At the Play."

THE BECKTON GASWORKS.

The Gas Light and Coke Company of London, formed in 1810, and incorporated by royal charter in 1812, is by far the greatest manufacturer and dealer in gas, having annexed to itself, by successive amalgamations, other large joint-stock concerns of the same kind all over the metropolis. It is also the oldest Gas Company, as its operations were commenced very shortly after the first efforts of Mr. Winsor and others to introduce the public use of this manner of lighting the streets. The earliest conspicuous instance, in England, of gas-lighting for the interior of large buildings or premises was in 1802, at the Soho ironworks and engine factory of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, Birmingham. The name of William Murdoch, a Scotchman, who had begun this application of gas some years before at Redruth, in Cornwall, and who constructed the Soho gasworks, claims to be remembered, equally with that of the French scientific chemist Lebon, by whom the invention was made known throughout Europe. Mr. James Clegg and his successor, Mr. George Low, engineers to the London Chartered Company in its early times, have the merit of devising the chief mechanical appliances of gas manufacture.

The Beckton Gasworks of this great company, named after Mr. Simon Adams Beck, its chairman, were erected between 1868 and 1870 at a place on the north bank of the Thames, about one mile below North Woolwich, and just above Barking Creek. It was almost exactly opposite this place that the late terrible disaster of the Princess Alice occurred; and it will be recollected that Mr. W. Trewby, resident managing director of the Gasworks, then earned a share of public applause by his prompt efforts to rescue the drowning, and his kind care of those brought to land on that shore. We are now indebted to him, and to Mr. Frederick Beale, deputy engineer, for the opportunity of furnishing an illustration of one of the processes, with a brief account of the gas manufacture at Beckton. It will be of general interest at the present time, when many shareholders in gasworks all over the kingdom feel somewhat alarmed, we hope without much cause, at the rumoured approaching competition of the Electric Light.

The aspect of Beckton is very striking to passengers down the river. Vast piles of building, with a stately monumental clock-tower in the spacious front lawn, and with seven or eight immense gasholders (cylindrical iron structures painted a bright red, supported by lofty iron pillars), rise near the water's edge. Wharves and timber jetties, with a branch line of railway, serve for the accommodation of a large private traffic. The premises cover about 150 acres; and, in addition to the gasworks, the company are now erecting chemical works for the manufacture of tar and valuable liquors from coal. The number of persons employed here is altogether nearly 2000, of whom about 1200 work in the retort-houses. It is an establishment to be compared in magnitude with that of Woolwich Arsenal, on the opposite shore. Beckton is a remarkable creation of industrial enterprise, capital, and labour, which has a more imposing appearance to the visitor from its lonely situation. Around this spot, for a mile or so in every direction, extend wide open spaces, the East Ham and Barking marshes, with the broadening reaches of the Thames, and the Plumstead marshes, on the Kentish shore, bounded by the fair hills of Abbey Wood and Belvedere. But after entering the Gasworks, with competent guidance, one finds much that is worthy of inspection.

The first department to be seen is that of the retort-houses, in which the coal is distilled by the heat of underground furnaces. There are at Beckton ten retort-houses, each 360 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, and two larger retort-houses, which are 460 ft. by 100 ft. The aggregate number of retorts is 4562. Each retort-house is provided with its annexed buildings and apparatus of "condensers," "exhausters," "scrubbers," "purifiers," "meter," and "gas-holder," hereafter described. This system is complete for each section of the works. Altogether, Beckton is able, in the busiest winter time, to use up 2400 tons of coal daily, producing 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas. In summer its consumption of coal may average 4000 tons a week. It is chiefly Newcastle coal that is used, with a certain proportion of cannel, which is mostly from Scotland, but latterly some cannel has been got from the Midland Counties. A ton of coal yields at least 10,000 cubic feet of gas, besides one chaldron of coke, ten gallons of tar, and twenty gallons of ammoniacal liquor, articles of commercial value. The gas made at Beckton is all of uniform quality, and is supplied to consumers in every part of London, some at a distance of fourteen miles.

Our illustration shows men engaged in charging the retorts with coal. A retort is a horizontal tube of fire-clay, twenty inches wide, thirteen inches deep, and twenty feet long, the interior shaped like an inverted D (thus, \cap), with a circular door at each end, for filling and emptying, half the length being filled at the door of one end, the other half at the opposite door; and with an ascension pipe, for the gas, rising perpendicularly at each end. The coal, as used, is in the state familiar to housekeepers as "small coal," and is heaped on the floor of the retort-house, against the wall confronting the range of retort-doors, which is shown in our illustration. The arrangement on the other side, at the other ends of the retorts, laid transversely across the building, is precisely similar. The retorts are laid in sets of eight or nine above each furnace-house, and are so arranged, the lower and upper tier alternately, that the bottoms of all are equally exposed to the furnace-heat. Each retort will contain 2½ cwt. of coal, and it is charged for six hours. The work of charging a retort takes about half an hour. It is done by three or four stokers at each end; after filling a "scoop," which is a conical sort of shovel, 10 ft. long, they lift it and thrust it into the retort as far as it will go, then turn it over to empty it, and withdraw it from the retort, leaving the coal evenly spread along the bottom of the retort. Some coal is also thrown in by shovels, but care is taken that it is equally distributed throughout the length of the retort, which has to be accurately filled. The flames burst out violently when the retort-door is opened. The heat is oppressive, and the labour must be very exhausting for the men. They have also to empty the retorts of the coke, by raking it out after the gas is distilled. Methods of gas-stoking by machinery have been proposed, which it is hoped will be found practicable. Each gang of men has about ninety retorts to look after. The coke is partly used for the fuel of the furnaces below, and part of it sold.

The gas, which is a foul, hot fume, consisting, in the gross state, of all the mixed gaseous products of the coal as it rises through the ascending tubes, is collected in the hydraulic main. This is a horizontal tube, of from 12 in. to 18 in. diameter, which passes along the front, above the retorts. The top of each ascending tube is made to bend over and dip into the hydraulic main from above. The hydraulic main is partly filled with tar, formed by the condensation of the gas. This tar "seals" the open mouth of each tube, so as to prevent air or gas passing back into the tube and down into the retort, as it would otherwise do whenever the retort-door is opened. But the gas discharged from the retort by the ascending tube comes up through the tar in bubbles, and is collected in the vacant upper space of the hydraulic main. This principle of "sealing" the vessels of different kinds to contain the

gas, in the course of its manufacture and stowage, by immersing the lower open part of the vessel in some liquid, usually in water, is of great importance. Its application in the ordinary gas-holder, which resembles an inverted tumbler held up with the edges dipping in water, is familiar to everybody.

From the hydraulic main, in the retort-house, the gas passes out of that house to be cooled in what is called the "condenser." Each retort-house can turn out the quantity of 2½ millions of cubic feet of gas daily. The gas, as it reaches the condenser, which stands in the open air at some distance from the retort-house, is rather hot, its temperature being commonly 125 degrees. This is reduced to 85 degrees by passing through the condenser, which is an arrangement of horizontal tubes, 108 feet long; all the gas is sucked four times through that length, and in so doing parts with its tar and other liquid substances. The gas next passes into a building furnished with "exhausters," as they are called, which are machines worked by steam, with revolving fans or flanges, like those of a screw-propeller, set in the interior of the cylinders, through which a strong current or draught is kept up, pumping the gas out of the condensers, and thereby accelerating its flow out of the hydraulic mains and retorts, while at the same time forcing its pressure onwards to the "scrubbers" and "purifiers." There are fifteen exhausters at work, varying in capacity from 100,000 to 180,000 cubic feet an hour. The "purifiers," which have the outward appearance of covered tanks, 30 ft. square and 6 ft. deep, each with a ponderous convex lid of iron, are the vessels in which the gas is forced to pass through layers of oxide of iron and of lime, to get rid of its objectionable elements by their chemical affinity. The sulphide of hydrogen and carbonic acid gas are thus absorbed; but there is, previous to that of the "purifiers," a rudimentary cleansing process in the action of the "scrubbers," which are iron towers, some 30 ft. high and some 60 ft., where the gas is "washed," in permeating a mass of coke, with a fine spray of water rained down from a wheel covered with brushwood at the top. The water used in this process (Mann and Walker's patent) is converted into an ammoniacal liquor of some value. There are thirty scrubbers and ninety-six purifiers at the Beckton Gasworks. The oxide of iron is the most efficient agent of chemical purification from sulphuretted hydrogen, and it has the advantage of being readily separated, afterwards, from the sulphur it has taken away, so that it may be used again and again for the same purpose. Large quantities of fouled oxide of iron are sold by the Chartered Gas Company to manufacturing chemists, and are re-purchased for the service of these gasworks.

The outward aspect of the gas-holders, popularly but wrongly called "gasometers," has been alluded to, and is familiar enough in every town of England. Those at Beckton are of stupendous size, but some bigger than others; there are two of them, which have each a capacity of two millions of cubic feet; two containing each a million and a half; and four holding each one million. The Company are prepared to keep in store 10,800,000 cubic feet of gas during the winter. There is a much larger gas-holder at Kennington, belonging to the Phoenix Company, which holds above 3,000,000 of cubic feet. The largest gas-holders are of what is called telescopic construction, with a joint of two cylinders, the upper portion made to slide up, by the pressure of the increasing quantity of gas, and to form a second compartment above the lower cylinder. The height at which the cylinder stands, its sides being marked with measured spaces, indicates the bulk of gas it contains at the time. The meter-house is near, in which the amount of the gas supply, or rate of pressure, is precisely measured by self-registering machinery, which shows it also on a dial. Here, too, the illuminating power of the gas is beautifully shown by Lowe's jet photometer. The length or height of a flame which has the prescribed illuminating power—say, the equivalent of sixteen sperm candles, each candle to consume 120 grains of sperm in the hour—ought to show no variation from gas supplied at a uniform pressure. For testing the chemical purity of gas there are many delicate appliances in the offices of the managers at Beckton and in the London offices. We need not, however, attempt to describe these refined adjuncts to the manufacture, on an enormous scale, of one of the most useful commodities of civilised life.

The German Empress has sent to Mrs. McGonnell, wife of the chief boatman at Folkestone, a handsome gold brooch, accompanied by a letter conveying the grateful acknowledgments of the Emperor and her Majesty of the charitable assistance rendered by Mrs. McGonnell to the sufferers by the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in October was 77,660, of whom 40,465 were in workhouses and 37,195 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 871, 760, and 4764 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 951, of whom 617 were men, 256 women, and 78 children.

H.M.S. *Himalaya* arrived at Larnaca, Cyprus, on Tuesday evening with the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Minister for War. Sir Garnet Wolseley was there to meet them. Vice-Admiral Hornby, on board her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Helicon*, arrived there on Monday. Sir Garnet Wolseley has telegraphed to the War Office that the sick soldiers are all doing well; that the work of hutting is making satisfactory progress; that the climate of Cyprus is now extremely pleasant; and that no rain of importance has yet fallen.

The result of the poll at Peterborough on Tuesday was the return by a large majority of the Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam, the Moderate Liberal candidate, who polled more votes than the other two candidates together. The numbers were—Fitzwilliam (Liberal), 1360; Lawrence (Conservative), 671; Raper (Advanced Liberal), 653. Mr. George Potter (Liberal) had retired from the contest.—The secretary of the Westminster Conservative Association contradicts a statement which has been made that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith does not intend again to offer himself as a candidate for Westminster.—Several political meetings, at which the Eastern Question has been the chief bone of contention, have been held during the past week.

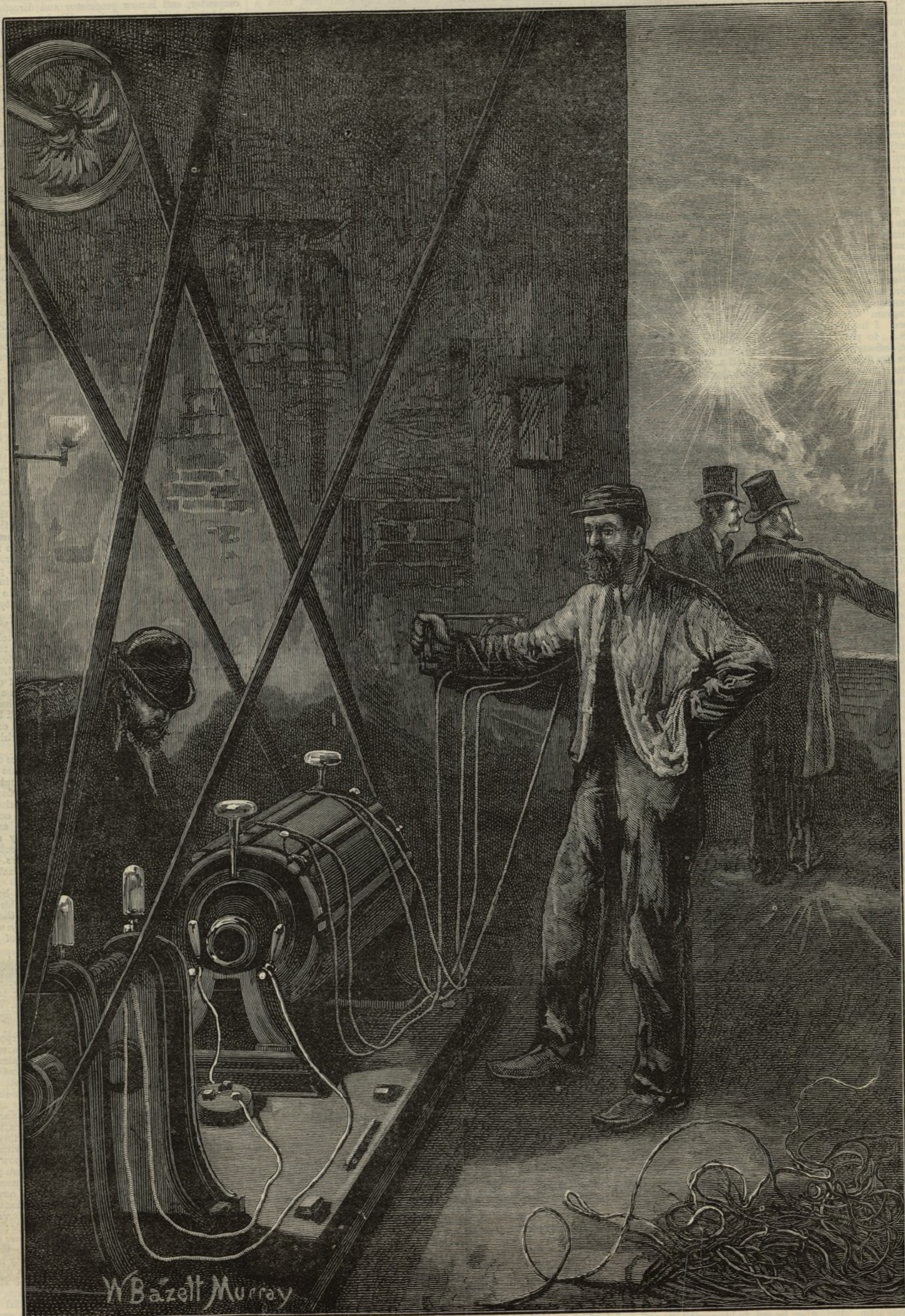
The labours of the Social Science Congress at Cheltenham were brought to a close on Wednesday by an address in the Ladies' College by Mr. G. W. Hastings, the president of the council. Lord Norton occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Hastings referred to the legal measures introduced by the Government last Session, and said the congress had passed a resolution approving of the Attorney-General's measure for codifying and consolidating the statute law. The general meeting of the congress was held subsequently, under the presidency of Lord Norton. A short report was read from the secretaries of the various departments, and votes of thanks were cordially passed to Lord Norton, the presidents of the departments, Mr. Robinson, the assistant-secretary, and the rest of the officials of the congress.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS.



CHARGING RETORTS AT THE BECKTON GAS-WORKS OF THE CHARTERED GASLIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS: DYNAMO-ELECTRICAL MACHINE OF GRAMME.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Looking at the circumstance that the Royal Standard of England (which is about the handsomest banner of which I am aware) continues to float over the Hôtel Bristol, in the Place Vendôme, thus denoting the continued presence in the French capital of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I cannot help feeling with the hero of Mr. Gilbert's song in "H.M.S. Pinafore," that, notwithstanding every temptation to become the contrary, I am still an Englishman, and entitled to remain in Paris (whither I came to spend three weeks, and where I have been idling away my time for three months) for a few days longer. I might have been an Italian, or a Bavarian, or a Latitudinarian, or an Anythingarian; but so long as my Prince remains here I feel (curious to relate) that I am English, and to a certain extent on English soil. All this, you will understand, is of the nature of laying flattering unction to one's soul. I know that I ought to come home at once. My tailor is decidedly of that opinion. The butcher says "ditto to Mr. Burke." The London fog, the London smoke, the rain, the mud, the frost, might, could they become animate and articulate, be quite indignant at the tardiness in returning to his native shores of one elderly valetudinarian, who dreads the amenities of a London winter as the schoolboy dreads Black Monday. All the while the phantom of Goethe's "Mignon" continues to murmur in my ear the words of a fascinating song about a land full of oranges and lemons, of figs and myrtle, a land where the sun is bright and the sky is blue. *Kennst du das Land?* I fancy that Nice, in the Department of the Maritime Alps, must be very like it.

