The Times.

No. 35,722. LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899. PRICE 3d.

BIRTHS.

BEARCROFT.—On the 8th inst., at Lyndhurst, Hampton-hill, the wife of CHARLES R. D. BEARCROFT, of a son.

BEAUMONT.—On the 8th inst., at 49, Cromwell-avenue, High-gate, N., the wife of HENRY CROYSDILL BEAUMONT, of a son. South American papers, please copy.

CARROW.—On the 6th Jan., at Glenowen, Neyland, Pembroke-shire, the wife of G. E. CARROW, of a son.

CHEAPE.—On the 7th curt., at Strathtyrum, St. Andrews, the LADY GEISELDA CHEAPE, of a son.

CLARKE.—On the 6th Jan., at Rottingdean, Sussex, the wife of COMMANDER H. J. LANGFORD CLARKE, Royal Navy, of a son.

COLES-WEBB.—On the 8th inst., at 137, Saint Mark's-road, Kensington, W., the wife of E. C. COLES-WEBB, of a daughter.

CORBOULD-ELLIS.—On Sunday, the 8th Jan., at 55, Bedford-gardens, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of C. F. CORBOULD-ELLIS, of a son.

DIX.—On the 5th inst., at Northfield, Worcestershire, the wife of C. M. DIX, M.A., of a son (FRANCIS HUNTER RAWDON).

DOXAT.—On the 22nd Dec., at Ashcroft, B.C., the wife of CLAUDE R. DOXAT, of a son.

FORD.—On the 6th Jan., at 47, Ladbroke-square, W., the wife of FRANK C. FORD, M.B., of a son.

GRISP.—On the 5th inst., at Maple Villa, Palmerston-road, Buckhurst-hill, the wife of EARNEST R. GRISP, of a daughter.

LENDRUM.—On the 8th Jan., 1899, at 5, Cecile-park, Crouch-end, the wife of ROBERT S. LENDRUM, of a daughter.

LENEY.—On the 5th inst., at 6, Ennismore-gardens, Dover, the wife of HUGH LENEY, of a son.

MACDONALD.—On the 8th inst., at 16, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W., the wife of CAPTAIN REGINALD MACDONALD, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARINDIN.—On the 3rd inst., at Badger Heath, Shropshire, the wife of C. R. MARINDIN, Esqr., of a son.

MAY.—On the 8th Jan., at 61, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of N. A. MAY, of a son.

MEASURES.—On the 8th inst., at Sunnyside, Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of HARRY B. MEASURES, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—On the 8th inst., at Stratford Lodge, Watford, Herts, the wife of ARTHUR TURNOUR MURRAY, Barrister-at-law, of a son (stillborn).

PILLEY.—On the 5th Jan., at Crescent-lodge, Camberwell-grove, S.E., the wife of JOHN PILLEY, of a son.

QUINBY.—On the 6th Jan., at West View, Formby, the wife of DR. EDWARD M. QUINBY, of a daughter.

REES.—On the 8th Jan., 1899, at Holmesdale, Penarth, South Wales, the wife of J. HUGH REES, M.D.—a son.

RICHARDSON.—On the 6th Jan., at Glanbrydan Park, the wife of ERNALD RICHARDSON, of a daughter.

THOMAS.—On the 8th inst., at Maindee Hall, Monmouthshire, the wife of WYNDHAM THOMAS, of a son.

TILLEY.—On the 7th inst., at "Brockenhurst," Hanwell, the wife of R. T. TILLEY, of a daughter.

TOASE.—On Saturday, at Carisbrooke Villa, Essex-road, Watford, the wife of CHARLES EDWARD TOASE, of a son.

TUPMAN.—On the 7th Jan., at "Ingleside," Reading, the wife of CAPTAIN J. A. TUPMAN, R.M.L.I., of a son.

WORNUM.—On the 6th inst., at 53, Belsize-park, N.W., the wife of GEORGE PORTER WORNUM, M.R.C.S.Eng., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN : NOBLE.—On the 5th Jan., at Sefton-park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. John Watson, D.D., OSWALD EMIN BROWN, of The Nunnery, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool, second son of the late Rev. Robert Grant Brown, formerly of Aleppo, to MAUDE, daughter of ROBERT NOBLE, of Liverpool.

COODE : PENDLEBURY.—On the 7th Jan., at S. John's Church, Secunderabad, India, by the Revd. E. Bull, JOHN MELVILL COODE, eldest son of the late John Coode, of Polcarne, S. Austell, to RUTH CAROLINE, daughter of WILLIAM PENDLEBURY, of Secunderabad. (By wire.)

HILL : HILL.—On the 4th inst., at St. Simon's Church, Southsea, England, by the Revd. — Baldey, ARTHUR HEYLIGER, eldest son of P. H. R. HILL, to EMILY AUGUSTA, only daughter of JOHN S. HILL, both of Demerara, British Guiana.

LAMBERT : CLARK.—On the 2nd Jan., at St. Paul's Collegiate Church, Malta, by the Venble. Archdeacon Cartwright, LIEUTENANT RANDOLPHUS MATTHEW LAMBERT, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon," second son of Robert Carr Lambert, of Eastbourne, to MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of FRANCIS MALLARD CLARK, of the Admiralty and South-hill-park-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., and great granddaughter of the late Commander Wm. J. S. Clark, R.N., and Lieut. John Courtis, R.N., formerly of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

MACONCHY : THOMPSON.—On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's, Beverley, by the Right Reverend Bishop Fisher, assisted by the Revd. George Ward, Rector of Mavis Enderby, and the Revd. Robert Fisher, Vicar of St. Mary's, FREDERICK CAMPBELL MACONCHY, of the East Yorks Regiment, son of the late George Maconchy, of Ballemore, to MAUD ELINOR, second daughter of GEORGE A. THOMPSON, of Terrington Hall, York, and Register House, Beverley.

MOORE : A BECKETT.—On the 10th Nov., at Melbourne, Australia, WILLIAM HARRISON MOORE, Professor of Law in the University of Melbourne, to EDITH ELIZA, second daughter of His HONOUR MR. JUSTICE A BECKETT, of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

MOULD : LANGTON.—On the 5th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Tunbridge-Wells, by the Revd. D. J. Stather Hunt, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Revd. A. T. Scott, M.A., Rural Dean and Vicar of St. James's, Tunbridge-Wells, PERCY MOULD, younger son of the late Col. J. Mould, R.M.L.I., and of Mrs. Mould, of 33, Halford-road, Richmond, to EDITH KATHARINE, third daughter of WALTER LANGTON, Esq., Barrow House, Keswick, Cumberland, and of 13, Calverley-park, Tunbridge-Wells.

NIGHTINGALE : COLLISON.—On the 7th inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Pennefather, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Wix, M.A., and the Rev. E. Hingston, B.A., cousin of the bride, PERCY ATHELSTAN NIGHTINGALE, M.D., second son of the late Percy Nightingale, Esq., to MURIEL SCOUGHROW, third daughter of the late CHARLES SCOUGHTON COLLISON, Esq., and of Mrs. Fulton, of 26, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.

ROCH : THOMSON.—On the 5th Jan., at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, by the Revd. E. L. Jennings, Vicar of the parish, assisted by the Revd. R. Cass, GEORGE POWELL ROCH, of Maesgwynne, Carmarthenshire, to MARY ANNE, only daughter of the late J. F. ALISON THOMSON, Esqre., and granddaughter of the late Rear-Admiral George Lloyd, R.N., of The Grove, Haverfordwest.

TAYLOR : PEECH.—On the 7th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Rochampton, S.W., by the Rev. R. Carrington, M.A., Vicar, assisted by Rev. J. C. Taylor, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, ALFRED ERNEST TAYLOR, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., of 26, Lancaster-gate, W., to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of WILLIAM PEECH, Esq., of Fern Bank, Rochampton-park, S.W.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

SYDENHAM : LANE.—Janry. 10th, 1849, at the parish church, Sampford Peverell, by the Revd. John Sydenham, of Combe, Dulverton, Rector of Brushford, Somerset, father of the bridegroom, the REVD. CHARLES ST. BARBE SYDENHAM to EMILY, second daughter of the late MAJOR H. B. LANE, R.H.A., of Greenhill, Wombourne, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—On the 29th Dec., at This residence, Ty Mawr, Ruthin, North Wales, LLEWELYN ADAMS, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Denbigh, in his 73th year.

BARKER.—On the 7th Jan., at Bath, JOHN BARKER, eldest son of the late Edward Barker, formerly English Consul at Cairo, aged 79.

BROWN.—On the 5th, at Beacon-terrace, Torquay, AMY, the beloved wife of B. FAIRFAX BROWN, late of Naunton House, near Pershore, in her 59th year.

BRUCE.—On the 8th inst., at St. Andrews, JOHN BRUCE, Writer to the Signet, late of Powfoulis, Stirlingshire.

CAMPBELL.—On the 8th Jan., at 52, Lawford-road, London, N.W., WILLIAM ROSS CAMPBELL, General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, aged 49 years.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 7th Jan., at Laurel Bank, Shortlands, Kent, WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, of the stock Exchange, eldest son of the late William Robinson Chamberlain, aged 74. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

CHRISTIE.—On the 7th Jan., at 19, Dacre-park, Lee, ANNE MARIA CHRISTIE, daughter of the late Prof. S. H. Christie, F.R.S.

COBB.—On the 8th inst., at Saye House, Rochester, FRANCES, widow of the late ROBERT LAKE COBB, of Mockbeggar, Higham, Kent, aged 74.

COLLEN.—On the 8th Jan., at his residence, 114, Bethune-road, Stamford-hill, N.E., FRANCIS DANBY COLLEN, of Fountain Mills, Barmondsey, aged 72.

COWER.—On the 8th Jan., 1899, at 3, Gower-street, London, W.C., after a long illness, MARY JANE, the beloved wife of GEORGE EVELYN COWER, formerly of Madras, aged 71. Interment at Highgate Cemetery, at 12.30, on Thursday, the 12th inst. No flowers.

DARRAH.—On the 8th inst., in London, after a long and painful illness, FANNY MAXWELL DARRAH, widow of Captain Edward Willoughby, late Bengal Artillery, also of Major Charles John Darrah, late R.E., greatly beloved.

GRACE.—On the 6th inst., after 10 months' illness, at 6, Highbury-place, ELIZABETH ANN GRACE, widow of the late Henry Grace, in the 82nd year of her age. No flowers.

HADEN-HADEN.—On the 8th inst., at 66, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W., CLARA, the beloved wife of W. HADEN-HADEN, M.D., aged 53.

HARRIS.—On the 5th inst., at Welling, Kent, ANN, wife of SALEM CONSTABLE HARRIS, in her 75th year. No flowers, by special request.

HOLYOAKE.—On the 6th Jan., at his residence, The Willows, Redditch, EDMUND HOLYOAKE, J.P., aged 76 years.

KING.—On the 3rd Jan., suddenly, at The Point-in-View, Lympstone, Devon, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of the Rev. HENRY KING, aged 67.

LEPPER.—At Sydney, New South Wales, of appendicitis, FRANCIS AUBREY, third and dearly-loved son of FRANK and HARRIETTE LEPPER, of Elsinore, Crawfordsburn, county Down.

McDONALD.—On the 5th inst., at 25, Carlyle-road, Manor-park, Essex, WILLIAM McDONALD, C.E., late of Salamanca, R.I.P.

MACKENZIE.—On the 8th inst., at Dalluaine House, Carron, Strathspey, EMILY HOLT, beloved wife of THOMAS MACKENZIE, Dalluaine.

MILLETT.—On the 8th inst., at 91, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, ANNE MILLETT, widow of Charles Millett, Hon. R.I.C. Service, in the 87th year of her age.

MITCHELL.—On Sunday, the 8th Jan. inst., at Aldeburgh, after a short illness, MAC DERMOTT, son of CHARLES T. and CAROLINE B. MITCHELL, of Addison-gardens, Kensington, aged 18 years. Friends, please accept this intimation. No flowers. Australian papers, please copy.

MUGGERIDGE.—On the 7th inst., at 39, Half Moon-street, COMMANDER JAMES STANLEY MUGGERIDGE, R.N. Funeral at Woking, to-morrow (Wednesday), the 11th. Reserved carriages by 11.45 a.m. train from Waterloo. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

MUNTZ.—On the 9th Jan., at Hook, Surbiton, PHILIP MAURICE MUNTZ, son of the late P. H. Muntz, M.P., aged 57.

NEWTON.—On the 5th inst., at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, RUPERT NEWTON, Lieut. The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), elder son of Lieut.-Col. W. H. and Mrs. Newton, of Thoresby, Cheltenham. No flowers.

PARKER.—On the 8th Jan., at Boscombe, Bournemouth, after a few days' illness, EMILY HARRIETT, widow of the late JOSEPH PARKER, of 10, Clifton-gardens, W., aged 82.

PEAKE.—On the 8th inst., at Chilverdane, Margate, after a long illness, BESSIE NORAH, the dear, devoted wife of JAMES WALTER PEAKE, of 10, Wedderburn-road, Hampstead, N.W. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

REEVE.—On the 8th inst., at Hill Side, Cricklewood, N.W., EDWARD JOHN REEVE, Esq., aged 66.

SHAEN-CARTER.—On the 7th Jan., 1899, at Milton Hospital, Portsmouth, DENIS CYRIL TILSON SHAEN-CARTER, aged four years and five months, second son of the late Lieut. Arthur Tilson Shaen-Carter, R.N., and Viola Alexandra Shaen-Carter, deeply regretted.

SMITH.—On the 8th Jan., at Garth Garmon, 192, Bedford-hill-road, Balham, ROSABELLE JANE OPENSHAW, the wife of ALEXANDER SMITH, in her 58th year.

STEVENS.—On the 7th Jan., 1899, at "Clovelly," Balham-park-road, S.W., ARTHUR RICHARD STEVENS, eldest son of the late Arthur Robert Stevens, in his 33rd year.

STONEHAM.—On the 8th inst., at "Normandhurst," Wickham-road, St. John's, ELIZA JANE, relict of the late E. J. STONEHAM, Esqre., of 70, Cheapside, and Blackheath, deeply mourned. No flowers, by request.

TAYLOR.—On the 7th Jan., 1899, at "Berwyn," Reading, COL. DONVILLE MASCIE TAYLOR, late Comdg. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, aged 55.

TIDSWELL.—On the 6th inst., at Harewood Grove, Darlington, AMELIA HENRIETTA, widow of WILLIAM TIDSWELL, late Chief Accountant N.E. Railway, and of Percy-gardens, Tynemouth, Northumberland.

TROWER.—On the 8th Jan., at 36, Gloucester-square, HENRY TROWER, in his 85th year.

WALLER.—On the 6th inst., at Maridon, S. Devon, GERALD WALLER, aged 47.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at 99, Maida-vale, MARY ANN WRIGHT, widow of the late William Wright, aged 78. Funeral at Paddington Cemetery, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

WYATT.—On the 8th inst., at Matlock, Derbyshire, MADGE, wife of CAPT. CONWAY C. WYATT, of Lagos, West Coast of Africa. Interment at Matlock Parish Church, Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2.30. Please accept this intimation. Lagos papers, please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of WILLIAM JOHN BUSH, late of Bishopsgate, and Thornleigh, Sydenham-hill, who died January 10th, 1892.

BADGER.—To the dear memory of my loved wife, ELLEN BADGER, who died at Surrey House, Leamington Spa, the 10th Jany., 1892.

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garland's dead,
And all but he departed."

DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of GEORGE NOEL FREELING, Vicar of St. Cross, Helywell, Oxford, who sank to rest on January 10th, 1892.

In loving memory of Madame MERLEN, who passed away at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 10th, 1887.

In loving memory of my dearly-loved husband, JACOB TAYLOR, who fell asleep Janry. 10, 1897, at 14, Charles-street, St. James's-square.

On the 10th Jan., 1893, ALFRED GEORGE JOHNSON, the devoted brother and partner of Henry J. Johnson (A. Johnson and Sons, Dealers in Works of Art, 85, Wigmore-street, W.), suddenly, of acute pneumonia, at 35, Eresby-road, Kilburn, in his 27th year.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is 6s. for six lines or less, and 1s. 6d. for every additional line.

FUNERALS.—WM. TOOKEY and SON conduct FUNERALS in all parts of London and the country at moderate charges. CREMATIONS and EMBALMING.—Office, No. 48, High-street, St. Marylebone, W.

FOR FUNERALS or CREMATIONS.
LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY,
2, Lancaster-place, and 188, Westminster-bridge-road.
Telegrams, "Tenebratio," London.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, &c.—ALEX. MACDONALD and Co., Limited (late A. Macdonald, Field, and Co.), workers in polished granites to the Queen, undertake the erection of their work in any part of the country. The largest stock of granite monuments in the country may be seen at their London premises. For designs and prices address as above, to the Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen, or 373, Euston-road, London, N.W.

IN MEMORIAM.—Most lovely FLORAL WREATHS and CROSSES of FRESH FLOWERS for London or country, from 10s. 6d. each.—WILLIAM HOOPER, 165, Oxford-street, W., only address.

THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, and SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited.—The Corporation are prepared to act as Executors and Trustees under wills, settlements, and other instruments, and where necessary individual directors will be appointed jointly with the General Manager to carry out the trusts. For further particulars apply to the General Manager, Winchester-house, London, E.C.

TO EXECUTORS, &c.—BOOKS BOUGHT.—HENRY SOTHERAN and Co., 37, Piccadilly, and 140, Strand, Second-hand Booksellers, PURCHASE LIBRARIES or smaller collections of books, in town or country, and give the utmost value in cash. Experienced valuers sent. Removals without trouble or expense to vendors. Est. 1816. Telegraphic address, Bookmen, London.

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TO EXECUTORS.—OLD GOLD, Old Plate (Silver and Sheffield), Old Jewellery, PURCHASED for cash. Valuations for Probate or family division.—WATHERSTON and SON, 12, Pall-mall east (adjoining the National Gallery), London, S.W.

TO EXECUTORS.—WARDROBES BOUGHT (Ladies' and Gentlemen's). Also OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH, cast-off clothing, uniforms, Court suits, jewellery, diamonds, plate, furniture, linen, and all kinds of miscellaneous goods to any amount. Parties attended privately, or boxes, parcels, &c., forwarded. Cash remitted. Address MR. and MRS. LEWIS, 289, Edgware-road, Londonstreet, Baker-street, W. Terms cash. Carriages and harness bought.

DIAMONDS, Pearls, Old Silver, Gold, &c.—Spink and Son respectfully intimate to executors and others that they value or purchase the above for cash.—SPINK and SON, Diamond Merchants, 1 and 2, Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, E.C., and 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Est. 1772.

THE LITTLE SHOP FACING BURLINGTON-GARDENS.—CASH given for every kind of old or modern Jewellery and Plate, or best value allowed in exchange against any of Arthur Pilson's choice variety of novelties.
ARTHUR PILSON, Jeweller, 175, New Bond-street, London, W.
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JEWELLERY, Precious Stones, Plate and Plated Ware PURCHASED for cash. If desired, Mr. Gilliam will attend personally at owner's residence. Valuations for Probate.—GEORGE GILLIAM, successor to Makepeace and Walford, 6, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Est. 1690.

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PHILLIPS, SON, and NEALE, Auctioneers and Valuers, of 73, New Bond-street, undertake the above for the purposes of Probate, Division, or otherwise, at the shortest notice.

ST. JOHN'S-HOUSE.—Trained and experienced MEDICAL Surgical, Monthly NURSES and MASSEUSES can be obtained by application, personally or by letter, to the Sister Superior, 8, Norfolk-street, Strand. Telephone No. 2,577. Telegraphic address, "Private Nurses, London."

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LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.—The Private Nursing Staff has been largely increased, and thoroughly TRAINED NURSES for medical and surgical cases can be had immediately on application to the matron. Telephone No. 4,468, Avenue.

MANUAL and MEDICAL TREATMENT.—Madame OLGA HUNTINGDON, 46a, Pall-mall, S.W. Under special patronage of nobility. Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia a speciality. Manicure. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ladies by appointment.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES.

CAUTION.—BRAND and Co.'s ESSENCE of BEEF and other Invalid Specialities. Beware of Imitations. No connection with any other firm. Brand and Co., Ltd., 11, Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, W., and Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, London, S.W.

CAUTION.—Protect your skin by using "VINOLIA" SHAVING SOAP. It produces a creamy, demulcent, abundant lather, is softening in its action on the beard and agreeable to the most sensitive skin. It is not the same as ordinary Vinolia Soap, and is entirely different from every other shaving soap in composition, mode of manufacture, and soothing properties.

NOTICE.—OUTFITS for INDIA, China, and the Colonies. Estimates, with lists of necessary articles for every appointment, will be forwarded on application to THRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters (next door to Somerset-house), Strand, W.C.

NOTICE.—AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN Co., 21, OLD BOND-STREET, W. (Corner of Burlington-gardens). Recognized to be
The LEADING EXPERTS in DENTISTRY in ENGLAND.
Consultations free. Illustrated book, "Our Teeth and How to Save Them," by post free on application to the Secretary.

NOTICE.

38,000 FEET PARQUET FLOOR COVERING. Samples in all woods to be seen at HOWARD'S, Ltd., 26, Berners-street, W.

42,483 Rotation Number of HOWARD'S EASY CHAIRS and SOFAS. As only one kind of hair is used throughout, and that of the finest quality, chairs and sofas supplied during the last 20 years can be restored equal to new at a moderate cost.
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NOTICE.

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MESSRS. PIMMS and Co. beg respectfully to inform their patrons and the public that their natives are in very fine condition. Prices as follows :—

Half Barrels, containing	5 doz.	..	..	15s.
Single " "	3 "	..	..	24s.
Peck " "	12 "	..	..	36s.
Half " "	16 "	..	..	48s.

Quarter barrels, containing 3 doz. specially selected natives for invalids, price 9s. 6d. All the above can be sent to any part of Great Britain or the Continent.

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NOTICE to ENGLISHMEN in ITALY.
By the courtesy of the ITALIAN GOVERNMENT,
the following brands of W. D. and H. O. WILLS'S TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES are now obtainable throughout Italy, at the usual existing depots in the most important centres.
TOBACCOS.
The "THREE CASTLES" and "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT."
CIGARETTES.
The "THREE CASTLES" and "KINGFISHER."
W. D. and H. O. WILLS (Ltd.), Bristol and London.

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Have ready for immediate use the most extensive stock of ARTISTIC FURNITURE in London, ranging from the lowest price at which good work can be made to the highest examples.
Messrs. Gillow invite inspection of specimen bed rooms and dining rooms.
Estimate free.
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MERRYWEATHER'S NOISELESS PUMP for MANSIONS.
MERRYWEATHER'S NOISELESS PUMP for all services where silence is an object. Hotel visitors complain no more of broken sleep from the thump of the pump.
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Send for pamphlet of water supply.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.—In re "SAVORY and MOORE'S BEST FOOD for INFANTS."—The title and descriptive notices of this old-established food, as supplied to the Royal nurseries, are being copied by makers of imitative and inferior articles. To prevent disappointment the public should insist upon having Savory and Moore's. Obtainable everywhere, in tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s., and of the manufacturers,
SAVORY and MOORE, London.
Jan. 2, 1899.

NEW YEAR'S FIRESIDE GIFT.—The LITERARY MACHINE (as supplied to H.M. the Queen, Prince of Wales, and German Emperor), for holding a book, lamp, &c., in any position, over an easy chair, bed, or sofa. Deliciously luxurious, invaluable to readers of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Price from 17s. 6d. Drawings free.—JOHN CARTER, 5a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, London. The ONLY ADDRESS OF GENUINE CARTER.

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BATH CHAIRS, 25s.; CARTER'S CHAIRS are elegant, strong, light, and easily propelled. Self-propelling Chairs, £2; Spinal Carriages, £2 10s. Walking Machines, Ambulances, best in the world, &c. Illustrated catalogues post free.
JOHN CARTER, 5a, New Cavendish-street, W. (only address).

PERSONAL, &c.

CHARLES McCARTHY.—Charles McCarthy, native Limerick, Ireland, transported thence to Tasmania (then Van Diemen's Land) in ship Kinnear about March 1842. Relatives are requested to COMMUNICATE with undersigned.—LYNE and SILVESTER, Solicitors, Portland, Victoria, Australia.

PUBLIC CALL.—The merchant HEIMANN GERSON HEIMANN, who died at Pyritz on May 5th, 1874, left a testament, made with his wife, Fanny Heimann, née Meyer, on July 8th, 1867, which was opened on May 8th, 1874. By this testament he left to his wife the inalienable right to the interests of a sum of 40,000 thalers, which was to be placed in Pommeranian Mortgage Deeds at 3½ per cent., during her lifetime. He also gave her the right to dispose of ⅔ of the capital of 40,000 thalers—i.e., of 15,000 thalers—after her death. In case she would not make use of the latter right, the testament ordered that 3-5ths of the sum of 15,000 thalers should fall to the sister of Mrs. Heimann, the wife of the merchant M. H. Meyer, Hannah, née Meyer, living in London, and to her husband, substituting their children, 2-5ths to another sister of Mrs. Heimann, the wife of Simon Zimmermann, Maria, née Meyer, living in Greenwich, but excluding her husband from the usufruct as husband and as father, substituting their children. Mrs. Fanny Heimann died at Ramsgate, County Kent, England, on February 7th, 1898. It is uncertain whether she had disposed of the sum of 15,000 thalers; 3-5ths of the sum are claimed by the pretended heirs of Mrs. M. H. Meyer, the other 2-5ths by Mrs. Simon Zimmermann.
According to the proposition of Mr. Albert Muller, Justizrat at Cologne, as manager of the estate, all the UNKNOWN HEIRS entitled to the 15,000 thalers and their successors are called upon to announce their CLAIMS to the subscribed Court of Justice (Room No. 2) until December 15th, 1899, at 10 a.m., else their claims will become void and the 15,000 thalers will be paid over to those who announce and prove their claims.
Pyritz (Germany), Dec. 13th, 1898.
The Royal Amtsgericht.
(Signed) HEYMANN.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—FOUND in the South-Western district, about five weeks ago, a LADY'S GOLD RING, set precious stones. Apply Superintendent, Executive Branch, New Scotland Yard, S.W.

MR. G. H. F. NYE'S TESTIMONIAL FUND.—"Well-wisher" is cordially THANKED for his CONTRIBUTION to Mr. Nye's Fund, acknowledged, as requested, in The Times.—ARCHDEACON SALMON, Hon. Treasurer, the National Society's House, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Kentish-town-road.
Patron—H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
President—The Most Hon. the MARQUIS CAMDEN.
Chairman—The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.
Treasurer—GEORGE HERRING, Esq.
The Committee very gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of a DONATION of £100 each from H. L. Bischoffsheim, Esq., and Mrs. H. L. Bischoffsheim, in addition to previous generous help.
ALFRED GEASKE, Secretary.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand. The Treasurer gratefully ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS from the Trustees of the late Miss Gannon.
Contributions towards the £15,000 required annually from voluntary sources for the Hospital and Convalescent Home are earnestly solicited. ARTHUR E. READE, Secretary.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—The Weekly Board of Governors, in ACKNOWLEDGING, with sincere thanks, the RECEIPT of the following CONTRIBUTIONS, earnestly APPEAL for further HELP for the maintenance of the Hospital and Convalescent Home :—The Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers, a further £10 10s. to the General Fund; Mrs. James C. Marshall, a further £10 10s. to the General Fund.
P. CLARE MELHADO, Secretary-Superintendent.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.—The Committee of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £8 8s., being the Contents of the Temple Church Donation Box, in aid of this Charity.
Funds are urgently needed for the Hospital and Convalescent Home at Hemel Hempstead.
N. BROMLEY, Warden.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL for WOMEN, Fulham-road, S.W.—Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.—The Council gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE £10 10s. from Arthur Peto, Esq.; £5 5s. from Mr. Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan; and £1 from Miss Taylor, to the Special Fund for the new Nurses' Home to be opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany on Jan. 20th), enlargement of Operating Theatre, and other essential improvements.
HENRY E. WRIGHT, Treasurer. HERBERT H. JENNINGS, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower-street, W.C.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the following DONATIONS, in answer to Christmas appeal :—Mrs. F. E. Dodgson, per Dr. Dudley W. Buxton, £25; Anonymous, per Professor G. D. Thane, £10 10s.
NEWTON H. NIXON, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.—The Committee beg to ACKNOWLEDGE, with grateful thanks, the following ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS to the Funds of the Hospital :—Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, £10 10s.; Edwin Austin, Esq., J.P., £10 10s.; Messrs. George J. Sandeman, Sons, and Co., £5 5s.
Further contributions are earnestly invited.
L. H. GLENTON KERR, Secretary.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Marylebone-road, N.W.—Patron, The QUEEN.—The Committee of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of a DONATION of £100 from H. Hall Dare, Esq., to aid of the Fund for enlarging the Hospital and for building the new Nurses' Home. Additional support is earnestly solicited towards the £6,000 still required. ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Islington, N.—The Committee beg to ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of the following NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of their work of checking the spread of infectious fevers in London :—H. Fripp, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. M. K. Thomas, £1 1s.; W. Kerr, Esq., £2.
W. CHRISTIE (Major), Secretary.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria-park, E.
The Committee of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of the following CONTRIBUTIONS :—From J. Pollak, Esq., £5 5s.; Louis J. Janvier, Esq., £2. Wards still closed entirely for want of funds. East-end Hospital for Consumption.—Help very urgently required.
HENRY T. DUDLEY RYDER, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields, E.C.—The Committee of Management gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of the following DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS :—Mrs. Hearnden, £1 1s.; E. Maryon, Esq., £10 10s.; Sir Tattton Sykes, Bart., £3 3s.; W. C. H. Napier, Esq., £1 1s. The Committee earnestly appeal for further Donations and Annual Subscriptions to enable them to meet the expenses of the Hospital. ROBERT J. BLAND, Secretary.