Paris is full of English Grand Prizemen and Gold Medalists; and the recompenses awarded to the exhibitors in the British section of the Exposition Universelle are certainly numerous and brilliant enough to warrant the existence of a considerable amount of jubilation among our countrymen. Following the Italian custom of drinking the health of "La Bella Famiglia"—the British equivalent for which is the toast of "Our noble selves"—there can be no harm in recalling the pleasing fact that a gold medal has been conferred on the "Ingram" steam printing-machine of the *Illustrated London News*. I happened, in company with a friend from Chicago, U.S.A., to pass the remarkable engine in question, the other day, and an intelligent Englishman in charge of the machine gave my American friend and myself a very lucid explanation of its principal features. I asked the intelligent machinist if the *Illustrated London News* was not a journal with a very large circulation, and altogether quite a family paper. Yes, he replied; that was the case. Then we went on our way, and I saw him no more.

Altogether, we have every reason to be proud of the show which we have made in the Trocadéro and the Champ de Mars. Once more foreigners have generously admitted that we take the lead in calicoes, machinery and machine tools, ceramics, glass, biscuits, preserved provisions, whisky, and beer. Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. take a more splendid rank at Paris in 1878 than Herr Krupp took in 1867. The Whitworth Exhibit has gained no less than three Grand Prizes for machinery and metal working, and a gold medal in addition for artillery. Quite as gratifying is the recognition accorded to the manufacturers of pottery and of glass. In ceramics Minton, of course, takes a Grand Prix. Due justice has thus been done to the superb works in ceramics exhibited by the renowned firm of Stoke-on-Trent, conspicuous among which are the wonderfully graceful productions in *pâte-sur-pâte* of M. Solon-Miles, and the curiously beautiful and, indeed, unique etchings on porcelain executed by Mr. William Goode, a member of the firm which has acquired the whole of the Minton exhibit. A Grand Prix goes, amidst general acclamation, to Messrs. Doulton for their admirable Lambeth *faïences*; while gold medals have been given to the historic houses of Copeland and of Wedgwood, to Brown and Westhead, and to the Worcester Porcelain Company—not, I should say, because their productions are in any way inferior to those of Minton or of Doulton, but because there were no more Grand Prix in this particular section to give away.

In glass, monumental, table, and ornamental, the triumph of the British manufacturer has been equally marked. Thomas Webb and Sons, of Stourbridge and London, receive the Grand Prix for their exhibits in engraved, sculptured, intaglio, and coloured glass, for chandeliers and lustres, vases, *taças*, and *plateaux* in pure white crystal, in bronzed and iridescent, and in polychromatic glass. A gold medal goes to the renowned house of Osler, of Birmingham, London, and Calcutta. Do you remember Osler's Crystal Fountain in the Hyde Park Exhibition in 1851? Osler's Fountain was a favourite trysting-place then, just as Gustave Doré's vase is in the Paris Exhibition now. "Meet me at the Crystal Fountain at a quarter to four" you used to say to the adored one of your heart. She smiled and blushed consent; and she was true to her rendezvous, judiciously bringing her youngest sister, aged nine, with her. It was the adored one of your heart who broke it by marrying Captain Prosser, late of the Bombay Fencibles. You met her the other day looking at Barbédienne's bronzes in the Exhibition. She is the mother of eight, and a grandmother—ha! ha!—a grandmother. She remarked that you had grown stout. You managed to get that heart which she broke mended; but now and again you feel the brass rivets which keep the cracked organ together pressing against your ribs. Stout, indeed! You watched her breakfasting at the Restaurant Catelein, and she ate "*bifteck aux pommes*" enough for two—she who could with difficulty be persuaded in '51 to partake of so much as a Bath bun at Farrance's.

Mem: Among the Osler exhibits, comprising, as they do, a colossal Gothic sideboard in pure crystal with an ebony buffet, a number of stately chandeliers and candelabra, and smaller lustres and girandoles, presenting a very beautiful and novel combination of metal with ornamental glass, there is an article which to my mind might serve substantially towards a pacific settlement of the Afghanistan difficulty. The article to which I allude is a throne, cushioned with crimson velvet; but the structure of which is entirely of crystal. Now, I deferentially venture to express the opinion that if this crystal throne could be acquired by the Indian Government, and if Lord Lytton were only to send a photograph of this dazzling piece of furniture to Shere Ali, with an intimation that it should be his if he would only promise to be a good Ameer, and have nothing more to do with those wicked Russians, the morose ruler of Afghanistan would straightway promise to abandon all his intrigues, to forswear his Muscovite alliances, and to welcome a British embassy with a powerful escort three times a week. Deem not the remedy which I have proposed a ridiculous one. A dinner at Vély's in the Palais Royal in July, 1815, timeously organised by the Duke of Wellington, was sufficient to dissuade Blucher from blowing up the Bridge of Jena. "I must and will blow it up," grumbled old "Marshal Vorwarts" over his bique soup. But, when he got to his *parfait au café*, and his third bottle of Moët and Chandon, and was preparing to light his meerschaum, he seized the Duke's hand, and cried,

"Never was there such a dinner, I will not blow up the Bridge of Jena."

While our great art-manufacturers, constructors of machinery, and producers of textile fabrics are congratulating themselves on the recompenses which they have earned (in the department of "*filés et tissus de coton*" the Lancashire firm of Testal, Broadhurst, and Co. secure the Grand Prix, while six other houses receive gold medals for products of the same class), and while no less than five grand prizes and twenty-two gold medals have been given to British exhibitors in the section of mining and metallurgy, the less important but, from a social point of view, highly important section of alimentary products has attracted due attention and has received conspicuous reward. The French have sneered at us as a nation of devourers of pickles and of fiery and indigestible sauces. Their *chefs* are beginning to use Harvey and Worcestershire, curry and chutnee, in their kitchens; and they have awarded two gold medals and a bronze one to Crosse and Blackwell, of Soho-square, for their exhibits in preserved provisions, pickles, sauces, zests, condiments, vinegar, and preserved fruit. More conspicuous still is the concession of a Grand Prix to Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, biscuit manufacturers, of Reading, whose products are to be found in almost every restaurant, café, and grocer's shop in Paris, as, indeed, they are to be found pretty nearly the whole world over. I cannot remember to have visited any country, however remote or imperfectly civilised, where I have not met with Elkington's spoons and forks, Mappin's razors, Benson's watches, Crosse and Blackwell's anchovy sauce, and Keating's cough lozenges. I must not say anything about Cockle's pills, because Captain Burnaby has a literary copyright in those beneficent boluses; but if the undaunted traveller, soldier, and candidate for Birmingham ever goes to Mexico I may whisper to him that, in the street called the Calle Ancha, in the town of Guadalajara, he will find a druggist's shop, kept by Diego Campero, a very honest man, who will supply him the antibilious specific of the Señor Cockle. As for Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, one of the chief reasons, I take it, for their popularity in foreign parts is that they do not lose their freshness and good quality with age. They will keep; whereas the French and Italian biscuits, all nice and tasty as they are, soon become dry and insipid. Two more gold medals in the alimentary section have been given to Messrs. Colman—one for mustard and one for starch. The award for mustard is obviously well merited. The excellence of the French "*mountarde de maille*" has within recent years sadly degenerated, nor was it at its best a powerful mustard; while the French, who are rapidly becoming a nation of beefeaters (I wish that they would not eat their beef more than half raw), naturally demand a more pungent condiment than they have been formerly accustomed to. They find it in Colman's mustard. Two silver medals have also been won by Messrs. Keene, Robinson, Bellville, and Co., a house which dates from the year 1742—one medal for mustard and another—Miss Mary Hooper, that distinguished authority on gruel, will be glad to learn—for the preparation known as Robinson's Patent Groats. I am very fond of groats, myself; but I like them best in the shape of fourpenny-pieces.

Mem: The fermented beverage section of the alimentary department presents a due display of Irish and Scotch whiskies, headed by Dunville of Belfast's "V. R.;" but neither Bass nor Allsopp actually exhibit their world-famous pale ales. On the other hand, Allsopp's bitter beer is drunk all over Paris, and is to be had at any restaurant and buffet in the Exposition. Furthermore, the claims of British beer have been gracefully acknowledged by the award of a gold medal to John Bindley and Co., of Burton-on-Trent, for the purity, brilliancy, and flavour of their strong, mild, and pale ales. A final instance of the equity and right feeling of the international juries is visible in the award of a gold medal to Messrs. Fry for their preparations of chocolate and cocoa. That such a recompense should be given to an English firm in France, the country *par excellence* of chocolate manufacturers, is pleasantly significant.

Let me wind up this necessarily imperfect sketch of the achievements of Great British industry at the Paris Exhibition—a sketch which must be full of errors of omission—by a paragraph intended exclusively for the behoof of the ladies. The firm of Messrs. Charles Gask and Co. have purchased for exhibition in England, some of the most wondrous of the fabrics and dresses from the "*Vêtement*" department of the Exposition, damasks and chenilles, *bourrettes* and Levantines, lace shawls and *fichus*—all kinds of radiant finery, indeed, the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Michels, the Bulteaux, the Vasseurs, and Delportes, of Paris. A black velvet robe, trimmed with feathers, worth 1800 francs, and a "Marie de Médicis" dress, embroidered with pearls, and valued at 10,000 francs, are among the purchases of Charles Gask and Co.; while Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street, has bought the larger portion of the Lyons, the Italian, and the Austrian exhibits of silks, velvets, satins, and brocades. The Oxford-street firm stands to spend something like 300,000 francs on his little purchases in the World's Fair.

G. A. S.

Mr. J. J. Mechi will, on public grounds, continue to supply instructions for the construction of these inexpensive and effective warmers, "the Parson's Grates," on receipt of an application, accompanied by a postage-stamp, addressed to him at Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1878, when there was a balance of £6,243,389, to Oct. 26 were £41,052,207, against £41,004,239 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,988,650. The net expenditure was £49,364,631, against £46,424,527 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Oct. 26 amounted to £1,152,299, and at the same date in 1877 to £1,294,489.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Derry on Monday evening. He was met by the Mayor of the city, the High Sheriff, and a number of gentlemen, who presented him with an address of welcome and congratulation. His Lordship was also offered the freedom of the city, which he accepted. Lord Dufferin, accompanied by his suite, arrived in Belfast on Tuesday morning, and was warmly welcomed at the railway terminus. After breakfasting with the Mayor, he proceeded to the Townhall, where he was presented with congratulatory addresses. His Lordship afterwards left for his residence at Clandeboyne.

Lord Coleridge has taken a decided step in the direction of the reform of the constitution of juries. He has intimated to the Sheriffs at Exeter and throughout his circuit that he will regard as a contempt of Court an attempt to evade the law by leaving out special jurors from the panel summoned for common juries. Custom has long exempted persons of superior education from common juries; and Judges have taken no pains to enforce the law, the constant infraction of which was bringing in question the utility of the whole jury system. Lord Coleridge fortifies his position by citing the weighty opinion of Lord Justice Bramwell.

THE JABLOCHKOFF ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

This is one of the recent contrivances for producing light by electricity, and has been chosen for the subject of our illustrations, without prejudging the comparative merits of other machines and appliances for the same purpose. M. Jablochkoff is a Russian engineer who has long been established in Paris. The machine employed by him to generate the electric currents is that called the "Gramme," from the name of its French inventor, M. Gramme, who was formerly a journeyman carpenter, and is now proprietor and director of a most important scientific manufacture. His dynamo-electrical machine consists of four magnets, revolving on an axle at the rate of about nine hundred revolutions a minute, and so arranged that each magnet touches two coils of copper wire. There is a modification of the Gramme machine, in which the magnets are stationary, and it is the coils of wire that revolve. The machine is worked by a steam-engine, or other sufficient motive power; a gas-engine is the best, as it is free from smoke and dust, and wants little attendance. To produce light by electricity, either a constant current may be applied, or alternate currents. With a constant current, two rods of carbon are used, placed one above the other, and the light is produced between them. With alternate currents, the light is kept jumping from one carbon point to the other; and this is the case in Jablochkoff's apparatus.

Our page Engraving shows merely the outward aspect of the dynamo-electrical machine employed by M. Jablochkoff; but the magnets and wire coils are here scarcely seen, being inclosed in a cylindrical casing. The machine is not represented as working, but as thrown out of gear; the straps by which it is set in motion, descending from a shaft above connected with the power-engine, are conspicuous enough; and so are the wires, now hanging loose, by which the electricity may be transmitted to the carbon lamps at a moderate distance. Brilliant electric lights, resembling meteors, are watched by the two spectators who are standing in the background.

We must describe with more particularity the drawings of detailed portions of the apparatus, which are presented to the reader on another page. The figure No. 1 does not represent part of the Jablochkoff machine, but is an end view of the Gramme machine used to generate a constant current of electricity; *a*, is the revolving circular magnet, having coils of copper wire about it; *b, b*, are the conductors of electricity from the magnet to the coils of wire placed above and below; these conductors, or collectors, are formed of bundles of fine wire, like a brush, sweeping the surface of the coil around the magnet, and brushing the electricity off it, so to speak.

Figure 2 is the Gramme machine used by M. Jablochkoff for the generation of alternate currents. It contains eight magnets, arranged upon a revolving axis, like the spokes of a wheel; and the inner circumference of the surrounding fixed circle is furnished with eight coils of wire. These surrounding fixed coils are so placed, alternately in pairs, that four of them come in contact with four of the revolving magnets, and the other four coils meet the other four magnets, there being two different lengths of magnets corresponding with two different sets of coils. As the machine revolves, therefore, the magnets alternately touching and not touching the coils in the circumference, alternate electric currents proceed from it, the one positive and the other negative. The current passes outward through one magnet to the coils, and returns inward through the next magnet, as is indicated by the little arrows in our Engraving. The wires, *a, a*, convey the electricity to the carbon candles.

Figure 3 represents one of these "candles," which consists of a pair of carbon rods, *a* and *a*, each nine inches long, and perhaps three sixteenths of an inch thick, or it may be thicker. The pair are connected at the top by a short piece of graphite, but are, throughout their length downward, insulated respectively by an intervening composition of china clay, *b*. The lower end of each carbon is inserted in a brass tube, *c*, which is the socket by which it stands in the chandelier. The clay plaster between the carbons is decomposed by the electric action as the carbons are consumed; it is converted into aluminium, which burns away, and silica, which melts and drops down.

Figure 4 shows the chandelier, with the bases of four carbon candles, each a pair of carbons, in their brass sockets, held by spring clips upon a stand, having a round disc of opal glass beneath them to temper the glare, and below this are the metal conductors, *a, a*, to supply the electricity from the machine. The four candles burn separately, one succeeding another; each will last an hour and a half; and when it is consumed the next one must be placed, by an attendant touching a spring, in connection with the electric machine; and so on till the four are used up, in six hours. An attempt has been made, however, to contrive an automatic apparatus, instead of shifting the connection by hand.

Figure 5 represents the entire chandelier, but divested of the opal glass plate, so as to show the candles in position, with the "commutator" and inductor below; the commutator is a nucleus of conducting wires, inclosed within a non-conducting case, and it serves to regulate the distribution of electricity to the four candles.

The Farmer-Wallace duplex engine, of American contrivance and construction, has some advantages, being capable of serving eight or ten lights on one circuit, with less cost for each. It was exhibited on Tuesday evening to a party of scientific gentlemen at the premises of Messrs. W. Ladd and Co., Plough-yard, Shoreditch, and was highly approved. Its price is £300.