DENTAL HOSPITAL of LONDON, Leicester-square, President—H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.—The Managing Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of a DONATION of £10 10s. from Charles Beadle, Esq., in aid of this uncndowed Charity, for which additional Funds are urgently needed. J. FRANCIS PINK, Secretary.

FRIENDLESS and FALLEN.
The Committee of the LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION very gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE :—E. G. E., £1; C. D., £1; H. A., £1 1s., in aid of the Five Homes! and Open-all-Night Refuge for 180 young women and girls. Further support is very earnestly solicited.
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, Sec., 200, Euston-road, London, N.W.

LONDON SOCIETY for TEACHING the BLIND, Swiss Cottage. Patron—HER MAJESTY the QUEEN.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of DONATION £21 from the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers to the funds of this most deserving Society. Donations and New Annual Subscriptions urgently needed and thankfully received by the Secretary, CAPT. GEO. G. WEBBER, R.N.

HAM-YARD SOUP KITCHEN and HOSPICE, 1846.
President—H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE £2 from Mrs. Junius Stallard and £5 from C. Walker, Esq. Funds needed.
W. H. ASH, Treasurer.
LT.-COL. G. E. PERRYN, Hon. Sec.
Ham-yard,

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY'S INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS to GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

P. & O. to the RIVIERA.—The COMPANY'S LARGE MAIL STEAMERS leave LONDON every Thursday for MARSEILLES:

OCEANA	6,603 tons	Jan. 12
PENINSULAR	5,287 "	Jan. 19

P. & O. ISIS and OSIRIS. WEEKLY EXPRESS SERVICE between BRINDISI and PORT SAID. See Passage 50 hours.

P. & O. to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE from LONDON, MARSEILLES, and BRINDISI:—

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Express Steamer.	Leaves Brindisi.
OCEANA ..	6,603	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	ISIS	Jan. 22
PENINSULAR ..	5,287	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	OSIRIS	Jan. 29
VICTORIA ..	6,527	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	ISIS	Feb. 5

P. & O. to CALCUTTA and CEYLON from LONDON:—

	Tons.	London.		Tons.	London.
NANKIN ..	3,980	Jan. 29	MASSILIA ..	5,026	Feb. 17
PALAWAN ..	4,266	Feb. 3	SUMATRA ..	4,607	Mar. 3

P. & O. to CHINA, JAPAN, and STRAITS.

	Tons.	London.		Tons.	London.
CANTON ..	3,317	Jan. 13	CANDIA ..	6,482	Feb. 11
TIENTSIN ..	3,850	Jan. 28	JAVA ..	4,693	Feb. 25

P. & O. to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA, CHINA, and JAPAN.

	Tons.	Commander.	Londn.	Marseilles.	Isis leaves Brindisi
OCEANA	6,603	E. Stewart	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 22
VICTORIA	6,527	E. Jones	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 5
INDIA	7,911	W. D. Worcester, R.N.R.	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 19

P. & O. CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The COMPANY issue RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Rates to the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, INDIA, CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

P. & O. ROUND the WORLD.—TOURS via INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, or AUSTRALIA, at reduced rates, in connexion with Canadian Pacific and other steamer and railway lines.

P. & O. For Passage and Freight apply at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street, London. Freight Brokers, Escombe Bros., Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Glasgow, and London.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ltd.) British India Ased. Steamers (Ltd.) will despatch the undermentioned STEAMERS from London, with liberty to call at ports in the English Channel or Mediterranean.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and MAURITIUS (via COLOMBO).

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
CITY OF VENICE	3,466	Jan. 13	—	—
GOLCONDA ..	6,047	Jan. 27	Feb. 4	—
MATIANA ..	5,324	Feb. 10	Feb. 18	—
MANORA ..	4,897	Feb. 24	Mar. 4	—

Electric light, good cuisine, superior cabin accommodation.

KURRACHEE, BOMBAY, and PERSIAN GULF.

DEN OF AIRLIE.. .. .. 3,612 tons Jan. 28

ZANZIBAR, EAST COAST of AFRICA, via SUEZ CANAL, transshipping at Aden to connecting steamers.

CITY OF VENICE .. .. 3,466 tons .. Jan. 13

QUEENSLAND, via JAVA PORTS and TORRES STRAITS.

D. OF NORFOLK, 3,819 tn. Jan. 11 | D. WESTMINSTER, 3,783. Feb. 22
D. OF FIFE, 3,729 tons, Feb. 1 | D. PORTLAND, 3,822 tn., Mar. 15

Neither owners nor undersigned will be responsible for detention, demurrage, or loss of any kind arising from strikes or lock-outs.

For freight and passage apply to GRAY, DAWES, and Co., No. 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C., and Craven-house, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.; or GELLATLY, HANKEY, and Co., Dock-house, Billiter-street, E.C., and 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD CHINA and AUSTRALIAN FAST MAIL LINES.

Fortnightly from SOUTHAMPTON. Calling at Genoa (eight days later), Naples, Port Said, Aden, and Colombo.

CHINA LINE.—Singapore, Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Japan Ports.

BAYERN, 5,400 tons, Monday, Jan. 30th.
PRINZ HEINRICH (twin-screw), 6,650 tons, Monday, Feb. 27th.

AUSTRALIAN LINE, via Colombo, direct to Fremantle (for Perth, West Australia), Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. (Direct for New Zealand and all Ports.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD (twin-screw), 6,600 tons, Monday, Jan. 16.
KARLSRUHE, 5,347 tons, Monday, Feb. 13.

The fast mail steamers of the North-German Lloyd have the most luxurious and liberal passenger accommodation. The table and service are of acknowledged excellence. Apply to Keller, Wallis, and Co., 22, Cockspur-street, S.W.; 2, King William-street, E.C.; or the North-German Lloyd Paris Agency, 2 bis, Rue Scribe.

GELLATLY, HANKEY, and Co. despatch STEAMERS from Glasgow and Birkenhead for STRAITS, China, and Japan; from Antwerp to China, Brazils, River Plate, Genoa, Marseilles, and other Mediterranean ports.

Freight, passage, and insurance apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, and Co., Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, or No. 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and Dock-house, Billiter-street, E.C.

BOMBAY from GENOA and NAPLES.—Reduction of Fares.—The STEAMERS of the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (United FLORIO and RUBATTINO Companies) leave Genoa for Bombay every 28 days as under, and Naples two days later. Quick, cheap, and most agreeable route. Fares to Bombay, £20, £22, and £25; reductions on return tickets.

S.s. Singapore .. .. .. 3,655 tons .. 23 Jan., at noon.
S.s. Manila .. .. .. 3,910 tons .. 20 Feb., at noon.
S.s. Domenico Balduino .. 4,650 tons .. 20 Mar., at noon.

The Steamers both to and from Bombay no longer call at Alexandria, the service thereby being accelerated by about three days.

BOMBAY to Singapore and Hongkong monthly, touching at Penang, Point de Galle, and Colombo, at Company's option.

MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES, from Genoa 1st and 15th, Rio Janeiro and Santos 22th of every month (touching at Barcelona), high-class mail steamers, electric light. Fares, first class, £30; 2nd, £22; 3rd, £7. Brazil, £10, £15, and £6. Apply to the Agents, Alf ed Laming and Co., 8, Leadenhall-street.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO and RUBATTINO United Companies).—WEEKLY THROUGH SERVICE de LUXE LONDON to CAIRO and vice versa, via Naples and Alexandria, by the magnificent and fast steamer RIGHETTI, leaving Naples Saturdays at 2 p.m. and Alexandria Tuesdays 5 p.m., arriving Fridays 8 a.m. Connexion (both out and home) with the LONDON (Calais), PARIS, NAPLES Express. Fare, NAPLES to or from ALEXANDRIA, 1st class, £10; 2nd class, £6. Special arrangements made for reserved accommodation.

For further information apply to Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, Henry Gaze and Sons, Ld., or to the Agents, Alfred Laming and Co., 8, Leadenhall-street.

CITY STEAMERS for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and KURRACHEE.

LIVERPOOL to CALCUTTA direct.
City of Sparta, Mon., Jan. 16 | City of Oxford, Fri., Jan. 27
LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE direct.
City of London, Tues., Jan. 21.

Saloon passage at very moderate rates. Highest class and speed. Splendid accommodation. Steamers fitted with electric light. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Apply to Montgomerie and Workman, 36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; Allan Brothers and Co., Liverpool and London, Ltd., James-street, Liverpool; or Managers, George Smith and Sons, Glasgow.

CALCUTTA.—HARRISON LINE from LIVERPOOL:—

Statesman, 6,322 tons..	Jan. 20	Barrister, 4,750 tons	.. Feb. 2
Chancellor, 4,637 tons..	Jan. 21	Logician, 4,873 tons	.. Feb. 14

For terms, &c., apply to Gellatly, Hankey, and Co., Dock-house, Billiter-street, E.C.; J. B. Westray and Co., 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to Thos. and Jas. Harrison, Liverpool.

HALL LINE.—From Liverpool, via Suez Canal.

For BOMBAY.	For KARACHI, via Kurrachee.
Crewe Hall .. .. Jan. 21	Crewe Hall .. .. Jan. 21
Rydal Hall .. .. Feb. 4	Hardwick Hall .. .. Jan. 21

Loading berth—Mersey Docks, Birkenhead.

Parcels and cargo are booked through, via Karachi, to all the principal stations on the North-Western Railway of India.

Apply to Robert Alexander and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C., and 19, Tower-buildings north, Liverpool.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SAILINGS.

	Liverpool to Bombay.		Liverpool to Calcutta.
Britannia ..	3,089 tons .. Jan. 13	Asia ..	3,560 tons .. Jan. 21
Australia ..	3,692 tons .. Jan. 21	Arabia ..	3,544 tons .. Feb. 4

Excellent accommodation. Moderate fares.—Grindlay and Co., No. 54, Parliament-st.; Henderson Brothers, 18, Leadenhall-st., London.

EGYPT.—The only WEEKLY LINE to ALEXANDRIA.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S fast MAIL STEAMERS leave Trieste every Wednesday, at noon, Brindisi Thursday, after the arrival of the mail trains, and reach Alexandria every Sunday at daybreak. The new fast steamers Habsburg, Cleopatra, and Semiramis are now employed on this service. Passengers from London may proceed every Monday at 10 a.m., via Ostend, and thence by the through Train de Luxe to Trieste direct, where the train is due at 2.20 a.m. on Wednesdays. For further particulars and through tickets from London apply to the Agents, Hickie, Borman, and Co., No. 22, Billiter-street, E.C., and 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.; or any of the principal Passenger Agents.

MARSEILLES, EGYPT, CEYLON, BURMAH, and SOUTHERN INDIA, by the newly-improved and accelerated service via Colombo and Tuticorin. THREE WEEKLY by the BIBBY LINE of TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS. Apply to A. Howden and Co., or C. Howard and Sons, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to Bibby Bros. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool, and Dunster-house, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

JAPAN, direct from LONDON, via Southampton, in 45 days, calling at SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, by the fast Service of new Twin Screw Steamers of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail S.s. Company).

NAGASAKI MARU .. 6,000 tons from Southampton .. Jan. 13
SADO MARU .. .. 6,000 tons " " .. Jan. 27
and fortnightly thereafter.

To SINGAPORE .. £35 First-class .. £25 Second-class.
To HONGKONG .. £40 " .. £27 10s. "
To JAPAN .. £45 " .. £30 " "

Passengers also booked to Shanghai, Formosa, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchang, Corea, Vladivostock, &c., at moderate through fares.

Excellent accommodation. Cabins on promenade deck. European commander and officers. Electric light and superior table.

For LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via Hongkong or Japan, as above, and by the Company's new Australian Passenger Steamers at special rates.

For handbooks and all further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, No. 9, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. Freight Brokers, Shaw, Adams, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU, and ROUND the WORLD.

The magnificent STEAMERS of the PACIFIC MAIL and OCCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES leave SAN FRANCISCO Tri-monthly. Choice of any Atlantic Line to NEW YORK, thence by picturesque routes of the Southern Pacific Company. Stops allowed at points of interest.

For Pamphlets, time schedules, and through tickets apply to Ismay, Imrie, and Co., 30, James-street, Liverpool; 34, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; or to Rud. Falck, General European Agent, London. City offices, 49, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; West-end, 18, Cockspur-street, S.W.; and 25, Water-street, Liverpool.

RANGOON. GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL TO P. HENDERSON and Co.'s LINE.

Closing for Cargo.
S.S. MANDALAY .. .. .. Glasgow, Jan. 9 Liverpool, Jan. 14
S.S. AVA .. .. .. Glasgow, Jan. 29 Liverpool, Feb. 3
.. .. .. And Three-Weekly thereafter.

For freight and passage apply to P. Henderson and Co., 15, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; Lamport and Holt, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Galbraith, Pembroke, and Co., 8, Austinfriars, London.

STRAITS and CHINA.—The GLEN LINE STEAMERS sail regularly from the South-West India Dock Basin. GLENFARG, 4,600 tons, 700-h.p., Jan. 21.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for passengers, carries surgeon and stewardess.

Will be followed immediately by the Glenshiel.

For terms of freight and passage apply to McGregor, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

BATAVIA.—NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The following MAIL STEAMERS will leave SOUTHAMPTON every fortnight, via Genoa, for PADANG, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, and other Java ports, taking cargo for all other ports of Netherlands, India, in connexion with the Koninklijke Pakevaart Maatschappij's steamers:—

TONKINGIN EEGENTZES .. .. Jan. 10
PRINZ ALEXANDER .. .. Jan. 24

Apply to the General Agents to the Company, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 2, King William-street, London, E.C.; 62, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA, and PEKALONGAN.

The ROTTERDAM LLOYDS' MAIL STEAMERS (under Mail contract with the Netherlands Government), and carrying first and second saloon passengers, will leave SOUTHAMPTON EVERY FORTNIGHT, via MARSEILLES, for PADANG and the above-mentioned ports, as well as other Java ports, and taking cargo for all other ports in Netherlands, India, in connexion with the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij's steamers.

SALAK .. .. 2,612 tons .. Jan. 17
MERAPI .. .. 2,550 tons .. Jan. 31

The above steamers are fitted with the electric light, carry surgeon and stewardess, and have excellent accommodation for first and second saloon passengers at moderate fares.

For freight or passage apply to Escombe Bros. and Co., Manchester, Liverpool, Middlesbro', Glasgow, Southampton and 2, East India avenue, London.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES de FRANCE.—

The Messageries Maritimes Company will despatch their MAIL STEAMERS from Marseilles (via Suez Canal) as follows:—

For CHINA.—On Sunday, 15th January, 1899, at 4 p.m., the CALEDONIEN, 4,232 tons, for Ceylon, Calcutta, Straits, Tonquin, China, Japan.

For BOMBAY direct and CHINA, via Colombo.—On Sunday, 22nd January, 1899, at 4 p.m., the OCEANIEN, 4,259 tons. For Kurrachee by transshipment at Bombay.

For AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—On Sunday, 29th January, 1899, at 4 p.m., the POLYNESIEN, 6,506 tons, for Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Noumea, connecting at COLOMBO for Straits, Tonquin, China, Japan.

INDIAN OCEAN.—On Wednesday, 25th January, 1899, at 4 p.m., the IRAOUADDY, 3,784 tons, for Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius, transshipping at Diego Suarez for Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay. On Friday, 10th February, at 4 p.m., the OXUS, 3,790 tons, for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi Bey, Diego Suarez, Ste. Marie, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Weekly departures for Alexandria, Port Said, Syrian Ports, Piræus, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Black Sea, Fortnightly for Jaffa, Syra, Salonica, &c.

BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE, from Bordeaux.—13th and 27th January, 1899.

For passages and particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.'s STEAMERS

(cargo only) will be despatched from the Royal Albert Docks:—

15th Jan., 1899..	Sinai	4,500	Novorossisk-Batoum Line—Ceylon, Australia, New Caledonia.	
22nd Jan., 1899	Adour	3,793	Batoum Line.	
29th Jan., 1899	Memphis ..	2,588	Odessa Line—Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits, China, and Japan.	

For freight and particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 97, Cannon-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE.—CAPE and NATAL MAILS.—WEEKLY SERVICE for the GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA.—The CASTLE COMPANY'S STEAMERS LEAVE LONDON (East India Dock Basin, Blackwall) every Friday, and sail from SOUTHAMPTON every Saturday.

Steamers.	Via	London.	Southampton
†TINTAGEL CASTLE ..	Canaries	Jan. 13	Jan. 14
§ISLSMOBE CASTLE ..	Mad'a&Can's	Jan. 18	Jan. 19
*HAWARDEN CASTLE ..	Madeira	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
‡BRAEMAR CASTLE ..	Canaries	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
*DUNOTTAR CASTLE ..	Madeira	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
‡PEMBROKE CASTLE ..	Canaries	Feb. 10	Feb. 11

§Monthly steamer for Mauritius and Beira, also calling at Lisbon. Return tickets to all ports.

Free tickets by Castle Express from Waterloo to Southampton.

Apply to Donald Currie and Co., 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

West-end Agency, Thos. Cook and Son, 13, Cockspur-street.

Special Notice to Passengers.—The Cape Express for the mail steamers (*) leaves Waterloo for Southampton every alternate Saturday at 11.40 a.m., and for the intermediate steamers (†) every alternate Saturday at 10.45 a.m.

UNION LINE MAIL STEAMERS to GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA, NATAL, and EAST AFRICA, MADEIRA, and TENERIFFE.

DEPARTURES from SOUTHAMPTON every SATURDAY.

MOOR	4,464 tons	via Madeira	Jan. 14
GREEK (twin-screw)	4,747 "	via Teneriffe & St. Helena	Jan. 21
BRITON (twin-screw)	10,248 "	via Madeira	Jan. 28
GOTH (twin-screw)	4,728 "	via Lisbon and Madeira ..	Wed., Feb. 1
GASCON (twin-screw)	6,238 "	via Teneriffe	Feb. 4
SCOT (twin-screw)	7,815 "	via Madeira	Feb. 11

Return tickets issued to all ports.

Free Railway Tickets by Union Expresses London to Southampton.

Cheap Tickets for passengers' friends.

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TO SOUTH AFRICA, &c.—The BRITISH and COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Ltd.) will despatch their fine Steamship PORT SALISBURY (6,200 tons), from London (Tilbury), February 10th, taking Passengers (First-class only), for CAPE TOWN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY. Lowest fares. Excellent accommodation on upper and bridge decks amidships. Electric lighting and all latest improvements. An experienced surgeon and Stewardess accompany the steamer. High-class cuisine. For rates of passage-money and all particulars apply to the Managers, BUCKNALL BROTHERS, 123, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to the Brokers, Holder Brothers and Co., 146, Leadenhall-street, E.C; Alex. Howden and Co., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ORIENT LINE.—AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.—The following STEAMSHIPS will leave as under for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, and Colombo, and taking passengers for all ports in Australasia:—

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Marseilles.	Naples.
GRUBA ..	5,857	—	—	Jan. 13	Jan. 15
ORMUZ ..	6,387	Jan. 23	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Jan. 29
OMRAH (tw.sc.)	6,520	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	Feb. 12
AUSTRAL ..	5,524	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Feb. 26

First and Second Saloon Fares to Australia, £35 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and for Tours round the world.

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For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C., or to the West-end Branch office, 16, Cockspur-street, S.W.

ORIENT LINE.—WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—STEAMERS from LONDON, MARSEILLES, and NAPLES EVERY FORTNIGHT, direct to ALBANY, thence by railway to Coolgardie, Perth, &c. Apply as above.

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ABERDEEN LINE to AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe and Cape Town, in 42 days.

THERMOPYLÆ Capt. W. Philip, Jnr. .. 3,711 tons .. Jan. 24
MORAVIAN .. Capt. A. Simpson .. 4,600 tons .. Feb. 14

The steamers of this favourite line sail from London every three weeks, taking saloon and third-class passengers for Teneriffe, CAPE TOWN, and all Australian and New Zealand ports. Fares to Australia, £14 14s. to £50; to Cape Town, £9 9s. to £30. For particulars apply to Geo. Thompson and Co., 7, Billiter-square, E.C.; or Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

HOULDER LINE.—Regular Sailings. London to AUSTRALIA, RIVER PLATE, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

	Tons.		Tons.
HORNBY GRANGE	3,750	ROYSTON GRANGE	6,400
OVINGDEAN GRANGE	3,500	BEACON GRANGE	6,400
URMSTON GRANGE	5,400	RIPPINGHAM GRANGE	9,200
LANGTON GRANGE	9,200	OSWESTRY GRANGE	9,200
DENTON GRANGE	9,200	SOUTHERN CROSS	7,300
ELSTREE GRANGE	6,300	FLORENCE	3,750

NEXT SAILINGS.

Port.	Steamer.	Tons.	To Sail.
Australia, from New York	DEVON / URMSTON GRANGE	8,600 / 5,400	Jan. 10 / Jan. 31
Australia and New Zealand from New York	RHESTON	5,100	Jan. 10
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres	BEACON GRANGE / HORNBY GRANGE (From Newport)	6,400 / 3,750	Jan. 18 / Feb.
Capetown, &c.	(AFRIKANDER .. (B. and C) / (BEIRA .. (J. S.N.Co.)	4,250 / 6,100	Jan. 11 / Jan. 25

Excellent passenger accommodation, dining saloons, and state rooms amidships, baths (h. and c.), piano, refrigerated provision chambers, electric light, &c. For Freight, Insurance, or Passage apply to—

HOULDER, BROTHERS, and Co. (Limited), 146, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.
14, Water-street, Liverpool | 337, Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres
30, Gordon-street, Glasgow | 989, Calle San Lorenzo, Rosario
63, Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W. | 1, Calle Ensenada, La Plata

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLDFIELDS.—STEAMERS to WESTERN AUSTRALIA, via Cape, also via Canal, at frequent intervals, to FREMANTLE direct, and ports for the Northern Gold fields. Apply to Grindlay, Anderson, and Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; or to Bethell, Gwyn, and Co., 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, CAPE TOWN, TENERIFFE by the NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Monthly sailings from London (Plymouth two days later) :—

TAPANUI .. .. .. 6,372 tons | Capt. H. E. Greenstreet .. | Jan. 12

Low fares single and return, superior accommodation and every comfort for a long voyage. Special terms for Families and Round the World Health and Pleasure Tours.

Apply to Gray, Dawes, and Co., Craven-house, Northumberland-avenue; or to J. B. Westray and Co., 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA, calling at Cape Town outwards, and Rio homewards.—SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION Company Limited, despatch their magnificent ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS from London and Albert Dock every four weeks. Passengers conveyed to the Cape at reduced fares.

Jan. 26, MAORI, 5,317 tons | Feb. 23, TOKOMARU, 6,228 tons

Leaving Plymouth two days later. Cheap rates single and return. Apply to Ismay, Imrie, and Co., Liverpool; or to Shaw, Savill, and Albion Co., Ld., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C., or 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—CHEAP FARES.—Special opportunity, by R.M.S. MAORI, leaving London (Royal Albert Dock) Jan. 26, and Plymouth Jan. 28, as above.

Fares, 8 to 12 guineas, 3rd class, all found.

For berths apply to Ismay, Imrie, and Co., Liverpool; or to Shaw, Savill, and Albion Co., Ld., as per preceding advertisement.

AMERICA.—THROUGH BOOKINGS, at lowest rates, to all cities of the Western States of America. Travel facilitated. Tours arranged. Apply AMERICAN and AUSTRALIAN LINE, 122, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

ROUND the WORLD, 20 ROUTES, embracing America, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, India, and Egypt. Illustrated guides and full particulars post free.—AMERICAN and AUSTRALIAN LINE, 122, Pall-mall, S.W., and 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

AMERICAN LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK, every Saturday. Second cabin and steerage free rail from London.

Paris.. .. .. Sat., Jan. 14 | St. Louis .. .. Sat., Jan. 28
St. Paul .. .. Sat., Jan. 21 | Paris .. .. Sat., Feb. 4

Special train leaves Waterloo Saturday 9.40 a.m., conveying saloon passengers alongside steamer in dock at Southampton. Finest accommodation for all classes of passengers. Apply to Richardson, Spence, and Co., 3, Cockspur-street, and 118, Leadenhall-street, London; Cunnate-road, Southampton; and 22, Water-street, Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON to NEW YORK DIRECT EVERY THURSDAY.

MESABA .. .. Thurs., Jan. 12 | MONTCALM .. .. Jan. 27
MANITOU .. .. Thurs., Jan. 19 | MARQUETTE .. Thurs., Feb. 2

Saloon passengers only.

For particulars apply to Managers,

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT Co., (Ltd.), 103, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 15, Cockspur-street, S.W., London.

CUNARD LINE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—These renowned Mail Steamers have an unequalled record of over half a century for safety and comfort. 5 to 3 days passages.

Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston.
CAMPANIA .. Sat., Jan. 14 | PAVONIA .. Tues., Jan. 24

Saloon passengers can leave London, by Special Train from Euston at 10.50 a.m. on Saturday direct to Riverside Station, alongside steamer at Liverpool, or by Mail Train at 4.10 p.m., to join steamer at Queenstown.

Superior accommodation at moderate fares for all classes. Passengers booked through to all parts of America and Canada. Apply to the Cunard Steamship Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool; or in London, 93, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and 15, Pall-mall, S.W.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL—LONDON.—Intending passengers will find unique accommodation at the ADELPHI, Liverpool.

Special Engagement Viennese Band.
Concert-Lunch. Concert-Dinner.
Baggage conveyed free to Central, Riverside, Lime-street.

WHITE STAR.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK (via Queenstown).

Teutonic .. .. Wed., Jan. 11 | Majestic .. .. Wed., Jan. 25
Britannic .. .. Wed., Jan. 18 | Germanic .. .. Wed., Feb. 1

A Special Train leaves Euston, London, at 10.50 a.m. on 11th Jan., direct to Prince's Landing Stage, alongside which the steamers embark saloon passengers. Second cabin carried on Majestic and Teutonic only. Apply to Ismay, Imrie, and Co., Liverpool; and 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

NEW YORK by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. from Southampton.

WEDNESDAY EXPRESS SERVICE by steamers of great speed, and with accommodation for the most luxurious description.

	Tons.		Tons.
Lahn.. ..	5,660 Wed., Jan. 11	Lahn.. ..	5,660 Wed., Feb. 8
Saale.. ..	5,350 Wed., Jan. 18		

In this service are now running the new magnificent twin-screw steamers (speed 21 to 22 knots):—

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, 14,500 tons, 28,000-h.p.
KAISER FRIEDRICH, 12,500 tons, 25,000-h.p.

FARES from £15 first class; from £10 10s. second class.

Special train from Waterloo Station 10.0 a.m.

For plans, &c., apply to Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, S.W., 2, King William-street, City, and at Manchester and Southampton; or the North German Lloyd, 2 bis, Rue Scribe, Paris.

BEAVER LINE.—LIVERPOOL to HALIFAX and PORTLAND.

Gallia .. .. Jan. 14

Lowest through rates to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, and the principal towns in New Brunswick, &c.

Lowest rates for saloon, second cabin, and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Beaver Line Office, 16, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.; Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street, S.W.; or to D. and C. Maclver, Managers, Albert-square, Manchester, and Tower-buildings, Liverpool.

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and the PACIFIC, a quickest route to all West Coast Ports, time to Colon 18 days. Tourist tickets issued. Sailing from Liverpool as follows:—

Costa Rican, Colon, &c., Jan. 12 | West Indian, Barbados, &c., Jan. 21
American, New Orleans, Jan. 14 | Wm. Cliff, Colon, &c., Jan. 26

For terms apply to S. J. Templeton, Eastcheap-buildings, Eastcheap, E.C.; Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; or to the West India and Pacific Steamship Co., Liverpool.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY,

under Contract for Her Majesty's Mails to West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate. Dates from Southampton except *:—

Steamer.	Tons.	To Sail.	Ports.
Atrato	5,366	Jan. 11	West Indies, Jacmel, Colon, Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Pacific Ports.
La Plata ..	3,445	Jan. 14	Leixoes (Oporto), Lisbon, Pernambuco, Maceio, Rio, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
Nile	5,246	Jan. 25	Cherbourg, Vigo, Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, Monteridee, and Buenos Ayres.
*Avon (from London ..	2,162	Feb. 1	West Indies.

Return, tourist, and family tickets. Parcels from 1s. each, see tariff. Apply at 18, Moorgate-street, E.C., or 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Under Contract for Her Majesty's Mails to BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, and all Ports on the WEST COAST:—

	Tons.		
*Orissa (twin screw)	5,317	Jan. 12	La Pallice (Rochelle), Corunna, Carril or Vigo, Leixoes (Oporto), Lisbon, St. Vincent (C.V.), Rio, Monte Video (for Buenos Ayres), and West Coast Ports via Straits of Magellan.
Iberia	4,659	Jan. 25	
*Oravia (twin screw)	5,220	Feb. 9	
†Orellana ..	4,821	Feb. 23	

*These steamers will call also at Pernambuco and Bahia.

†The Orellana takes first and third class passengers only.

Special terms for tourists and families.

EXTRA SERVICE of FAST CARGO STEAMERS.

Steamer.	Tons.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
Sorata	4,591	Jan. 22	Feb. 2
Magellan	3,590	Feb. 25	Mar. 2

Apply to Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 16, Cockspur-street, or 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, or to

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 31, James-street, Liverpool.

FOR STEAMSHIP PASSAGE to ALL PARTS of the GLOBE, through bookings by steamer and rail to all principal points; ocean voyages for health, pleasure, or business, and yachting cruises, arranged at lowest rates, apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Chief office, Ludgate-circus.

TASMANIA, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Japan, West Indies, and South African Colonies.—STEAMERS for the above ports at regular intervals. Goods shipped and insured. Passages engaged. For rates and dates apply to STALEY BADFORD and Co., 2, Fenchurch-avenue, Aldgate-street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTES delightful in all seasons.—Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Round the World. For months or free descriptive pamph

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

I related yesterday the sudden entry on the scene of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who sent in his resignation in laconic terms as President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation. But to-day, in an interview, M. de Beaurepaire speaks of his separation from his dear colleagues of the Court—a phrase which would seem to indicate that he has even stripped himself of his title as Judge, and that we have now to deal with a man who has returned to private life. This incident is one of extreme gravity. The charges brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire involve the First President, M. Mazeau, the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, the President of the Criminal Chamber, M. Loew, and the reporter, M. Bard. The object is to vitiate the verdict beforehand. At the same time M. de Beaurepaire announces "implacable revelations on the Panama affair" in order to show that the reproaches of the Radicals should have fallen on others, and he would thus appear to be trying to facilitate the success of the interpellation which will be addressed to the Government. Finally, he announces revelations to-morrow on the Bard incident, and gives assurances that the army can count on him.

A President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation thus leaves its ranks and attacks the entire Court. Of all the scandals produced by the Dreyfus affair this is certainly the greatest. It is not a foreign journal which thus denounces the highest French tribunal, but a member of the tribunal itself. The entire Press outside France will, I am sure, prefer to regard the accusations as the work of a brain excited by megalomania rather than believe that France has the misfortune to possess a tribunal such as is alleged. M. de Beaurepaire seemed to be stifled in this serious and taciturn Court, and aspired to a more militant situation. His explanations, thus far, magnify himself rather than decry the tribunal, and, before forming an opinion on them, we must await his conclusions. What is certain is that the Nationalists, who have not had a single man whose name was imposing or whose ability was dangerous, appear now to have found a chief, though his aim is still far from clear. With M. de Beaurepaire at the head of the Nationalists and Anti-Semites, with M. Déroulède leading the League of Patriots, and M. Cavaignac the Patrie Française, the Republic, if it escapes, will have a hard time. Its only chance is that there are three opposition chiefs, so that rivalry is likely to arise, and while the three sportsmen are agreeing as to the moment for firing the hare may escape.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, in an interview published by a friendly paper, says :—

"President Loew admitted at the outset that, for reasons unknown to me, he could not sit in the Dreyfus case, and he announced to the senior Judge that he would resign his place to him. How are we to explain the sudden disappearance of scruples which he then found imperative? Moreover, according to our practice, in grave matters the President invariably appoints as reporter the oldest member of his Chamber. Now, M. Loew chose M. Bard, who was the eighth on the list. Why? Was not M. Bard already known for his Dreyfusist opinions? M. Bard's report has not been forgotten. Never had the Supreme Court, which has more than a century of existence, seen a reporter more strangely misconstrue traditions and proprieties. Documents, it is said, were altered in the reading. On that I have no knowledge whatever, but the fact ought to be cleared up; for, if the report is true, it would constitute a case for disciplinary punishment. What is henceforth certain is that M. Bard exceeded his duty by attacking the jurisdiction of Courts-martial and by questioning in regard to the Dreyfus verdict the authority of the *chose jugée*. . . . I have suffered, perhaps, more than many of my colleagues because I am a Chauvinist, an old soldier, and in seeing magistrates of my Court failing in respect for our army in favour of a traitor I had my heart torn to pieces. . . .

"Truth being proscribed, I was seized with bitter disgust. My personal dignity no longer permitted me to remain a gagged witness of certain incidents which occurred before my eyes. My protest could alone be of use. Such were the causes of my resignation. . . . My pride revolts; I quit my post. It is not without profound sorrow that I take leave of a Court so nobly faithful to principles, and of colleagues who are so dear to me; but this is necessary. . . . Whatever happens, I shall defend the cause of justice, I shall strike as worthless the judgment which is being prepared, I shall avenge our army and its chiefs for the sufferings which they are compelled to endure in silence. I shall not forget any more than in 1870 that the Fatherland is in danger."

M. Lebret has also been interviewed. He says :—

"I have never seen M. de Beaurepaire. I am entirely ignorant of his intentions. He resigns; well and good; nobody can prevent him, but he flings that resignation at my head, and he gives his views on the inquiry ordered by me and on certain settled facts. He seems to attack my motives. He complains that the result of that inquiry by the First President, M. Mazeau, is not according to his desire. He especially complains that I gave him no kind of personal explanation, no private information. Now, I owe him no explanation as to the inquiry. I shall give explanations to the Chamber alone, to which I am alone amenable, as soon as the opportunity is allowed me."

M. Grosjean, a Judge at Versailles, having figured in the Bard incident, has been called on for explanations by M. Lebret, and has published his reply, apparently without asking the permission of the Minister of Justice. He declines, however, either to contradict or confirm M. de Beaurepaire, but acknowledges that he has expressed strong views on recent events. He was pained at seeing conscientious men "combine with the assassins of Anarchy" for the purpose of withdrawing Colonel Picquart from his natural judges and in representing him as a victim or hero. M. Grosjean adds that he has been assured on unimpeachable authority that documents exist at the Ministry of War or Justice proving that Colonel Picquart a few years ago communicated to the Judges at a trial for espionage papers not known to the accused. "If this accusation is well founded," he says, "it throws great light on Colonel Picquart's dealings in the Dreyfus affair." M. Grosjean does not seem to perceive that this story, whether authentic or not, is wholly irrelevant. If true, it would merely show that Colonel Picquart, who is believed to have been sent by the War Office with papers to the Dreyfus Court-martial, had performed a like errand on a previous occasion, which is understood to have been at Belfort.

The Chamber meets to-morrow, but, owing to the election of office-bearers, it is doubtful whether the interpellation on the Bard-Beaurepaire incident can come off before Friday.

M. Paléologue, of the Foreign Office, was examined by the Court of Cassation to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

Contrary to the reports published on the subject, it is semi-officially declared that M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, has had no interview with M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, and that nothing has occurred enabling the Minister to foresee M. de Beaurepaire's decision to resign. M. Lebret confined himself to directing M. Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, to make an inquiry into the Bard-Picquart incident. M. de Beaurepaire, in compliance with a request addressed to him, handed to M. Mazeau his written deposition, which showed that the Picquart incident had been misrepresented, but at the same time M. de Beaurepaire communicated various other facts. M. Lebret subsequently charged M. Mazeau to make a fresh inquiry into these facts, and the latter proceeded to do so and communicated the result to M. Lebret last week. The Minister of Justice reserves to himself the right of informing the Chamber of Deputies of the result of this inquiry and the incidents which have brought about the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. It is added that M. de Beaurepaire's resignation of the presidency of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation will also involve his relinquishing the post of Councillor to the Court of Cassation.

The *Gaulois* states that after M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire had handed in a report on facts tending to prove the existence of flagrant irregularities in the relations between Councillor Bard and Colonel Picquart and his supporters, M. de Beaurepaire went to M. Lebret's office, as did also M. Loew and M. Bard. M. de Beaurepaire most earnestly begged the Minister of Justice to open a searching inquiry into the facts revealed. He quoted certain evidence unknown to the magistrates which went to confirm the details given and gave more precise particulars.

The *Gaulois* goes on to say that there was no inquiry, M. Lebret having merely declared that he considered the incident as closed and having caused the report to be spread that he intended to confine himself to this reply before Parliament. It was then that M. de Beaurepaire sent in his resignation.

The *Libre Parole* attributes M. de Beaurepaire's resignation to the attitude of M. Lebret. It adds that M. Lebret begged M. de Beaurepaire to withdraw his statement, but that the latter could not do so that this is the only secret of his resignatic

M. Gautret, Deputy for La Vendée, has given notice to M. Lebret of his intention to interpellate him regarding M. de Beaurepaire's resignation. It is known that steps have already been taken by several Deputies, including MM. Millevoye and Lasies, to bring the matter before the Chamber either in the form of an interpellation or a question to the Government.

A telegram was received from Cayenne to-day embodying the reply of Dreyfus to his examination by the Public Prosecutor at Cayenne regarding the avowal which the convict was alleged to have made on the day of his degradation to Captain Lebrun-Renault. The prisoner, according to this telegram, energetically denied having made any such avowal in any circumstances whatever, and again protested his innocence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

M. Coppée having defended M. de Kérohant's exclusion from the Patrie Française on the ground that he had committed a serious indiscretion by publishing its manifesto prematurely, though it had been shown him by a colleague in confidence, M. de Kérohant denies the imputation and appeals to a jury of honour. The exclusion, moreover, was understood to be based on his having signed the protest against the Picquart prosecution.

Mme. Henry's summons was to be served on M. Reinach to-night, and the trial will, it is expected, be fixed for the 27th.

M. Max Régis landed at Algiers yesterday. On reaching the Hôtel de Ville he made a short speech to the effect that, in spite of an opposition Governor and Prefect, the Algerians would remain Anti-Semites. Some Jews discovered among the crowd were driven away. All the Jewish shops in the vicinity were closed. The crowd, singing Anti-Semite songs, escorted M. Régis to his house at Mustapha, where M. Salières, deputy mayor, thanked them for not creating a disturbance. M. Régis in a second speech described himself as symbolizing the cry of "Down with the Jews!" and as struggling for France, which might otherwise putrefy. The crowd dispersed quietly. At 2 o'clock this morning M. Régis, on leaving the theatre, had an altercation with M. Talhouidec, editor of an opposition paper. The latter drew a revolver, but the bystanders parted the disputants. In the scuffle the revolver went off, but no one was hit. M. Talhouidec was arrested, but was struck by the mob, and a blow on the forehead felled him to the ground, on which the assailants, thinking him dead, decamped. He was then taken to the police station. Algiers is likely to suffer seriously in its trade from this renewal of disturbances.

The usual anniversary mass for Napoleon III. was solemnized to-day at the Church of St. Augustin. The Murat family and the leading Imperialists were present. Bunches of violets and photographs of Prince Victor were on sale in the square.

General Dodds, the conqueror of Dahomey, left Brest to-day for Paris to take up his duties as Deputy Inspector General of the Navy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

M. Max Régis has been definitively removed from his position as Mayor of Algiers, on account of the insulting language he recently used against the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

The *République Française* speaks of the English as embarrassed by the bad effect produced throughout Europe by the Madagascar Blue-book, and suggests that they are consequently trying to minimize it by representing it as merely a friendly warning. "Friendly, without doubt," it exclaims, "like the stone dropped by the bear on the head of the *amateur des jardins*. . . . If we gave way on the Newfoundland question, be sure a fresh demand would be made to-morrow in London. The best thing, therefore, is to wait and see what comes."

M. Valfrey, in the *Moniteur*, construes the Blue-book as designed to excite the English against France and complicate the task of the negotiators. He is inclined to think that by accumulating unpleasantnesses England is seeking war rather than peace. This, he says, continues to create profound excitement in France, and the situation is exactly the same as it was two months ago on the morrow of the recall of the Marchand mission.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

The *Figaro* says that neither in Lord Cromer's recent speech at Khartum nor in the publication of the Madagascar Blue-book can it find proof that the present British Government is not animated by unfriendly intentions towards France. "Great Britain," the journal continues, "in her relations with us may indulge in proceedings which show her ill-humour; that is her business, after all, provided she does not go so far as aggression or insult, and this she will not do because her interests prohibit her from embarking on useless adventures. We have only to record the facts in order to recall them when the occasion comes, and to wait. Before risk of war could result from such a situation certain demands would have to be formulated, and they have not yet been. Let us wait."

The *Gaulois* observes :—

"At the present moment Great Britain feels her old colonial Empire disturbed by a separatist ferment, and is striving by the incorporation of fresh territories in Africa and Asia to prevent the loss which she would suffer by the eventual dislocation of her American and Oceanian possessions. To postpone this moment she is ready to resign herself to all the necessary concessions to her Newfoundland colonists, but on condition that these concessions cost her nothing and that France bears the expense. Were we to decline this *rôle*, her wrath would be the more excited since we have accustomed her to more complaisance, and hence have arisen difficulties, interminable quarrels, and perpetual conflicts. To grieve a friend, however exacting he may be, is always painful, and the friendship of Great Britain has always been so useful to us that it would indeed be a pity to expose ourselves to losing it for colonial trifles."

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, JAN. 9.

M. Billot's article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* continues to form the subject of animated comment in political and diplomatic circles. In some quarters there is a disposition to regard it as a diplomatic "incident" of a nature to call for explicit declarations from the Government that the conclusion of the commercial convention with France can in no way affect or diminish the efficacy of the political alliance between Italy and the Central Powers. It is expected that when the Chamber meets at the end of the month interpellations will be addressed to the Government with regard to M. Billot's article. In any case, the question is certain to be raised during the debate on the Franco-Italian Convention itself.

The aspect of M. Billot's indiscretion which strikes the Italian public most painfully is his tacit assumption that the creation of a strong current of Franco-Italian trade would be sufficient to make Italy betray her formal engagements. No official declaration can entirely dissipate the effect of this wound to Italian pride, and it will need all M. Barrère's tact for some time to come to efface the memory of his predecessor's imprudence.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JAN. 9.

The reason why M. Poubelle, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, gave up his post is understood to be the following :—M. Poubelle was anxious that the Holy See should continue to assert the traditional French protectorate over all the Christians of the East, including those of German nationality. Although there can be no doubt that Cardinal Rampolla was in sympathy with the policy which M. Poubelle desired to see enforced, he did not deem it expedient to place the Vatican in open opposition to Germany in this question. M. Poubelle remained firm to his original standpoint and consequently his resignation became inevitable. It appears that, when M. Poubelle first took possession of his post, there was no love lost between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, but subsequently they came to understand each other better, and although Cardinal Rampolla was unable to support the French Ambassador's views in the question above referred to they parted excellent friends.

THE PHILIPPINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 9.

The War Department has no further official news about the Philippines. The Secretary of War, after consultation, sent General Otis instructions on Sunday night to use his full discretion, but not to provoke an attack. The officials say that the situation is unchanged and that there is no immediate danger of a conflict. The Secretary of War this afternoon said that no alarming news had been received from General Otis. He did not believe that a shot had been fired so far, or that one would be fired. He is confident that General Miller will be able to handle the Iloilo situation successfully and obtain control of the city without bloodshed. The President, it is reported, views the situation hopefully.

Senator Hoar delivered an address against the expansion policy to-day, his argument being that the United States Government possesses no constitutional right to acquire foreign territory or govern the people thereof, and that the United States, in any event, has no right to govern people without their consent.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

The situation in the Philippines is admitted to be extremely critical. Guimaras will probably be the base of operations against Iloilo if hostilities against the insurgents should become unavoidable. The United States Government has not, however, by any means abandoned hope of a peaceful solution.

The instructions sent to General Miller were to land and enter into communication with the insurgent officials and the people, and to make public the intentions of the United States. No shot was to be fired unless the Americans were attacked or until further orders were received from Washington.

Mr. Alger said this afternoon that he was of opinion that the insurgents had been so long imposed upon that they were naturally suspicious and feared the worst if they surrendered to the Americans. The policy of the United States would be gentleness, and persuasion would be used before powder, which would be the last resort.

President McKinley also expressed the belief that the Filipinos would be less suspicious when they understood more fully the intentions of the Americans. He considered that careful work by prudent officials would convince the Filipinos of the earnestness of the United States Government and its purpose to protect lives and property.

MANILA, JAN. 8.

Colonel Potter, who has arrived here with despatches from Iloilo, announces that the situation there remains extremely critical. The streets are barricaded, and it is reported that many buildings have been stocked with kerosene, so that if the town should be bombarded the whole business quarter would be destroyed immediately.

Foreigners are seeking refuge on board the British cruiser Bonaventure and the banks are shipping their treasure on the United States cruiser Newport and other vessels. The family of the American Vice-Consul is on board the Newport.

President McKinley's proclamation was typewritten on board ship, the printers on shore declining to set it up. It has been received with ridicule, and conciliation is declared to be impossible.

The American gunboat Petrel arrived at Iloilo on the 6th. The troops will probably land on Guimaras Island and camp there. Both sides are impressing shipping into their service for military transport. Five hundred and fifty natives have been landed from the steamer Francisco Reyes.

While two American privates named Harry Silvery and Frank Kirkpatrick, belonging to the 6th Artillery, were guarding a water boat astern of the Newport they were attacked by the natives among the crew. Silvery was killed, his skull being fractured, but Kirkpatrick fell overboard and escaped with a flesh wound.

The situation here is unchanged. Public demonstrations were held on Friday night in the province of Pampangas for the purpose of ratifying President Aguinaldo's proclamation, and intense excitement prevails. All natives entering the city at night are searched, and every precaution is being taken.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JAN. 9.

According to authentic information, it is the intention of the United States Government to introduce a *régime* in the Philippines which will be a first cousin to the British administration that has proved so successful in Egypt. The situation of the Philippines is no better than was that of Egypt under the former Khedive Ismail. The Filipinos will be endowed with as much liberty as is good for them, and if they do not behave themselves they will be made to do so. Of course, as long as the military *régime* exists there is not much danger of serious difficulties. It is when the time comes for it to be succeeded by a civil administration that it will be possible to form an opinion as to whether the proposed system will work smoothly.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 9.

The opponents of the Civil Service rules, after a vigorous campaign conducted since the Session began, endeavoured to strike the Civil Service item out of the Legislative Appropriation Bill. They carried their amendment by a majority of six in committee, but when the amendment was considered in the House to-day the motion was defeated by 119 votes to 95, the Bill finally passing with the Civil Service item included.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.

A collision occurred to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Bound Brook, between a local westward bound train and the third section of an excursion train from Shamokin and the adjacent coal regions for New York. Both engines and the first car of the excursion train were telescoped. Twelve persons were killed, and 15 or more were injured.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JAN. 9.

It is announced that the position of the United States representative in Austria-Hungary and that of the Austro-Hungarian representative in the United States will be raised from the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador. On the part of Austria-Hungary the delay that has taken place in effecting this change is probably due, in a great measure, to financial considerations. Moreover, Austria-Hungary has no colonies, and as her interests in the United States are not by any means as extensive as those of the Powers which have already raised their representatives to the rank of Ambassador, it seems to have been thought that the question might without inconvenience be allowed to stand over. The recent accentuation of American foreign policy has, no doubt, counted for something in the matter.

Prior to the war with Spain, the tendency was to regard the United States as incapable of transoceanic expansion owing to the impression that its naval resources were insignificant. Indeed, the whole war policy was put down to the influence of those immediately interested in military and naval expenditure and other unscrupulous speculators. The achievements of the American fleet came as a surprise to this country, and possibly not a very agreeable one. The opinion that had up to that time been entertained of the effective strength of the United States underwent considerable modification. In other words, people here began to realize that in future America would have to be reckoned with as a Great Power.

It is only a year or two since the Austrian Government appointed a special representative in China. Formerly that position was held by the same official who represented this country in Tokio and in Siam. Possibly, if enterprise in the Dual Monarchy had not been paralysed by a domestic crisis of which it is impossible to foresee the duration, it might have made some effort to secure colonial possessions. It has been behindhand in that respect through not having developed its navy in the same proportions as its army. Notwithstanding the fact that the Adriatic coast offers two or three highly advantageous ports, comparatively little has been done to provide Austria-Hungary with a strong fleet. It would evidently have been a mistake if this Government had any longer hesitated to be represented in Washington on the same footing as the other Great Powers. Besides the drawbacks it might at a given moment entail for both the political and commercial interests of the Dual Monarchy, it must have appeared as a slight to the United States Government. As this was not intended, the decision that has now been taken can only be regarded as satisfactory.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

The Emperor William, who has quite recovered from his slight indisposition of a few days ago, yesterday paid a return visit to the French Ambassador in Berlin, the Marquis de Noailles, with whom he remained in conversation for a full hour. It will be remembered that the Marquis de Noailles went to Potsdam on the 5th inst. in order to inquire regarding the Emperor's health on behalf of the President of the French Republic.

This morning the Emperor was present at the wedding of the daughter of the Austrian Ambassador, M. de Szögyeny, who was married to the Attaché of the Embassy, Count Joseph Sommersich von Saard, at the Dominican Church of St. Paul. His Majesty was also present at the wedding breakfast and presented the bride with a clock, vases, and candelabra of porcelain.

A telegram from Hadersleben, in North Schleswig, states that the Chief President of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Herr von Köller, arrived there yesterday. Herr von Köller was met at the station by the provincial and municipal authorities. A large concourse of people awaited his arrival at the station and in the neighbouring streets. Festivities on a large scale are planned for to-morrow.

The *National-Zeitung*, commenting upon this reception of Herr von Köller, and the "festivities" to be given in his honour, remarks that it had been already announced that a torchlight procession and a symposium had been planned, and it adds :—

"We have thoroughly approved of the energetic measures adopted in North Schleswig against the Danish agitation; but it appears to us to be scarcely in good taste to celebrate them by means of 'festivities.' Severe measures, even when necessary, do not lend themselves to such celebrations. Approval can be manifested by less hilarious demonstrations than torchlight processions and symposia."

Surprise continues to be expressed in Berlin at the delay in the confirmation of Burgomaster Kirschner as Chief Burgomaster of the capital, although his name was presented for confirmation more than six months ago. When the Emperor, on his State entry into Berlin after his return from the East, addressed Herr Kirschner as "My dear Burgomaster" it was universally inferred that the confirmation was assured. The reason of the delay, it is suspected, is to be found in a resolution passed at the beginning of last year by the Magistracy and the Municipal Council of Berlin in favour of decently enclosing the cemetery, which contains the remains of those who fell in the revolutionary street fighting in March, 1848. It was further proposed that an inscription consisting simply of the words, "Those who fell in March," should be attached to the gate of the cemetery, which is at present in a scandalous state of neglect. The *Vossische Zeitung* reminds its readers that King Frederick IV. stood on a balcony of the Royal Castle and doffed his hat as the bodies of the citizens who had fallen at the barricades were carried past. "If the King of Prussia," says the organ of Berlin Liberalism, "could do such honour to these men, the citizens of Berlin may surely be permitted to erect an enclosure round their graves and to place an inscription upon it."

ITALY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, JAN. 9.

A curious controversy has arisen in connexion with a Parliamentary petition promoted by the Jesuit fathers who direct the college of Mondragone, near Frascati. This college, like most other clerical and secular institutions, does not possess the right to pass its pupils directly into the Italian Universities, but is compelled to prepare them for a matriculation examination conducted by State professors. The Jesuit fathers of Mondragone apparently found this disability irksome, and they seem to have succeeded in inducing Signor Aguglia, Liberal Deputy for Albano, to promote a Parliamentary petition to Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, in favour of the recognition of Jesuit examinations as equivalent to the State matriculation test. One hundred and eight Deputies of all parties from Socialists to Conservatives signed the petition, among them being Signor Crispi, Signor Prinetti, and other ex-Ministers.

Signor Baccelli seems to have been about to decree the removal of the disability when at the eleventh hour he perceived, or was warned, that he was about to commit a grotesque breach of the law. A well-known Italian law ordains that the examinations of no educational institution, lay or clerical, may be treated as equivalent to State examinations unless the body to which the institution belongs has itself been recognized by the State. The Mondragone College is universally admitted to be directed by the Jesuits, and the Italian Statute-book contains some half-a-dozen enactments suppressing the Society of Jesus, and banishing its members from Italy. It is true that, despite these laws, the Jesuits possess their headquarters undisturbed at Fiesole, and hold an enormous branch office in Rome in the Via Ripetta, where Father Martin, General of the Order, passes the greater part of the year. But from tolerance of this kind, which is possibly due to a subterranean *modus vivendi* between Church and State, it is a long stride to a Parliamentary petition in favour of a Jesuit educational institute. Some anti-Clerical papers have raised a hue and cry at the illegal action of the 108 Deputies, several of whom have hastened to explain away their signatures. Signor Crispi, however, publishes to-day in the *Mattino* of Naples a declaration to the effect that, if an association of Jesuits is known to exist and if the Mondragone College belongs to it, the association should be dissolved and the Jesuit fathers expelled, as was done under his Ministry for the Jesuit College at Catania. Otherwise, he adds, the only means of combating clerical education is to organize lay institutes superior to those conducted by the Jesuit fathers.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, JAN. 9.

Now that the Egyptian public has had time to consider and discuss Lord Cromer's address delivered at Khartum, it is satisfactory to be able to record a general feeling of acquiescence in his lordship's declaration respecting the future government of the Sudan. Although the native population generally is, of course, apathetic, the better classes express warm approval of the reconquest and confidence that the country will be administered honestly, some even going so far as to say that after a few years they may have cause to envy the inhabitants of the Sudan, because as the Capitulations do not apply there one law and equal justice will be meted out to Europeans and natives alike.

In Egypt the existence of the Capitulations not only hampers efforts at good government, but is a constant cause of hardship and too often of gross injustice to natives in their dealings with Europeans, while as enlightenment spreads among the former they feel and resent the practical inferiority of their position before Government and the difficulty of protecting their interests in any conflict with Europeans. An eminent Egyptian official said that Egypt and the Sudan should form one united Government for the great advantage of both—this in reference to the Sudan being under military jurisdiction.

Lord Cromer's statements that the Mahomedan religious law would be enforced and that much of the teaching of the Gordon College would be through the medium of the Arabic language have been received with great commendation here.

Naturally, vexation at the rapid and successful progress of events in the Sudan is felt among the remnants of the Anglophobe party, but very little public expression of this feeling is heard, and the newspaper organs of the party only feebly or facetiously allude to Lord Cromer's straightforward declaration of policy. The Fashoda incident was a disastrous blow to their hopes, which for long previously had been based upon the support of France in their opposition to the English *régime*, while they derived further encouragement from what they regarded as the weakness and uncertainty of the English Government in handling Egyptian matters. This idea, amply justified from the Oriental point of view, seems now dissipated and superseded by a conviction, even in the highest quarters, that the time for opposition has passed away, and that the best interests of all Egyptians are definitely committed to English guardianship. This conviction is felt as a real relief throughout the country after the harassing uncertainties and intrigues of the past 16 years.

Lord Cromer is at Wady Halfa. He returns to Cairo on Friday.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, JAN. 9.

The evening journals state that Admiral Canevaro yesterday delivered to King Humbert a letter from the Negus Menelek dated Uoroailu, November 30. The letter, which is couched in the most friendly terms, is to the effect that Menelek, having learned from the Italian Resident, Captain Ciccodicola, the desires of Italy with regard to the Italo-Abyssinian frontier, will do all in his power to comply with them, since the welfare of the Abyssinian people demands a durable peace with Italy, just as the King certainly must desire for the good of his people a durable peace with Abyssinia.

Signor Ferdinando Martini, Governor of Erythrea, telegraphs under date January 7 that he has received from Ras Makonnen a letter in which the Ras announces his appointment to be chief of Tigre, declares his willingness to recognize whatever frontier Italy may desire, and asks whether he may buy flour in the Erythrean markets.