In all apparatus for electric light a most important article is the carbon "points," which must be made of chemically pure carbon, and of perfectly uniform consistency, of even thickness and straightness, requiring the nicest precision in their manufacture. The Electric Carbon Factory of M. A. Vassard, situated at Huntley's Wharf, Church-street, Greenwich, just behind the Ship Hotel, is the only establishment we know of in England for this peculiar branch of manufacture, comprising mills, presses, and furnaces, in which the carbon undergoes a series of operations, grinding, kneading, moulding, drying, and baking, performed with the utmost possible accuracy. The press is worked by a powerful steam-engine, and gives as much as twelve tons pressure to the square foot. The chemical process of M. Vassard is necessarily kept a secret; but we have visited his factory, and have witnessed the beautiful results of the mechanical operations in shaping the carbon rods. These can be made of various sizes, some being as fine as a lady's crochet needle; while some, which are made to the order of the Trinity House Corporation, for the electric lights in lighthouses at sea, are three quarters of an inch thick. M. Vassard has no difficulty in making a rod of this brittle material, six feet long, and a quarter of an inch thick. Each rod is produced with a single stroke, of the regular length, and is perfectly smooth and even throughout. The carbon has to be purified, for this special purpose, by some chemical processes; but it is not always easy to obtain the quantities of good carbon that are required. We learn from M. Vassard that the best carbon he can get is that of the deposit or incrustation which adheres to the inside of gas

retorts at the Gasworks. A description of the Beckton Gasworks is given by us this week, together with an illustration of charging the retorts; from which the reader will infer that an abundant supply of carbon should be yielded by the manufacture of gas upon such a vast scale. It seems rather curious that the gas manufacture should thus be enabled to supply the best kind of a material so essential to the production of the electric light, which now threatens to rival gas in practical use. This fact may tend to console the gas shareholders, and to moderate their panic fears. They will observe further that the use of gas-engines for the motive power of the electrical machines is likely to give them some compensation for the loss of their street-lighting business, which is, after all, but an insignificant part of the whole consumption of gas; and it does not seem probable that the electric light will be found suitable for use in private houses. Gas-engines are found preferable to steam-engines in many instances where only a small power is required, and for short periods of time.

The preparations for trying the Jablochhoff light on the Victoria Embankment are now being matured at the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the direction of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, C.B., and the Board's consulting chemist, Mr. Keates. A steam-engine of about 20-horse power nominal will be placed somewhere about the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge, and the wires will be carried right and left towards Westminster and Blackfriars respectively. The main conducting-wire will probably be laid under the coping-stone of the Embankment parapet, and the lights mounted on the top of a certain number of the gasstandards which now surmount the Embankment wall. Taking the entire mile and a quarter of the Embankment, there are sixty-seven lamps on the wall, and sixty on the outer side of the footway, fringing the road. This makes a total of 127 lamps now lighting the footway by the side of the wall. Other lamps, sixty-seven in number, line the road on what may be termed the land side of the thoroughfare. The electric lights are to be limited to the footway against the river side. These lights will be twenty in number, so that each electric light will have to do duty for rather more than six gas-lamps. Whether the gas-lamps on the land side of the road can also be dispensed with remains to be seen. The necessary arrangements for the commencement of this highly interesting and important experiment will take some time, but the arrival of winter will doubtless see the Victoria Embankment rendered cheerful and attractive by the presence of the electric light.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, C. H. C., to be Vicar of St. John's, Bury St. Edmunds. Blackmore, J. C., Rector of Clay-next-the-Sea, Norfolk. Castell, H. T. S., Incumbent of St. Philip's, George Town, Demerara. Chapman, E. W., Archdeacon of Sudbury; Rector of Stow Langtoft. Drow, A. A. W., Incumbent of the new parish of St. Antholin, Nunhead. Dunn, John Charles; Vicar of Beadnell, Northumberland. Gawthern, Francis T.; Rector of Albourne, Sussex. Gray, R. D. H., Curate of Wolsingham; Vicar of Briercliffe. Holland, Stewart; Vicar of Ashham, Penrith. Hulbert, Charles Butler; Curate of Pantom, Wrexham. Morris, David; Vicar of Llanwen with Silian, Cardiganshire. Oldroyd, J. B.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Ayres Quay, Sunderland. Wells, N. A.; Missionary on the Rivers Essequibo and Massaruni, Guiana. Williams, J. S.; Vicar of Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire.—*Guardian*.

There was a musical festival in York Minster on Tuesday (the first held since 1835) on behalf of the fund for the restoration of the south transept.

There is no foundation for the report that a layman in the west of England had offered £3000 to erect a church, dedicated to St. Simon, at Shepherd's-bush.

The Bishop of Rochester intends to resume his attendances at 28, Great George-street, Westminster, for diocesan business, on Monday next, from eleven to one.

Mr. L. R. Starkey, M.P., on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a new mission church at Normanton, and delivered a speech upon Church work and Church extension.

On the 17th ult. the Church of St. John Baptist, Midsomer Norton, Somerset, was reopened, after having undergone considerable alteration in the fittings and arrangements.

It is understood that the Bishops have come to a resolution that licenses shall not be granted for the re-marriage of divorced persons according to the rites of the Church of England.

The foundation-stone of All Saints' Church, Marple, was laid last Saturday by Mrs. Isherwood, of Marple Hall. The site, given by the Vicar, was a portion of the vicarage garden, and lies between the vicarage and the old church.

The Bishop Suffragan of Lincoln has reopened the church of Tallington, near Stamford, restored mainly at the cost of Lady Lindsay. It is one of the few churches having the sancte cot bell, and the south doorway is said to be as old as the time of William II.

The Earl of Chichester has resigned the post of First Church Estates Commissioner of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the resignation has been accepted. The appointment is with the Crown, and the stipend is £1200 a year. The Earl was appointed to the office in 1850.

The new chancel—the first portion of the work of rebuilding the Church of St. James, Exeter, was opened on Thursday week. At noon a public meeting was held in aid of the restoration fund, when the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor, and the Sheriff were the speakers.

The ancient church of Astley, about four miles from Nuneaton, was reopened on Tuesday, after having been closed for some months, during which the work of restoration has been carried on. After the service a large party were entertained at luncheon at Arbury Hall by Mr. Newdegate, M.P.

A public meeting was held on Monday in Ripon, promoted by the Church of England Temperance Society, and presided over by the Dean of Ripon, when a memorial to Earl de Grey, M.P. for the borough, was adopted, asking him to support the Bill for Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday.

Last Monday the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Paul, North Bow, built for the purpose of ministering to the religious wants of the poor and populous district in the neighbourhood of Old Ford and the northern portion of the parish of Bow. The building, which is plain, and in the Early French style, is to cost £7000.

A special meeting of the council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund was held at the offices of the fund, Dean's-yard, Westminster, yesterday week—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—at which, amongst other business, it was determined that the system of a running monthly audit be substituted for that of the annual audit hitherto in use.

The Earl of Hardwicke on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Cambridge, to be called St. Barnabas. It is situated on Mill-road, and is intended to accommodate a comparatively new district which has sprung up. The work at present contemplated will cost about £1800,

and it will require a further sum of twice that amount to complete the church.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament (open to any men, whether members of the Temple or not), on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the Lecture-Room of the Middle Temple, and will continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, as in former years, at the same time and place.

At a meeting yesterday week of the promoters of the scheme for the establishment of a bishopric of Liverpool, the donations to the endowment fund were reported to amount to over £65,000. The sum required will be about £90,000 or £100,000. It was decided to ask the Bishop of Chester to issue a pastoral letter suggesting a simultaneous collection in the churches early in 1879.

The members of the Badsworth Hunt have recently placed a stained-glass window at the east end of Darrington church, Yorkshire, in memory of the late Mr. Barton, of Stapleton Park, in that parish, who was master of the hunt from 1869 until his sudden death in the hunting-field on March 20, 1876. The window, which is a five-light one in the Perpendicular style, has been executed from designs by Mr. A. N. Bodley.

Two stained-glass windows have been placed in Sandringham church by the Prince of Wales, the subjects are "Christ Stilling the Tempest," in memory of the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, late Rector; and "David Slaying Goliath," in memory of the Prince's late equerry, Colonel Grey. The windows have been executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Arthur W. Blomfield.

The Bishop of Peterborough concluded his visitation at St. Margaret's, Leicester, yesterday week. Before delivering his charge he remarked that, in the communion service, he adopted the eastward position in prayer for consecration, whereas on Thursday, at St. Martin's, he stood at the north side of the table. He did that in order to conform to the usage of each church with a view to securing unity, and also because he did not attach any doctrinal importance to either position.

The Bishop of St. Alban's began the primary visitation of his diocese on Tuesday in his cathedral church. His charge was largely occupied with the advantages of the cathedral system, and the best steps for establishing it temporarily and permanently at St. Alban's. He condemned strongly the "Reformed Episcopal Church," whose Bishops, he said, were destitute of authority; and disapproved alike of laxity on the one side and excessive ceremonialism on the other, expressing, however, his opinion that punitive legislation was not the remedy for existing dissensions.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Mold, Flintshire, was laid on Wednesday by the Duke of Westminster. The church, which is to accommodate about 300 people, will consist of nave, chancel, organ-chamber, and a tower spire placed at the north-east end. It is only intended to build this latter at present one storey high; this will be covered with a temporary roof and completed at a future time. The style of the church is Early English, and, the funds being limited, most of the details will be of a simple character. The designs have been furnished and the work is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Douglas, architect, of Chester.

The Bishop of Truro presided on Thursday week at his second diocesan conference. The principal subject mentioned was the importance of pushing forward the erection of a cathedral as a centre for the Church work of the new see.—On the following day the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe made a statement as to the progress of the cathedral fund. The amount subscribed or promised up to the present was £27,500. Of this £5000 would be required at once towards the purchase of land adjacent to the site of St. Mark's Church, where the cathedral is to be erected, and this would leave sufficient to justify the commencement of work during the coming year. A vote of thanks to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe was carried. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £500 to the fund.

The new Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Halkyn, Flintshire, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, together with the churchyard, boundary walls, and lych-gate, is entirely the gift of the Duke of Westminster, who has spared no expense that everything may be carried out in as complete a manner as possible. The style of the church is Early Geometrical. The plan consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and a tower 26 ft. square placed at the north-east end, and provides accommodation for 300 people. The walls, both inside and out, are of stone, and oak has been used for all the timber-work. All the windows are filled with painted glass, the reredos is of oak, and is an elaborate specimen of architectural woodwork; the upper part, under the canopied top, is divided into seven compartments; these are filled with paintings, the one in centre containing a representation of "The Last Supper," and the side ones "The Annunciation" and "Our Lord as the 'Good Shepherd.'" The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue on either side. These paintings, together with the painted glass, are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. A fine organ by Whiteley, of Chester, has been provided, and the tower contains a peal of six bells, and a clock with faces on the east and west sides. The architect was Mr. John Douglas, of Chester.

A meeting of Wesleyan ministers and laymen was held in London on Tuesday to consider the financial condition of the Connexion, and to discuss what methods should be employed to remedy the present state of affairs. One plan suggested was that a great connexional fund of £200,000 should be raised to commemorate the introduction of laymen into the Conference. The meeting was adjourned.

On Tuesday the memorial-stones of Shoreditch Tabernacle, Hackney-road, connected with the Baptist denomination, were laid, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. J. Harvey. The new building, designed to take the place of one erected in 1836, which had become too small for the increasing congregation, will be about one hundred yards from the Shoreditch railway station, and will accommodate about 2000 people, the chapel which it displaces having seated only about 800. Mr. Morley and Mr. Harvey have each contributed £500 towards the building.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., assisted on Tuesday in laying the foundation-stone of a new Welsh Calvinistic chapel at Gwerstwell, Wrexham, and in doing so said he had a few days ago a proof that the Welsh language was not dying out, for he had received a request that he would act as patron of an Eisteddfod in New Zealand. In no part of the kingdom was there so much respect for religion, so much veneration of the Bible, and so much freedom from crime as in Wales.

The new peal of six bells cast for the Roman Catholic Chapel, Leamington, by Messrs. Blews, of Birmingham, were on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of Clifton. The

bells were suspended at the entrance to the chancel, where the ceremony was performed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Lord High Almoner has appointed Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, of Balliol College, to be his Professor of Arabic at Oxford, in succession to Mr. Chenery, resigned.

Mr. Cross received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge on Thursday week, as noted in our last issue. The Public Orator, in a Latin speech, gave an outline of the right hon. gentleman's public career. The undergraduates from the gallery lowered a reminder of Mr. Cross's boating achievement when he was a student; and, cutting the string, he carried it away with him.—A more distinguished statesman than Mr. Cross—Mr. Gladstone—has since visited Cambridge, though in a strictly private manner. He went, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, on Saturday last, to stay with Mr. Henry Sidgwick. He attended Trinity Chapel in the morning of Sunday, the University sermon at two p.m., and after it King's Chapel, and dined in hall at Trinity in the evening.—Mr. H. Hodgkin has been elected to a scholarship at Jesus for proficiency in history.

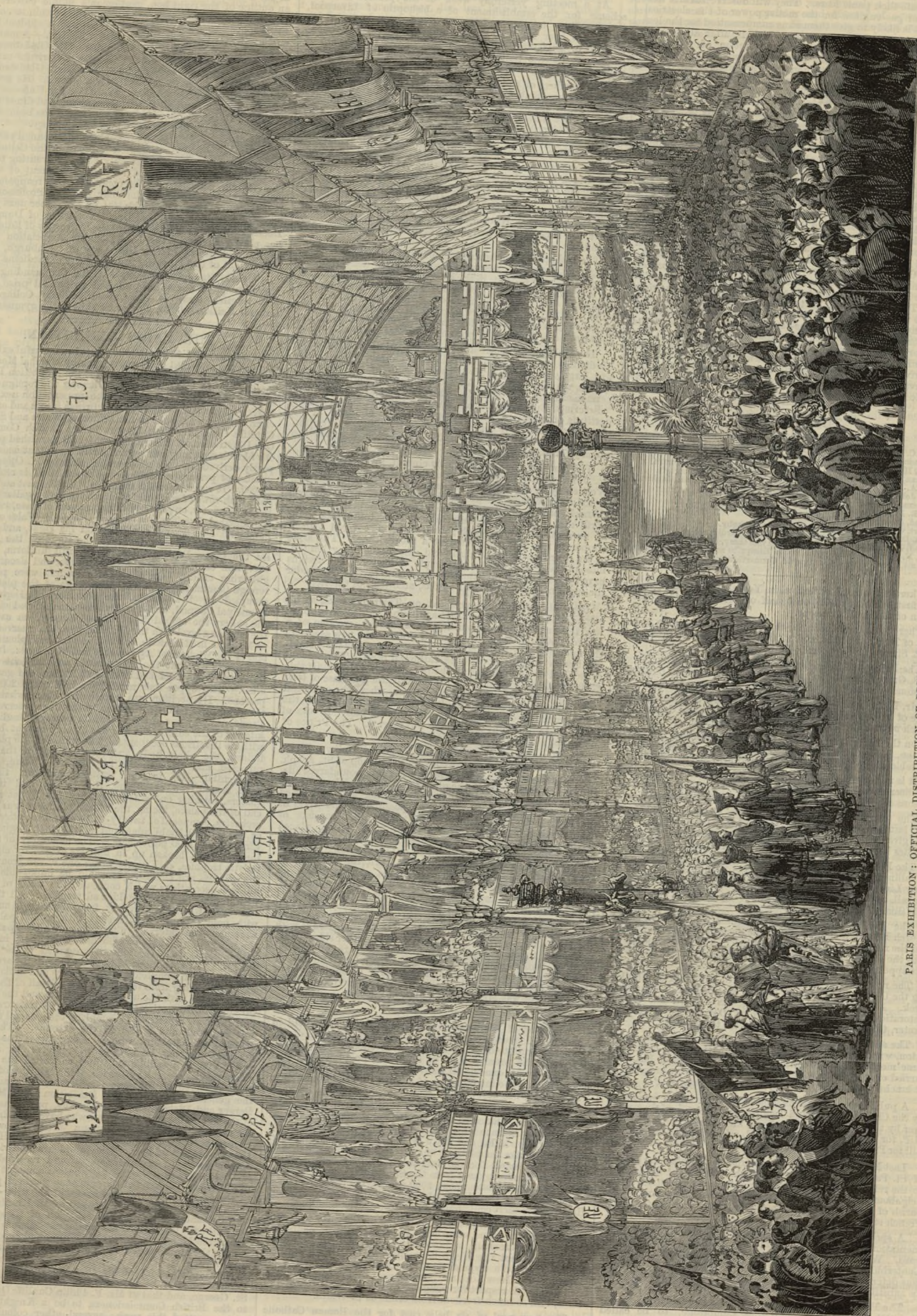
At a meeting of the Edinburgh University council yesterday week, Professor Blackie presented a report of the Celtic chair committee, which stated that only £300 was wanting towards the sum of £12,000 required for the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University. The committee was reappointed to arrange the constitution of the chair, so that a Professor might be appointed to enter on his duties by November next year.—The *Scotsman* announces that Dr. J. A. Carlyle, of Dumfries, a Doctor of Medicine and of Laws of the University of Edinburgh, has placed £1600 in the hands of the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh, for the endowment of two bursaries in the faculty of medicine.