A further telegram of to-day's date from Signor Ferdinando Martini announces the commencement of active hostilities between Makonnen and Mangascia. Menelek is so persuaded of Makonnen's ability to deal with Mangascia that he has begun to retrace his steps, turning southwards towards Adis Abeba.

These items of intelligence should serve to check the unscrupulous alarmist campaign conducted by a number of Italian newspapers. They appear to presage a peaceful recognition of the advantageous Mareb-Belesa-Muna frontier and to herald a satisfactory solution of the Erythrean difficulty.

THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 9.

I hear that the South African League intends to hold an indoor meeting to petition the Queen with regard to the arrest of Messrs. Webb and Dodds, and to maintain the right of British subjects to petition the Queen. If the meeting is held it is likely to cause trouble. Government detectives have to-day taken possession of and are searching the League offices.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The Indian Government possess no trustworthy news regarding the state of health of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LISBON, JAN. 9.

Replying to an interpellation in the House of Peers to-day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the reports in foreign newspapers of the alienation of the colonies or the lease of Lorenzo Marques.

SPAIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BARCELONA, JAN. 9.

The steamer Notre Dame de Salut, whose arrival has been anxiously expected, entered the port to-day with 1,100 soldiers from Havana. The ship had not sufficient accommodation for such a large number of men, most of whom were ill when they embarked. Thirty-nine deaths occurred on the voyage. Three hundred and sixty men were conveyed in ambulances to the hospitals and 100 more to the sanatorium. The remainder could hardly stand and were fearfully emaciated. The crowd which had assembled was horrified at the appearance of the troops and many persons shed tears.

MADRID, JAN. 9.

Owing to the bad weather Señor Sagasta was unable to proceed to the Palace to-day to submit the question of confidence to the Queen-Regent. The Ministerial crisis is consequently postponed.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 9.

Lord Charles Beresford arrived here from Hong-kong yesterday, and will leave to-morrow, proceeding homeward *via* Japan and the United States. He was entertained at a farewell dinner last night by committees representing all the trading nations. A cordial vote of thanks for the services which he had rendered to the commercial communities in China was proposed by the chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce and heartily endorsed by speakers representing British, American, and German interests. Lord Charles Beresford expressed gratification at the endorsement by the cosmopolitan community of his efforts towards a policy for obtaining increased security for foreign trade in China, and welcomed particularly the hearty sympathy shown by the American Association.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

A despatch has been received here from Shanghai stating that the demand for the extension of the French concession there has been withdrawn by the French Minister in Peking.

THE TONGA ISLANDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUCKLAND, JAN. 9.

Advices have been received here from Tonga stating that the German Consul has arrived there from Samoa and notified that Germany will seize Vavao, the most fertile of the Tonga Islands, unless the Tongan Government pays the private debts owed by the natives to the German Trading Company. The Tongan Government repudiates responsibility on the ground that giving credit to the natives is contrary to Tongan law. It is added that the King of the islands is appealing to Great Britain, the United States, and France.

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

GREECE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHENS, JAN. 9.

Admiral Skrydloff, who after leaving Crete came on board his flagship to the Piræus, where he remained for the Russian Christmas festival, has been presented by the King of the Hellenes with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour. His Majesty, in making the presentation, stated that he had conferred the same Order upon Admiral Skrydloff's colleagues in Crete, the French, English, and Italian Admirals, as well as upon Admiral Canevaro.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

The German Empress attended a meeting of the central committee for establishing sanatoria for consumptives which was held at the residence of the Imperial Chancellor this morning. Besides Prince Hohenlohe, there were present the Duke of Ratibor, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky, the Saxon Minister of State, Baron von Metzsch, the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Bosse, the President of the Imperial Insurance Office, Herr Gäbel, and many leading members of the medical profession, like Professors von Leyden and Fränkel.

It was stated in the annual report that there were already 20 sanatoria in Germany for consumptive patients. Regret was expressed that accommodation was chiefly provided for male patients, and attention was called to the urgent necessity of establishing sanatoria for women. A committee of ladies under the presidency of Princess Elizabeth zu Hohenlohe had carried on a good work in providing for the families of those, who, as patients in the sanatoria, were debarred from earning their living. A large number of towns and also of provincial districts throughout the Empire had, through their representatives, given their adhesion to the central committee, which now numbered 466 members. At the close of the year 1898 the funds amounted to 250,000 marks. A sum of 224,500 marks had already been devoted to subsidizing new sanatoria, and 70,000 marks had been promised for the same purpose.

The Duke of Ratibor, the nephew of the Chancellor, made a statement regarding the congress on tuberculosis, its dangers and its prevention, which will meet in Berlin at Whitsuntide under his presidency. Invitations to attend this congress will be addressed to foreign countries. Professor von Leyden spoke on the same subject and expressed a hope that the congress would contribute to make the success of the national movement for combating tuberculosis in Germany more widely known and that it would secure fresh supporters for this work of humanity.

The Empress, to whom Prince Hohenlohe expressed the gratitude of the committee for her presence and for her interest in the movement as patroness of the society, subsequently took luncheon with the Chancellor, who had invited a number of the most distinguished members of the committee to meet her Imperial Majesty.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Reuter's Agency is informed that, according to the latest intelligence from British North Borneo, perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the colony, and that Mat Salleh, the rebel chief who recently submitted to Mr. Cowie, is now on friendly terms with the Government. He is loyally keeping to his arrangement to assist the authorities, and has recently arrested several fugitive criminals. He had written to Mr. Beaufort, the Governor, saying that he would meet him on the 20th ult., and would then hand over his prisoners, as well as certain taxes which he has collected on behalf of the Government.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Princess Adolphus of Teck presents the prizes at the Old Boys dinner of the Newport Market School and Refuge, 5 45.

Mr. Justice Bigham presides, and Mr. Blake Odgers, Q.C., delivers an address on "Newspaper Reports," at the meeting of the Solicitors' Managing Clerks' Association, Middle Temple-hall, 7.

The Bishop of Calcutta delivers a valedictory address at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 6 30.

Islington Clerical Meeting, St. Mary's-hall, Islington, 10 30.

Royal United Service Institution: Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., on "The Navy during the Reign of Queen Victoria," 3 30.

The Teachers' Guild: Dinner at Holborn Restaurant, 7 15.

Institution of Civil Engineers: Mr. J. H. Dales on "High Speed Engines," 8.

Anthropological Institute: Meeting at 3, Hanover-square, 8.

Royal Horticultural Society's Fruit and Flower Show in the Drill-hall, James-street, Westminster, 1-4.

Society of Biblical Archæology: Meeting at 37, Great Russell-street, 8.

Gresham College, Basinghall-street: Mr. E. L. S. Horsburgh on "The Napoleonic Epoch," 8.

Röntgen Society: Major J. Battersby, Royal Army Medical Corps, on "The Present Position of the Röntgen Rays in Military Surgery," 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 8.

Merchants' Lecture, Dutch Church, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street: The Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon on "Christianity and Present Day Questions," 12 30.

Royal Photographic Society: Meeting at 12, Hanover-square, 8.

Company Meetings :—
Borax, Winchester-house, 12.
Golden Pah (Hauraki), Winchester-house, 11 30
Montrose Gold Mining & Exploration, Winc.-h., 2 30.
Pacific Borax & Redwood's Chem. Wks., Winc.-h., 12.

MR. LECKY ON MR. GLADSTONE.*

In the very interesting introduction which Mr. Lecky has written for the new cabinet edition of his book on "Democracy and Liberty," he devotes a few pages to examining, in the light of the experience of the last three years, the somewhat pessimistic conclusions of the original work. In the history of those three years he finds, we regret to say, little but confirmation of the severe judgments he had passed on the tendencies of contemporary democracy. Recent events in Italy and Austria have filled him with profound misgiving, and deepened his distrust of Parliamentary institutions. France, needless to say, but enforces the lesson, and "public opinion in connexion with the Dreyfus case has shown tendencies in which good observers see clearer signs of national decadence than in anything that has taken place since 1870." Germany is only saved by the strength of her Executive and its comparative independence of Parliamentary control. Across the Atlantic Brazil has fulfilled a prediction of Mr. Lecky's in his original edition, and has passed into the ranks of defaulting States. When we come, indeed, to the English-speaking democracies the pessimism is not so strongly marked, though here too Mr. Lecky finds abundant cause for misgiving, if not alarm The internal affairs of the United States—the programme of the Silver party, the condition of the South, and the latest triumph of Tammany in New York show, in Mr. Lecky's opinion, that some of the evils pointed out in the first edition of his work have increased rather than diminished. In England, though the peculiar political conditions that for the moment prevail—the immense majority of the Unionist Government, the collapse of the Opposition, and the diversion of the public attention from home to foreign affairs—seem to have stayed for the present the disintegrating tendencies of democracy, there is little probability, Mr. Lecky thinks, that this state of things will prove permanent, while the industrial legislation of the present Parliament moves him to the reflection that the "old ideal of Conservative policy is seldom likely to be realized except under a weak Radical Government confronted and controlled by a powerful Opposition."

But the chief interest of this introduction lies in its epilogue. With happy inconsequence, Mr. Lecky passes from his melancholy survey of the politics of the nations and devotes 30 out of the 50 pages the introduction contains to an estimate of the character and political work of Mr. Gladstone. As compared with much of the extravagant eulogy that was poured forth in the months which followed Mr. Gladstone's death Mr. Lecky's judgment may seem severe; but it is eminently judicial in tone, written evidently with considerable personal knowledge, masterly in its analysis of character, and often singularly happy in its phrasing. To many of Mr. Gladstone's admirers it will be a shock to be told that "the texture of his intellect was commonplace." Nor will they be altogether consoled by the following striking description of his face:—

> No one could stand before a good portrait of Gladstone without feeling that he was in the presence of an extraordinary man. Yet the greatest painter could only represent one of the many moods of that ever-changing and most expressive countenance. Few men have had so many faces, and the wonderful play of his features contributed very largely to the effectiveness of his speaking. It was a countenance eminently fitted to express enthusiasm, pathos, profound melancholy, commanding power and lofty disdain; there were moments when it could take an expression of intense cunning, and it often darkened into a scowl of passionate anger. In repose it did not seem to me good. With its tightly compressed lips and fierce, abstracted gaze it seemed to express not only extreme determination, but also great vindictiveness, a quality, indeed, by no means wanting in his nature, though it was, I think, more frequently directed against classes or parties than against individuals. He had a wonderful eye—a bird of prey eye—fierce, luminous, and restless.

Severe too is the interesting comparison between Newman and Gladstone and the judgment passed on both:—

> Both men were by nature extraordinary masters of the art of casuistry; both cultivated their talent to the highest point, and both had the characteristic temptations of that class of mind. There is such a thing as an honest man with a dishonest mind. There are men who are wholly incapable of wilful and deliberate untruthfulness, but who have the habit of quibbling with their convictions, and by skilful casuistry persuading themselves that what they wish is right. Newman, at a comparatively early age, passed into the Church to which his character and intellect naturally belonged, and this temptation in a great degree ceased. Gladstone was reserved for other destinies.

Mr. Lecky tells a tale of a witty prelate who declared that "though Gladstone never failed to follow his conscience, it was sometimes as the man who is driving a gig follows his horse." His love of casuistry was not, however, inconsistent with passionate eagerness and conviction. "Whatever may have been the case in the first moment of inception, I, at least, have little doubt that in the subsequent stages of his policies he was not only genuinely sincere, but also in a high state of moral incandescence."

When he comes to estimate the value of Mr. Gladstone's achievements Mr. Lecky finds little to admire. His financial legislation was a great and beneficial work, and it is upon it, in Mr. Lecky's belief, that his reputation for statesmanship will chiefly rest; though even here his reputation is largely due to the "extraordinary eloquence he introduced into a department which is naturally much more akin to the business of a merchant's counting house than to oratorical display." In the domain of foreign politics and international affairs Mr. Lecky can only find two good things to say of him. "He had a real and lifelong hatred of acts of cruelty and wrong," and he had a deep and genuine love of peace. But in all other respects his career shows that "he was utterly without the qualities of a Foreign Minister." His literary productions show "a kind of intellect that was much more wonderful in quantity than quality." In his later years "the Demagogue in his nature steadily grew." And "he left that great party which he had found so powerful and which had trusted him so largely mutilated, dislocated, and discredited, and the whole working of party Government in England in consequence impaired."

Yet in spite of all defects and inconsistency he remained to the last a great personality in English politics, and the belief in him and the admiration for him among vast masses of his countrymen never seriously diminished. His splendid gifts, his long services, his indefatigable energy, his deep if somewhat ostentatious piety, captivated the English mind, and he who began his political life as "the hope of the unbending Tories" closed it as the greatest and most representative figure in the democratic movement.

*"Democracy and Liberty." By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. New edition. Two vols. Longmans.

THE LONDON WATER BILLS.—Yesterday was the latest time allowed by the standing orders of Parliament for depositing memorials alleging non-compliance in respect of any of the first 100 Bills on the general list of petitions. At the expiration of the allotted time it appeared that 13 memorials had been lodged in respect of seven Bills. Among the memorialists were Stephen Thomas and others alleging non-compliance in the case of the London Water (Welsh Reservoirs and Works) Bill, which is the measure in promotion by the London County Council for collecting and storing water in the watershed of the Wye. It will be remembered that the London County Council has, besides, deposited a measure for the purchase of the undertakings of the eight metropolitan water companies by agreement or, failing agreement, by compulsion. This measure was in yesterday's list, but no memorial was lodged against it, so that no opposition is to be offered before the examiner to its progress. A third measure of the Council provides for the construction of an aqueduct or conduit to carry the water from Wales to London, but the time for depositing memorials, should such a step be contemplated in regard to this measure, does not expire until the 23rd inst. The Council has, in regard to this measure, not complied with the standing orders which require the deposit of plans and sections on some date not later than November 30, and of books of reference containing the names of owners, lessees, and occupiers affected by the scheme not later than December 31; but this failure to comply was, of course, not inadvertent. It was intimated in the *Gazette* notice that it was intended that the deposit of what was necessary should be made as soon as the plans, &c., were completed, that in the meantime a sketch map would be given gratis to those who applied for it, that the work would be completed as rapidly as possible, and that in due course an application would be made for a suspension of the standing orders affecting the Bill.

THE ABOLITION OF SECOND-CLASS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The *Shields Gazette* states that on and after March 31 second-class carriages will be abolished on the Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Sunderland branches of the North-Eastern Railway, the only lines on which second-class is still retained.

SIR E. CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH.

Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents last night in the Guildhall at Plymouth. Dr. J. S. May, president of the Plymouth Conservative Association, occupied the chair.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, who was received with loud cheers, said it did not appear likely, from their own healthy condition, or from the disturbed condition of their opponents, that there would be any shifting of political power before they came to the general election. (Cheers.) Of course there might be accidents, and there was one matter which might possibly interfere with the expectations of political parties. He referred to the controversy with regard to Church matters, which, in his judgment, was more serious than a good many people had yet learned to understand. (Hear, hear.) But unless that cut across the lines of political parties, and made a cleavage among those who were in the habit of working together, there was very little doubt that the next two or three years would be spent in the fulfilment by the present Government of the duty of carrying out legislation. When the Government came into office it was incumbent upon them to redress the grievances and ameliorate the condition of the great class engaged in agriculture, and also to redress the troubles of voluntary schools. Relief was given to the agriculturists by a law with regard to the payment of rates, and relief had been given to voluntary schools by grants which he feared could only be considered as a temporary measure. A measure had also been passed that enabled accused persons to give their own evidence before juries, and that measure had come into operation with admirable results, as was recognized by all the Judges who had had to administer it. He believed that had been the greatest reform made in our legal procedure for very many years. Another important measure was that for the compensation of workmen, which was the greatest measure of relief to the industrial classes that had been placed on the Statute-book for 25 years. (Cheers.) Having briefly referred to the legislation for Ireland, he said, with regard to Church questions, he was grieved that it should be necessary to bring this matter before the House of Commons. He would be very glad if what had already been said had been enough to work a remedy of the mischief, which, somehow or other, would be remedied before long, if it was not remedied by the Bishops, and he was afraid he did not feel much confidence in the Bishops. (Hear, hear.) They had had for some time in their hands the power of dealing with the more extravagant and extreme of those who had distressed the Church by their practices, and he was sure that in many cases there had been toleration, and in some cases more than toleration, of those who had been violating the laws of the Church and the promises which they made when they became ministers of the Church. (Cheers.) But it was possible that even now wiser counsels might prevail. The later utterances of the Bishops showed that they had to some extent understood the strong feeling there was in the country upon this matter, and it was possible that, by a little more firmness on the part of the Bishops (hear, hear) and a little more obedience on the part of the clergy, the difficulties that were now facing them might be removed. He feared that would not be the case. It was not, of course, at all likely that the Government would introduce legislation upon this subject, but legislation would probably be proposed in the House of Commons, and it was a serious outlook to preserve the Church from the assaults of her assailants without and to feel themselves hampered by the unfaithfulness of some of those who were within her walls. (Hear, hear.) He desired to speak with all moderation and caution on this question, but he could not help feeling that they were face to face with a somewhat serious danger. There was no doubt whatever as to the opinion of the country at large upon the question. He was sure that the great majority of the people and members of Parliament had no desire at all to alter the conditions on which the clergy of the Church had accepted their benefices and agreed to be bound, but they did mean to see that those conditions were observed (cheers); and if there were in the ministry of the Church those who felt that they could not obey those conditions and be faithful to the undertaking they gave, he thought the country was quite clearly resolved that they should either obey those conditions or leave the ministry of the Church. (Cheers.) How far it might be possible for Parliament to act it was not possible to say. Twenty-five years ago there was a somewhat similar difficulty, though he did not think that the practices had been carried so far, and there was not quite the same anxiety at that time as to the attitude of the Bishops with regard to them. In 1874 the Archbishop of Canterbury himself produced in the House of Lords the Public Worship Regulation Bill, advocated it, and declared that it was called a "revolution." If it were a revolution, he said, to enforce obedience to the law, that Act might be called so, but in no other sense. If this matter came before the House of Commons again, and if legislation was required in order to secure observance of the rules of the Church by the clergy, what happened before would happen again if the same condition of things arose. The Public Worship Regulation Bill passed its second reading without a division, for no one ventured to challenge the principle which it laid down. Unfortunately, that Bill allowed the Bishops to veto proceedings against a clergyman who had disregarded the rules of the Church, and the Bishops appeared to have come to the resolution of late that they would veto all such proceedings. If it were true that the Bishops had arrived at the resolution that there should be no prosecutions at all, he thought they were violating the spirit of that Act and carrying their authority rather further than they lawfully could, and he hoped there would be some recession from that unjustifiable position on the part of the Bishops themselves. If necessary that veto, he doubted not, would be abolished by the House of Commons, but he would be glad to see steps taken by the Bishops themselves which would prevent the necessity for the interference of Parliament. (Cheers.) But they did not want again to have the spectacle of clergymen being sent to prison and suffering for conscience' sake, though it was difficult to understand the strength of their attachment to the practices which they followed. Probably Parliament would interfere to make it more easy to pronounce a sentence of deprivation by which the clergyman who had ceased to obey the rules of the Church would be deprived of his office and prevented from continuing in the ministry. (Cheers.) Let them hope that this danger might pass away and that Parliament might go peacefully forward in the discharge of the rest of the duties which the House of Commons would have to perform. (Cheers.) A great duty remained to the Government in the sphere of constructive statesmanship. There remained the duty of giving local government to London. London and its vast population of over five millions was governed in a strange way. It had not any great local life among its people except at its centre. There was no true municipal institution, and no single municipal institution could be large enough to deal with the government of so vast an area. He believed that one of the earliest and most important works of the next Session would be the introduction, he hoped by Mr. Balfour himself, of a measure dealing with the government of London. A great deal had been said of late years on the subject of old-age pensions for the working classes. He had always felt doubtful as to the wisdom of the proposal, and he trusted that the Government would not make any proposal to the House of Commons on the matter without referring it to a Commission like that which had already considered the question. He thought it would be a public danger that there should be an enormous mass of people receiving incomes directly from the State and bringing their influence to bear from time to time in order to secure an earlier grant or a larger grant of the pension which they were receiving. A proposal to exclude such persons from the electoral roll would be denounced as harsh, but if they had a large number of persons so receiving a pension clamouring to Parliament from year to year that the pension should be raised or the age at which the pension should be granted should be altered, there would be extreme difficulty in resisting that pressure upon the House of Commons, and the financial scope of the proposal would be at once enormously increased. But there was a still graver objection to any scheme of universal pensions to those over 65 years of age. It struck at the root of thrift and industry on the part of the people. (Cheers.) If they once made everybody understand that when he was unable to work in the factory any longer he would have enough provided by the State to keep him in comfort, away would go the great friendly societies and those magnificent organizations of thrift which the working classes of the country had built up among them. (Hear, hear.) There was yet another important consideration. It was the duty of sons and daughters to provide for the old age of their parents, who had watched over their childhood and educated them and made them capable of the work of life. (Cheers.) There were, of course, some who had no children, but it would be a serious injury to the national character if we did not maintain it as one of the canons of our social life that it was the duty of the children to protect and succour and keep the old people. (Cheers.) Looking at all these considerations, he had come to the opinion that a system of old-age pensions which would really come to one gigantic system of indiscriminate outdoor relief would sap the character of our people in thrift, would reduce the strength of those influences which kept families together, and he thought it would be dangerous to have any such system at all. In regard to foreign affairs, we seemed to be suffering from rather a severe attack at the present moment of fussy self-assertion. (Laughter.) We really need not be so fidgety. He wished that our people would exercise more self-command and control. We were a great deal too strong for it to be decent for us to indulge in this fussiness. We all professed to be anxious for peace, and all political parties endorsed the action of Lord Salisbury in accepting the invitation of the Tsar to the conference which was to be held; but it was no use passing resolutions; there was no use in protocols and rescripts if, every time a telegram came speaking of some little invasion of British rights, straightway they burst out on the platform and in the Press into menaces and gibes against other countries of the world. (Cheers.)

A vote of confidence was passed in Sir Edward Clarke.

THE AFFAIRS OF PATTISONS (LIMITED).—A circular was issued last night calling a meeting of the shareholders of Pattisons (Limited), to be held in Queen-street-hall, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and, if deemed expedient, passing a resolution to wind up the company. It will also be moved that the meeting appoint Messrs. John Scott Tait, C.A., Edinburgh, and Robert Alexander Murray, C.A., Glasgow, liquidators; that the necessary steps be taken for having the liquidation placed under the supervision of the Court of Sessions; and that a committee of shareholders and creditors be appointed to advise with the liquidators.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 9.

The present satisfactory condition of Irish trade is reflected in the dividends which the Munster and Leinster Bank and the Provincial Bank of Ireland have just declared for the half-year ended December 31, 1898. Both banks have decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, while the former adds a bonus of 2 per cent. The half-yearly statements of the other Irish banks are expected to be equally satisfactory.

With the exception of Dublin itself—where the issues of the coming local government elections are to a large extent foregone conclusions, and where the City, Port, and Docks Board elections have obsessed the public mind in a really astonishing degree—the whole country is absorbed in preparation for the impending district and urban contests. It may be accepted as a fairly accurate statement of fact that the elections in the extreme north and south will be mainly decided on religious and political grounds, while local questions will control the issues in most of the other districts of Ireland. The great increase in the franchise has, of course, made the result of many elections extremely problematical, and the effect in a number of northern districts has been to shift the balance of power to the side of the Roman Catholic and Nationalist voters. This change does not occur in such large cities as Belfast or Londonderry. In the latter the constitution of the corporation remains 24 Unionists and 16 Nationalists, but it is remarkably apparent in several of the smaller towns. In Ballybay, where there will be no poll, as only the required number of candidates have been nominated, the Nationalists have secured the entire representation on a board which formerly consisted of five Unionist and four Nationalist members. In Clones, where the Nationalists formerly held one seat, not a single Unionist has been nominated. In Monaghan, also, an effort to arrange a compromise, by which seven Unionists might be admitted as urban councillors on the board of 21 members, has proved unsuccessful, and the contest is very likely to result in a full Nationalist return. The election for the Banbridge Urban District has been made notorious by the tactics of the Presbyterian Unionist Voters' Association, which is running its candidate against an Episcopalian rival on a purely religious issue. It is possible that the south of Ireland will return many Unionist candidates to office, but for the most part these, as in the case of Limerick, have been obliged to pledge themselves to the support of the Roman Catholic University question. In a number of southern districts candidates have found it necessary to meet the popular ideas on the following six points:—Home Rule, the Roman Catholic University question, the release of Irish political prisoners, the granting of an extra half-acre to labourers, the reinstatement of evicted tenants, and the compulsory sale of land to tenant farmers.

At a meeting held yesterday in support of his candidature for one of the city wards at the coming elections, Mr. William Redmond, M.P., expounded the Parnellite doctrine of conditional toleration. He said that the poor Parnellites, who had been hunted in every part of Ireland, ought to feel sympathy for minorities. If they had Home Rule he would be in favour of giving all their fellow countrymen a full share in respect of the Lord Mayoralty and other municipal offices, but that would be when they got their Parliament. If they attempted now to give the best positions to the minority they would injure their chances of getting Home Rule.

A desperate agrarian feud, which has been going on for many years past between two factions at Curreeny, eight miles from Nenagh, over the ownership of a worthless patch of mountain land, has resulted in the death of Matthew Ryan, senior member of one of the opposing parties. Thomas Fox, belonging to the other side, is in custody, charged with murder. Several of the Ryan party were only recently released from prison for killing one of the Fox family. A large number of followers of both sides took part in the last affray, when scythes, pitchforks, and other weapons were used.

The central committee of the National Teachers' Organization held a meeting in Dublin on Saturday, when the following resolution was passed by a majority:—"That, since the teachers under Catholic clerical managers have so unequivocally accepted the amended Maynooth resolutions, and since the memorial of this committee of June 4 last, now seven months before the National Board, has failed to obtain protection for teachers not affected by those resolutions, we hereby unreservedly withdraw the said memorial, maintaining our right in the meantime to seek satisfactory protection by Parliamentary or other legitimate means for teachers not affected by the Maynooth resolutions."

DISASTERS AT SEA.

With reference to the loss of the Wooler, announced in *The Times* of yesterday, a Reuter telegram, dated Gibraltar, January 9, says:—"The British steamer Loch Etive arrived here to-day with the four men picked up by her belonging to the foundered steamer Wooler. The master of the Loch Etive reports that he sighted the Wooler's boat 32 miles south-west of Ushant. The missing men of the lost vessel, who are supposed to have been drowned, numbered 20." The Wooler was a steel screw well-deck steamer of 2,403 tons gross register, belonging to Messrs. Steel, Young, and Co., of London. She was built in 1891 by Messrs. E. Withy and Co., of West Hartlepool, and was classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's. Her principal dimensions were—length, 290ft.; breadth, 38·1ft.; depth, 20ft. According to the last return to Lloyd's, she was in charge of Mr. A. S. Cole.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF 20 LIVES.

The steamer Kanawha, belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company (Limited), from Newport News, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday, brought Captain Franklin and 15 of the crew of the steamship Gallina, which was wrecked in mid Atlantic. The Gallina belonged to Messrs. John Lilly and Co., of West Hartlepool, and had a cargo of maize and rye. In December she left Philadelphia for Christiania with a crew of 22 all told. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th a storm rapidly developed. The wind blew with tremendous force and the sea became very rough. Heavy seas swept over the steamer, destroying the deck cabin and boats, flooding the berths, and making those on board anxious for their safety. The cargo shifted suddenly, and, although some was jettisoned and the pumps were worked, the vessel continued to list. When almost on her beam ends the Gallina was struck by a heavy sea, and the position of the captain and crew became extremely perilous. For several nights and days the steamer drifted, and it was evident that there was no hope of saving her. On Tuesday night last the vessel was sighted by the London steamer Charing Cross (Messrs. John Cory and Sons), which stood by until the following day, when, though the sea was still running very high, she sent out her lifeboat to the rescue. Six of the crew were thus safely placed on board the Charing Cross, which was then lost to sight owing to the gale. Captain Franklin and the remainder of his crew, who had been expecting the Gallina to sink any minute, and were suffering terribly from the storm, managed to attract the attention of the Kanawha. The first officer and five of the Kanawha's crew launched her lifeboat and at great risk set out to attempt a rescue. Repeated efforts were made to reach the Gallina, and at last with success, Captain Franklin and his men being taken on board the Kanawha. The rescuing crew's gallantry cannot be praised too highly. So tremendous was the sea that the lifeboat had to be abandoned. Captain Franklin and his men speak in the highest terms of their rescuers and of the kindness received from the captain and crew of the Kanawha. The rescued men were taken to the Sailors' Home and sent last evening to their respective homes. The Charing Cross had not last night reached port. The Gallina was an iron screw steamer, carrying three masts, built in 1878 by Messrs. Mounsey and Foster at Sunderland. Her gross register was 1,802 tons, and her dimensions were—length, 270ft.; breadth, 34·5ft.; depth, 23·8ft. She was classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's. Her engines were by Messrs. Mounsey and Foster, of Sunderland, and her boilers were surveyed in July last.

Mr. W. H. Chapman, a traveller for a Birmingham firm of bedstead manufacturers, who was on board the Fenella from Liverpool to the Isle of Man, has made a statement with reference to his experience of the storm. He says he has crossed to and from the Isle of Man many times, but the storm of the 2nd inst. was one of the most severe he ever experienced. The tickets were collected on the boat rather earlier than usual—soon after leaving the Mersey, in fact, and this circumstance led one of the passengers to remark "It looks as if we are going to have it very rough." Mr. Chapman says, "I went down below after passing New Brighton, and we thought everyone else was below, for there was a very heavy sea on, and we were tossed about in our berths, the luggage on top of us, in great confusion. There was a strong head wind, and the waves swept the deck.

A Reuter telegram, dated Port Said, January 9, says:—"On account of the collapse of the Red Lighthouse at the West Pier yesterday many ships were detained both ways this morning, fearing that the entrance to the harbour was obstructed. Navigation was not resumed until late this afternoon. The weather has now improved."

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING IN A LINER.—At Southampton yesterday Thomas Cunnings, a fireman belonging to the American liner St. Paul, was charged on remand with shooting five firemen belonging to that vessel on December 31. The chief constable said that the police had seen the whole of the wounded men, but they declined to prosecute, and, although the Public Prosecutor had been communicated with, no reply was forthcoming. In the circumstances, therefore, the Bench discharged the accused, on whose behalf it was stated that he had been murderously attacked by 40 or 50 firemen, who broke into the forecastle, and that if he had not used his revolver his assailants would undoubtedly have had to answer a very serious charge.

NAVAL & MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The Empress Frederick, who was accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, crossed over from Osborne yesterday morning in the Royal Yacht Alberta and went on board the Majestic, battleship, flagship of the Channel Squadron, of which Prince Louis is captain. Her Imperial Majesty spent about half an hour on board, and then returned to Osborne with Prince Louis in the Alberta.

The Orlando, cruiser, which has had a complete overhaul at Portsmouth after a ten years' continuous service on the Australia Station, had a two hours' trial of her machinery yesterday. Her repairs have been of an extensive character and have cost over £40,000. At her trial yesterday she was required to maintain 5,500-h.p., but the speed was not taken. The trial was satisfactory, and the vessel will proceed to-day on her gun trials.

The Hearty, special service vessel, Com. A. H. Anson, arrived at Sheerness last evening from Lowestoft for refit.

The Curaçoa, sea-going training-ship, Capt. T. H. M. Jerram, will leave Devonport on the 20th inst. for a cruise to Madeira and the Canary Islands.

A new type of sea-going coal lighter owned by Messrs. Cory and Co., of London, is now being experimented with by the Admiralty authorities at Portsmouth. She is much larger than the present type, and is meant for coaling men-of-war under all conditions of weather.

The Dutch warship Piet Hein arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

An inquiry was held yesterday on board the Niobe, cruiser, Capt. A. L. Winsloe, at Devonport, into the circumstances attending the loss of £900 in gold from a chest in the cabin of the paymaster of the ship. Capt. Winsloe, who had returned from Leith, was present. A number of witnesses were examined, the Court sitting until late in the evening in order that the steam trials of the Niobe which commence to-day might not be interfered with. A report of the proceedings was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, Adm. the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, for submission to the Admiralty.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty yesterday:—

Lieutenants.—R. G. R. Conwy, to the Colossus, and G. F. T. F. Ellis, to the Australia, to date January 10; C. L. Maclean, to the Howe, to date January 12; C. F. Corbett, to the Galatea, as 1st and G., and F. Spencer, to the Vivid, for R.N. Barracks, to date January 14; G. C. Hardy, to the Mars, and F. Pierce, to the Nile, to date January 15; H. M. Doughty, as 1st and G., W. E. Oliver (N.), H. R. Shipster, P. J. Delves, P. Crabtree, and L. Pattrick, to the Theseus, W. M. Ellerton, as 1st, A. C. S. H. D'Aeth (N.), B. O. F. Phibbs, and F. R. Harrold, to the Pactolus, to date January 17.

Sub-Lieutenant.—J. H. Woodbridge, to the Theseus, to date January 17.

Fleet Surgeons.—A. W. Russell, to the Pembroke, for Chatham Dockyard, J. L. Sweetnam, M.D., to the Pembroke, temporary, A. McKinlay, to the Howe, and A. H. Miller, to the Resolution, to date January 17.

Staff Surgeons.—J. C. F. Whicher, to the Melampus, F. J. Burns, M.D., to the Pactolus, W. Eames, to the Theseus, W. S. Lightfoot, to Plymouth Hospital, J. Barry, M.D., to the Pegasus, G. H. Foott, M.D., to the Pelorus, to date January 17; and H. W. Macnamara, to the Boscawen, to date January 25.

Surgeon.—J. Martin, to the Theseus, to date January 17.

Midshipmen.—K. M. Mackenzie-Grieve, H. Greenwood, E. J. G. Mackinnon, G. S. Hallowes, W. H. Darwall, and G. W. H. Scrope-Ferrers, to the Theseus, to date January 17.

A very serious epidemic of typhoid fever, which has been raging at Cherbourg since early in November, has affected the marine troops chiefly, and the *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that there are now 300 men down with the malady at the naval hospital. The outbreak was due to drinking the infected water of the Divette, and the naval administration has taken every possible step to check the spread of the epidemic. Many deaths have occurred, but there is a reduction in the virulence of the attack, and the considerable number yet at the hospital is not so large as was recently the case. An outbreak of typhoid has also recently occurred in the medical school of the navy at Brest. Out of 50 students at the school, 10 have been attacked, and one died. This, again, is attributed to the bad quality of the drinking water. Considerable secrecy has been observed in regard to these outbreaks.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is a list, in order of merit, of gentlemen cadets of the senior division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December, 1898, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Gentleman Cadet G. G. J. Sankey
Senior Corporal P. S. Steney
Gentleman Cadet E. R. C. Wyatt
Corporal H. R. A. Hunt
Gentleman Cadet H. G. Wilmer
Senior Corporal E. Hewlett
Corporal D. G. Gilkison
Gentleman Cadet C. R. Rawlinson
Under Officer A. A. G. Bond
Under Officer C. A. G. P. Meadows
Gentleman Cadet A. W. Robertson-Glasgow
Gentleman Cadet R. V. O. Hart
Gentleman Cadet L. R. Schuster
Gentleman Cadet A. H. Cuthell

PASSED.

Corporal C. P. Deedes
Gentleman Cadet T. Weeding
Corporal H. W. G. Burnett-Hitchcock
Gentleman Cadet R. Q. Craufurd
Corporal R. H. Kearsley
Gentleman Cadet J. C. Whigham
Gentleman Cadet J. Y. Tanored
Senior Corporal J. P. Villiers-Stuart
Gentleman Cadet H. B. Robinson
Corporal W. F. B. Edwards
Under Officer C. E. M. Mayne
Corporal S. T. Hayley
Gentleman Cadet W. E. H. Spry
Senior Corporal H. E. P. Thomas
Senior Corporal W. E. Campbell
Gentleman Cadet H. E. Davidson
Corporal A. F. Mackenzie
Gentleman Cadet W. A. J. Barker
Gentleman Cadet C. A. Cunningham
Gentleman Cadet G. R. Wake
Gentleman Cadet G. F. Knaggs
Gentleman Cadet B. C. Penton
Gentleman Cadet J. C. Parr
Senior Corporal H. E. Dumbell
Senior Corporal O. F. Hunter
Gentleman Cadet M. E. B. Riall
Gentleman Cadet R. N. Dick
Under Officer E. I. M. Barrett
Gentleman Cadet H. W. F. Twiss
Gentleman Cadet T. H. C. Frankland
Senior Corporal A. A. D. Best
Gentleman Cadet F. J. Lemon
Corporal A. G. E. Egerton
Gentleman Cadet G. M. Glynton
Gentleman Cadet P. F. Fitz-Gerald
Gentleman Cadet W. Stewart
Corporal H. J. H. Trueman
Gentleman Cadet E. B. Hopkins
Gentleman Cadet H. F. Gordon
Gentleman Cadet S. R. G. Kendall
Corporal R. E. Crichton
Senior Corporal J. A. Orr
Gentleman Cadet L. H. Branson
Gentleman Cadet E. Clementi-Smith
Corporal E. B. Frederick
Gentleman Cadet W. F. Stirling
Corporal R. McE. Potter
Gentleman Cadet A. O. Addison
Senior Corporal N. Macleod
Gentleman Cadet Hon. T. E. Ellis
Gentleman Cadet R. J. F. Meyricke
Gentleman Cadet A. W. Pagan
Corporal A. G. Ritchie
Gentleman Cadet G. B. S. Follett
Gentleman Cadet D. O. Gilroy
Gentleman Cadet F. B. Hall
Gentleman Cadet C. J. Mitchell
Corporal A. M. Ross
Gentleman Cadet H. Lewis
Gentleman Cadet C. Elliot
Gentleman Cadet L. K. V. Colby
Under Officer E. H. Fanshawe
Gentleman Cadet C. W. Hill
Corporal A. B. Skinner
Gentleman Cadet C. Bulkold
Gentleman Cadet G. H. Newcombe
Gentleman Cadet N. J. Parker
Gentleman Cadet L. C. L. Bayley
Gentleman Cadet T. G. Dalby
Gentleman Cadet Hon. A. R. French
Gentleman Cadet A. Brodhurst-Hill
Gentleman Cadet H. K. W. Bruce
Gentleman Cadet T. G. J. Torrie
Gentleman Cadet D. W. McPherson
Gentleman Cadet E. C. Ogle
Gentleman Cadet E. A. Hewlett
Under Officer T. A. D. Best
Gentleman Cadet J. P. A. Raven
Gentleman Cadet E. Dickson
Gentleman Cadet J. A. Nixon
Corporal G. J. Torrie
Gentleman Cadet V. A. Ball-Acton
Gentleman Cadet C. S. Owen
Gentleman Cadet N. St. C. Allfrey
Gentleman Cadet J. G. V. Hart
Gentleman Cadet E. S. C. Willis
Senior Corporal A. G. N. Wood
Corporal Hon. W. G. S. Coogan
Gentleman Cadet L. Carden
Gentleman Cadet H. F. Elgee
Gentleman Cadet G. F. Pridham
Gentleman Cadet C. I. Stockwell
Gentleman Cadet C. R. Landon
Gentleman Cadet A. F. Stewart
Gentleman Cadet G. H. Walker
Gentleman Cadet W. B. Roberts
Gentleman Cadet H. J. Birkbeck
Gentleman Cadet K. D. B. Murray
Gentleman Cadet A. N. Beauclerk
Gentleman Cadet E. F. Wakefield
Gentleman Cadet J. H. Powell
Corporal C. H. Campbell
Gentleman Cadet A. G. Shea
Gentleman Cadet C. H. Little
Corporal W. O. Upton-Cottrell-Dormer
Gentleman Cadet H. F. Lampen
Gentleman Cadet Hon. C. E. Craven
Gentleman Cadet C. Davenport-Handley
Gendeman Cadet De L. W. Pasty
Gentleman Cadet G. E. D. Mouat
Gentleman Cadet R. W. Morgan
Gentleman Cadet E. H. C. P. Bellingham
Gentleman Cadet Hon. E. J. M. D. Plunkett
Gentleman Cadet Hon. C. D. Baring
Gentleman Cadet M. Eliot

The hired transport Avoca has left Singapore for Hong-kong.

In addition to that of Clonmel, which has become vacant by the retirement of Col. Lawrence, the command of 11 regimental districts will fall in during the present year—namely, the 25th, Berwick-on-Tweed, on April 7; the 87th, Armagh, on April 19; the 2nd, Guildford, on May 11; the Rifle, Gosport, on May 25; the 72nd, Fort George, on June 6; the 37th, Winchester, on June 21; the 17th, Leicester, on July 11; the 50th, Maidstone, on July 12; the West India, Jamaica, on September 23; the 23rd, Wrexham, on November 26; and the 15th, Beverley, on December 19.

The Government of India having decided that a number of "continuous service officers" of the corps of R.E. shall be selected annually to undergo a long course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, the first class under these conditions will be formed in the spring. The following officers have been selected to join the class:—Majors G. Williams, B. B. Russell, S. G. Burrard, and H. V. Biggs, D.S.O., and Capts. W. V. Scudamore, V. Murray, J. M. Burn, H. A. D. Fraser, C. H. D. Ryder, W. D. Waghorn, and G. B. Hingston.

A permanent pension of £100 per annum has been granted to Capt. F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 5th Gurkhas, who lost an arm through a wound received during the operations of 1897-98 in the North-West Frontier of India.

A course of instruction in field works for infantry n.-c. officers will begin on the 1st prox. at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

Gen. Sir John J. H. Gordon, I.S.C., is about to be placed on the Retired List.

Maj.-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B., Lieut. Governor of Jersey, has been selected for promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General vice Lieut.-Gen. G. Clerk, C.B.

Surg.-Gen. W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., has been appointed Deputy-Director-General of the Army Medical Service; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., Assist.-Director, and Majors W. G. A. Bedford, M.B., and W. G. Macpherson, M.B., Deputy-Assist.-Directors.

Majors C. W. Harris, R. I. Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O., and G. B. Stevens, I.S.C., are to be granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on selection for the command of native regiments in India, and Capts. H. L. Dodgson, W. S. Delamain, and E. L. Holloway that of Major on appointment as second in command.

The following occurs among the general orders issued at Headquarters, Cairo, on December 31 last:—"Farewell.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, on relinquishing command of the forces in Egypt, desires to express his high appreciation of the conduct of the troops both while on active service in the Sudan and in garrison in Egypt. From the Staff he has received such constant support that his task during a period of exceptional activity has been an easy one. He thoroughly recognizes the excellent work done by the various departments both in the field and at the base. From all ranks of an army of occupation tact and forbearance is required, and Sir Francis is proud to remember that during the period of his command, owing to the discipline and good conduct of the garrison, not a single important complaint has been made by a native of the country against any soldier of the force in occupation. This also reflects great credit on the Corps of Military Police. On leaving the country Sir Francis Grenfell desires to say farewell to the Sirdar, officers, n.-c. officers, and men of the Egyptian army, which for so many years he had the honour to command. It has been a pride and pleasure to him to note the harmony and good comradeship which exists between the two services, and he wishes both forces good-bye and all success in the future."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is announced that the Princess Christian has consented to distribute the prizes won last season by the members of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (London Companies) on Friday, the 27th inst.

MAIL & SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM LLOYD'S, &C.)

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. s. ISIS, with the London mail of January 6, left Brindisi for Port Said at midnight on Sunday. The CALEDONIA, from London and Marseilles for Bombay, left Aden on Sunday afternoon. The HIMALAYA, from London for Sydney, arrived at Adelaide at 6 30 a.m. on Sunday with the Australian mail. The ARCADIA, from Sydney for London, left Albany on Sunday afternoon with the Australian mail. The COROMANDEL, from Shanghai, arrived at Bombay on Sunday afternoon. The ORIENTAL, from London for Sydney, left Colombo on Sunday evening. The MASSILIA, from Calcutta for London, and the BALLARAT, from Bombay for China, left Colombo yesterday. The CARTHAGE, from Bombay, arrived at Suez

THE FAR EAST.

THE I. M. CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CHINA.

With the large addition to the Customs "cost of collection" grant, recently wrung from the Tsung-li-Yamên by Sir Robert Hart, the important service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China may be said to have reached a turning point in its existence. The rate of pay now issued to the foreign members of the staff, which in the case of the indoor department is 100 per cent. higher than the scale latterly in force, is sufficiently high to replace the service in the front rank of Government employment and to attract the best class of men; had not an improvement in this respect been effected, the *personnel* could not have been expected to maintain the high standard of earlier days, and a general deterioration of the service was inevitable. This danger has happily been averted; but others, less obvious perhaps, but none the less real, still threaten the model organization to which Sir Robert Hart has devoted a lifetime's energy. Before touching on these, however, it may be well to describe briefly the history of the service up to the point at which it stands to-day.

The penalties inflicted upon China under the Treaty of Nanking (1842) first brought home to the Celestial Government the fact that its fancied superiority over Western nations was a delusion. As has ever been the case, however, England did not follow up that advantage; our Far Eastern diplomacy then, as now, was influenced less by a continuous policy than by the exigencies of party feeling. The firm measures of Lord Palmerston were reversed by Lord Clarendon, and instead of increasing the "points of contact," we diminished them. Then, as now, China misinterpreted our vacillating attitude and her officials followed up numerous infractions of the treaty by a return to their former arrogance. The cause and object of our first war being the necessity of reforming the Chinese system of government at those points where it came into contact with our trade, it is fairly certain that some such administration as the Customs service would have resulted from the Tien-tsin Treaty (1858) had not the Triad rebellion forced it upon the Chinese Government at an earlier date. In this connexion it should be noted that for some years before the establishment of the international inspectorate her Majesty's Consuls had collected certain maritime dues from British merchants on behalf of the local authorities. In May, 1854, the Customs superintendent at Shanghai publicly notified his abandonment of office, consequent upon the entry of the Triad rebels into the native city. Unable to collect the Imperial revenue, the provincial authorities were indebted to the assistance of foreigners for a solution of the difficulty, and, as its result, the Shanghai Custom-house was reopened two months later under a joint inspectorate of the three Treaty Powers, nominally appointed at the request of the Taotai, but in reality convened by the Consuls. Thus the first introduction of that system which has since grown into the Customs administration was the result, not of any fixed policy at Peking, but of the local necessities of the provincial authorities.

The *personnel* of the Foreign Inspectorate at Shanghai between 1854 and 1859 varied but little, being represented by officers deputed by the Consuls for England, France, and the United States. Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Alcock, deputed his Vice-Consul, Mr. H. N. Lay, to act in that capacity, and the latter from the first took an active part not only in the collection of the Treaty Port revenue, but in the organization of a naval force to patrol the pirate-infested coasts. In 1856 war again broke out between England and China, which ended in the capture of Peking by the allied forces of England and France, and the ratification of the Tien-tsin Treaty in 1860. In the interval, the advance of the Tai-ping rebellion threatened the overthrow of the dynasty, and it was only owing to the assistance of Colonel Gordon that the Imperialists were eventually able to retain possession of Shanghai and the coast. In the midst of these disturbances, Prince Kung, head of the Tsung-li-Yamên, placed in the hands of Mr. Lay the entire management of the foreign Customs at all the Treaty Ports (then five in number) and sanctioned the engagement "of a number of Englishmen of good character to assist in various subordinate offices." It is worthy of note that at this early period the provincial authorities at Kwang-tung, seeing the success of the Foreign Collectorate at Shanghai, urged upon Mr. Lay that he should administer the salt gabelle of Southern China—*i.e.*, that a foreigner, holding an informal appointment, should control a source of revenue hitherto entrusted only to the highest native officials.

With Mr. Lay's resignation of his Consular office the history of the Imperial Maritime Customs service may be said to begin, but it was not until 1861 that he derived his authority as Inspector-General from the Imperial Government direct. In June, 1859, Mr. Lay appointed Mr. Robert Hart, late of her Majesty's Consular Service, to serve at Canton, and two years later, being obliged to return to England on sick-leave, deputed him to discharge, conjointly with Mr. Fitzroy, the duties of Inspector-General during his absence. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hart, at the request of the Yamên, went to Peking, where his knowledge and marked ability soon made him an indispensable adviser.

The later relations of Mr. Lay with the Chinese Government, the negotiations with which he was entrusted for the purchase and equipment of a naval force in England, the subsequent repudiation by Prince Kung of his agreement, and the eventual dissolution of the force at the expense of the British Government—all these are interesting incidents in the history of our early relations with the Far East; they were fully set forth in a pamphlet published in 1864 under the title of "Our Interests in China." Suffice it to say that throughout the "Sherard-Osborn fotilla" dispute Mr. Lay held out consistently, and to his own detriment, for the principle that this fleet should act only under the direct authority of the Central Government, while the Tsung-li-Yamên, then, as now, anxious to be in a position to disclaim responsibility if convenient, insisted that it should be under the orders of the provincial authorities. Already at that early date the Chinese Government had discovered that it could, by its essentially Oriental tactics, evade Treaty provisions as to the centralization of foreign affairs at Peking; but it has since been sufficiently proved that Mr. Lay was right in opposing those tactics at the outset. The courage with which he maintained his opinions cost him his place as Inspector-General. Returning to Peking in June, 1863, he spent six months in futile interviews with the Yamên, and at the end of that time he received a curt letter of dismissal.

Mr. Hart succeeded Mr. Lay as Inspector at the early age of 26. From that day until the present time he has continuously devoted energies and ability far above the common to the steadily-increasing duties of his post, and the result of his labours and of his personal genius has been witnessed in the gradual expansion of the service into ever-widening spheres of utility. To describe the extent and scope of the work now done by the Imperial Maritime Customs would require more space than is here available, but the following figures may convey a general idea of its growth. In 1863 the foreign staff numbered less than 200; there were then 13 Treaty Ports, whose combined revenue amounted to 8½ million taels. Early in the present year, and prior to the large increase necessary for new likin and postal organization, the foreign staff included 875 of all ranks, in addition to a native pay-roll of over 4,000. The following table is interesting as showing the proportion in which the several nationalities are represented and the various nature of the duties involved:—

CUSTOMS SERVICE LIST, 1898.

—	"Indoor" (Executive.)	Outdoor. (Preventive.)	Coast. (Ditto cruisers.)	Marine. (Lights and Harbours.)	Educational. (Tung Wen Kwan.)
British	165	236	35	40	3
French	28	13	—	—	—
German	22	73	3	19	—
United States ..	14	52	—	8	1
Russian	7	2	—	—	—
Italian	8	3	—	—	—
Norwegian ..	6	9	3	12	—
Portuguese ..	6	10	—	2	—
Austrian	3	5	—	1	—
Spanish	3	8	—	2	—
Dutch	3	3	—	1	—
Danish	3	23	1	1	—
Swedish	1	12	—	9	—
Various	3	6	—	1	1
	272	460	42	96	5

Total, 875; of which 479 are British.

The revenue collected in 1897 was roughly 22½ million taels, which, since the loss of the Formosan ports, may be taken as an average return; the recent increase in the Customs maintenance grant brings the cost of collection to about 11·5 per cent. The number of ports at which the service is now in operation is 30, but three others are shortly to be added.

The work performed by the Customs, which in its origin aspired to that of revenue collection only, has gradually, and by virtue of the incapacity of native officialdom, expanded in many directions. So varied, indeed, are the administrative and political duties which Sir Robert Hart's peculiar position and ability have brought into his hands that hardly any important movement has taken place in China during the last 30 years in which his influence has not been felt. The qualities which have contributed to the success of his work are already well known and recognized; the Inspector-General combines a wonderful faculty of organization with a retentive memory, complete mastery of detail, and sound judgment. His grasp of Chinese methods and ways of thought amounts to intuition, while his personal tact and Irish warmth of heart have been ever-constant features of his administration. These qualities, combined with limitless capacity for work, considerable ambition, and love of power, are the foundations upon which Sir Robert Hart has built up his own great reputation and the Customs service; in the latter posterity will doubtless recognize one of the most striking monuments ever produced by the genius and labour of any individual Englishman; Sir Robert's honours have been well earned.

The new political conditions brought about in China by the Japanese war and by the subsequent action of the Great Powers have, however, greatly affected the position of the Chinese Customs, and the existing situation deserves the most serious attention. It may be well to point out the weak points chiefly noticeable in the present state of affairs.

In the first place, the maritime revenue being now entirely mortgaged for the repayment of foreign loans, the administration of the service has become a matter which more nearly concerns the bondholders than the Chinese Government, whose interest in the service will probably be limited in the immediate future to the question of tariff revision and to that of the Inspector-General's successor, the latter being used as leverage for creating profitable international jealousies. In these circumstances it is by no means inconceivable that the recent large addition to the pay rate of the service may be turned to its detriment. Some readjustment of salaries was undoubtedly necessary, but the sudden and somewhat undiscriminating manner in which it was effected was calculated to afford an opening (which was promptly seized) for hostile criticism at a particularly delicate juncture. It is obvious that in the present financial condition of the Chinese Government the increase of a million taels in the cost of collection of the revenue is a matter of importance; it was natural, therefore, that candid friends should urge that, with the balance of trade now being recorded against her (say, ten millions) and with some 24 million taels per annum to pay on account of foreign loans, China should adopt a policy of retrenchment and should deprecate the excessive expenditure apparently entailed in a 12 per cent. "cost of collection." In such a position the Chinese Government might easily be led to forget the advantages which must result from a first-class administration, and forget, too, the fact that the help derived from the administration is by no means confined within the limits of revenue collection. The position is one which, from the Customs point of view, might be greatly remedied by the publication of the Inspectorate's annual accounts, and this step has been repeatedly advised of recent years from more than one quarter. It is, however, in the region of finance that Sir Robert Hart's success has been most qualified, and there exists a very general opinion amongst competent critics that, not only the much-agitated subject of service pay, but many other important financial questions might have been adjusted years ago by the adoption of improved methods, without any necessity for making a heavy call upon the Imperial exchequer. This has certainly been the firm conviction of some of the Inspector-General's ablest lieutenants.

And here we are brought face to face with another weak point in the armour of the service as it stands. The policy of the Inspector-General for over 30 years has been that of the "one-man power," and the same sturdy self-reliance which has been one of the mainsprings of his success has led him to avoid all touch with Europe on the one hand and all confidential contact with his official subordinates on the other. Sir Robert Hart would probably be the first to admit that persistent seclusion in a Chinese atmosphere is not usually a moral tonic, and those who have closely studied his work and its results (especially during the period which includes the Chifu and Kau-lung Conventions, the Sikkim Agreement and the Shimonoseki Treaty) are forced to the conclusion that, had he kept himself more closely in touch with Europe, his influence as a political adviser might have proved of much greater benefit than has been the case, both for Great Britain and for China. Nevertheless, it is only fair to add that to advise the Tsung-li-Yamên, and to persuade its members to accept advice, are two very different matters.

Similarly, it will scarcely be denied that Sir Robert Hart's exercise of the "one-man power," while admittedly productive of the best results in the service's earlier days, has now become a grave source of future danger. Of the nature of that danger he himself received unmistakable warning in 1885 upon his appointment to the post of British Minister, when, unable to persuade the Yamên to accept his nomination of his successor, he resumed his post at the Inspectorate. It is somewhat remarkable that in the face of that episode so clear-sighted an administrator as the Inspector-General should not have realised immediately the necessity of forestalling similar difficulties in the future by the adoption of some definite and statesmanlike policy; the fact remains, however, that a marked feature of his administration has continued to be the retention of its entire control in his own hands, and that he has discouraged any suggestion in the direction of giving a greater measure of responsibility to his immediate subordinates. Strong in himself, and a fatalist by instinct, he has at no time taken any of his lieutenants into his confidence, with the result that his retirement to-day would inevitably lead to a most undesirable condition of affairs. The recent appointment of Mr. R. E. Bredon to the post of Deputy-Inspector-General is undoubtedly a move in the right direction; but, following as it did certain very ominous indications of policy on the part of M. Gérard and others at Peking, it has only served to justify the opinion that some such step should have been taken years ago.

Allusion has been made already to the fact that the Customs performs many and various duties beyond the actual work of revenue collection; herein again lies an element not without its immediate risks. While it is doubtless owing to the peculiar tact and ability of Sir Robert Hart that, in exercising many political and diplomatic functions, he has been able to disarm in a great measure the jealousies of the Legations, it is also true that to his own initiative the gradual increase of those functions has been directly due. The difficulties to be expected in such work are sufficiently obvious, but its inherent danger became particularly evident at the time of the Japanese war. The attitude adopted by the Customs during that war, ashore and afloat, together with the prominent part taken in active hostilities by members of the service, might well have opened the door to inquiries of a serious nature had the Japanese shown any signs of resentment. It is unnecessary to specify the facts, which are already sufficiently well known, but the opinion was generally expressed at the time that the position then taken up was fraught with serious risks to the best interests of the service.

In such peaceful and fruitful fields as those of postal administration, the improvement of inland communication, the development of China's export trade, and the gradual introduction of Western principles of government, in inducing her officials by force of example to learn the rudiments of political economy; finally, in the never-ending struggle against the existing order of things and in bringing pressure to bear upon the suicidal policy of the provincial authorities—herein lies work enough for the future, and scope sufficient for the Customs service, without treading upon the dangerous ground of political intrigue or assuming the functions of a semi-military organization.