Colonel Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Commanding Royal Engineers at Chatham, has promised an annual prize for the best English essay at the Oxford Military College; and General Maitland, C.B., a prize for skill in the gymnasium.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes to successful exhibitors, which was performed on Monday week by Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, at the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, was noticed among the foreign news in our last publication; as well as the presentation next day by Earl Granville and a deputation of British jurors and exhibitors of an address of thanks to the Prince of Wales and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, for their labours in the British Commission. Our illustration of the former subject is furnished partly by the Sketch drawn by our Special Artist upon that occasion and partly derived from the photograph taken by M. Oppert. The number of persons assembled in the vast hall is reckoned at 22,000. It was a splendid spectacle. At the east end was the dais, with rows of seats which sloped up to the gallery. Here, in the front row, on gold and crimson chairs of state, were seated the Marshal President, with the Prince of Wales on his left hand and Don François d'Assisi on his right, and the other foreign Princes on each side. To the right of the President sat the Corps Diplomatique, all in full uniform, with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese, and decorated with glittering orders. On the Marshal's left were placed the foreign Commissioners. The next stage of the platform was occupied by the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Municipal Council, and the Council-General, and close under the gallery the official deputations. Finally, on each side of the dais, on a level with the Marshal, were the reserved tribunes of Madame la Maréchale, of the ladies of the diplomatic corps, and of the Minister of Agriculture and M. Krantz. It is almost needless to say that the ladies made an excellent display of toilettes, but any detailed effect was lost in the general *coup d'œil*. The upper dais must have held some 2000 or 3000 persons. Its position was excellent. From whatever point the palace was entered, whether by the door reserved for the President or by one of the seventeen passages leading to the interior of the edifice, the eye was at once caught by the dais with its illustrious occupants. The whole of the platform, as, indeed, the whole body and lateral aisles of the nave, was carpeted and upholstered in crimson. Here, from the presidential dais to the western end of the palace, were seated the exhibitors, the jurors, and the invited visitors, forming one compact mass. Finally, at the western end of the palace, facing the official platform, was placed the orchestra, composed of twenty-three choral societies, the bands of the Garde Républicaine and of the 15th Regiment of the Line—in all, 1800 performers. The monotony of the body of the nave was broken up in half its extent by eight characteristic trophies, each representing one of the groups in which the exhibits are classed. It would be impossible to describe all the decorations which concealed the walls of the edifice with tapestries, velvet, gold, and trophies. All the galleries were hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold and festooned with gold cables. Escutcheons with golden palm-branches were placed at intervals, alternating with blue panels bearing the names of the nations who have taken part in the Exhibition, and with escutcheons inscribed with "Pax" and "R. E." At each angle of the Palace were the arms of Paris; and finally, to complete the whole, flags and oriflammes of all all nations hung from the roof. Every detail of the decoration was executed with the utmost splendour, and the State Garde Meuble poured forth with lavish hands its treasure of Gobelins and Beauvais tapestries to complete the general effect, which was imposing and grand in the extreme. The President, Marshal MacMahon, whose rising was the signal for general cheering and cries of "Vive le Maréchal!" and "Vive la République!" first addressed the assembly in an appropriate speech; after which the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort, made a rapid *exposé* of the general situation of the Exhibition; and MM. Georges Berger and Dietz Monin, the directors, proclaimed the names of the Frenchmen and foreigners who have been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. Then followed the proclamation of the Grands Prix, Diplômes d'Honneur, and Rappels de Grand Prix. The presidents and vice-presidents of the juries of groups came up and received the crosses and recompenses *en bloc* for distribution amongst the members of their class. The end of the ceremony was in all points worthy of the commencement. The names of the prize-winners were cheered; and on the announcement of M. Krantz's promotion to the Grand Officership of the Legion of Honour there was an outburst of unanimous applause. Before quitting the palace the Marshal went up to M. Grévy and shook hands with him in the most cordial manner. At a quarter to three all was over.

The appointment of Sir John Rose, Bart., the Canadian Commissioner, to be a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and that of Mr. F. Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary to the British Commissioners, to be a Knight Commander, were gazetted this week; several other colonial gentlemen are appointed Commanders of the order.



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NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the decision of the Cambridgeshire and Dewhurst Plate the principal events of the Houghton Meeting were wiped off the list; still, the second half of the long week's racing embraced some very interesting items. On the Thursday Lord Clive and Insulaire met in a Free Handicap, A.F.; and, as the former carried 5 lb. overweight, in order that Archer might be enabled to ride him, he was only in receipt of 3 lb. from the French colt. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that he ran very badly in the Cambridgeshire, odds of 7 to 4 were laid freely on him; and, dashing out of Abingdon Bottom in rare style, he won as he chose by four lengths. Of course, after this very smart performance, his admirers aver more stoutly than ever that, but for the misfortune of being wrongly nominated, he would have won the Derby, and a match between him and Sefton or Jannette would be one of the most sporting affairs that has been witnessed for years. We fear, however, that it is too late in the season to hope for such a contest. Discord, who has hitherto been very unlucky, and seemed "doomed to be near, but never to be first," won the Houghton Stakes from a very fair field of eight. In most of his previous races he has performed like a non-stayer; but as this was run over the R.M., a terribly long and trying course for a two-year-old, the son of See-Saw is certainly not deficient in stamina. Breadfinder (8st. 11 lb.) performed exceedingly well in the Bretby Nursery Plate, conceding all sorts of weights to nineteen opponents, and in the Dallingham Plate, Fordham rode one of the finest races ever seen on Jeggellon, in the sombre colours of his old master, Mr. Bowes.

Another top-weight, Out of Bounds (8 st. 12 lb.), took the Old Nursery Stakes on the Friday, and afforded one more proof that a good two-year-old can concede almost any amount of weight to a bad one. Odds of 2 to 1 were laid upon Trappist for the All-Aged Stakes, in which he was only asked to give 3 lb. to Ecossais; but, though he got well off, and led until reaching the Bushes, constant work appears to have ruined his temper, and he would not make an effort when Ecossais went up to him. Silvio, Verneuil, Insulaire, and Hampton were the cream of the starters for the Jockey Club Cup, which is run for over the Cesarewitch course. His grand performance on the previous Tuesday appeared to have taken all the steel out of Hampton, while Verneuil was a very different animal from the Verneuil that swept all before him at Ascot. The surprise of the race was afforded by Insulaire, who made Silvio do his best to beat him by a length; and this was, we believe, the sixth time this season that the luckless little black has been second for a valuable stake. The proceedings of Saturday call for little comment, and very few people were present on the heath. Mr. Gretton wound up a most successful week by taking the Houghton Handicap with the roaring Red Hazard (7 st. 5 lb.); and Hydromel secured the Winding-Up Handicap for Lord Falmouth, beating Clocher pretty easily at 5 lb.

On Tuesday F. Emmett, of Jarrow, and W. Spencer, of Chelsea, scuffled from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side. The latter had never previously suffered defeat; but just now the north countrymen are having it all their own way in aquatic matters, and Emmett at once took the lead and won with something in hand by a length and a half.

For more than a year we have not had a single billiard-match for money in London, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there was a very large attendance at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, to see Joseph Bennett and Thomas Taylor play 1000 up on a championship table for £200. The pair have met three times previously, when Taylor was successful on each occasion, though his victories were only gained by a very few points. This time Bennett, who had rather better luck than his opponent, completely reversed the previous verdict, and, making breaks of 69, 63, 46, &c., won by 189 points. Taylor's best contribution amounted to 40.

Though there has been some capital racing this week at Brighton, Lincoln, and Worcester, the meetings seem to have fallen a little flat after all the excitement of Newmarket. Placida journeyed to the seaside gathering, and had no difficulty in conceding 36 lb. to Conductor in the Autumn Cup, though he proved good enough to win a race on the following day. The Oaks winner was brought out again the next day for the Autumn Handicap, but it was a little too much to expect that she could give 32 lb. to Grey Friar, who is the same age as herself. Lord Zetland won a couple of events at Lincoln with Ellangowan and Valseuse, who are both daughters of the Yorkshire grey Strathconan; and though Roehampton (8 st. 5 lb.) appeared to have the Great Tom Stakes in hand some distance from home, he ran very unkindly at the finish, and was just beaten by Ambergris (8 st. 12 lb.). Large fields were the order of the day at Worcester, though the events decided need no comment.

The second great "make the best of your way" contest, which was commenced at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at one o'clock on Monday morning, seems likely to prove as great an attraction as ever. The prizes are £750 and a belt of the value of £100, and are guaranteed by Sir John Astley. All the best men of the day have entered, with the exception of O'Leary, the winner of a similar competition in March last, who did not care to leave America again just yet. At the end of two days the contest appeared to be confined to Corkey, "Blower" Brown, Crossland, Vaughan, Weston, Rowell, and Hib-

bert, and it caused general disappointment when it became known that Vaughan retired from the contest early on Wednesday morning, as he was suffering so much from the effects of an old sprain that it was impossible for him to continue on the track. We must not omit to mention that upon this occasion all the men walk upon one broad track (seven laps to the mile), and that the sleeping accommodation, which gave rise to so many well-founded complaints on the occasion of the last race, is now all that can be desired. At twenty minutes to five on Thursday afternoon the record was as appended:—

Miles.		Miles.	
Corkey	345	Richardson ...	257
Brown	342	Ide	255
Weston	313	Croft	252
Rowell	312	Day	250
Hibbert	306	Pellet	245
Crossland	301	Hancock	244
Hoves	278	Clarkson	230
Courtney	275	Barnett	203
Ennis	270	Smythe	177
Higgins	260		

Vaughan, Hayward, Thatcher, and Holmes have retired finally. The contest between Corkey and Brown was wonderfully close and exciting, first one and then the other holding a slight lead, and both of them, as well as Weston, looked nearly as strong and fresh as when they started.

The Fifty-Miles Amateur Bicycle Championship, the prize for which is given by the proprietors of the *Sporting Life*, was decided at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last. There were fourteen competitors; and, after one of the grandest races ever seen, A. E. Derkinderin, Tower Hamlets B.C., beat H. Osborne (holder), Surrey B.C., by 31 sec. Derkinderin rode the full distance in 3 hours 9 min. 56 sec., which is the fastest on record for amateurs by several minutes.

At the London Athletic Club Second Autumn Meeting on Saturday last W. P. Phillips won the 220-Yards Handicap Challenge Cup, from scratch, for the third time, and it has become his own property. His time, 22 4-5ths sec., was really wonderful, considering the heavy state of the path. The other races produced very indifferent performances.

A collection of coins of ancient date has been found a short distance north of Drontjem, in Norway. The collection consists of 2260 coins, most of them dating from the time of King Harald Haardrade, of Norway, who died in 1066. There are also some German and Anglo-Saxon coins.

Negotiations are stated to have been opened between a number of Berlin bankers and the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications with reference to the old project of making a water communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea, by connecting the rivers Vistula and Dnieper. A special commission has been authorised to report upon the proposed canal between the rivers Ob and Yenissei.

The Duke of Sutherland has intimated his intention of giving a park to the people of Longton. The land forms a desirable portion of his estate near Trentham, and is known as Cockrade Wood. The plans are already in the hands of the surveyors, and the land will shortly be laid out. This will be the only public park in the Staffordshire Potteries, and is only two miles from the centre of the district.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Princess Alice practically came to a close on Monday. Mr. Scott Russell and other eminent shipbuilders gave evidence as to the seaworthiness of the Princess Alice. They were unanimously of opinion that she was in such a condition as thoroughly to justify the certificate of the Board of Trade. The legal gentlemen representing the various interested parties addressed the Commissioner, and at the close of their speeches the decision of the Court was given. It was to the effect that none of the charges brought by the Board of Trade had been sustained—that Captain Harrison had not neglected to keep an efficient look-out on the Bywell Castle; that the engineers, Dimelow and Thom, did not contribute to the casualty; that Long, the first mate of the Princess Alice, neglected to station an efficient look-out, but did not thereby contribute to the collision. All the certificates were therefore returned, the Court remarking that that of Long was returned with reluctance. There was another meeting on Thursday. Mr. Mansel Jones addressed the Court, and defended the Board of Trade from the charges that had been brought against it by Captain Pim, contending that the Princess Alice was properly surveyed, and was perfectly fit for the service for which she was intended. Mr. Balguy intimated that he and his friends beside him would make their report on the main question involved in the collision to the Board of Trade as speedily as possible.—The inquest at Woolwich was on Wednesday adjourned to Tuesday next, when the Coroner hopes to conclude the inquiry.

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THE LATE CARDINAL PAUL CULLEN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES IN WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., author of a treatise on "British Barrows," in conjunction with Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., of Newbury, has been engaged exploring some of the many ancient grave-mounds in North Wiltshire. They made an examination of a group of four barrows on the ridge of one of the hills which bounds the Vale of Aldbourne. Three of these barrows are connected by a surrounding ditch, the fourth being separate. Two stand upon what may be called platforms within the encircling ditch; the other two mounds rise from the inside of the ditch. The most northern is 60 ft. in diameter and 11 ft. high; the width of the platform being 16 ft., that of the ditch 12 ft. A section of the barrow in the centre shows a layer over the surface, 3 ft. deep, of pure chalk, the remainder of the barrow being principally earth intermixed with chalk. Six feet from the top of the barrow was a stratum of small Sarsen stones, which extended over an area of 12 ft. diameter; those in the centre were much reddened by the action of fire, and had above and below them large masses of charcoal. At 9 ft. below the surface, in the central portion of the mound, the burnt bones of a man of full age were met with; immediately below that deposit, placed in a hollow, 20 ft. in diameter, and sunk 2 ft. into the chalk, were the burnt remains of a woman, with whose bones were associated a small perfectly plain vessel of pottery, of the type of the "incense cup," a bone pin with perforated head, a thin flint flake, and seven beads of amber of varied size and shape, some discs, and others barrel shaped. In the barrow, indiscriminately placed, were numerous animal bones, principally of small ox and pig, numerous flakes and chippings of flint, and a



1. Bronze dagger or knife, 3½ in. long.
2. Incense cup, 3½ in. wide, 2 in. high.
3. Jet ring, diameter 1½ in.
4. Jet pendant ornament, diameter 1½ in.

RELICS FOUND IN BARROW AT ALDBOURNE, WILTS.

single manufactured article, which seems to fall more into the class of knife than dagger. It has two rivet-holes, by which it was fixed to the handle, probably with wooden pegs. There were also three flint scrapers.

When the size of these barrows is considered, averaging as they do over 60 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. in height, it is somewhat remarkable that they should have contained so small a number of interments—only eight, or at the most nine, in seven barrows. This, however, seems to be the rule in that part of England; Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other investigators having found but on very rare occasions any interments except at the centre. The contrary practice of interring a number of persons in the same sepulchral mound prevailed to a large extent in other parts of Britain. These barrows were chiefly of the beautiful bell-shaped form so remarkable in the numerous barrows around Stonehenge; and the presence in them of a considerable amount of bronze, together with glass, amber, and jet, points to a higher condition in the ancient inhabitants of North Wilts than has been usually attributed to them.

H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON.

The Northampton, of which we give an illustration, has been fitted out at Chatham Dockyard. She is a sister ship to the Nelson, another of the new type of ironclad ships, having only their vital parts protected, and having a reserve of flotation. The Nelson and the Northampton may be considered in some measure as rival ships, both having been built by private firms. The Northampton is from the yard of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, and was engaged by Messrs. Penn, Greenwich; and the Nelson has been built and engaged by Messrs. John Elder and Co., Glasgow. The trials were in every way satis-

factory. From the periodical return of the strength of the Royal Navy just issued we find that within the past six months nine vessels, of various tonnage and power, have been launched, and that at the present time there are seventeen others under construction or about to be built at the various Government dockyards and by private firms. The vessels now being completed for service are five out of the six screw-corvettes built of steel and iron and cased with wood; they are each of 2383 tons, and have engines of 2300-horse power; they are to be armed with fourteen guns each, and have been built and launched by Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow. The steel hulls of these vessels are encased in teak and covered externally with copper sheathing. They have been named Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, and Curaçoa. Their machinery and boilers are protected by a strong armoured deck. Two screw-sloops, of 1124 tons, with engines of 900-horse power, constructed at Devonport, and named the Dragon and Pegasus. A double screw steel despatch-vessel, of 3735 tons, with engines of 7000-horse power, armed with ten guns, launched at Pembroke, and named the Mercury; and a double screw iron armour-plated ship, of 7323 tons and 6000-horse power engines, built by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and named the Nelson, now being fitted for sea at Chatham. The new vessels ordered within the same period to be constructed, and for which the necessary preparations have been made, include a screw-corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2383 tons, to be supplied with engines of 2300-horse power, and to be built at Chatham Dockyard; she is to carry fourteen guns, and be named the Constance. A double screw armour-plated turret-ship, to be named the Majestic, and to be constructed at Pembroke Dockyard; a screw iron armour-plated torpedo ram, to be propelled by engines of 5500-horse power, to be built at Chatham, and to be called the Polyphemus; four composite screw-sloops, each of 1124 tons, and engines of 900-horse power—the Doterel, Miranda, and Phoenix, to be built at Devonport, and the Kingfisher, at Sheerness. These ships are to be half built this year and launched about next June. Two sailing-brigs, building at Pembroke, to be called the Nautilus and the Pilot. The other vessels under construction include two double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ships, of 8492 tons, designed to carry four guns each, and to be supplied with engines of 6000-horse power. They are to be named the Agamemnon and Ajax, and are under construction at Chatham and Pembroke respectively. A screw-corvette of 2383 tons and 2300-horse power engines, to be armed with fourteen guns, being built of steel and iron, cased with wood (sister ship to the Carysfort, Champion, and Comus, recently launched), building at Glasgow by Messrs. J. Elder and Co. A double-screw iron armour-plated corvette, of 4720 tons, and to be supplied with 3900-horse power engines, designed to carry four guns, building at Poplar, and to be christened Orion. Four double-screw iron gun-boats, of 264 tons and 168-horse power engines, each to carry one gun, to be built at Pembroke, and named Gadfly, Griper, Pincher, and Tickler; but the construction of these boats has for a considerable time been suspended.