We have endeavoured to show wherein lie the chief defects of the Customs administration as it stands to-day; were these far greater and more serious than they really are, its past work and present position would be, nevertheless, in themselves sufficient to have earned for Sir Robert Hart the lasting gratitude of two Empires.

VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In 1798 Edward Jenner, a country doctor, taught the world how to overcome one of the most terrible diseases that ever afflicted mankind. A hundred years later, when, thanks to Jenner, not one person in a thousand knows what severe smallpox is, a cry is raised against the boon we owe to him, and parents are allowed to decide if they will or will not protect their children from a dire disease of which they do not know the gravity. No one with practical experience of smallpox has the smallest doubt as to the enormous protective power of vaccination, and yet after long recognition of its value parents are permitted to refuse it to their children. The method by which Jenner showed that protection could be obtained has been more than justified by the most recent advances of medical science. It is not one, however, which can be at once understood by ignorant people, and it has certain disadvantages. It involves a small amount of temporary discomfort, and it is not absolutely free from graver risks. In England and Wales about 50 children each year, or one in 14,000 of those vaccinated, die, as is believed, from the effects of vaccination. In Scotland the proportion is one in 38,000. In Germany it is one in 100,000. Almost all the deaths are what is commonly called "accidental"—in plain words, they would not occur if people could be induced to take as much care about small things as they readily do about large ones. Nearly all of them are due to late erysipelas, the little wounds in the arm getting fouled with the poison of erysipelas before they are healed. As a very large number of children die each year from erysipelas which is absolutely unconnected with vaccination, it is no wonder that the highly-contagious erysipelas poison should be conveyed to a certain number of children who have recently been vaccinated. When every one is prepared to take pains to protect vaccination wounds from infection from without as carefully as other wounds are protected our results will improve as much as the German results have actually done. This accidental mortality may be looked at in another way. The proportion of deaths from smallpox in the last century has been variously estimated. Some authorities compute it at from 3,000 to 5,000 per million of population. Others put it a little lower. Let us for a moment suppose that if vaccination were done away with it would be 3,000 per million. England and Wales contain over 30 millions of people; there would result a death-rate from smallpox alone of 90,000 a year. Compared with this the annual loss of 50 infants from the effects of vaccination, though much more than there should be if due care could be secured, does not seem to be a reason for doing away with vaccination. It will probably be urged that even without vaccination the 18th century rate of smallpox mortality would not be reproduced now. Experience lends no support to this view. In Gloucester two years ago the smallpox mortality was at the rate of 10,800 per million. This was in a population where some people at least were protected before the epidemic began, where all in attendance on the sick were revaccinated, and where vaccination and revaccination were done on a large scale during the epidemic. No one can say what the mortality from smallpox would be if the protection of vaccination were not only decried, but actually given up by its detractors and by the whole community. At present anti-vaccinators do all they can to persuade the ignorant not to protect themselves or their children and they succeed only too well till an epidemic comes. Then there is a rush to vaccination, and the anti-vaccinator himself has been known to go off to be revaccinated in some town where he thought he was not personally known. It is probable that a mortality of 3,000 per million all over England would be greatly exceeded instead of not being reached if protection were generally abandoned. There are fewer isolated country places now than in the 18th century. Communication has been increased a hundredfold, all children go to school, almost all workmen and clerks travel twice daily in the crowded trains or trams, they meet frequently in their clubs, many of them live in crowded flats opening upon a common stair; there are more concerts, theatres, music-halls, races, football and cricket club matches than before Jenner's time, also many more Church services.

In every direction the risk of conveying an infection as powerful as that of smallpox is vastly increased, and the result might easily be a mortality greatly in excess (as it was at Gloucester) of the *minimum* rate previously suggested, though even this low rate would result in a mortality from smallpox of 90,000 a year.

The deaths referred to vaccination may be looked at in a third way. Accidents are not confined to the invasion of sore spots by disease germs. Over 500 men lose their lives every year, in England and Wales, in the business of making up and unmaking trains, in or near stations, "buffer accidents" they are called. Just ten times as many men die from this cause as do children from vaccination; yet we go on using railways.

The popular substitute for vaccination at the moment is "isolation." No one doubts but that in a fairly protected community isolation is an immensely valuable aid. But it assumes that the people in immediate contact with the patients when isolated are themselves protected, otherwise there would be no isolation. No one proposes that a sufferer from smallpox shall be forcibly taken from his home and put into a desert place without people to tend him, to provide him with food, and all that can in any way alleviate his misery (which, alas! is not much); and finally in many cases to put him into his coffin. These kind souls must either be protected or not protected. At present the sick man is guarded by a cordon of people—doctors, nurses, servants, officials—who are all protected from his contagion by having been recently revaccinated. If vaccination be given up there will be no such cordon of protected people, and in fact there would be no justification for attempting isolation. If six or eight people are to take smallpox from each patient there is no object in taking a smallpox case away from home. His own people may as well have it as any one else. Experience would in time teach neighbours to give him a wide berth. There is no justice or sense in saying, "A will not submit to being vaccinated, but B must be vaccinated in order to tend A when A gets smallpox." The fair thing will be for all the A's to tend each other, and for the B's to find more agreeable work, which will not be difficult. In a thoroughly protected community where revaccination in adult life is the rule, isolation ceases to be necessary. In Germany, for instance, in the last ten years 51 cases of fatal smallpox have occurred in as many separate centres without any epidemic having started from them. All the cases have occurred in frontier towns, or they have been imported from less well vaccinated communities, but they have done no harm beyond the death of the patient, because the people around him in every case have been exactly in the position of the protected nurses in a smallpox hospital. But apart from other considerations, the plan of isolating every case of smallpox in an epidemic is bound to fail if the type of disease is severe or if circumstances lead to an early diffusion of the infection. It need not be any one's fault that the epidemic quickly gets out of hand in such a case as the following, reported by Dr. Sidney Coupland in the 8th appendix of the Final Report, p. 14.

A man, probably vaccinated some years before and therefore having only a moderately severe attack, is taken ill on December 21, is rather better on the 22nd, travels from Manchester to Glasgow (presumably in a crowded third-class carriage), feels better the next day, when the eruption began to appear, goes to the Saturday Popular Concert, probably to the most crowded place in the hall, he is not quite well enough to sit it out, goes home, is worse next day, and on the 26th is taken into the smallpox hospital. He had used tramcars and omnibuses freely all the time. Such a case as that might at once start an epidemic which would overpower the resources of any hospital. In an altogether unprotected community several hundred cases might have been infected from this one man. Another case of the same kind is also reported by Dr. Coupland. A factory girl, lodging with a woman who sold milk and groceries, fell ill about Christmas and was off work. She slept in a room behind the shop and she occasionally assisted in the shop. She was married on December 30, and early in January was taken to the smallpox hospital as being still highly contagious. As the reporter says, it can never be known how much mischief was caused by the dispensation of smallpox with milk and groceries and at the wedding party.

The cost of dealing with epidemics or of attempting to deal with them by the method of isolation would also be enormous, in fact, prohibitive—in any but tolerably large towns.

Is this cost to be imposed upon all ratepayers, vaccinated and unvaccinated, equally, or upon those only who elect to be unprotected by vaccination? Why should those who do not need such a costly organization be expected to pay for it? The Gloucester epidemic cost a town of 40,000 inhabitants in hard cash £15,000, not counting the value of all the things burnt or destroyed or funeral expenses. It killed 434 people and 1,545 more went through a painful illness and had to be supported in idleness during the weeks of convalescence. The aim of the authorities was to carry out the plan of isolating every case as soon as it was recognized. The plan failed absolutely. How could it do otherwise when for six successive weeks there was an average all the time of 21·8 new cases to deal with on each day, in addition to the accumulation of old ones?

One result of the vigorous effort made to isolate cases at Gloucester was that the hospitals became disorganized from overcrowding and from the staffs being entirely inadequate to the work imposed upon them. If any one tries to realize what it means to have for six weeks on end 21·8 fresh smallpox cases to deal with each day, and to have nearly as many houses to disinfect day by day, it will be easy to understand that the system must break down. Even with smaller numbers, however, it would have failed from the determination of the people not to have their sick friends taken to the hospital, as they rightly thought, to die there. Naturally the most malignant cases were those that the authorities tried first to isolate, and, as they all died, the hospital plan was discredited. The truth is that treatment with a view to save life, or even to greatly diminish suffering, in a really bad case of smallpox is futile. Patients of this type are not taken to the hospital for their own benefit, but in order to minimize the diffusion of contagion in the community, and once this is understood those who care for them resist their being removed from their homes. Why should compulsory isolation be easier to enforce than compulsory vaccination?

It is said by some that this is a case in which foolish people must suffer for their folly, and that those who are sensible can protect themselves and their families by vaccination.

This is no doubt partly true. People who are able to weigh evidence and who are not indolent will continue to be vaccinated. The risk of infection from smallpox will be enormously increased by the multiplication of *foci* of contagion, and those who are wise will be revaccinated every few years to be on the safe side. They will have to be almost as alert about revaccination as if they were all nurses in a smallpox hospital. Many people, however, are not wise; many are inert and apt to let things slide from carelessness or from preoccupation of mind. Those who do so will suffer. But the brunt of the evil will fall upon the children, who will in tens of thousands lose their beauty, their sight, their lives, through the folly and ignorance of their parents and through the absence of the machinery for infant protection hitherto afforded by the Vaccination Act.

Compulsory vaccination being now, however, in great measure at an end, what can be done to minimize the evil with which society is threatened? Thousands of children are now unprotected. While quite young they must be left to their fate. If the country suffers from too many mouths it will presently suffer less under that head, as France does, partly at least from the same cause, France being one of the worst vaccinated of civilized nations. Indirect pressure in support of vaccination can be applied to young adults. In the course of a few years many of those who survive childhood will be protected from smallpox by having already struggled through it. It will be possible to say to every one who reaches adult life, "You must prove that you have had smallpox or that you have been vaccinated and revaccinated before you can be admitted to college, shop, warehouse, or factory, into ships or services, before you can insure your life or enter a sick benefit society." Infant vaccination will in great measure be superseded by survived smallpox and by adult vaccination and revaccination. Indirect pressure of this kind is already largely used, and it is submitted to with a good grace. No one has "conscientious objections" on such a score when it is a question of earning his living. Soldiers, sailors, postmen, policemen, hospital nurses and officials are all as a rule revaccinated as a condition of gaining employment, and no one objects to it then. Even in the class most opposed to vaccination it is easy to find instances such as the following, where vaccination is insisted upon when an epidemic of smallpox touches the pockets of former objectors. In Warrington—

"The Dallam and Bewsy forge hands, numbering 2,075 men and boys, were early involved in the epidemic. . . . There was at first some apathy and opposition to vaccination; the men could not be persuaded of the necessity. However, the sick fund committee of the works—*i.e.*, the men's representatives—passed a resolution 'That any member not revaccinated after November 21, 1892, shall not be entitled to any sick benefit should he be afflicted with smallpox.' Between 1,400 and 1,500 men were at once revaccinated, and the cases notified 14 days later dropped from 36 in one week to four in the next. In the month of December, only five cases were notified in place of 48 in November." (See appendix V., Final Report.)

Each epidemic of smallpox converts a good many people, but this kind of teaching comes at the cost of many lives and of suffering that cannot be realized. Those who do not dispute the protective influence of vaccination, but who object to its being enforced by law, should be in favour of letting experience of smallpox teach the lesson that in 100 years has been so widely forgotten. This would involve having no smallpox hospitals and no isolation.

Another argument often used by more or less educated people is that vaccination is no good as so many people vaccinated as infants, and occasionally revaccinated in youth or adult life, take smallpox in the end. The epidemic at Sheffield in 1887-88 is often quoted by anti-vaccinators in support of this contention. They say:—"Sheffield was a remarkably well vaccinated place and yet it had a severe epidemic." I will give the facts as to Sheffield a little later, after pointing out the weak place in the anti-vaccinators' position. Their argument is based upon the one considerable mistake that Jenner made. He thought and said that the protection of vaccination would be as powerful and as long lasting as the protection of a previous attack of smallpox. We know now that he was wrong, that vaccination does not "wear as well" as a previous attack of the disease, and that even at first it is inferior to it in protective power. The antidotal substance formed round each vaccine vesicle about the ninth day makes its mark on all the cells of the growing body, but in time it is used up or exhausted. The amount of antidote sufficient to protect in infant days becomes by degrees insufficient to protect the young adult many years later. The store must be replenished, and not necessarily once only. In the presence of an epidemic when the tissues will be assailed by concentrated doses of poison, their protection should be at its *maximum* force, or it will occasionally fail. It is not even impossible that, in the presence of exceptional danger and of a severe type of contagion, the protection of even recent revaccination may, once in 50,000 or more cases, be broken down by the force of the poison, as it appears to have been in one case in the Gloucester epidemic. (See appendix vii., p. 144.) Even the more powerful and enduring protection of a previous attack of smallpox is occasionally broken down and overcome in a similar way. We are not dealing with figures and mathematical certainties, but with living processes which admit of the almost infinite variety and modification under different conditions seen in all living things. Life cannot be governed by exceptions. In the vast majority of cases recent revaccination is a complete protection, and this is all we need know as a guide to conduct. Returning now to the Sheffield epidemic, let us see what the facts were. In a population of 274,112 the number of those who had been at some time in their lives once vaccinated was 268,397. Revaccination was quite exceptional, so that 5,715 people were entirely unprotected, while the rest were protected in varying degrees, inversely to their age, those nearest to the date of their vaccination being well protected, those very far from it scarcely at all. Did the mortality as a whole confirm this view? There were 6,988 cases of smallpox and a large number of the sufferers had been vaccinated. But the mortality in the two classes differed very much. Among the unvaccinated of all ages the mortality rate was 48 per 1,000, while among the vaccinated it was 0·7 per 1,000. Under ten years of age the difference was even more marked, the mortality in unvaccinated children being 44·3 per 1,000, while in the vaccinated it was 0·09. (Report 6, p. 484.) No evidence as against the protecting power of vaccination can, therefore, be obtained from the Sheffield statistics, except that, as we knew before, it is necessary to be efficiently revaccinated in adult life. It should be borne in mind, too, that many of the cases of smallpox in vaccinated people are so trivial in appearance and in suffering that they scarcely deserve the name of illness. In the Dublin hospital for smallpox the patients used to be, and perhaps are still, ranged on either side of the ward according to whether they show vaccination marks or not. The lesson was a striking one. On one side there were children and young people scarcely ill, many reading, playing with toys, longing for dinner; on the other there were a succession of ghastly objects, dreadful to look at, dreadful to be near.

I would ask in conclusion, how can the danger of the present position be averted? The best way of all would, I venture to think, be for the Government to admit that a grave mistake has been made in doing away, even in a degree, with compulsory infant vaccination. If the board of guardians in any locality will not carry out the law, could they not be superseded and the business put into the hands of officials appointed for the purpose by the central authority? Concurrently with this, could not more be done in the way of teaching and persuading the ignorant? I should like to see the vaccination officer supported in all large towns by one or two carefully selected vaccination missionaries, women by preference, who should spend all their time in teaching people on this subject. Great things have been done in Chicago by methods of this kind. A careful system of inspection after vaccination would also do much good. If every child was seen regularly twice a week at its home till its arm had healed there would be fewer accidents to deplore. Here, again, women would probably be more useful than men.

Indirect pressure of every kind should be used to remind thoughtless people of the danger of smallpox, and of the vast importance of maintaining adequate protection. The insurance companies, benefit societies, and employers of labour are those who could help most in this direction, but all should do their utmost.

Every one who realizes the value of vaccination should take trouble to make the truth known, each in his own county, parish, and circle. Any amount of evidence is to be found in the 16 volumes of the Commission's report and the appendices. Unhappily only some of these volumes are indexed, so the labour of using them is much increased. This serious omission should be repaired, and they should form part of every public library.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

Upper Berkeley-street, W., Jan. 4.

STATUTE LAW REVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As the one member of Parliament who took the initial step in statute law revision, which led to the publication of the revised edition of the statutes, will you permit me to supplement Mr. J. M. Lely's letter in your issue of the 6th inst? I am but a layman, while Mr. J. M. Lely is a learned expert in statute law. His monumental work, recently completed, of "Chitty's Statutes," in 13 vols., entitles him to speak with authority, as, indeed, did his earlier issues in 8 vols. It is, indeed, time that an effort was made to bring the statute law of the realm into coherence and compactness. It is an excellent time to attempt it at the close of this 19th century.

When I first brought the matter before the House of Commons in 1886 I was rather doubtful of success, but I was soon hopeful, for support came from an unexpected quarter—the Statute Law Committee. When the Government consented to prepare a new edition in 1887 the committee vigorously set to work. The Bills prepared were first relegated to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, then to a committee of both Houses, and I served on those committees each Session, so long as I was in the House, up to the general election, of 1895, so that I am familiar with the procedure.

The Bills were of three kinds—(1) Revision Bills; (2) Consolidation Bills; (3) two or three Codification Bills. The first were very limited in their scope—we only had authority to omit all spent and specifically obsolete statutes, subject to the limitations contained in each such Bill. The other two classes of Bills had to be carefully considered by Parliament, the committee being expected to test every clause, sentence, and even word. The care with which this was done I can testify to by the present Lord Chancellor, by Lord Herschell, Lord Thring, Sir Edward Clarke, when he was Solicitor-General, and by all my other colleagues. They were all eminent lawyers except myself, and the time given and care bestowed was to me almost amazing, for they were all very busy men.

A great deal of work was got through and hundreds of Acts were repealed by consolidation and codification, and by revision—omission of spent and obsolete statutes or parts of statutes. I tried to get a Bill for the consolidation of the Poor Laws, and one I prepared myself dealing with Parliamentary elections. I had hoped that we should have the help of Sir Hugh Owen as regards the first and of the Government as regards the second, which did much more than consolidate. It was, indeed, one no private member could expect to pass. I venture to hope that the Poor Laws may still be dealt with under the supervision or with the help of Sir Hugh Owen.

Very little more can be done on the old lines except as regards the Poor Laws and elections, and a few other subjects. To effectually cope with the matter a strong joint committee of both Houses and of the different parties ought to be constituted, so that when the Bills have passed the ordeal of the committee they can be pushed through by force of members in spite of all attempts at obstruction. It is really intolerable that the work of a strong committee, after months of arduous labour, can be destroyed by a single member who may not even have seen the Bill, not having taken the trouble to look at it. The support of Mr. J. M. Lely ought to have great weight in this matter.

Fortunately, Lord Halsbury and Lord Herschell are favourable, and so also are other noble lords like Lord Thring, and many very able men in the House of Commons like Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Bryce, and many others. The constitution of the committee ought to be such as to inspire confidence and be a guarantee for fidelity, knowledge of the subject, and judgment in cases of difficulty in the construction of the Acts. The Statute Law Committee and the Government draftsmen have the matter at their finger-ends, for they have carried through the revision in the new revised edition of the statutes.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HOWELL.

January 7.

THE LOCAL MARINE BOARD.—Yesterday Mr. Alderman Strong and Mr. Alderman Smallman attended at the Custom-house for the purpose of revising the list of voters for members of the Local Marine Board of the Port of London. By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, local marine boards are constituted and the mode of election prescribed. The board consists of the mayor or provost and the stipendiary magistrate or magistrates of the port, four members appointed by the Board of Trade from among persons having places of business at or within seven miles, and six members elected by the owners of such foreign-going ships and home-trade passenger ships as are registered at the port. The Aldermen acting yesterday were nominated by the Lord Mayor to revise the list of voters which is made out by the Collector of Customs for the Port of London for such shipowners. This list, when revised and signed by the justices, becomes the register of voters at local marine board elections for three years. The triennial election of members will be held at the Mansion-house Justice-room on the 25th inst. between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Lord Mayor has, as usual, deputed Mr. Cecil Douglas, the Chief Clerk, to act as returning officer at such election.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS' COMPANY.—The contributions received by the Shipwrights' Company, of which Sir W. H. White, the Director of Naval Construction is the Master, towards its education scheme in the interests of young shipwrights in the principal dockyard towns and of others engaged in the building of ships, amount to nearly £4,000 as the result of a private appeal. Among the donors are the following:—The Shipwrights' Company, £300; the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, £262 10s.; the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, £262 10s.; Lloyd's Register, £262 10s.; the White Star Line, £262 10s.; Mr. A. F. Yarrow, £250; a member of the Court (per Mr. Yarrow), £250; Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim (Limited), £250; the Thames Ironworks, £105; the P. and O. Company, £105; Sir Horatio Davies, M.P., £105; Sir William Pearce, £105; Mr. W. J. Pirrie, of Belfast, £105; the Orient Line, £105; Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., £105; the Fishmongers' Company, £150; the Clothworkers' Company, £100; the Skinners' Company, £105; Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., £100; Mr. J. Mowlem Burt, £52 10s.; Mr. John Abbott, £52 10s.; Sir William White, K.C.B., £52 10s.; Sir J. H. Johnson, £52 10s.; Mr. J. H. Anderson, £52 10s.; the Goldsmiths' Company, £50; Mr. S. Williams, £26 5s.; Mr. A. D. Lewis, £26 5s.; Colonel T. Davies Sewell, £26 5s.; Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., £26 5s.; Mr. J. Perkins, £21; Mr. D. J. Dunlop, £21; Mr. J. A. Farnfield, £21; Sir Charles Scotter, £21; Mr. J. Griffin, £21; the Duke of Rutland, £20; and others. The treasurer of the fund is Colonel Sewell, of the Guildhall.

BUSCH'S BISMARCK:
SOME SECRET PAGES of HIS HISTORY,
BEING a
DIARY KEPT by
DR. MORITZ BUSCH
DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS'
OFFICIAL and PRIVATE INTERCOURSE with
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VOLKSWIRTHSCHAFTLICHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.

Even before the Bismarck Memoirs have appeared Dr. Busch hastened to publish in his Diary, which he kept during twenty-five years, not only every word the Chancellor said to him, but also the Prince's toilette on every occasion. Amongst many pages of every-day conversation on topics of the moment, and among opinions upon high personages dictated by momentary irritation at some trifling circumstance, and which are rectified in a contrary sense a few pages further on, there are to be found many precious pearls of genuine Bismarckian genius. . . . Among the many excellent descriptions of personages and parties, of the position taken up by them against him, and in connexion with important questions, which are given in the Prince's own peculiar style, there are some highly interesting ones. . . . The Prince's remarks on his attitude in the politico-commercial questions previous to and after Delbrück's retirement from the Imperial Chancery, the political and economic position of the German Empire towards Austria and Russia, besides many other subjects, are of great interest.

MORNING POST.

HERR BUSCH'S "BISMARCK."

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Jan. 8.

The impending publication is announced of a German edition of Herr Busch's latest work on Bismarck.

I understand that in acquiring the original manuscript of the "secret pages" Herr Grunow, the Leipsic publisher, was actuated in part by a not ungenerous desire to rehabilitate, if possible, the hapless Busch in the opinion of his country men.

It is no secret that this Nineteenth Century Boswell has been greatly intimidated by the revilement to which he has been subjected since the appearance in London of his Bismarck Diary. He may, therefore, be regarded as welcoming with gratitude the qualified apology for his action which Herr Grunow offers in the current number of Die Grenzboten. Herr Grunow endeavours to deflect in the direction of London some of the indignation which has been lavished on Dr. Busch.

"The English translation," he avers, "was a mutilated reproduction of the original. The translator has improperly understood many passages. It may be imagined, therefore, how distorted a version of Busch's real words has reached the German public through the malicious retranslation into German of these passages." Above all, the English title was an English invention, for which Busch was not responsible. Moreover, "the English naturally exercised their powers of exclusive control over the manuscript to suppress what did not suit them, while they published without scruple things that a circumspect German publisher would never have made public."

Herr Grunow does not attempt to defend Herr Busch's action in selling his book to an English firm, but asserts that the German edition, while giving a vivid portraiture of the Prince as Herr Busch saw him,

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

Sir George Trevelyan's return to the first field on which he won success is to be welcomed. In regard to political questions we have often had to differ from him, but whenever he passes from the uncongenial wastes of political debate to literature his felicity and brilliancy of style, his genuine love of letters, and his graceful eloquence rarely fail. "The American Revolution" is, in a sense, a continuation of that charming biography "The Early History of Charles James Fox." But there has been a change in the plan of the work. It was found impracticable, the preface tells us, to write a biography of Fox without writing a history of the great struggle of American Independence. "During that part of the great drama which was enacted within the walls of Parliament Fox was never off the stage, and when there he played a conspicuous and (as time went on) confessedly a leading part"; and so, with Fox as a central figure, the story of the American Revolution is told with freshness, no small knowledge, and in a spirit of generous sympathy with all that was best in the Revolution. We are not satisfied as to the wisdom of the plan actually adopted. It would probably have been better if "The Early History of Charles James Fox" had been followed by his "Later History." Fox is a notable figure, the American Revolution one of the great events of the world. Either would have been a worthy subject. The narrative would have been more orderly and there would have been fewer digressions, had there been no attempt to join a biography with a political history. Many writers of eminence have lately told the story of the marvellous events during 1766-1776, the period covered by this book. Not to speak of Mr. Lecky and well-known English authors, the American literature on the subject is minute and extensive. We find few traces of much independent research on Sir George Trevelyan's part; but it speaks highly for his skill that, following in the wake of a crowd of clever writers, he is rarely trite and never wearisome, and that he does not strain after novelty by starting paradoxes. Nowhere are the contemporaneous events on both sides of the Atlantic which accelerated the catastrophe more clearly brought out than in this volume. Here and there are brilliant sketches of men and manners, and terse epigrammatic sayings recalling pages, and these by no means the least effective, of the author's illustrious uncle. In the description of the high state of civilization attained by the towns of the Eastern States, we are told that "by the end of a quarter of a century Philadelphia lacked nothing that was possessed by any city in England, except a close corporation and a bull ring." The general election of 1774 "may have seemed a dry election to those who, between their twinges of gout, recollected the flood of liquor which, six years before, had inundated the constituencies." Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts, "called on the Bedfords for troops as often and as importunately as ever the Bedfords had called for trumps when a great stake was on the card table." Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, the three generals who had destroyed by unexampled disasters the prestige of the British Army, we are told, "all resumed their seats on their accustomed bench in the House of Commons as naturally and quietly as if they had come back from a week of partridge shooting." By a multitude of touches such as these we are reminded of the epigrammatic sentences, charged with allusions, which were at once the strength and the foible of Lord Macaulay. We miss, perhaps, one virtue of that writer, an orderly marshalling of facts, a steady onward flow of the narrative.

The story opens in 1774, when Fox, then only turned three and twenty, had broken with Lord North, quitted the Ministry, and "with his own hands had pulled down the pillars of his temple, and had crushed none of his adversaries or (what then meant much the same) his leaders"; "when he stood alone, unhappy and in earnest, among the ruins of his joyous and careless past." Fox, who had completed what his biographer calls his "scapegrace epoch," seemed then not likely to do anything serious in politics or otherwise. His biographer, who has had the advantage of studying his unpublished correspondence, thus describes the impression which it leaves as to Fox and his youthful associates:—

In that correspondence not the least amusing, and very far from the most unedifying, passages throw a light upon the otherwise inconceivable process by which a parcel of boys contrived to get rid of several hundred thousand pounds in a few years, without any of it remaining in their own circle to enrich some of them at the expense of the others. Charles and Stephen Fox, Richard Fitzpatrick and his brother Lord Ossory, Lord Carlisle, Uvedale Price, and Mr. Crawford were one and all men of strict honour according to the code which was then professed in aristocratic circles more universally than it was practised. His own enemy, in a warfare which knew no truce, each of them robbed and injured himself, and himself only. It is true that, if money had to be raised, and a name was wanted on a bill, none of them would scruple to make a request which, for a friend to refuse a friend, was an idea that their imagination could not even contemplate. But they would no more have cheated at cards, or ordered a horse to be pulled on the racecourse, than they would have declined a challenge, or slunk away from the table when the wine was passing and the punch brewing. They had, however, titled and be-ribboned associates around them to whom the laws of honour were even less binding than the Ten Commandments. Older men, who had diced and drunk with their fathers in the days of Carteret, and who now liked the lads for their own sake, were indignant at the treatment of which they were the victims, and astonished at the blindness which prevented them from detecting it. But there are traces in his correspondence that even Charles Fox was not so simple as he appeared. There is a very perceptible distinction between the tone in which he and his comrals referred to those whom they trusted as gentlemen and that which they reserved for certain high-born sharpers whom they habitually designated as "the hounds"; and whose title to be paid, when they themselves were in cash, they ranked far below the claims of a loyal gamester or a true sportsman, and only just above those of an honest shopkeeper.

One or two extracts from that correspondence are given; for a few more we should have been pleased to barter many details about Bunker's Hill and the siege of Boston. We gladly escape from party politics, never more ruthless and sordid than in Fox's time, to get a glimpse of him as he was and loved to be far away from the tempests and miseries of public life.

His domain was a pretty tableland overlooking the Thames, where it skirts the green and gold of the spacious Chertsey meadow. A love of domesticity, counteracted often until middle age by the charms of pleasure and ambition, grew at last to be his permanent and all-engrossing passion. He grudged every hour that was not spent on St. Anne's-hill, among his arbours and birds; with Lucretius and Boccaccio, Homer, Dryden, and Cowley, and his wife always at hand to listen as he read or translated them. "Of politics," he wrote when he was five and forty, "I am now quite sick, and attend to them only because I think it a duty to do so, and feel that it would be unbecoming my character to quit them at such a moment. Here I am perfectly happy. Idleness, fine weather, Ariosto, a little Spanish, and the constant company of a person whom I love (I think) more and more every day and hour, make me as happy as I am capable of being, and much more so than I could hope to be if politics took a different turn."

When that turn showed signs of arriving Fox was not prepared to greet it. In the spring of 1801 Lord Holland, whom he loved as he would have loved a son, had written to suggest that, as public affairs were looking brighter, his uncle ought to take a house in London. "Never did a letter," was the reply, "arrive in a worse time, my dear young one, than yours this morning; a sweet westerly wind, a beautiful sun, all the thorns and elms just budding, and the nightingales just beginning to sing; though the blackbirds and thrushes would have been quite sufficient to have refuted any arguments in your letter."

Fox almost entirely disappears at an early stage from these pages; and the author soon addresses himself to the problems which all historians have attempted to solve and which all of them have failed to answer satisfactorily—the real causes of the animosity against England in her American colonies, and of the rapidity with which it deepened and extended. Sir George Trevelyan gives his explanation, founded on a careful analysis of the state of things, the forces at work, the sentiments prevalent, here and in the colonies. His narrative opens by describing the rapture of joy caused by the repeal of the Stamp Act; and he speaks of the colonists loving the old country and its King "because they dearly loved the name, the associations, the literature, the religious faith, the habits, the sports, the art, the architecture, the very soil of his kingdom."

The occupation of Boston was a mistake, the Boston Port Bill was a huge blunder. Eloquently and righteously Sir George Trevelyan denounces the evil work of the Session of 1774, the folly and infatuation of the King and his counsellors, the disastrous fruits of "the strong will, the imperious character, and the patient, unresting industry of the King, working through subservient Ministers upon a corrupt Parliament." But neither Sir George Trevelyan nor any of his predecessors makes it perfectly clear why the "old love vanished as if it had been a mist, how swiftly hate and bitterness of spirit were engendered, and how soon outside the glacis of the earthwork which General Gage, in hot haste, was now constructing across Boston neck British rule was dead." We come, no doubt, near one of the secrets of the rapid spread of disaffection, the fierce fanaticism which replaced the old affection, in the pages which describe the contrast between the social condition of the mother country and the colonies, between "the virile and resolute temper," the "plain and unpretentious habits," "the noble equality of universal industry and mutual respect" in the young commonwealths of the West, and "the laxity of manners" and "the freemasonry of luxury and levity" prevalent among the classes of England with which as rulers the colonists had to deal. After describing the typical education of the member of Parliament of that time, Sir George Trevelyan adds, "A youth so spent was a bad apprenticeship for the vocation of governing with insight and sympathy remote colonies inhabited by a hardy, a simple, and a religious people." In these sentences lies part of the explanation of much of the rapid revulsion of feeling described by every historian of the struggle.

The stern heroes who waged the great civic contest of the 17th century, and who drew their strength from the highest of all sources, had been succeeded by a race who in private very generally lived for enjoyment, and in Parliament fought for their own hand. The fibre of our public men had long been growing dangerously lax, and at length temptation came in irresistible force. The sudden wealth which poured into England after Chatham had secured her predominance in both hemispheres brought in its train a flood of extravagance and corruption, and occasioned grave misgivings to those who were proud of her good name and who understood her real interests. There was now, however, in store for our country a severe and searching lesson, the direct consequence of her faults, and proportioned to their magnitude, but by which as a nation she was capable of profiting. She escaped the fate of other world-wide empires by the noble spirit in which she accepted the teaching of disaster.

The story of the siege of Boston, so disastrous to the British arms, is narrated clearly and fully. The faults of the English commanders, military and naval, are not spared; the folly and ineptitude of the Ministerial policy is exposed; and the heroism and skill of the besieging army are ungrudgingly praised. American writers have not failed to assign to the events at Lexington, Concord, Princeton, and Bunker's Hill the importance which they must ever have in the world's history. The most patriotic of such writers cannot complain of the tone in which Sir George Trevelyan speaks of the valour and patriotism of their fathers. He is as appreciative of the virtues of Washington and Putnam and Greene as Mr. Bancroft, or Professor Tyler or Mr. Lodge; and he has nothing but hard words for the "preliminary swagger on the part, not of the people who were to fight, but of the statesmen who had already begun to blunder." It is not depreciating the volume to say that its best pages are those containing sketches of the chief characters of the period; for example, the sketches of John Adams, Jonathan Sewall, Benjamin Franklin, Israel Putnam, Nathaniel Greene, Burgoyne, and Warren, who fell at Bunker's Hill. We own to preferring to familiar details about the retreat from Lexington the few glimpses we get of the private life of Fox. Should Sir George Trevelyan continue his work we hope that he will turn from the well-worn paths trodden in this book to the less-known by-paths of history and literature, and linger longer over the sayings and doings of Fox.

* "The American Revolution." Part I., 1766-1776. By the Right Hon. Sir George Trevelyan. Longmans.

THE CONVICT WARK.

We are informed that a reply has been sent to the numerous petitions received by the Home Office on behalf of Robert James Wark, who was convicted at the late Liverpool Assizes of murder, that the Secretary of State, after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, has not felt justified in giving effect to the request that the convict should be granted a free pardon on the ground that the verdict was not justified by the evidence.

Sir Matthew Ridley has directed that the commuted capital sentence shall be treated as one of three years' penal servitude.

THE SIRDAR AND THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the absence from England of Lieutenant-General Lord Kitchener I venture to ask for the hospitality of your paper.

I am not concerned with the general merits of Mr. Bennett's article "After Omdurman." They appear to me to have been fully discussed by all sorts and conditions of competent critics who were present in the 1882 campaign and in others till that of 1898.

History clears up all such questions and the more the matter is ventilated and the more evidence taken, the more, in my opinion, the British public will be satisfied that there is no truth in Mr. Bennett's allegations beyond what is inevitable in savage warfare where Europeans are fighting an enemy like the Baggaras who neither accept nor give quarter.

What I am most concerned about is the personal attack on the Sirdar, my superior, comrade, and friend of 15 years' standing, when he is not present to defend himself.

Rightly or wrongly, it was first supposed Mr. Bennett meant to convey that the Sirdar had given orders for the wounded to be killed. This falsehood was so patent to all who were in responsible positions in the campaign that it was difficult to believe any one could seriously make such a statement, and here truth might well have been allowed to take care of itself.

I gather now, however, Mr. Bennett does not advance the Sirdar gave any such order, but merely that it was supposed that he wished the wounded to be killed. I think this last form of attack is more discreditable to Mr. Bennett than the first. It leaves a vague insinuation, based on indefinite hearsay, which commits Mr. Bennett to no responsibility of proof.

It has been my good fortune to have been daily and closely associated with the Sirdar, living in the same mess—first, in the Toski campaign, secondly, in the Dongola campaign, and, lastly, in the Khartum expedition. On each occasion I have been on the most intimate terms with him officially and privately, and I emphatically state that during these many years not only have I never heard him countenance the killing of wounded Dervishes by implication or otherwise, but I have over and over again heard him deprecate any such practice. He is one of the least bloodthirsty men I have met, and the least vindictive. His sympathy with and for natives is intense, and, knowing his expressed sentiments as I have known them over a series of many eventful years, I assert that to the best of my belief he never uttered nor even harboured any such detestable idea as Mr. Bennett sets forth.

I am, &c.,
LESLIE BUNDLE, Major-General, late Chief of the Staff Khartum Expeditionary Force.

Thurmaston-hall, Leicester, Jan. 8.

THE PLAYING FIELDS OF ETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—If you can spare me a very small space of *The Times* I should like to offer a version of the Iron Duke's saying which should demolish an ancient fallacy. So lately as last week the Headmaster of Haileybury proved himself a victim—one, I should say, of many thousands.

When the Duke uttered words which have become famous and been quoted annually, if not oftener, he had no thought in his mind of sports and athletics. In his time, outdoor pastimes from cricket to leap-frog had no such vogue as to-day, no such hold upon public school boys and their masters. The Duke's reference was solely to that portion or corner of the Playing-Fields in which the school fights used to take place, and all the illustrious F. M. meant to say was that these fights had taught British officers how to win the battle of Waterloo.

Very truly yours,
R. ST. J. CORBET.

St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury, Jan. 8.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Much public sympathy was exhibited yesterday on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland, which took place in Westminster Abbey. The service itself was mainly remarkable for its simplicity, but there was a large congregation, drawn from people in all classes of society, who testified by their presence to the esteem in which the late Duke was held by the community at large. One o'clock was the hour fixed for the service, and half an hour before that time, at the moment when the procession was leaving the Duke's town residence in Grosvenor-square, a bell began to toll at the Abbey, where the people had already assembled in considerable numbers. The *cortége* consisted of a plain closed hearse, drawn by four horses, and six mourning coaches and pairs. In the first coach were Earl Percy, Lord Algernon Percy, the Hon. Alan Percy, and the Hon. William Percy; in the second, Lord Hatherton, the Hon. Algernon Littleton, and the Hon. Henry Littleton; in the third, the Rev. the Hon. Cecil Littleton and Lieutenant-Colonel Percy; in the fourth, Admiral Greville, the late Duke's private secretary, Mr. Humphrey J. Willyams, Mr. Edward G. Wheler, and Dr. Egelow; in the fifth, Mr. May, Mr. Ryde, the Rev. W. H. Connor, and Canon R. J. Dundas; and in the sixth, Mr. Pantling, Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Davis.

Among those present in the Abbey were Lord Lawrence, Lord in Waiting (representing the Queen), the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., Lord George Campbell, the Ladies Margaret, Victoria, and Mary Percy (granddaughters of the late Duke of Northumberland), the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Peterborough, Sir George Arthur, the Hon. Dudley and Mrs. Leigh, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Baillie-Hamilton, Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Mr. Butcher, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. Beach, M.P., Mr. Reginald Bray, Q.C., Colonel Mathias, C.B., Mr. Peebles (agent of the Albury Estate), the Rev. W. M. O'Brady Jones, Mr. James Stuart Trotter, Colonel Jasper Burne, and Mr. R. O. Burne. Three institutions of which the Duke of Northumberland was president—the Royal Institution, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and the National Deposit Friendly Society—were represented, the first by Sir Frederick Bramwell and Sir J. Crichton-Browne, the second by Sir E. Birkbeck and Mr. C. Dibdin, and the last by Mr. W. Holding, Mr. D. Williamson, Mr. W. R. Carling, and Mr. F. Litchfield. Mr. John Thynne, the Receiver-General of the Abbey, was in attendance, and the musical arrangements of the service were carried out by the organist, Sir Frederick Bridge, Mus. D. The officiating clergy were the Dean of Westminster, Canon Duckworth (Sub-Dean), and Canon Wilberforce. The opening sentences were sung to Croft's music, the lesson—"Now is Christ risen from the dead"—being read by the Dean. The coffin, which was placed in the chancel during the first part of the service, was then removed to the grave. It was covered with crimson cloth relieved with gilt studs, the handles, which were also gilt, being surmounted by a ducal coronet. On its upper surface was the inscription on a brass plate:—Algernon George Percy, 6th Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Born 2nd May, 1810, died 2nd January, 1899.

The procession to the Percy vault, where the interment was made, was by way of the South Ambulatory, and while it was taking place the hymn—"On the Resurrection Morn"—was sung to Dr. Turpin's music. For the first time the electric organ was used for the accompaniment, and the effect was very beautiful and impressive. Canon Wilberforce took the portion of the service at the grave-side, where "I heard a voice" (Sir John Goss) was sung by the choir, unaccompanied, Sir F. Bridge conducting in person. The final hymn was "Holy, Holy" (Dykes). At the end of the service the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played upon the organ. The vault of the Percy family is in the chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, the youthful Bishop of Myra, and patron of children. The chapel contains many Elizabethan monuments. A conspicuous inscription in more than one place on its walls is the Percy motto—"Espérance en Dieu." The position of several of the monuments contained in the chapel was shifted in 1776 in order to make room for the new Percy vault opened in that year.

There were some beautiful wreaths and other floral emblems arranged in the chapel. These had been sent by friends of the late Duke, among them being those from Earl and Countess Amherst, Sir Matthew and Lady Ridley, Sir Henry Burdett, Lady Mary Carr Glyn, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lady Alberta Lopes, Lieutenant-Colonel Watts and the officers of the 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery, Mr. Kroftmeir, Mr. and Miss Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Orde, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Percy, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Darby, Mr. G. Moore, the *employés* on the home farm and estate, the tradesmen at Albury, and the Albury Working Men's Club.

Simultaneously with the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland in Westminster Abbey a memorial service was held in the parish church, Alnwick. The church was crowded with representatives of all denominations in the town and district; there was also a large attendance of clergy. The Bishop of Newcastle delivered an impressive and appropriate address, in which he dealt with the Duke's high character and his sympathy with his fellow men. It was, he said, a blessing for them in that northernmost county of England and a blessing to the whole of the country to have had in their midst a man of great position and authority, one who had set a noble example of stewardship in reference to all his gifts, bodily, intellectual, and spiritual, gifts of wealth and of influence, which he used in every way for the honour of God and for the good of his fellow men. Suitable hymns were sung, and at the close the "Dead March" was effectively played. Business in Alnwick was suspended during the funeral in London.

The Bishop of Chichester was unavoidably prevented from attending the funeral of the Duke of Northumberland at Westminster Abbey yesterday.

THE STATE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Chance charges this association with "waging war unfairly." It is easy to hurl epithets, and he knows how often they influence judges who, like the public, are too busy to consider evidence. He may try to direct us from our course; but, strong, Sir, in your approval that "no agency has done more to form public opinion on these matters," and that "the State Children's Association may fairly claim to have justified its existence," we shall continue to bring to light every instance of the evil results of aggregating State-supported children for purposes of training. The question between us and Mr. Chance is whether children are safer from outrage in the families of the people or in the large schools of the State? Mr. Chance evidently holds a brief for the barrack schools, but he has no answer to the statement of my former letter, in which I told how a schoolmaster had pushed a cane down a boy's throat and in other ways tortured children, beyond saying that "he was very heavily punished." Does Mr. Chance know that the guardians tried to hush up the scandal, and that it was only made public by the action of a few persons; and does he know that the man was not even dismissed? He turns aside, too, my quotation of a guardian's statement about the Hackney schools being "governed by physical law and terror," by calling it the statement of an "anonymous guardian." Does Mr. Chance really fail to recognize the words as those of Mr. Lambert? He then proceeds to discredit the practice of placing children in the families of the people by instances of the cruelty discovered by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Is it fair to suggest that what happens in a few—unhappily too many—degraded households is likely to happen in families specially selected, to children known to be State children and visited by committees and inspectors? Is it just to English homes to imply that there are not enough to house more than 13 per cent. of the State children, when in Scotland homes are easily found for 84 per cent., in Russia for something like 93 per cent., and in Switzerland for 72 per cent.? This association tries to secure, as far as possible, individual care for each child and to bring it into healthy contact with the various activities and interests of social life. If a place in a family can be found for a child it will doubtless learn more by the daily difficulties it has to meet than will be possible in the well-ordered monotony of a school or pauper colony. I go further, and repeat that the child is safer from outrage in a village under the eyes of the clergyman, the minister, the schoolmaster, and the neighbours, all members of different organizations, than in an institution under the eye of officials, who, however good, are united as members of one organization, and where information as to another's ill-conduct is often regarded as betrayal. The public, Sir, is the only inspector who can be constantly present and is impartial. This association, however, is not pledged to boarding-out as the only method. We advocate scattered homes, emigration, small certified homes, training ships, trade-training schools, and farms, and in fact every method which will help to secure that each child is reared as best suited to its individual needs, character, and capacities.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
HUGH E. HOARE, Deputy-Chairman of the S.C.A.

61, Old Broad-street, E.C., Jan. 6.

WILL.—The will of SIR GEORGE EDWARD GREY, Governor of New Zealand 1846-54, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope 1854-61, and Premier of New Zealand in 1877, who died on September 19, aged 86, has been proved, the personal estate being valued at £605, and the whole of the estate at £866.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—MEETING at the Whitehall Rooms, on Tuesday, 17th January, at 8 p.m. PAPER, on "Queensland's Progress" (with lantern illustrations), by Hon. SIR HORACE TOZER, K.C.M.G. GENERAL SIR H. W. NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., will preside.
For particulars of membership apply to
J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.
Northumberland-avenue, London.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Gardens, Regent's-park.—The NEXT MEETING for the ELECTION of FELLOWS will take place on Saturday next, January 14.
Recommendation Papers of Candidates should be sent to the Secretary before 3 o'clock on that day. The Chair will be taken at 3.45.

QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1897.)
The first object is to impress upon all the members of the Church of England the clearly-defined Christian duty of contributing towards the support of the Clergy and then to aid in their support.
CONTRIBUTIONS received by the Central Fund are distributed by the Council amongst the affiliated Dioceses in proportion to their needs. Remittances for the Central Fund should be sent to the Reverend R. Milburn Blakiston, Hon. Secretary, at the Church-house, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W. Cheques to be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank," Westminster Branch.
Money intended for the London Diocesan Branch may be sent to Prebendary Covington, at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, E.C., or to Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, Bankers of the London Branch.

A MUSICAL MENAGERIE at the ROYAL ALBERT-HALL, Saturday Afternoon next (14th January, 1899), at 3 o'clock.
FOOTBALL at the ROYAL ALBERT-HALL, Saturday Afternoon next (14th January).

YOUNG HELPERS' LEAGUE.
Patroness—H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.
First President—H.R.H. the late PRINCESS MARY, DUCHESS of TECK.
Vice-President—H.R.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA MAY, DUCHESS of YORK.
The SEVENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of the Funds of the above League will (D.V.) take place in the ROYAL ALBERT-HALL On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 14th January, 1899, at 3 o'clock.
The whole Arena will be occupied by DR. BARNARDO'S WAIF CHILDREN, who will endeavour for two hours to minister to the enjoyment of their visitors. There will be Children's Games, Music by a Choir of Seven Hundred Voices and by Young Instrumentalists, a stirring Game of Football, Naval Drill, Musical Movements, an Exhibition of the Kinematograph (by kind permission of the Polytechnic Institute, Regent-street), Limelight Pictures, Gymnastics, &c.
The REV. CANON FLEMING, B.D., Chaplain to the Queen, and Chairman of the Council of the Young Helpers' League, will preside, and has kindly promised to recite "Mother" (by the Author of "The Doctor's Fee").
THERE WILL BE NO SPEECHES.
NURSERY DITTIES by the CHILDREN.
A LIMELIGHT VISIT to WAIFLAND.
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS of SOMERSET has kindly consented to RECEIVE PURSES for the Funds of the League, containing not less than £3 each from Junior Companions, and not less than £5 each from Senior Companions or other members of the general public. Those who intend to offer purses should inform Miss Norton at once, who will send ONE FREE TICKET to each Purse-giver. Her Grace will also confer Badges and award the Prizes in the Games.
Tickets of admission now ready—Gallery (300 seats only), 1s.; balcony (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; balcony (reserved), 3s.; stalls, 3s. 6d.; seats in loggia box, 4s. 6d.; seat in second tier, 5s. 6d.; seat in grand tier, 7s. 6d.; whole loggia box (seating eight persons), £1 10s.; second tier box (seating five persons), £1 5s.; grand tier box (seating ten persons), £2 10s. Any Companion of the Young Helpers' League who has paid subscription for 1899 can obtain one ticket for personal use only for any part of the house at one-half the above prices, if purchased before 10th January.
(Miss) RACHEL NORTON, Secretary of the "Young Helpers' League."
Headquarters of the League, 16 to 26, Stepney-causeway, London, E.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Slough, for the Maintenance and Education of Orphans of all Denominations from all parts of the British Empire, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances.
The NEXT ELECTION will take place at Cannon-street Hotel, TO-DAY, January 10th, 1899, when eight boys and seven girls will be elected.
The Committee earnestly Appeal for Funds, increased help being urgently needed to enable them to repay £3,400 owing to the Bankers and provide for current expenses.
CHARLES T. HOSKINS, Secretary.
Offices, 62, Bishopsgate-street within, E.C.
Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. (Limited), 20, Birchin-lane, London.

ASYLUM for the EDUCATION of the DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN of the POOR, Old Kent-road, Surrey, and Margate, Kent. Founded 1792.
At an Election of 20 Deaf and Dumb Children, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., this day, Alfred T. Layton, Esq., J.P., in the chair, the following CANDIDATES were duly ELECTED:—

No.		Votes.	No.		Votes.
1.	Holley, Maud Louisa..	383	5.	Eaton, Daisy C. L. ..	246
2.	Barrows, Sarah Jane..	363	6.	Peacock, Edith Elizth.	219
3.	Deag, Lydia Dorothy..	348	7.	Brown, Ada Mary ..	175
4.	Terry, Nellie Florence	324	8.	Spratt, Annie Emma..	150

12 Boys.

No.		Votes.	No.		Votes.
1.	Barnard, Frederick ..	359	7.	Woodcock, Sidney ..	259
2.	Smith, Ernest Basil ..	339	8.	Holman, Albert Edward	216
3.	Creek, Frederick Wm.	309	9.	Deacon, Cyril Archibald	213
4.	Parker, Edwin George	302	10.	Talor, Willis	185
5.	Wilson, Henry	293	11.	Mitchell, George Wm.	183
6.	Box, Samuel James ..	277	12.	Clarke, Edward ..	152

Resolved unanimously:—"That the best thanks of this Court be presented to Alfred T. Layton, Esq., J.P., for his conduct in the chair, and for his great attention to the business of the Charity."
W. RESBURY FEW, Secretary.
Office, 93, Cannon-street, E.C., 9th January, 1899.
Bankers—London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Princes-street, Mansion-house, E.C.

GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC.
OFFER of CONVERSION of BONDS into THREE per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.
The Government of the Province of Quebec offer to holders of BONDS of the FIVE per CENT. LOANS of 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1883, FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1880, and FOUR per CENT. LOANS of 1888 and 1894, the privilege of CONVERTING their BONDS into THREE per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, due 1st April, 1937, on terms which may be ascertained from the Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C., the Agents for the Conversion. This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.
London, 1st November, 1898.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT 6 per CENT. LOAN of 1892.
The Imperial Ottoman Bank (London Agency) give notice, that as Agents of, and in accordance with instructions received from, the Banque Impériale Royale Privilégiée des Pays Autrichiens, of Vienna, they are now prepared to RECEIVE for PAYMENT the COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS of the above Loan, due 14th inst.
The Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be listed on forms which can be obtained on application, and be left four clear days for examination before payment.
26, Throgmorton-street, E.C., London, 9th January, 1899.

OTTOMAN FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1896.
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY COUPONS due 13th inst. may be PRESENTED daily, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted), at the Imperial Ottoman Bank (London Agency), 26, Throgmorton-street, E.C. They must be entered on forms which can be obtained on application, and be left four clear days for examination before payment.
9th January, 1899. W. W. LANDER, Secretary.

URUGUAY FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1896.
FIFTH AMORTISATION.
Messrs. Glyn Mills, Currie, and Co., as Agents for the Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, hereby give notice that at the Fifth Amortisation of the above Loan, held in London on the 22nd day of December, 1898, the following BONDS, amounting to £415,000, were REDEEMED by public tender, at the price of £95 9s. per cent., which Bonds have since been cancelled:—
Series C.—1534, 1540 to 1543, 1574 to 1583, 1618 to 1628, 1969 to 1972, 2004, 2319 to 2333, 2800 to 2804, 4925 to 4929, 5145 to 5150, 6300 to 6344, 6445 to 6454, 6825, 6705 to 6706, 7144 to 7146, 7729 to 7733, 7814 to 7821, 8033 to 8039, 8041 to 8045, 8050 to 8059, 8342, 10758 to 10765, 13492 to 13496, 14275, 14279 to 14282.
180 Bonds of £100 each.. .. .. £18,000
No. 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C., Jan. 10, 1899.

CITY of LIVERPOOL LOANS.
THE CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS of LOANS to a limited amount in sums of £100 and upwards, on the security of the City Rates, for three or more years (not exceeding 10). Interest at the rate of £2 15s. per Cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.
Communications should be addressed to Richard Barrow, Controller and Auditor of Accounts, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
HARCOURT E. CLARKE, Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Liverpool, 7th January, 1899.

OLYMPIA.
BARNUM and BAILEY.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
A BIGGER SHOW AND GREATER SUCCESS THAN LAST YEAR.
Roman Hippodrome, two Menageries, Triple Circus, Trained Animals, Museum, Aerial Displays, Weird, Magic Illusions, Mid-air Wonders, Ground and Lofty Tumbling, Aquatic Feats, Subaqueous Diversions, High-class Equestrianism, three Herds of Elephants, two Droves of Camels, Jumping Horses and Ponies, Races of all kinds, Queer Freak Animals.
STUPENDOUS ASSEMBLY OF NEW LIVING HUMAN FREAKS.
TWO MAGNIFICENT AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.
With Champion Male and Female Swimmers, Divers, Novel Water Craft, and Miniature Ships of War, representing
A DAY AT CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK, and
AMERICA'S GREAT NAVAL VICTORY AT SANTIAGO.
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS EVERY WEEK-DAY.
At 2.0 and 8.0 p.m. Doors open 12.30 and 6.30 p.m. Early Gates open (Hammersmith-road) at 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m. for 3s. seats and upwards. Early entrance fee, 6d. extra.
Owing to the stupendously large Show and the general magnitude of the Exhibitions, necessitating great preparations, the Menageries, Freak, and Illusion Departments can only be open from 12.0 to 4.15 p.m., and from 6.0 to 10.30 p.m.
Every ticket entitling holder to a Reserved Numbered Seat, and admitting to all advertised departments without extra charge.
Prices: Amphitheatre, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 7s. 6d., according to location; arena box seats, 5s.; private boxes, £2 15s. and £3 3s. Special prices for Royal box when not engaged. Children between 4 and 10 years of age half-price to all except 1s. and 2s. seats. Box-office open from 9.0 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. 1s. and 2s. seats on sale only after doors open. All other seats may be booked in advance at box-office and at usual libraries.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned that the ONLY OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS of the above Show—viz., the Programme, price twopence, and the Wonder Book of Freaks and Animals, price sixpence, are printed and published by WALTER HILL, 71, Southampton-row, W.C., and can only be obtained WITHIN OLYMPIA.

GARRICK.—Lessee and Manager, H. T. Brickwell. EVERY EVENING, at 8. THE THREE MUSKETEERS. By Henry Hamilton. MATINÉE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Sole Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, 2.30; EVERY EVENING, 8.15, Mr. George Edwardes' Company in the new Musical Comedy, A GREEK SLAVE. The book by Owen Hall, lyrics by Harry Greenbank and Adrian Ross, music by Sidney Jones.
Box-office (H. W. Anderson) open 10 till 10, Where seats may be booked, or by letter, telegram, or telephone. Private boxes 2½ to 5 guineas; stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s.; upper circle (front), 5s.; other rows, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

PALACE.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, and SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, at 2.
ADA REEVE, HARRY PAULTON, The Dantes, Maud Rundell, Sam Lockhart's Elephants, Harrison Brockbank, Burke Andrus and Frisco, Harry Pleon, Granto and Maud, Albert Guille, Heloise Titcomb, Rice and Elmer, Lizzie Ramsden, Forest and King, Edith Evelyn, The Deltorellis, Edie Ross, Chas. Capper, and the American Biograph, with an entirely new series of views. Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

ALHAMBRA. — SUPERLATIVE PROGRAMME.—The new Ballet, "JACK ASHORE." Varieties:—Sisters Wallenda, Troubadours Toulousains, Walton's Monkeys, Marie Elster, Nobel, Hel no and Emilion, Katherine Sylvain, Irene Fejer, Orbasany's Cockatoos, Corty Brothers, Erna's Dogs, and Sanger's Football Elephants. Doors 7.45.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Home of Ballet.—TO-NIGHT, at 10.35, ALASKA, a Fantastic Ballet Divertissement. Varieties by the Original Champion American Bicycle Pole Team, Lydia Yeamans, The Craggs, Nelly French, La Roland, George French's Skating Troupe, The Neits Troupe, Wallenda's Dogs and Cats, Klondyke Pictures, and Miske. Doors open 7.45.