QUARTERLIES.

The October number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* contains several articles of thorough originality and substantial worth. A study of the character of Luther, by the Rev. Dr. Hayman, is remarkably vigorous both in conception and in style; and its estimate of the popular German Reformer, being free from religious sentimentality as well as from partisan bigotry, seems fair enough. The natural capabilities of "New Bulgaria," the land and the people, are described by Mr. F. D. Millet, late War Correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a very encouraging review, without any expression of hostility either to Russia or Turkey, but looking forward hopefully to the cessation of foreign interference, and to the free development of native resources. Mrs. Lynn Lynton contributes a charming little story of German domestic life, entitled "Our Professor," the scene of which is laid at a pleasant resort of holiday tourists in the Tyrol. A thoughtful Liberal politician, Mr. George Howell, discusses the propriety and expediency of the new-fangled "Caucus System," as a method of party organisation, which he finds good reasons to disapprove; and his remarks, deliberately weighed and temperately expressed, merit a serious consideration. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, under the title "Dictionaries of Music," presents many interesting historical anecdotes of musical composers, and shows a little of the manner in which operas are put together, or adapted to the words and the dramatic theme. The tone and spirit of the native press in India, more especially with reference to the Afghan crisis, is exposed by an English journalist of Indian experience. Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope gives some characteristic specimens and a general criticism of "Italian Folk-Song," which has a rare degree of philological interest, judging from the examples of Lombard, Piedmontese, Venetian, Calabrian, and other provincial dialects, or rather branch languages, here presented. The merits of a contemporary French poet, Theodore de Banville, are set forth in an article by Mr. Andrew Lang; while Mr. R. Louis Stevenson, undertaking to analyse "the Gospel according to Walt Whitman," does not bestow indiscriminate admiration on that eccentric American genius, but recognises the frank and generous philanthropy that breathes through his uncouth writings, and that animates his life.

The *Church Quarterly Review* is mostly occupied with ecclesiastical and theological discussions, concerning the "Petrine Claims," the stale vagaries of "Irvingism," and the speculative "theories of Development" applied to the growth of Creeds in Early Church history. An article of considerable antiquarian interest, on the ancient Celtic Church of North Britain, is founded upon Mr. Skene's erudite work, the second volume of which has lately appeared. There is, also, an appreciative and favourable notice of the poet Browning, who is especially commended for his religiousness of spirit. Further, the ancient history of Cyprus, the recent Lancashire Cotton-factory strike, and Mr. Lecky's History of England, with reference to its dealing with Ireland in the last century, are made the subjects of critical examination. The *Popular Science Review*, edited by Mr. W. S. Dallas, of the Geological Society, has an article on the "Eucalyptus Globulus," by Miss M. Betham-Edwards, which is just now much talked of as a plant of salubrious qualities for marshy grounds and fever-haunted districts. Mr. J. E. Harting treats of the extinct British wolf, and Mr. De Rance investigates the causes of colliery explosions. There are two or three articles which will suit the scientific naturalist better than the general reader.

Last Saturday afternoon the premises, Nos. 30 and 32, Goswell-road, opposite St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, and close to the junction of Old-street and Goswell-road, were opened as a Coffee Palace by the Coffee Tavern Company. The new palace is one of the largest concerns of the kind yet opened, being capable of comfortably seating 500 persons. It is handsomely fitted up, and provided with everything necessary for the refreshment of the customers.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Yesterday (Friday) week "Don Giovanni" was performed, with a cast of much general efficiency. Although an apology was made for Madame Pappenheim on the score of indisposition, she sang, as Donna Anna, with more effect than she had yet done during her London engagement. Her share in Donna Anna's duet with Don Ottavio over the body of her father, slain by Don Giovanni, and her recitative and air, in which she denounces him as the murderer and calls on Don Ottavio for vengeance, were finely declaimed, and produced a marked impression. The Donna Elvira of Mlle. Alwina Valleria and the Zerlina of Madame Trebelli were, as during the past season, excellent performances. Signor Gillandi sang the music of Don Ottavio with good cantabile style, and the Don Giovanni of Signor Mendioroz and the Leporello of Herr Behrens were as good as heretofore.

On Saturday "Carmen" was repeated, with the same cast as that referred to in our last week's notice.

On Monday "Der Freischütz" was the opera, the cast having included Madame Pappenheim as Agata. Her performance was the most successful of any she has given here, having been even better than her Donna Anna, meritorious as that was. The delivery of the great scena (known as "Softly sighs") was an admirable piece of dramatic vocalisation. The prayer was given with a subdued pathos and grace that were finely contrasted by the brilliancy and impulse realised in the final exultant movement. Excellent, also, were the grace of style and the delicate pianissimo with which the cavatina, "E se la nube" was rendered—not to mention other points in the opera. The applause bestowed on the singer in several instances—and especially after the scena—testified to the powerful impression produced. As in former representations, the Annetta of Mlle. Bauermeister was a valuable feature of the cast, which also comprised Signor Gillandi as Rodolfo, and Herr Behrens as Caspar. Signor Li Calsi conducted with his usual skill.

"Carmen" was repeated on Tuesday; and it was to be given again yesterday (Friday). "Faust" was announced on Wednesday, with the same cast as recently. On Thursday Mlle. Marimon was to make her first appearance this season, as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and this (Saturday) evening "Dinorah" is to be given, with that excellent artist in the title-character.

Brief mention was made last week of the first of Mr. W. Carter's new series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on the Thursday, when Haydn's "Creation" was given, the solo music excellently rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Wadmore. The lady was particularly successful in the airs "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens," as was Mr. Cummings in "In native worth," and Mr. Wadmore in "Rolling in foaming billows" and "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," with its characteristic recitative. The chorus-singing of the very efficient choir trained by Mr. Carter was a special feature of the evening, among the several effective choral pieces having been the movements "Awake the harp" and "The heavens are telling." Mr. Carter conducted, and Mr. E. Bending was the organist.—The next concert will take place on Dec. 19, and will include selections from various sacred works.

On Thursday next the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its eighth season with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace consisted of a performance of Verdi's "Requiem," previous to which a "Marche Religieuse" by Gounod was performed. The principal solo vocalists in the "Requiem" were Mlle. Sartorius, Miss A. Williams, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Herr Henschel. This week's concert is to be in commemoration of Mendelssohn, the programme consisting of selections from his works, including a manuscript symphony in F minor for the orchestral stringed instruments.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre will close this (Saturday) evening with a performance for his benefit, for which special attractions are promised. The week's proceedings have included an English festival, a Gounod night, a classical evening, a Volunteer night, and a repetition of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

Wednesday's opera recital at the Royal Aquarium consisted of the music of "Il Trovatore." For to-night (Saturday) a repetition of "Faust" is announced.

This week's Saturday opera performance at the Alexandra Palace is to consist of "Der Freischütz."

Mr. Walter Bache, the well-known pianist, gave his annual recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when his programme included pieces by Liszt, Chopin, A. C. Mackenzie, and Beethoven.

As previously stated, the twenty-first season of the Monday Popular Concerts will open on Monday next. The string quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Santley will be the vocalist, and M. Louis Brassin the solo pianist; Sir J. Benedict occupying his accustomed place as conductor.

The London Church Choir Association held its annual festival in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday week, when about 800 chorists assembled from forty churches, ranging between Kensington and Hackney, Hampstead and Camberwell. Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ, and Mr. J. R. Murray conducted. The service began with hymns sung by the chorists in their procession under the dome and to the nave. The psalms were chanted to music by Mr. W. S. Hoyte, the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" to chants by Mr. Gadsby, who accompanied them on the organ. The anthem, composed expressly for this festival by Mr. Henry Smart, entitled "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge," contains some good choral effects, relieved by passages of delicacy and beauty. The musical portions of the evening service were impressively rendered. The clergy officiating were the Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon, the Rev. M. Boulay, and Dr. Simpson. At the close of the service a collection was made to meet the expenses of the association, which are ahead of the income.

The Edinburgh School Board have intimated that they will prosecute the parents of all children under nine years of age found selling newspapers or other articles, and of all children over nine and under fourteen found selling newspapers or other articles after seven o'clock at night, unless they hold certificates as to their ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic.

The distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Major-General Henry Bingham, has been conferred on Colonel Alexander J. H. Elliot, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards; and the distinguished service reward vacant by the appointment of the Earl of Longford to the colonelcy of the 5th Fusiliers has been awarded to Colonel F. G. T. Deshon, half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion.

THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

It is a worthy conception of the manager of this house that it should be devoted to pieces of the highest character, and that an endeavour should be made to re-establish the Shakespearean drama on its boards. The series has been led off by "The Winter's Tale," and continued by "Macbeth." This tragedy, with Locke's music, ought to prove a great attraction. The cast is as strong as it can be. It is, in fact, composed of the leading artists in tragedy; of those who have meritoriously worked up their way to the most eminent positions, and have now, whatever they may have had, no competitors to contend with. The manager has wisely been led by the facts and not by mere critical opinions, which, however true, have little or no practical bearings on theatrical arrangements. No better living artists can be found than Mr. Charles Dillon for Macbeth, Mr. J. W. Cowper for Macduff, Mr. John Ryder for Banquo, Mr. E. F. Edgar for Rosse, Mrs. Hermann Vezin for Lady Macbeth, and Miss F. Huddart for Hecate. Their merits were at once recognised, and the well-known points realised by each accepted spontaneously by the audience, familiar with the good old style in which they were conceived. Their execution throughout was vigorous, and commanded applause in the proper places. Mr. Dillon's representation of the guilty Thane was orthodox in its entirety, and equal in its execution. But it was not wholly traditional; innumerable touches testified to the originality of his genius. His readings, always singularly pathetic, were occasionally as new as they were just. The famous purely poetical scene in the third act was splendidly interpreted. Macbeth has arranged for the murder of Banquo and recovered his marital supremacy. He is no longer led by the counsels of his wife, and has already observed the "restless ecstasy" under which she has begun to suffer, and therefore takes the business into his own hands. He utters strange words, at which she marvels, but such as shall leave her soul "innocent" of the new crime which he has projected. In the banquet scene that follows we find that he has overcalculated his moral strength; with results that awaken some of his wife's native energy; but he soon regains his proper balance, and resolves on using "the worst means" for the security of his throne. The dauntless lady has, accordingly, again to submit to her lord's dictation, and to learn from him that they "are as yet but young in deed," and for their "own good" must "wade" yet further in evil. "Strange things I have in head that will to hand;" and so the bewildered woman leaves the scene dejectedly with her triumphant lord, who has now prepared his mind for "the worst." In this mood he visits the pit of Acheron, and there finally confirms his resolution that "from that moment the very firstlings of his heart shall be the firstlings of his hand." We see no more of Lady Macbeth until her dejection and sleepless anxiety lead to the great somnolent scene, so full of remorse and visionary terror, which precedes her violent death. Our acting editions conceal this fact, which, however, should be present to the mind of every critic who would discriminate between the two characters. The part of Lady Macbeth, though evidently too great a strain upon her physique, was finely and forcibly sustained by Mrs. Vezin. We have also to distinguish for special praise Mr. Cowper, who acted alike with commendable energy and discretion. The performance throughout was, indeed, of such excellence as is manifestly calculated to aid in raising the modern standard of acting to that desirable plane of elevation which the histrionic art had attained "in the palmy days of the drama" on the English stage.

FORTHCOMING PANTOMIMES.

Accounts of the pantomimes for Christmas next begin to accumulate. According to these, we may expect at Drury Lane "Cinderella," with the Vokes family; at Covent Garden, "Jack and the Beanstalk; or, Harlequin and the Seven Champions;" at the Gaiety, "Jack the Giant-Killer," by Byron; at the Adelphi "Proof" will continue to be played; at the Crystal Palace, "Robinson Crusoe;" at the Royal Aquarium, "Aladdin;" at Astley's, "Cinderella;" at the Surrey, "The House that Jack Built; or, Dame Trot and the Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe;" at the Standard, "Robin Hood and his Merry Men;" at the Park, "The Yellow Dwarf," by Leonard Gaston; and at the Alhambra, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," a fairy spectacle adapted from the French.

Some amusements in the Egyptian Hall deserve a record. Mr. Liston, one of the most versatile of our readers, comprehending the various qualities of ventriloquist, vocalist, and character delineator, has introduced a new entertainment, entitled "Merry Moments," a performance which he further describes as "Mirthful, Musical, and Mystical." It is all these, and stirs the audience to a recognition of his great merits. As an impersonator of dramatic individualities he shows himself, indeed, as a first-rate artiste.

At the St. George's Hall, Mr. George F. Fairchild begins this (Saturday) evening a series of his readings, the merit of which is unquestionable.

Next Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, will be produced at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment at St. George's Hall a new vaudeville, entitled "A Tremendous Mystery," written by F. C. Burnard, the music composed by King Hall, and new and charming scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. The programme will conclude with an entirely new entertainment, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, entitled "Mrs. Brown's Home and Foreign Policy."—Mr. Corney Grain has sailed from Southampton in the Surat for Egypt. Having recently somewhat overtaxed his voice, he is ordered by the physicians complete rest from singing for a few weeks; but he will return in December to delight and amuse his numerous admirers who frequent Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainments.

*For a fuller development of this point, vide "Shakespeare: His Inner Life, as Intimated in His Works." By John A. Heraud. (Maxwell.)

Lord Derby and Lord Winmarleigh paid a visit to Southport last Saturday for the purpose of presenting to the Convalescent Hospital the surplus funds of the subscriptions raised in aid of the distressed cotton spinners during the recent depression. In the afternoon their Lordships visited the hospital, and afterwards dined with the Mayor.

The arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were very large, though somewhat below the average of recent periods, while the quantity of fresh meat showed an increase over late weeks. Seven steamers reached the Mersey having on board 1417 head of oxen, 3257 sheep, 173 pigs, and 8 calves. The steamers conveying the fresh meat were four in number, having on board 4094 quarters of beef, and 1100 carcasses of mutton, all of them coming from New York. There were also landed 1104 packages of fresh butter, and 24 live horses.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

FRENCH GALLERY.

Coming back—as most of our readers will have done—from the splendid art-show at Paris to the sundry minor exhibitions now open, or shortly to open, in London, there will probably be found not much to cheer “the winter of our discontent.” In fairness, however, it should be remembered that on the Champ de Mars was arrayed the choicest art-fruit of the world during a whole decade; whereas we have little more than some gleanings of one year’s crop, mostly of a single country, in the three exhibitions we are about to notice, and in those which will quickly follow at “the Dudley” and the galleries of the Water Colour and British Artists’ Societies. A better impression of our art-wealth, if not of our productiveness, will be afforded when we shall have the Old Masters, British and Foreign, at Burlington House, and the Drawings Ancient and Modern at the Grosvenor Gallery. Taking, however, the first-named of these gatherings for what they are—i.e., a sort of stop-gap between the more important displays of the summer—and making allowance for the present depression of trade (which must tell most heavily on the art-dealers), we may justly congratulate the *entrepreneurs* in Pall-mall and the Haymarket on their enterprise and hopefulness.

The sensational picture which Mr. Wallis has provided as the principal attraction of the French Gallery is one of the most elaborate of M. de Neuville’s illustrations of the Franco-German War of 1870. It depicts a closing episode in the fiercely-contested defence of Le Bourget, when, after the village had a second time fallen into the hands of the Prussians, a few French officers and some francs-tireurs of the press, gardes mobiles, and others still held out in the church, and a small remnant of them were only forced to surrender when they were being shot down from the windows. The exact moment represented is when the wounded are being carried out through the church door along the lane of Prussians that had been formed to allow the play of the artillery, which is seen unlimbered to the right. The artist is probably indebted somewhat to his observations as a franc-tireur himself for the extraordinary vigour and *vraisemblance* with which he has rendered the ghastly scene. The truth of aspect is further enhanced by the vivid realisation of the effects of a rainy sky and sloppy street. However, even for such a subject, M. de Neuville’s execution and colouring are needlessly rough and harsh, and from a French pencil, of course, the French are all that is heroic and dignified, whilst the hated Prussians are but stolid or ferocious savages—evidently so, though we see only the broad backs and bull-necks of the giant Pomeranians and Rhinelanders. Some Prussian officers, it is true, may be addicted to swagger—we ourselves saw them the other day at Strasbourg turning men, women, and children from the *trottoir*—yet we vouch for it that very few either men or officers have the brutish features, albeit distorted by the passions of war, which are seen here. The French authorities acted wisely in excluding this and similar representations from the last *salon*. *A quoi bon* reviving the worst memoirs of a hideous war?

Another prominent work in this exhibition is a large landscape, “An English River,” by Mr. Leader, with a beautiful silvery daylight effect. The picture has all the qualities which have won popularity for the painter. But in the upper room there is a large collection of studies and sketches from nature, by the same artist—English woodland, river, and coast scenery, Alpine slopes and valleys; and (what we had not before seen from his hand) interiors—which, as often happens with sketches, will be of more interest to artists than the painter’s finished works. We were particularly struck with a truthful and lovely view, “On the hills above Interlachen,” seen through tender gradations of autumnal haze. Descending to the principal room, we should next note an important picture by L. C. Müller, of many Oriental figures and camels encamped in the Desert, which has masterly breadth and warmth of tone, but scarcely realises the fierce light and sharply defined shadows of the East.

A picture by Mr. Burgess, though rather thinly and timidly painted, has the artist’s unflinching finesse of expression. A benevolent old padre is examining a batch of Spanish girls in their “Church Catechism” and pauses inquisitively and impressively before the prettiest of their number—is it because she has forgotten, or is in danger of forgetting, her religious lessons, through the temptations and distractions to which her beauty exposes her? The cabinet examples of Continental artists in this collection will in general better repay examination than the larger “easel pictures,” whether native or foreign. By M. Gérôme there is a single figure, manipulated with exquisite delicacy, of a Cairene woman, her voluptuous form and face scarcely veiled by thin green and black gauze. It is lent by the Duke of Wellington, and recalls a very similar picture, if not the same, exhibited some years back. Meissonier is represented by one of his tiniest costume figures—“A Halbardier.” And there are fair samples, on a small scale, of several other eminent painters, though not sufficiently representative to demand detailed consideration. Among them may be named F. Willems—a lady in white satin; J. Israels—an old woman seated sadly in church; E. A. Schmidt—an “Artist in his Studio,” which approaches Meissonier in microscopic precision and brilliancy; A. Passini—a crisp and sparkling sketch, “Outside a Mosque, Constantinople;” V. Chevillard—a curé inspecting, with much complacency, the electioneering poster of a “Monarchical Candidate;” the rising Spanish painter, J. Jimenez—a scurriously-looking old scribe putting a fresh point to his pen; P. Sadée—a picture, full of quiet merit, of Schevening fisherfolk gossiping on the beach; T. E. Duverger—“A Young Connoisseur;” J. Bertrand—a female head in profile styled “Annuccia;” and K. Heffner—“Marshlands,” presenting very delicate relations of grey in the cloudy sky. Also to be mentioned with more or less commendation are the dexterously-handled “Horse Fair,” with figures in costumes of the last century, by W. Rauber; the “Autumn Sunset,” by L. Munte, which, in the sky, is a counterpart to the effect of low-toned smothered light, that has been with justice so highly appreciated in his snow-pieces; the marine subjects by the Belgian painter, T. Weber, distinguished by the usual dash and spirit in the action of the waves, but in the colour of the sea somewhat too whitish and creamy; the picture, rather *lêché* in execution, by L. E. Adan, of a small family wishing god-speed to a young soldier in the parting toast, “Vive la Gloire;” and the meritorious, though slightly monotonous, view of Venice, by Mr. W. Wyld, who, on account of his long residence in Paris, should, perhaps, be classed with foreign rather than with English artists.

Appropos of Venice, we would (in returning to the English contributions) call attention to two prominent pictures, the one, by Miss Clara Montalba, showing bragozzi clearing at the Dogana, with a luminous sky focussed in intensity about the gilded globe and figure of Fortune over that building; the other by her sister, Miss Hilda Montalba, representing a crazy boat, rowed gondola fashion, returning laden with fruit from the market at the foot of the Rialto. In both works the conspicuous merits of rich colouring and impasto, and the less palpable defects of inaccurate draw-

ing and hasty observation, are of a kind which, had we space, it might be serviceable to carefully discriminate for the benefit of the promising young artists themselves as well as in the larger interests of the public. It must suffice to hint that colouring, however beautiful in itself, and though evincing the possession of a rare faculty for decoration, only becomes truly precious in fine art when subordinated to the facts of nature. The Queen of the Adriatic is, it is true, “all things to all men”: no two portraits of her are alike. Owing to the low horizontal line few cities are so devoid of local colour (as distinguished from local form, which at Venice is full of character): she owes most of her witchery to the changeable effects of the circumambient sky and the circumjacent sea. Yet, dreamlike as is the floating siren, there are laws of reflected light, shadow, and complementary colour, which obtain as much at Venice as elsewhere; and it is the non-observance of those laws which gives to one of these pictures somewhat the aspect of a transparency, and causes the water in the other to resemble stained glass. We must conclude with mention of a study by Mr. Elmore in his familiar manner of an “Algerian Water-Carrier;” “The Wood-Cutter,” by Mr. Linnell, sen., which we fancy is an old acquaintance; “Windsor,” a small but unusually good example of Mr. G. Cole; “The Tug of War,” by Mr. J. Morgan: a few big boys pulling a cord against a larger number of small boys, which will find many amused admirers; and landscapes by Messrs. J. Webb, H. Dawson, jun., and others.

MR. TOOTH’S GALLERY.

Mr. Tooth is coming well to the front with the exhibitions he has recommenced holding in his enlarged gallery. The collection he has brought together maintains a fair average throughout. If there is little to startle by its excellence or novelty, or repay criticism, there is still less that falls far below mediocrity. We should say that the pictures generally are eminently saleable (though that, of course, is no concern of ours)—they are calculated to tempt the ordinary British purchaser of no very exalted taste and of no very profound purse. The class of productions significantly called “pot-boilers” more than ever abound in these minor exhibitions—meaning thereby moderate-size pictures with one or two figures or landscape “bits,” fabricated (with no other ambition than to sell readily) from studies and sketches for more important works, or old ideas reproduced under a slightly altered guise. The times must indeed be hard to compel so many of our most distinguished painters to turn out such a profusion of this class of work. In this category must be included the specimens here of Messrs. T. Faed, P. Graham, E. Nichol, S. Cooper, J. Linnell, J. Pettie, R. Ansdell, F. Goodall, P. F. Poole, J. B. Burgess, Heywood Hardy, B. W. Leader, Frank Holl, E. Crofts, R. Beavis, J. Webb, John and Alexander Burr, Hamilton Macallum, J. Seymour Lucas, G. B. O’Neil, W. D. Sadler, and several others. We would not, however, be understood to intimate that these are altogether unworthy performances. On the contrary, they are for the most part favourable examples of their kind: we only desire to imply that they are not of sufficient novelty or importance to demand detailed notice in our very restricted space.

One of the few artists who affords a “subject” which, if not a very novel one, is wrought out with deliberate intention, is Mr. Marcus Stone in “The Letter Bag”—a young lady holds a missive which she is retiring to read from the tea-table, whereat sit two middle-aged gentlemen engaged over their own correspondence, brought by the same post, and who cannot have much sympathy with her evident emotion. The female figure is treated with sweet feeling, but we regret to see Mr. Stone reverting from the vigour and freshness of recent works to his thinner and duller early manner. “Near Broadstairs,” by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, is an interesting example of his former pre-Raphaelite style. It will be inferred that this collection is much more variously representative of British art than the more mixed collection in Pall-mall. On the other hand, the foreign pictures are, with few exceptions, not of so high a character. It is not necessary to praise the broad and powerful “Winter Scene” by L. Munthe, or the animal-pieces of another able German painter, A. Braith; or the clever though queer-looking Japanese belle by M. Tissot. But a costume-picture, painted conjointly by B. Galofre and S. Guzzone, has all the vices with few of the merits of the Fortuny school. L. Rossi’s “Lesson in Phrenology” is much better, though marked by the colour exaggeration of the same school. M. de Nittis’s picture of an amateur boatman rowing a couple of pretty girls somewhere up the Thames is as much an idealisation of the brilliancy of a “Summer Afternoon” as his series of pictures in the Paris Exhibition are a prosaic intensification of the grimness of the London streets and London fog. Despite obvious defects, there are in this picture some marvellous passages of colour in the figures, and of reflected light on the rippling river.

MR. McLEAN’S GALLERY.

The exhibitions of water-colour drawings at this gallery, which form a sort of appendix to those at the two Societies’ and Dudley galleries, may be said to “pursue the even tenour of their way,” though we have seen better selections than the present one. To many drawings (some having been already exhibited) the names of many living artists of more or less high repute are appended; and the remarks in our last notice touching pictures painted by recipe to sell, apply equally here also. There is also a sprinkling of works by deceased painters. We can only, however, attempt, within our limits, to offer some cursory remarks on a few works of relative importance or novel interest.

At the head of the room is a brilliant yet careful study of picturesquely costumed “Armenians” having a little rifle practice, by Signor Tapirò, a follower of Fortuny, but who has contrived to preserve richness of colour with due regard to the influence of aerial perspective. Below hangs a characteristic drawing, by C. Green, of a grocer and his wife bending anxiously over the balance-sheet of the ledger, and finding “Something wrong somewhere.”

Occupying a “centre” of the left wall is the finest drawing by Mr. T. Collier we remember to have seen. It represents a dreary moor chequered by purple heather and barred by sombre cloud-shadows; and, for breadth and power of execution and expression of space, nearly equals the artist’s adopted master, David Cox. Sir John Gilbert appears in excellent “form” in “An Invasion by the Danes”—a hardy host of warriors, mounted or on foot, fording a stream. A drawing of a herculean lover parting from his sweetheart, by Mr. F. S. Walker (a name new to us), has unmistakable power, though obtained by considerable blackness of colour. A charming little drawing, by Mrs. Allingham, of a quaint cottage nook, with an “Apple-Tree” and little child, deserves a better place, where its delicate execution could be conveniently seen. We must be content to commend to notice the drawings by the following artists:—Basil Bradley, “Otter-Hounds;” R. Giannetti, “Marguerite;” Herman Tenkate, “A Court Martial;” F. Tayler, “The Ferry Boat;” W. C. T. Dobson, a sweet head of a girl, entitled “Innocence;” E. Duncan, “Wreck off Holy Island;” Rosa Bonheur, groups of sheep; but, even from so eminent an artist,

the public must be beginning to tire of such sheepish trivialities, painted ever by the same formulae and with ever diminishing reference to nature; E. K. Johnson, a girl with lamb; T. B. Hardy, “The Straits of Dover;” “A Happy Family”—i.e., kittens, by L. E. Lambert, the able French painter of those most amusing of all living things; and A. W. Hunt, “Whitby.”

The National Gallery will open to the public on Monday next. The following pictures, acquired during the current year by purchase or bequest, have been added to the collection during the recess:—“Umbrian School” (formerly attributed to Raphael)—“The Agony in the Garden;” Filippino Lippi—“The Adoration of the Magi;” Botticelli—“The Nativity of the Saviour;” Francia Bigio—“Portrait of a Young Man;” Unknown—“A Man’s Portrait;” all these are from the collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland. Paul Veronese—“St. Helena: Vision of the Invention of the Cross,” from the Novar collection; Catharina van Hemessen—“Portrait of a Man,” bought of Mr. J. C. Wallace; Savoldo—“Mary Magdalene,” *provenance* not stated; J. Crome—“Landscape, Slate Quarries;” W. Mulready—“A Snow Scene;” T. Barker—“Landscape;” W. J. Müller—“Landscape, A River Scene;” these are also from Mr. W. Fuller Maitland’s collection; and J. Ward—“Gordale Scar, Yorkshire,” purchased from Lord Ribblesdale. We purpose to review these acquisitions in our next Number.

The French Government has ordered a statue and two busts of M. Thiers to be erected. The statue is to be placed in the Musée at Versailles, and its execution is intrusted to M. Guillaume. The busts, the commissions for which are given to M. Chapu and Madame Claude Vignon, are to be set up, one in the Institute, the other in M. Thiers’s native town.

A loan exhibition of considerable importance, consisting chiefly of pictures by ancient and modern masters, and china, has been opened at Bristol. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is the collection of Bristol china, very remarkable specimens of which are lent by local residents in whose families they have been preserved since the days of Richard Champion, the manufacturer.

At the meeting of the art-section of the Social Science Congress on Saturday last, that distinguished promoter of art, Mr. Phillip H. Rathbone, of Liverpool, read a paper on the Moral and Aesthetic Aspects of the Undraped Figure in Art, in which he eloquently maintained that man—inclusive of woman—was made in the Divine image, and to object to the crowning work of creation as not fit for representation was to accuse the Creator of indecency; that beauty and morality are naturally allied, as are prudishness and pruriency; that the ideal human form is the standard of all beauty of form and proportion, therefore both artists and public should be accustomed to see it; and consequently it is necessary for the future of English art and English morality that the nude, when represented by thoroughly trained and pure-minded artists, should have a place in our galleries. We regret that we cannot quote Mr. Rathbone’s remarks at length; but the subject is of so much importance in many ways that we hope to have an early opportunity of returning to it.

It is intended to hold during the winter, at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, an exhibition illustrative of the history of engraving in its various branches of line, stipple, and mezzotint, from the earliest times to the middle of the present century.

The death at Neuilly is announced of Mr. C. Summers, the sculptor, who began his career in Australia, but in recent years was established with much success at Rome. Mr. Summers had in hand some public statues, principally for Australia, at the time of his death.

The death is also announced of the French sculptor M. Victor Leharivel-Durocher. Among his works is the group “La Comédie Humaine,” in the Luxembourg.

Governor Hennessey, of Hong-Kong, has received £1000 from a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank for the purpose of erecting a statue to Lord Beaconsfield.

A bust of the late Commodore Goodenough, who was killed by the natives on landing at Santa Cruz Island in August, 1875, has been placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital. It was executed by Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen, at the request of the Goodenough Memorial Committee.

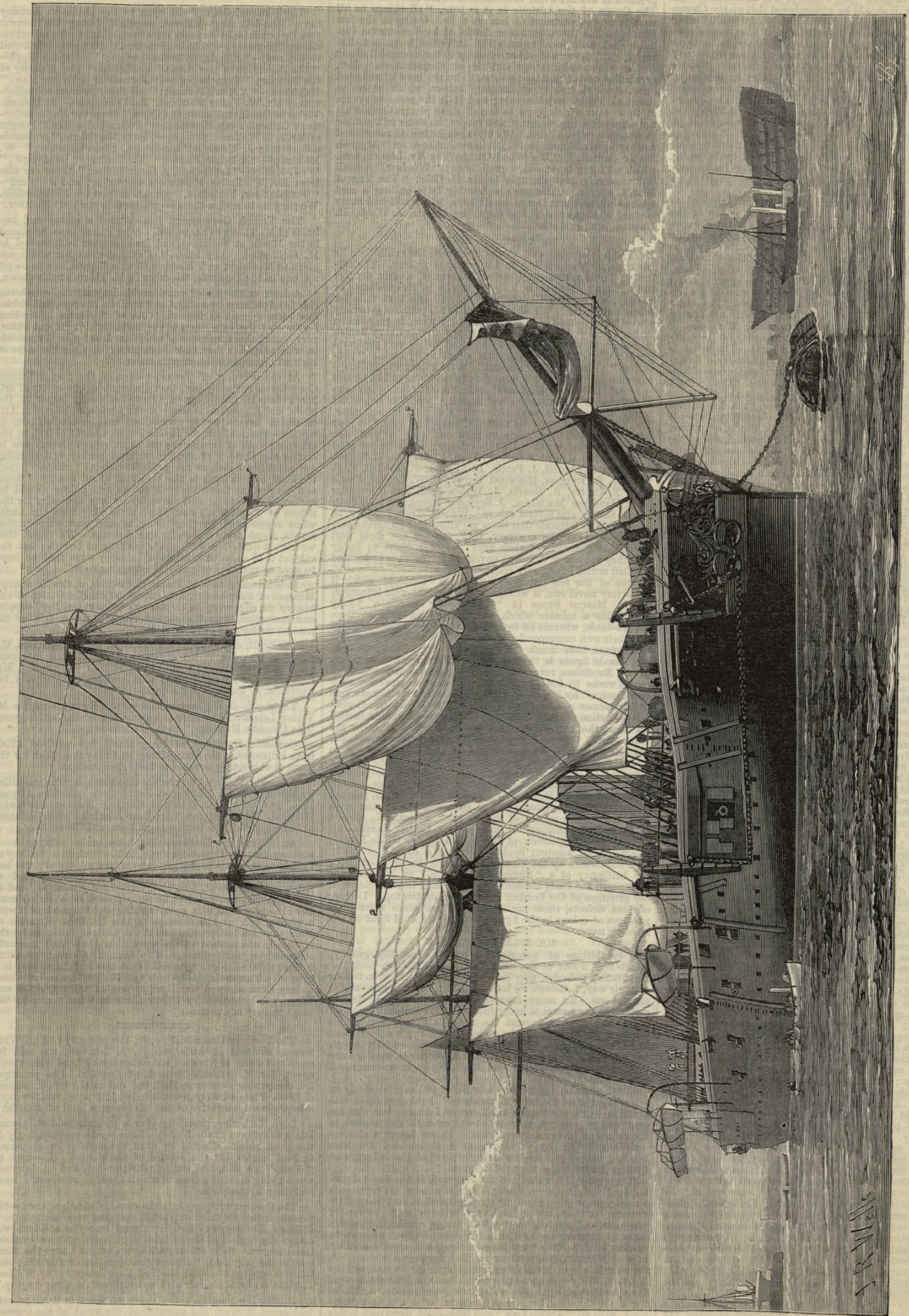
An interesting discovery has been made relative to a striking bust, in Pentelic marble, in the Sculpture Gallery at Holkham, which was bought about the middle of the last century by Matthew Brettingham for Thomas, Earl of Leicester. The bust, which is undoubtedly antique, and in excellent preservation, has hitherto passed as a Metrodorus, but Professor Michaelis, on comparing a photograph of it with a photograph of the Hermes in the National Museum of Naples, which has inscribed on it the name of Thucydides the historian, has arrived at the conviction that both certainly represent the same person. The eminent German art-critic further thinks it highly probable that the Holkham bust is a copy of a bronze statue—possibly of the bronze statue which at one time adorned the Zuesippos at Constantinople, and which was described by Christodorus in some verses in the sixth century of our era.

The Besthorpe manorial estate, the property of Earl Winterton, situated at Attleborough, in Norfolk, was sold by auction, in lots, at Norwich last Saturday by Lord Winterton’s agent, Mr. F. Statham Hobson, of London. The principal lot, comprising Besthorpe Hall, the old manor house, realised £17,500. The entire estate consisted of 1100 acres, and the day’s sale produced, exclusive of the advowson, a total of £50,000.

Lord Hatherley, presiding over a meeting held at Ipswich lately in support of the Nurses’ Home, spoke encouragingly of the good results effected by such institutions in preparing trained nurses for the service of the public. The race of “Gamp” he said, had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a rising class of nurses of which medical men could have no reason to complain.

The Coroner’s inquiry into the cause of death of the twelve persons killed in the Pontypridd collision was brought to a close on Monday, and the jury found that the accident was due to the neglect of the signalman, Roberts, who was ordered into custody. Before the breaking up of the Court the foreman of the jury said, “Out of consideration of the long and faithful services rendered the Taff Vale Company by William Roberts, we trust he may still be continued in their employ.”

During the past week the crews of the five fishing-boats who saved lives on the morning of the wreck of the Grosser Kurfürst received money rewards as under, the amounts having been regulated by the number of men each succeeded in rescuing:—The Mily (Richard May, master), £100; the Susannah (Saunders), £80; the Camelia (W. Saunders), £60; the John and Hannah (John Carter), £40; and the Five Brothers (Robert Mary), £10. The officers and men of the German navy intend raising a monument in the cemetery to their comrades who perished in the Grosser Kurfürst.



H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR



THE BRIDGE AT CABUL.



CASTLE OF ZOHAK, FIRST MARCH FROM BAMIAN, ON THE IRÂK ROAD TO CABUL.

VIEWS IN AFGHANISTAN.

We present three views of scenes in Afghanistan—namely those of the Khojak Pass, on the road through the Peshin Valley from Quetta to Candahar, which was described in last week's Paper; the bridge at the city of Cabul; and the castle of Zohák, which is situated on the road from Cabul, seventy or eighty miles west by north, over the Irák Pass, to Bamian, at the foot of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, on the borders of the Badakshan territory, and in the direction of the Russian dominions. Bamian is a place seldom visited by English travellers; but in the war of 1839 and 1840, against Dost Mohamed, a portion of our army moved that way in pursuit of the retreating foe. The sketch of Zohák was taken by an officer of the 13th Light Infantry in July, 1840, and that of the bridge at Cabul by the same hand, in October, 1841. Of all the northern passes through the Hindoo Koosh, the best known is that of Bamian, or Sighan. The altitude of this, on the direct road to Khulm and Balkh, is 8500 feet, and the Harakotal Pass at the northern entrance of the Sighan valley is the same. From Bamian another road branches off due west to the Balkh river and Shiborgan, and the heights of the two or three passes here vary from 5000 to 8000 feet. There is a fair road in this direction from Bamian, via Kilai Jahudi to Shiborgan, and Andchui to Kerkhi, the Russo-Bokharan post on the Oxus. The distance from Kerkhi to Bamian by this road is only 350 miles, and from Khoja Salih and Kilif the distance is rather less.

East of Bamian there are the following passes leading into the fertile valley of Panjkir:—The Koushan, the Salalang, the Girdshak, and the Khawak. Their altitudes vary from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. The Girdshak, between Kundus, Inderaub, and Cabul, is the most important and the most used. North-eastward of the Khawak are the Ishkasm and Nuksan Passes, 13,000 ft. high, leading from Badakshan and Wakhan to the Chitral Valley, and then, continuing along the Hindoo Koosh, we come to the Baroghil, 12,000 ft., leading from Kashgar. But although these are the names of all the passes we know, it is evident, from the chronicle of our campaign of 1839-40 in these mountains, that there are many more; in fact, that between the valleys of Northern Afghanistan—and it is nothing but a succession of valleys—there is constant communication, by means of passes of all practicability. But on one point an opinion may be ventured, and that is that the outer passes—those which lead from the main range of the Hindoo Koosh down to Balkh, Khulm, Kundus, and Badakshan—are susceptible of being made impregnable, and the earthworks, which should be the form our fortifications should take, could be left during the winter months, when the cold drove our soldiers into the plains and warmer valleys of Cabul.

The antiquarian relics and monuments at Bamian are described by a writer in the *Daily News*, as of interest scarcely inferior to that of the rock-cut temples of Elephanta. He speaks of wonderful Buddhist chapels or hermitages and cells of monks, excavated in the face of a cliff, with sculptured figures 100 ft. high, carved out of the solid rock. Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, who is much addicted to these archaeological studies, will not miss the opportunity, if the fortunes of war should conduct him to Bamian, following the same course as that of the 1840 campaign.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 1st, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 5th and 6th, being to the right of the planet on the 5th and to the left on the 6th. She is near Mars on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd, near Venus on the 24th, the day of New Moon, near Mercury on the 25th, and very near Jupiter during the early evening hours of the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	1st at 51 minutes after 9h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon " 10th " 34 " 2 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 17th " 58 " 5 " afternoon.	
New Moon " 24th " 11 " 9 " morning.	

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 22nd, and most distant from it on the evening of the 6th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 4h. 39m. p.m., or 8 minutes after sunset; on the 7th he sets at 4h. 35m. p.m., on the 12th at 4h. 33m. p.m., on the 17th at 4h. 33m. p.m., on the 22nd at 4h. 34m. p.m., and on the 27th at 4h. 40m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset. It will be seen from the above times that the setting of this planet differs but little throughout the month. He is (the fourth time this year) at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Venus rises on the 7th at 6h. 23m. a.m., or 42 minutes before sunrise, and is a morning star. She rises on the 17th at 6h. 55m. a.m., or 28 minutes before sunrise; on the 27th at 7h. 28m. a.m., or 11 minutes only before sunrise. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 13m. a.m., on the 11th at 11h. 22m. a.m., on the 21st at 11h. 32m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 44m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 5h. 28m. a.m., or 1h. 37m. before sunrise, which interval gradually increases to 1h. 55m. by the 17th (the planet rising at 5h. 28m. a.m.), and to about 2h. 13m. by the 27th (the planet rising at 5h. 26m. a.m.). He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 48m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 34m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 20m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 8m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 22nd.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 32m. p.m., on the 7th at 9h. 15m. p.m., on the 17th at 8h. 44m. p.m., on the 27th at 8h. 14m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 5m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 25m. p.m., on the 11th at 4h. 51m. p.m., on the 21st at 4h. 18m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 3h. 49m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 2h. 59m. a.m., on the 8th at 2h. 29m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 48m. a.m., on the 28th at 1h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 0h. 59m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 8m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 8h. 11m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 12m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th, and stationary among the stars on the last day.

Speaking at a large meeting last Monday evening in connection with the new Mechanics' Institution, opened by Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., at Accrington, the Bishop of Manchester objected to the reading of novels to any great extent. There could be no doubt, he said, that we had reached a state of intellectual development considerably in advance of preceding generations, but he maintained that the well-being of the country depended upon the moral more than the intellectual condition of its people. We were not so highly educated as the Germans or the people of Holland and Sweden, and we were approaching a great trial. He believed that the depression of trade was caused mainly by over-production.

BLACKBERRIES.

What is the trail of bright crimson leaves that I see, flashing in the sun, on this October day, when November is nigh at hand, and the autumn has coined every hedgerow into gold? Those leaves vie in colour with the clustering gems of the briony that hang near to them, like bunches of orange-red grapes. If it were not for its situation in the hedgerow by the side of the great North Road, I should take it for the elegant festoons of the Virginian creeper. But, no; it is nothing else than the common Blackberry or Bramble, whose broad leaves present such varied studies of colour in their several changes through summer and autumn; first, through differing shades of green, to pale yellow, golden russet, vivid brown, or, as I now see them, pure crimson, with no admixture of gold. No wonder that artists are so fond of studying this most picturesque of our commonest hedge-row plants, for it is always beautiful, with its delicate five-petalled white roses of bloom, which, like the orange flowers, are so often seen in conjunction with the fruit, the berries on one spray being variously green, crimson, or glossy black. And then, the grains of those berries present multitudinous reflected lights, and sparkle like so many jewels or facets of diamonds; so that a spray of Blackberries, with its vividly coloured leaves, rich juicy fruit, and possibly some late white blossoms, is a subject for a painter or a theme for a poet. The merry Rosalind spoke of a rhymester who would "hang odes on hawthorns and elegies on brambles."

Indeed, Ebenezer Elliott was so led away by this theme that he makes the Blackberry to have a soft voice and to sing hymns to the woods when they are still—a needless precaution; for, if the woods were roaring and raging with the storm and gale, and that mighty harper, the wind, was smiting "his thunder-harp of pines," the soft voice of the Blackberry would sing very small indeed. One verse writer, not much known to fame, Thomas Wilkinson by name, appears to have thought that he was reserved to be the Bard of the Bramble, and confessed that he was unable to tell with what pleasure he saw it crawl over his cell—from which it would appear that he lived in a hermitage; nevertheless, he apostrophised it as his vine, with its dark clusters of grapes. I do not suppose that any poet has ever ventured to sing its praises under its provincial names, "scaldberry and "bumble-kite." It would require Mr. Bumble himself to pen a sonnet to the bumblekite. What could have been the origin of that word? Was it from seeing the "bumble" bee paying its attentions to the rose-like flowers, in company with the pretty peach-blossom moth, which is so fond of the bramble? The only rhyme to blackberry that I can call to mind is by that incomparable rhymist, Thomas Ingoldsby, who, in his version of "The Babes in the Wood," when the one villain has killed the other, says:—

The Babes quake with hunger and fear,
While the rascal his dead comrade Jack, buries;
Then he cries, "Love, amuse yourselves here
With the hips, and the haws, and the blackberries!"

They are still an amusement for babes, whether small or of "larger growth;" and in all country parishes, on the days immediately preceding the market day of the nearest town, it is a common sight to see the children who are just let loose from school trooping to the hedge-rows, provided with tin cans, and basins, and quart pots, in which they may gather the blackberries that will be taken by the village carrier and sold at the market town. On the humane principle of not muzzling the ox that treads out the corn, the children eat heartily while they pick industriously, the dark stains around their mouths bearing visible witness to the destination of a portion of the plucked berries. Falstaff declared that he would give no man a reason upon compulsion, even "if reasons were as plenty as blackberries." I suppose that the crop rarely fails; but I am told that this last season it was unusually large.

The fruit of the poor though it may be, and the al fresco dessert of the weary tramp and dusty traveller, yet, the blackberry is not unknown at the tables of the wealthy and great, where, served up in tarts or puddings, it is extremely palatable, though, from its "flatness," it requires to be mixed with apple. An old cottager, however, informs me, that crab is preferable to apple, both in tarts and jam, and makes it all the sharper. In Scotland—where poor Robert Nicoll, who died all too soon, celebrated the blackberry in a poem, tender and true, like the writer—it is not eaten to perfection, as it is not properly ripened. As six cookery-books of great repute, into which I have looked, pass over the items of blackberry tart, jam, and jelly, I may conclude that these three methods of utilising the common hedgerow fruit are considered to be beneath the dignified notice of the compilers of household recipes. Yet, there are houses of the nobility in which blackberry tarts, jams, and jellies are annually made, and, I may venture to add, appreciated.

In the country the cottagers not only make use of the blackberry for puddings for their families, and pin great faith in the wholesomeness of the fruit, especially for little children, but they also make it into jam, which is kept in readiness for the Christmas feast and other great occasions. Last year, when there was a dearth of damsons, the blackberries were in such unusual demand that they "went up in the market;" and a case came within my own knowledge where a Manchester manufacturer sent an order into the Midland Counties for a hundred pots of blackberries. How many Peter Pipers picked those pots I am unable to say; but they must have occupied many hundreds, if not thousands, of busy fingers. After all, they were not intended for the table, but to be converted into a dye; and thus a new notion was developed in the trade in blackberries.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

The Earl of Wharfedale presided at the annual meeting of the North of England Manufactory for the Blind, held at Sheffield on Saturday. It was reported that subscriptions to the new school for the blind at Sheffield amounted to nearly £13,000, and that a further sum of £2000 was required. Two subscriptions of £100 each were announced at the meeting. By the bequest of Mr. Holy, of Sheffield, the institution, when erected, will be liberally endowed.

The whaler Arctic arrived at Dundee yesterday week from Davis's Straits. Captain Adams states that he had never, in all his experience, seen the ice so thickly packed. He had been unable to reach Melville Bay, the most productive of the fishing-grounds. Several times he was so completely beset by ice that it was only by sawing and blasting that he was able to extricate his ship. This year's season has been a most unproductive one, the very few whales which were seen being extremely wild and difficult to approach.

The annual report of the Local Government Board, issued on Monday, states that the sums expended in relief to the poor during the year ended at Lady Day, 1877, amounted to £7,400,034, being an increase of £64,176, or less than one per cent, on the corresponding disbursement of the previous year. The latest census of pauperism in 1877 discloses a slight increase compared with the enumeration at 1876. The loans to sanitary authorities have of late years increased to a remarkable extent, and now form a considerable element in the annual growth of the local indebtedness of the country.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

His Eminence Paul, Cardinal Cullen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, died on the 24th ult. at his residence, Eccles-street, Dublin, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born April 29, 1803, in the parish of Ballymore, in the county of Kildare, and received his first education at Shackleton's famous school in that town, where, it may be mentioned, the great Edmund Burke had been a pupil. He belonged to a family of the middle class, long settled in the counties of Kildare and Meath, and still resident there as opulent graziers. The Cullens are an old Celtic race, and the name "Paul" occurs among them more than a century since. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. In theology he achieved eminent success, and won many honours. Subsequently admitted to the priesthood, he became Rector of the Irish College at Rome, and also held for a time the Rectorship of the Propaganda. In 1849 he was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh, caused by the death of Dr. Crolly, although he was not one of the three whose names were submitted by Ireland to the Vatican; and in 1852 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1866, he was created a Prince of Montorio, the burial place of the exiled Irish Earls, Tyrconnell and Tyrone. Dr. Cullen was not distinguished either as a preacher or a writer; but, as a theologian and as the fervent unflinching asserter of Catholicity and of his Church's rights and dignity, he was one of the most prominent figures of his time. Churches, hospitals, convents, orphanages and asylums, besides the Diocesan College of Clonliffe, of which he was always so proud, the Catholic University, and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital are memorials of his energy, piety, and zeal. His Eminence felt the deepest interest in the question of Irish Education, and cordially approved of the measure with reference to it now about to be brought into operation. Despite of popular clamour, and at the risk of personal odium, he rendered the British Government infinite service in extinguishing the flames of insurrection during the Fenian excitement, when his great influence was thrown heartily into the scale of Constitutional authority. He was at the same time a staunch advocate for every measure likely to decrease intemperance in Ireland. The remains of the Cardinal were removed on Sunday from his residence in Eccles-street to Marlborough-street Cathedral, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The funeral cortege was of a strictly religious nature, and, like the habits of the deceased, of an unostentatious and simple character. On reaching the cathedral the coffin was placed on a catafalque, where it lay in state until Tuesday, when the ceremony concluded with the Office for the Dead, a Requiem High Mass, and the Absolution Office. All the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, except the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Cork, were present. In the evening the remains were privately interred in Clonliffe College, near Dublin. The Pope was deeply grieved at the news of the Archbishop's death, and dispatched his condolences to Dublin. Our Portrait of Cardinal Cullen, on page 421, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

HON. MRS. CAULFIELD.

Hon. Mrs. Caulfield (Elizabeth Margaret), of Hockley, in the county of Armagh, whose death is just announced, was a lady of considerable mental acquirements, and one whose loss will be severely felt in the circles in which she moved. She was second daughter of Dodwell Browne, Esq., of Rahins, in the county of Mayo, and was married, Aug. 30, 1819, to the Hon. Henry Caulfield, second son of James, the first and great Earl of Charlemont, K.P. Her husband died March 4, 1862. Their issue was James Molyneux, present Earl of Charlemont, K.P., who succeeded his uncle in 1863, Henry William, who died unmarried in 1867, and Lady Margaret Stronge, wife of John Calvert Stronge, Esq., second son of Sir James Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey.

DR. KYNASTON.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Kynaston, Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on the 26th ult. from exhaustion, after having undergone a severe operation. Dr. Kynaston belonged to an old Shropshire family, and was born in 1809. He was educated at Westminster School, and was elected a student at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and in 1834 was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and was appointed in 1838 Head Master of St. Paul's School, which office he held until 1876. In 1842 and 1843 he was selected as Preacher before the University of Oxford, and from 1850 to 1866 he was Rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey with St. Nicholas Olave. In 1853 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he continued to hold till his death. Dr. Kynaston was the author of several volumes of poems and hymns.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Rear-Admiral Samuel Mercer, on the 25th ult., at Deal, where he was born, in 1808.

Major-General Delamain, late Bengal Royal Artillery, on the 19th ult., at Brighton, aged sixty-six.

William Forster Parsons, Retired Commander R.N., on the 21st ult., at Delos Lodge, Parkstone, Dorset, aged fifty-six.

General Romer, retired full pay Royal Artillery, on the 17th ult., at Christchurch-road, Winchester, aged ninety.

Lieutenant William Edward Stokes, 14th Hussars, eldest surviving son of Major O. D. Stokes, of Cara Craig, Ireland, on Sept. 27, at Madras, aged twenty-five.

C. Sidebottom, Esq., police magistrate and Judge of the Worcester City Court of Pleas, at his residence, Lark-hill, Worcester, on the 26th ult., at an advanced age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Hart Dyke, fifth son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, fifth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, and Chiselhurst, Kent, on the 23rd ult.

Charles, Duke of Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The Duke married, in 1838, Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark, who survives him. He leave no issue, and is succeeded in the dukedom by Prince Frederick, born on Nov. 23, 1814.

Major-General Stuart Frederick Graham, B.S.C. Commissioner Mooltan Division, Punjab, on Sept. 20, at Mooltan, aged fifty-four. He was the elder surviving son of Sir Robert Graham, eighth Baronet, of Esk, and was uncle of the present Sir Robert Graham, Bart. He married Frances, daughter of Bannatyne M'Leod, Esq., M.D., and leaves issue.

Colonel Andrew S. Smith, of the Bengal Infantry, and late officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, at Southsea, on the 27th ult. The deceased officer served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. In 1853 he was with the force employed against hill tribes west of Derejat, and took part in

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, NOV. 11 and 12, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will offer for sale an immense stock of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, purchased for cash during the recent depression, and which will be sold off much below their usual cost. Reduced Price-List, with size and description, will be sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 57 to 79, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 57, 59, 71, 73, 75 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street, Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

BESIDES THE RECENT ADDITION of the immense range of Premises previously known as the Eagle Brewery, which have been rebuilt and added to their extensive Show-Rooms and Galleries.

EIGHT LARGE SHOW-ROOMS
HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED
TO THE DISPLAY OF
ARTISTIC FURNITURE, &c.

IT IS NOW ONE OF THE LARGEST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS in the World. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to country customers in delivery of goods by their own large PATENTIRON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed Back Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 25 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC BORDERED CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO., to meet the increasing taste for Artistic Furnishings, are introducing some very handsome ready-made Bordered Carpets in every class of design, adapted to every style of furnishing and decoration, at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 3s. 6d. to 15 guineas. Price-List and Sketches of Rooms, as guides for measurements, are sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.—CLEARING OUT.—Elegant Design, 3 yards long by 40 and 50 inches wide, 4s. 11d. per pair; worth 7s. 6d. Very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 50 and 55 inches wide, 10s. 6d.; worth 16s. 6d. Magnificent Tulle Laces Curtains, 4 yards long by 72 inches wide, 18s. 11d. per pair. A Special Reduced List of Curtains, with size and description, post-free.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S EIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are of the very best quality. Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET (List No. 24, page 231 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING," sent post-free on application) includes Table, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant. A writer upon domestic matters in "The Queen" Newspaper says of this set:—"Some very complete and carefully selected with a view to utility and durability."—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent post free, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 57, 59, 71, 73, 75 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE ONLY "GRAND PRIX" in Class 17, for **FURNITURE,**

was awarded to **JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oxford-street, London.** In addition to **GRAND PRIZE (EHREN DIPLÖME), Vienna, 1873.** The sole Highest Award for English Furniture. **MEDAL** for "Great Excellence of Design and Workmanship," London, 1862. **HORS CONCOURS, Paris, 1867.** **GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR** for "Improvements in English Furniture," Paris, 1869. **PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition, London, 1861.**

NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS, in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE. ELKINGTON and CO., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-List free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market.

Address—ELKINGTON and CO., 22, Regent-street, London, or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

MAPPIN BROTHERS—Electro-Platers & Cutlers.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS—REGENT-STREET, W.

PLEASE NOTICE—
THERE IS ONLY ONE ADDRESS
FOR PETER ROBINSON'S
MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS intended for the Mourning Warehouse **MUST BE CLEARLY DIRECTED** **TO REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**
Occasional misdirection of letters and orders renders this Notice necessary.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE BY PETER ROBINSON UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM. A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the Customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants, Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency. (either French, German, or English). Observe the only one Address—for **PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.** One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

BLACK SILKS—Specially Cheap, Manufactured by Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, at 5s. 6d. Manufactured by Messrs. Tapisier et Cie, at 5s. 3d. Manufactured by Messrs. Jaubert et Cie, at 5s. 6d. Manufactured by Messrs. Dégout et Cie, at 5s. 11d.

Also, **BLACK SILKS**, in very serviceable qualities, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.

200 PIECES OF BLACK SILK at one price, 6s.; usual price, 8s. 9d.

PETER ROBINSON is a Wholesale as well as a Retail Dealer in Black Silks. As he buys direct from the Manufacturer, all intermediate profits are saved. Address only for Patterns as follows:—

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BLACK SILK VELVETS, Exceptional Value, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

RICH LYONS VELVETS, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. 6d. Superb qualities for Dress and Mantles. For Patterns, address as follows:—**PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, from pure and good wearing silks, at 5s. 7d., 9s. 10d., and up to 20 guineas, fashionably trimmed with Satin and Velvet. Copies of the most recent Paris models.

Also good Black Satin Quilted Petticoats for One Guinea. For photographs of the Costumes and self-measurement form address as follows:—**PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES. New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed, from one guinea to 10 guineas.

Tarlatans in the most fashionable styles, 21s. Black Brussels Net, 25s., 26s. 6d., and 35s. Black Silk Tulle (condition keeping), 42s. and 60s. Grenadine, from 42s. to 4 guineas. For Sketches of the above, address as follows:—**PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**

FURS at SUMMER PRICES.

REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS, 33 inches long 9 guineas. 36 inches long 11 guineas. 39 inches long 13 guineas. New and Perfect Shapes, and of the most enduring qualities.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS, Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long, 34s., 42s., 55s. 6d., and 3 guineas.

Also a special lot, Lined with Pile Grey Squirrel, 47 inches long, at 6 guineas. For Samples—Address only as follows:—**PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to **REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.**

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing **A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT**

AUTUMN NOVELTIES, Silks, Mantles, Costumes, and Sealskin Paletots at all prices.

SWAN and EDGAR, PICCADILLY and REGENT-STREET, London.

GREAT LIVERPOOL DRAPERY FAILURE.

G. C. LOVERING and CO., 59, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL. HARVEY, NICHOLS, and CO. (Limited), having purchased, at a discount of 25 per cent from the cost price, the whole of the Silk Stock of the above, consisting of every description of BLACK, COLOURED, and FANCY SILKS, will offer the same, together with many important purchases in other departments, at a great reduction in price, commencing on **MONDAY, NOV. 11.**

Ladies will find this an exceptional opportunity for purchasing, as the goods are all perfectly fresh, having been bought by Messrs. G. C. Lovering and Co. direct from the manufacturers within the last six months. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES Selling Off at Half the Cost. Consisting of Moss Cashmeres in the new dark plain colours. Price 42s. per yard.—**JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.**

CHEAP POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS. All who appreciate the luxury of a real Irish Cambric Handkerchief should write for Sample (post-free), our Ladies' bordered, at 3s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. per dozen, hemmed for use. Ladies' Hem-stitched, at 7s. 11d. and 10s. 6d., exquisitely fine; of our Gent's bordered, at 5s. 10d. and 8s. 11d., and Hem-stitched at 12s. per dozen; by so doing a genuine article (all pure flax) will be secured, and a saving effected of at least 50 per cent.

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PRETTY FLOWERS.—Tastefully arranged Bridal Bouquets from 7s. 6d.; Bridesmaids' Bouquets from 5s. 6d. each. Baskets of Cut Flowers and Plants. Forwarded to any part of London or country.

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CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W. Patterns Free.
BLACK SILKS and SATINS.
Bright, pure Black Glacé Silks 1s. 6d. per yard.
Rich Gros Grains (very special) 2s. 11d. "
Very Handsome Ditto 3s. 11d. "
Chapman's Yellow-Edged World-Famous Silk (Equal to any silk ever issued at 6s. 11d. per yard, and excellent wear.) 4s. 11d. "
Black Satin 1s. 11d. "
Black Glacé 2s. 6d. "
Black Lyons Ditto 3s. 6d. "
Black Lyons, all pure Silk 5s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. "
White Lyons, for Brides' Dresses, 7s. 11d. "
Coloured Satins for Trimmings, 8s. 11d. and 11s. 9d. "
Black Glacé 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. "
COLOURED GROS GRAINS FOR PROMENADE, DINNER and EVENING SILKS.
A Superior Quality—Rich Handsome Corded Gros Grains, 3s. 11d. per yard.
Splendid Failles, made of Pure Italian Silk, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 11d. per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS. One Uniform Price. One Hundred Colours. 1s. 11d. per yard.

LINDEN VELVET OZONID. The perfection of these splendid Velveteens is so apparent, and their superiority to every other kind so undeniable, that numerous imitations are produced in this country under different names; but not one is fit to compare, 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., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard.—**CHAPMAN'S.**

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 Serges will form another Novelty in Dress Fabrics this season, and, as to colour, every shade and tone in green will be worn, with an occasional 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 HEATHER 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 remain unsurpassed at the price. Very fine Edmondes, 1s. 11d. per yard, superior quality. Heathers, 1s. 8d.; other qualities, 7d. to 1s. per yard.
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill.

FRENCH MERINOS. Merinos have become so associated with every idea of utility and beauty perfected in a woollen material, that it seems almost superfluous to remind my patrons that these useful fabrics are, if possible, better than ever. My Stock represents every phase and tone of colour that is now worn. First quality, 2s. 11d.; second ditto, 1s. 11d. 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 have all been produced in these beautiful goods. All are perfectly fast colours. 30 in. wide, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. per yard.—**CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.**

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 lines or stripes are raised in fine silk 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 cardinal red and sage on either side, or the same colourings will be mixed on a navy blue or seal-brown ground. Then there are endless varieties in pretty useful mixtures, suitable for all requirements, and at all prices. Another novelty in skirtings for this season are Tartan Mixtures arranged longitudinally. These are most stylish, and the plain and rough-threaded skirtings well merit distinction. An excellent and varied assortment that no one can fail to make a selection from. 1s. to 6s. per yard.

Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to All Parts of the Globe same day as Receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. YOU MUST SEE THE VELVETEENS ARE STAMPED AT THE BACK IN PLAIN LETTERS "THE LOUIS VELVETEEN," WITH TRADE MARK AND MOTTO "EVERY SEVENTH YARD, OR YOU ARE NOT BUYING THE GENUINE ARTICLE, NOTWITHSTANDING ALL ASSERTIONS TO THE CONTRARY."

The "Morning Post" of Aug. 15, 1878, says:—"Probably in no city in the world is all the dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of articles of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of THE LOUIS VELVETEEN has been received in that city. This BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons silk velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe PARISIAN critics, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other velveteens, amongst which may be specially mentioned that it neither changes colour, fades, cracks, nor spots with rain, one and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE—BLACK."

and made in various qualities and thicknesses suitable for either Millinery, Dressmaking, or Trimming purposes. With so many good points to recommend it, it is not surprising that the LOUIS VELVETEEN should have been largely imitated, a fact which has rendered it necessary to stamp it on the reverse side with a Trade-Mark representing a Griffin's Head, and the motto, "NEC ASPERA JUVANT."

"The Queen" says:—"The Louis Velveteen is capital." "The Silkworld," writing of the Louis Velveteen in "Myra's Journal," says:—"The advantages claimed for this Velveteen are not a few. First, the colour, which is a fine Blue-Black. The appearance is certainly very handsome, and not easily distinguished from velvet; it is thinner, and finer in texture, and consequently less heavy than an ordinary velveteen, and is said to take the needle more easily than any other make." "Style" writes in her Journal for October:—"The LOUIS VELVETEEN is an improvement upon ordinary velveteen that is sure to be thoroughly appreciated, not only during the coming winter, but for many seasons. The usual make of this pleasant material can very easily be distinguished from the Louis Velveteen, though no more expensive, resemble the Lyons velvet very closely indeed, so short and compact is the pile, and so perfect the tint of the blue-black. This excellent dye is produced by a special process which prevents the velveteen losing its colour and turning brown or white."

"Le Follet" for October says:—"Velveteen of good quality will be most fashionably worn." "The Family Herald" of Oct. 5 says, in reference to the Louis Velveteens:—"That, dyed in this country, they certainly prove that it is possible at an exceedingly small cost, compared with the expensive German process, to obtain a colour and lustre equal to that of a silk velvet, and that, moreover, these velveteens neither change colour nor spot with rain."

THE LOUIS GENOA FAST PILE VELVETEEN, AT 6s. TO 7s. PER YARD, CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM VELVETS AT 21s. TO 30s. PER YARD. THE LOUIS VELVETEEN IS NOT DEARER THAN INFERIOR DYES AND MAKES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. YOU MUST SEE THE VELVETEENS ARE STAMPED AT THE BACK IN PLAIN LETTERS "THE LOUIS VELVETEEN," WITH TRADE MARK AND MOTTO "EVERY SEVENTH YARD, OR YOU ARE NOT BUYING THE GENUINE ARTICLE, NOTWITHSTANDING ALL ASSERTIONS TO THE CONTRARY."

Agents for Wholesale only—J. H. FULLER, 52, Watling-street, London; WM. PIPE, 62, Glassford-street, Glasgow; JOHN FREEMAN, 30, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

THE ONLY SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION, Making the skin clear, smooth, and lustrous.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP (SAPO CARBONIS DETEGENS). Highly and extensively recommended for the toilet and in all cases of cutaneous disease by Mr. Jas. Startin, M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, the late Mr. James Startin, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Savile-row, Mr. McCall Anderson, M.D., F.F.P.S., of Woodside-crescent, Glasgow, and the other leading members of the profession. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s., in elegant Toilet-Boxes, of all Chemists.

W. V. WRIGHT and CO., London.

PALOMINO. A Pure Spanish SHERBET of dry character, produced from the finest grape in the Xerez district. Recommended with complete confidence, per dozen, railway carriage paid. Sole Importers, HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1840.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKY. Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Haas says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

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