FANCY DRESS BALLS, COVENT GARDEN.—GRAND BALL, FRIDAY NEXT, at 11 p.m. Six special and 16 other valuable prizes. Boxes, grand tier (admitting four), 10 guineas; first and second tiers, six and five guineas; admission one guinea. Seats to view:—Amphitheatre stalls, 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. Box-office open from 10 a.m.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15 (doors open 7.45),
THE MUSKETEERS.
By Sydney Grundy.
Founded on Alexandre Dumas' Novel.
MATINÉE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15.
Box-office (Mr. F. J. Turner) open 10 to 10.
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE MUSKET

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LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899.

THE QUEEN yesterday at Osborne presented the medal for distinguished conduct in the field to eight men who served in the recent Sudan campaign. (p. 7)

THE SPEAKER last night lectured at Carlisle on "Some Old Parliamentary Journals," and gave some curious details from contemporary records of the methods and usages of the House of Commons in the 17th century. (p. 8)

THE TEACHERS' GUILD of Great Britain and Ireland opened yesterday a congress at the City of London School, Victoria Embankment. Canon Lyttelton, Headmaster of Haileybury, presided, and said it was a fact of great significance in the history of English education that for the first time the Government were really proposing to undertake the continuous control of the secondary schools of the country. After explaining the nature of the proposals of the guild in reference to the Secondary Education Bill, Canon Lyttelton moved a resolution that "a central authority should be established, either simultaneously with or prior to local authorities, but local authorities, if not simultaneously set up, should follow in the immediate future." After considerable discussion the resolution was carried. Resolutions were afterwards carried in favour of secondary education being dealt with by a separate branch of the Education Department, and of legislation with regard to the Charity Commission on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education. (p. 9)

THE WINTER MEETING OF TEACHERS was resumed yesterday at the College of Preceptors, when papers were read by Mr. H. J. Mackinder on the teaching of geography, by Professor Lloyd Morgan on the relation of psychology to the work of the teacher, by Mr. F. Andrews on leisure-hour pursuits of children, and by Mrs. Emil Behnke on the training of the speaking voice. (p. 9)

THE HOME SECRETARY has declined to grant a free pardon to Robert Wark, convicted of murder at the late Liverpool Assizes, but has directed that the commuted capital sentence shall be treated as one of three years' penal servitude. (p. 6)

EPSOM ELECTION.—Mr. W. Keswick, of Leatherhead, was yesterday selected as the Conservative candidate for the seat for the Epsom Division of Surrey rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. Bucknill, Q.C., to the judicial bench. (p. 4)

SIR E. CLARKE, M.P., addressing his constituents at Plymouth last night, reviewed the achievements of the Government in the field of domestic legislation, and discussed at length the troubles at present afflicting the Church. He was afraid they were face to face with a somewhat serious danger, and he did not feel much confidence in the Bishops, who had for some time had in their hands the power of dealing with those who had distressed the Church by their practices, but had shown toleration, and more than toleration, of violations of the laws of the Church. (p. 4)

THE LOSS OF THE WOOLER.—The steamer Loch Etive arrived at Gibraltar yesterday with four of the crew of the foundered steamer Wooler. It is believed that the remainder of the crew, 20 in number, have been drowned. (p. 4)

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND took place yesterday in Westminster Abbey, where the remains were deposited in the Percy vault, in the presence of a large assemblage of mourners. The officiating clergy were Dean Bradley, Canon Duckworth, and Canon Wilberforce. A memorial service was simultaneously held in Alnwick parish church, where an address was delivered by the Bishop of Newcastle. (p. 6)

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.—Lord Stanmore presided yesterday over a meeting of the Anti-Bounty League, held at the Cannon-street Hotel. Letters sympathizing with the general objects of the league were read from Sir H. Norman and Sir T. Sutherland, M.P. The chairman said it was becoming more and more recognized that they were fighting the battle of free trade, and not fighting against free trade. Naturally, they felt disappointed at the complete failure of the Brussels conference, regarding which some big promises had been made. The Government had taken up a very half-hearted position in regard to the question. Sir Nevile Lubbock, in moving a resolution recording disappointment and regret at the failure of the Brussels conference, contended that the people of this country were not gainers, but heavy losers, by the bounty-system. Sir H. Tozer, Agent-General for Queensland, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Arthur Eades, secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council, moved a resolution declaring the failure of the Brussels conference to be due to the attitude of reserve enjoined by the Government on the British delegates, which was inconsistent with the previous declarations of Ministers on the subject. The resolution was seconded by Sir J. Commerell and carried. Sir M. Bhownaggree, M.P., moved a resolution calling on the Government to enter without further delay into a convention with Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland for the abolition of the bounties, with security against State-aided competition in the open markets of the Empire by such bounty-giving countries as may refuse to become parties to the convention. General Laurie, M.P., Sir F. Young, and Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., supported the resolution, which was agreed to. (p. 9)

THE BARKING EXPLOSION.—An inquest was opened last evening at the Poplar Hospital on the bodies of two of the victims of this accident—James Thornton, boilermaker, and the boy Shelley—but was adjourned, after evidence of identification had been given, until Friday next. (p. 9)

THE SUICIDE OF COUNT F. KAROLYI.—An inquest on the body of Count Francis Karolyi, Civil Attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, was held yesterday at his residence in Piccadilly. Evidence was given by the valet of the deceased, medical witnesses, and others, and it was stated that a letter addressed by Count Karolyi on the afternoon of his death to Count Mensdorff at the Embassy, gave directions as to the disposal of his body, and apologized for the trouble he was causing. There was no absolute statement of an intention to commit suicide, but the letter was meaningless unless it involved that. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane. (p. 12)

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The January Sessions of this Court were opened yesterday at the Old Bailey. The calendar contained the names of 80 persons for trial and the charges included one of murder, one of attempting murder, one of manslaughter, one of arson, two of fraudulent bankruptcy, three of bigamy, one of burglary, two of conspiracy, five of forgery, seven of larceny, four of perjury, 17 of robbery with violence, and three of wounding. Before the Recorder, Donald Stewart, 51, convicted at the November Sessions of obtaining money by means of worthless cheques, on whom judgment had been postponed to enable him to prove that since his last previous conviction he had lived honestly, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and three years' police supervision. (p. 9)

POLICE-COURTS.—At the Mansion-house, Horace Smith, 46, a ticket-of-leave convict, was remanded on a charge of having obtained by false pretences five passes of admission to the paddock and enclosures at the Gatwick race-course, of the value of £5.—At West Ham, the magistrate gave his decision on summonses, the hearing of which has occupied three special sittings of the Court, against Messrs. Burt, Boulton, and Haywood, chemical manufacturers, of West Silvertown, at the instance of the West Ham Corporation, for passing into the sewers substances which were dangerous and might injure the sewers. The defendants denied that they had put dangerous matter into the sewers, but the magistrate held that a case had been made out against them, and imposed fines and costs amounting in all to £90 7s. (p. 12)

THE WEATHER forecast for Southern England (London and Channel) anticipates for to-day southerly to south-westerly winds, moderate or fresh; mild, cloudy, probably some rain. (p. 9)

SPECIAL ARTICLES are published to-day on "The Far East—the I. M. Customs Service of China" (p. 5); "Sir George Trevelyan on the American Revolution" (Review) (p. 6); "Recent Novels" (p. 12); and "Snipe-shooting" (p. 11).

THE CITY.—The Money Market remained easy yesterday, but the discount rates were steady, owing partly to a sharp fall of 2½c. in the Paris cheque rate. Silver was unaltered. On the Stock Exchange there was not much doing for home account, and the chief features were a considerable rise in American Railroad issues, on New York buying, and a decided fall in Foreign securities owing to sales from Paris. Atchison Preferred shares advanced 5⅞; Italian Rente declined ⅜, and Rio Tinto Copper shares ¼. (p. 11)

FRANCE.—The resignation by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire of his office as President of one of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation, and the statements he has made in an interview published yesterday, have created a great impression in Paris. M. de Beaurepaire indulges in a bitter attack on President Loew, and on M. Bard, the Judge of the Court who acted as reporter on the Dreyfus case. He says he is a Chauvinist, an old soldier, and "on seeing magistrates of the Court failing in respect for the army in favour of a traitor he had his heart torn to pieces." His personal dignity no longer permitted him to remain a gagged witness of certain incidents which happened before his eyes. His protest alone could be of use, and this was the cause of his resignation. Whatever happens, he will defend the cause of justice, he will strike as worthless the judgment that is being prepared, and will avenge the army and its chiefs for the sufferings they are compelled to endure in silence. M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, who has also been interviewed, says he has never seen M. de Beaurepaire, and is entirely ignorant of his intentions, but will give explanations to the Chamber alone, as soon as the opportunity is allowed him. Our Paris Correspondent characterizes the conduct of M. de Beaurepaire as the greatest of all the scandals produced by the Dreyfus affair. (p. 3)

GERMANY.—The Emperor William has quite recovered from his recent indisposition. (p. 3)

THE PHILIPPINES.—It is reported from Manila that the situation at Iloilo remains extremely critical. The streets are barricaded, foreigners are seeking refuge on board the British cruiser Bonaventure, and the banks are shipping their treasure in the United States cruiser Newport. President McKinley's proclamation is received with ridicule, and conciliation is declared to be impossible. Intense excitement prevails in Manila. (p. 3)

There can no longer be any question as to the gravity of the so-called BARD incident in the DREYFUS inquiry, or rather of the step for which that incident has become the occasion or the pretext. M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, as we announced yesterday, suddenly resigned his post as President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation on Sunday afternoon. No reasons for the resignation were given, but it was generally assumed that M. DE BEAUREPAIRE had retired because he was dissatisfied with the official version of the BARD incident issued on Friday. The statements made by M. DE BEAUREPAIRE, and by M. LEBRET, the Minister of Justice, in the interviews published in Paris yesterday, confirm this surmise to a certain extent. M. DE BEAUREPAIRE makes no revelations about the BARD incident, it is true, but he promises them for to-day, and he refers to that magistrate in terms which sufficiently indicate his furious anger at the conduct of the Reporter in the DREYFUS appeal. But M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S own words demonstrate that, whatever may be the facts of the incident referred to, they had but little to do in determining his action. He condemns M. BARD in unmeasured language, but his condemnation is not confined to a single member of the highest criminal tribunal in France. He assails M. MAZEAU, the First President of the Court of Cassation; M. LOEW, the President of the Criminal Chamber; and M. LEBRET, the Minister of Justice, as well. He brings against them in the plainest way the most terrible charge which it is possible to level at men engaged in the administration of the law. He taxes them in substance with gross partiality, if not with corruption; and he proclaims his intention to "strike as worthless the judgment "which is being prepared," to "avenge our "army and its chiefs," and to remember as in 1870 that "the Fatherland is in danger." This is the language which the President of the Civil Chamber of the highest Court of Appeal in France applies to the President of the Criminal Chamber of the same tribunal. There have been many scandals connected with the DREYFUS case. This, as our Paris Correspondent truly declares, surpasses them all. Even if all of M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S allegations meet with the prompt and decisive refutation which the civilized world must hope for, the Republic will have to bear the shame of having numbered such a man amongst the Judges of her supreme court. Should M. DE BEAUREPAIRE, on the other hand, by any conceivable chance be able to make good any material portion of his assertions, it will be a generation before either Frenchmen or foreigners can again put confidence in the integrity of French justice.

Neither the manner nor the tone of M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S statements is calculated to impress dispassionate observers. He professes to be torn with profound sorrow because he feels forced to quit a Court "nobly faithful "to principles" and colleagues who are dear to him. He represents himself as actuated by the purest devotion to justice, coupled, it is true, with the most ardent affection for the army. Nothing, he tells us, but a sense of duty and of personal dignity could have induced him to break silence. He saw truth proscribed, and he could not remain a "gagged witness" of what he beheld. In these conditions it is intelligible that an honest man should feel it his duty to resign, and when he did resign he would naturally feel it incumbent upon him to denounce in the proper quarter the iniquities he had witnessed and to substantiate his accusations by conclusive proofs. But that is not the course which M. DE BEAUREPAIRE has adopted. He has sat silent, so far as the outside world knows, for months, while his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber have been perverting justice. He waits until a very critical point is reached in the important case before them—a case which has inflamed the political passions of the whole nation and particularly of the army, or, at all events, of its chiefs. Then, at the psychological moment, he happens to overhear some words used by M. BARD, the Reporter in the trial, which he thinks compromise the latter with COLONEL PICQUART. He informs the MINISTER of JUSTICE of the matter, the MINISTER of JUSTICE directs the FIRST PRESIDENT of the COURT of CASSATION to investigate it, and apparently the result of that inquiry is not agreeable to M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S wishes. Thereupon he flings up his appointment, and proceeds to make all sorts of charges and innuendoes against M. LOEW and M. BARD in the columns of a "friendly" newspaper. There is nothing in these charges as they stand which may not admit of the simplest explanation. M. DE BEAUREPAIRE says that M. LOEW at first stated that he could not sit in the DREYFUS case, and that afterwards M. LOEW changed his mind and sat. He says that M. BARD was chosen as Reporter in the case out of the usual rotation. He has heard that documents were altered in the reading, but of that "he has "no knowledge whatever." For the rest, he holds that M. BARD exceeded his duty and disregarded the traditions and proprieties of the Court. The Reporter, it seems, committed these offences by attacking the jurisdiction of the Courts-martial and by "questioning the authority "of the *chose jugée*."

M. DE BEAUREPAIRE must have been cognisant of all these facts months ago. Why did they not goad his conscience and his dignity to action till the eve of the judgment? Until he comes forward with proofs and not with bare assertions an incredulous world will wonder how it happens that he should know any more about the DREYFUS case than any outside member of the community. He was President of the Civil Chamber. The trial, of course, is in the Criminal Chamber. What special means of knowledge were in his possession as to the proceedings in another Court? There is, of course, a theory of M. DE BEAUREPAIRE'S action which would make it intelligible enough. If an unprincipled and ambitious man who found the ordinary routine of judicial work little to his taste chanced to be in his position at the present crisis, might he not be tempted to play the part now being played by the late President of the Civil Chamber? To denounce his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber as failing in respect for the army out of favour to a traitor is just the step which an unscrupulous demagogue who had clambered to the Bench might be expected to take at such a crisis. The stroke would unquestionably be clever. It would be certain to embarrass the Judges attacked and the Government, and it would be only too certain, however irrationally, to detract from the moral weight of the decision if that decision were to be on the side of the appellant and against the Military Court which had condemned him.

The policy of territorial expansion upon which the Government of the United States has now deliberately entered will probably make its way in spite of all obstacles. We believe that its success will be, on the whole, for the advantage of the world. But it would be unwise to ignore the difficulties, both material and moral, which have to be faced, nor can it be denied that a change of front, opposed to the political traditions of the country for a good deal more than a century, must be a severe trial. The unsettled state of the Philippines, the determination of AGUINALDO and his adherents to stand out for the independence of the islands, the critical situation at Iloilo, and the contemptuous reception with which the insurgents have met PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S conciliatory proclamation have, to some extent, strengthened the hands of the party in Congress which is hostile to annexation. The debate in the Senate which is going on at present is not likely to prevent the ratification of the treaty with Spain or, perhaps, to render an amendment of the Constitution necessary before effect can be given to its provisions. But the people of the United States have an almost superstitious reverence for the textual provisions of the Constitution, and it cannot be disputed that the great charter of American liberties contains no article under which the acquisition and government of a dependency, unfit to be admitted to partnership as a State or even as a territory, can be justified. It is upon this ground that SENATOR HOAR, who spoke yesterday with much force against the ratification of the treaty, has taken his stand. Under our own political system no such difficulty could arise, but written Constitutions have their drawbacks as well as their advantages. We have pointed out ourselves that, under the Constitution of the United States, the attack upon the unity of these kingdoms, which MR. GLADSTONE opened in 1886 and renewed in 1893, would have been impossible until the consent of an overwhelming majority of all the constituent parts of the nation had been formally obtained. But if disruption is impeded, expansion is, at the same time, obstructed by an inelastic definition of public rights.

SENATOR HOAR is a characteristic and justly respected representative of the New England mind. When he says that the Government has no right under the Constitution to acquire any foreign territory, except under constitutional conditions, or, in any case, to rule any population without their consent, he speaks in a dialect familiar to all Americans and endeared to them by many traditions. He drives the lesson home when he reminds the people of the United States that the acceptance of the responsibility for governing dependencies, separated by thousands of miles from the American continent and inhabited by inferior races, manifestly unfit for admission to political rights, involves the nullification of the MONROE doctrine. Nevertheless, there is not much reason to doubt the ultimate, or, indeed, the immediate, success of the policy which SENATOR HOAR has denounced and which, we may assume, is unpalatable to the great majority of the people of New England. We published, a few days ago, the first instalment of a dispassionate inquiry into the "new Imperial policy" in the United States from the pen of an acute observer who had closely studied the situation created by the eventful election of 1896, and has, quite recently, revisited the scene of his inquiries. In his opinion, the results of the war with Spain have brought about a complete change in public thought and feeling. The old and deep-seated antipathy to territorial expansion beyond the seas has disappeared. The policy of isolation, which had been criticized and questioned, even before the war, as inconsistent with the rapid development of the export trade of the Republic, has lost ground steadily during the past year. This is especially the case in the Western States and on the Pacific coast, where it is evident we shall have to look for the centre of power in the near future. It may seem strange that the Western populations, an immense majority of whom have never even seen the sea, should be eager to acquire dominion not only in the Gulf of Mexico, but in the Archipelagoes of the Far East. We do not attempt to explain the fact, but that it is a fact can hardly be challenged. At the same time, it would be rash to undertake to say that the process has gone far enough to overcome, once for all, the rooted prejudices and the fixed convictions of the American people, to which SENATOR HOAR and many others have made an eloquent appeal. The Correspondent, however, to whose interesting communication we have referred is of opinion that the acceptance of the new policy is so general and decided that no technical objections will be permitted to interfere with it.

Those technical objections, however, are somewhat formidable, and in the United States, where most public men have been bred up as lawyers, it is probable that the most will be made of them. In the last resort any defects in the Constitution, should such be discovered, can be made good by an appeal to the people, provided there is a sufficient weight of popular opinion in favour of reform. But, while the tendency in the United States is decidedly towards expansion, it is almost certain that there will be reactions from time to time. It is equally true that the difficulties of establishing orderly government and civilized institutions in the Philippines, without conferring political rights on races incapable of making good use of them, will afford abundant opportunities for the attacks of the reactionists. We need not say that our sympathies are heartily with our American kinsfolk, who have now to grapple in the Philippines with a task similar in kind to that which we have had ourselves to face in every quarter of the globe. It may be assumed that for some time to come the Philippines will be placed under a military administration. Such a system, however, must be merely provisional. When the Americans have enforced the submission of the insurgents—no easy business in itself—and when they have solved their Constitutional problems at home, which may be carried to the Supreme Court or brought before the States in the form of a Constitutional amendment, they will have to elaborate a logical and permanent scheme of administration for the newly-annexed possessions, and to find the persons who will work it out honestly and ably. We do not distrust the governing capacity of our cousins beyond the Atlantic, but it is only right to warn them, as we are entitled to do from our own experience, that to create an army for service in a tropical climate, though a costly and anxious undertaking, is less difficult than to call into existence a civil service that will labour with a single eye for the benefit of the governed. It is satisfactory to know that the Government of the United States, as our Vienna Correspondent tells us, is desirous of following the example of British administration in Egypt. It must not be forgotten, however, that in Egypt we have been able to draw upon the resources of our trained services, civil and military, who, in India and at home, have been steeped in a tradition of duty and devotion to which, we are proud to say, no other nation and no other age can furnish a parallel.

In the interesting letter which we published yesterday MR. REEVES gives for the first time in the present discussion a reasoned and coherent account of the Compulsory Arbitration Act in force in New Zealand. This is a very great advance upon the fragmentary declarations of faith in the Act which have hitherto been offered to the public. To the question, How can the Act prevent industrial war when the award of the Court is intolerable to one side or the other? MR. REEVES replies with another question—Why assume that the award will be intolerable? The answer is simple—because if a *modus vivendi* tolerable to both parties can be arrived at there is no room for compulsion. There is no objection offered to conciliation or arbitration; on the contrary, the principle is accepted by all except professional agitators, and its application is steadily extending. The objection is to compulsion, and compulsion comes in only when arbitration fails to arrive at a result which both parties can be induced to accept. Therefore the very existence of compulsion assumes that awards will be given which one party or the other finds intolerable. MR. REEVES airily replies that awards which may seem intolerable will be found tolerable enough when the law of the land inflicts stiff penalties upon those who refuse to accept them. But an employer is not obliged, even in New Zealand, to choose between accepting the award and paying the fines. There is a third course open to him, and it happens to be precisely the course which he would take to escape from intolerable conditions were there no Court in existence. He can simply close his doors. When we say intolerable we mean intolerable, not, as MR. REEVES seems to think, merely distasteful. For an employer with his money sunk in a business stoppage involves certain loss, and this supplies the best possible guarantee that he will not lock out his men until the loss from carrying on his business becomes yet greater. When the conditions are such that, rather than submit to them, the employer will incur the loss caused by the dislocation of his business, the disappearance of his customers, and the deterioration of his plant, what can compulsory arbitration Acts do to make him carry on? MR. REEVES, who seems to think that men break up the whole organization of a great business merely to score some paltry triumph at enormous cost, says that in New Zealand that sort of thing is impossible because they cannot starve out an Arbitration Court. If that means anything at all, it means that the Court can and will prolong the stagnation of industry even beyond the point at which natural causes would have brought it to an end. Do they really think it good business out in New Zealand for the Court to maintain its award even after the men have come to see that half a loaf is better than no bread?

Turning to the other side of the question, we have to deal with men who do not give hostages to fortune as the employer does. When workmen pronounce the conditions so intolerable that they would rather strike than submit to them, they frequently mean only that as trade seems to them good they think their wages ought to rise. They forget that, when trade really is good, their wages do rise without any striking. But the Court does not seem to be any more happy in its treatment of the men. MR. REEVES says that a union collectively and all its members individually can be fined for not working on the terms laid down by the Court. Perhaps they can, upon paper, but does any sane person seriously contemplate the exaction of a £10 fine from, say, twenty thousand engineers or fifty thousand miners? Suppose this delightful task could actually be accomplished and formal obedience to the Court thereby secured, what does any one suppose the resulting labour would be worth to the employer? People who can calmly talk as if the workmen in any considerable strike could be dragooned into real industry must be singularly destitute of imagination. Compulsion of the unions collectively is no less illusory. Unless they are made corporations for all purposes their funds could not be got at in this country for a special purpose, and we should like to hear from MR. REEVES that this species of compulsion has ever been successfully carried out in New Zealand. But even if a union can be fined for not obeying an award, it has, we presume, the same power as the employer to avoid the decree altogether. Indeed, MR. REEVES clearly implies as much when he says that "if the men left "off labour they would have to change their "occupation, because they could only resume it "on the conditions laid down by the Court." That is exactly what men do in this country when they do not like the terms procurable, only they can resume their occupation when they change their minds without obstruction from a decree of the Court. It appears that the Court can make labour impossible save upon its own terms, but that it cannot compel industry to be carried on upon its terms, because both parties are free to retire altogether from the area covered by its decree. In practice we gather that the Court is circumvented with a facility that goes far to explain any success that may be claimed for it. PROFESSOR ALDIS quoted the other day in our columns from the proceedings in a shipping case, from which it would seem that the owners, not choosing to be bound by the Court's scale of wages and hours, had only to discharge their actual crews, lay up their ships, and, having thus ended the condition of things contemplated by the Court, recommission their ships and advertise for men upon their own terms. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS at the same time distinctly assented to the proposition that "the Court has attached no conditions requiring "others coming into the trade to be bound "also." Taking all this in connexion with the fact stated by MR. REEVES that the Court may or may not enforce its award, it really seems that compulsion in New Zealand is only fussy officiousness writ large.

We did not mean, in speaking of workmen individually, to refer to unorganized workers. But we are glad that MR. REEVES so far misunderstood our position, because he has been led to make the remarkable admission that an arbitration system which can deal with nebulous clusters of unwilling workmen is unintelligible to him. But why should it be harder to deal with unwilling workmen in nebulous clusters, or even as units, than to deal with them in powerful organizations? In any case, a system with this confessed disability can apply only to a small portion of the industry of this country. MR. REEVES, like the BISHOP OF HEREFORD, is led astray by an abstraction. They think that in the union they have something tangible that they can deal with, and forget that it is not the union that does work and receives wages. It is the same blunder as is made by people who talk about Ireland or Scotland paying such and such taxation. It is the individual who pays, who works or idles, and who receives wages. A union has no better means of making men do honest work than the Court can command, and that is just none at all. But a union can do a great deal to prevent men from working, especially when it is allowed to deal as it pleases with its members' savings, when it simply ejects without a penny any one who dares to disobey the executive, and when it terrorizes non-members by intimidation and picketing. Whatever may be ultimately thought about compulsion, one thing is quite clear—that the first step is to bring the unions within the law, to give their members the same rights that they have against any other society with which they make a contract, and to enable other people to make the union pay for injuries inflicted by its executive. Till then compulsion is a dream, because there is nothing to exercise compulsion upon. If unions were thus made responsible for their acts, there would be very few labour disputes, since, as MR. REEVES himself perceives, "the great and dangerous battles "between labour and capital—those which may "seriously call for State intervention—occur "only when labour is organized." Organization of capital is the industrial remedy, and incorporation of the unions the legislative one.

CHURCH REFORM.—Last night a meeting was held in Leeds to consider the subject of Church reform. At the churches on the previous day it had been announced that a large attendance of men was desirable, and the response was that the space allotted to men in the large Albert-hall was filled to overflowing. The vicar of Leeds, Dr. Gibson, who was chairman, stated that the meeting had been called to renew efforts begun some time ago to obtain for the Church more freedom of self-government and more power to remedy admitted abuses. Afterwards, Canon Gore said the present was a time for adjustment of external relations and the management of matters belonging to the Church. He declared that the Church of England now was more united in its main mass than many believed or liked to believe, but there was needed auxiliaries to those revivals of the corporate life, such as church councils, congresses, houses of laymen, and powers of action other than those appeals to Parliament which hitherto had resulted unsatisfactorily and been conspicuous failures. The position in which the Church stood to-day was one which in the long run must be disastrous. Practically the Church had no Court of judicature and no power of reforming things which ought to be reformed. In Scotland, that tough and logical part of the kingdom, there was an Established Church which by Acts of Parliament had almost unlimited liberty of self-government and almost of self-judicature. But in England Parliament was almost tired of Church proposals, and therefore a scheme of devolution ought to be set up—subordinate ecclesiastical bodies applicable to the government of the Church, who might legislate and lay their decisions on the table of the House of Commons, there to lie for a time until submitted for the Crown's approval. First of all, there must be a scheme by which the clergy and laity could be co-ordinated, and he entered into details as to the way in which Church reforms were likely to be best accomplished. Mr. W. S. De Winton and Mr. W. D. Hollis also addressed the meeting.

POLLUTING THE RIVER WEY.—The Guildford Corporation were summoned at the Borough Police-court yesterday by the Thames Conservancy for causing a pollution of the river Wey, a tributary of the Thames, by the discharge of sewage into a ditch leading thereto on December 6. Mr. Bunting prosecuted; and Mr. F. F. Smallpeice, town clerk, defended. The evidence for the conservators showed that a sewage siphon was emptied by the corporation *employés* upon a meadow which sloped towards the ditch, and proper precautions were not taken to prevent the escape of the sewage direct into the ditch. The result of the analyses of three samples taken by the Conservancy inspector was that they contained ten parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, and all of them were pronounced by Professor Groves to be bad samples. Mr. Smallpeice submitted that the town council had no intention of causing the pollution of the river, and thought that their officers would take proper precautionary measures. The Bench imposed a fine of 25s.

COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, JAN. 9.

Their Majesties the Queen and the Empress Frederic drove out yesterday afternoon accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The Rev. Cosmo Lang, M.A., Vicar of Portsea, had the honour of dining with Their Majesties and the Royal Family last evening.

The Queen went out this morning accompanied by Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg, and honoured Lady Bigge with a visit.

The Rev. C. Lang has left Osborne.

Lord Lawrence, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, represented Her Majesty at the funeral of the late Duke of Northumberland, which took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JAN. 9.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General Sir S. Clarke and Sir F. Knollys, arrived at Marlborough House this afternoon from Sandringham.

The Queen presented the medal for distinguished conduct in the field at Osborne yesterday to eight men who served in the recent Sudan campaign. Of the three men of the 1st Grenadier Guards who had been recommended for this honour, two were able to be present, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. E. Chamberlain and Sergeant Master-cook Brooke. The absentee, who was prevented from attending by ill-health, was Sergeant-Instructor Lewis. The 21st Lancers were represented by Sergeant W. Chalmers and Private W. Bushell. Of the Seaforth Highlanders, one man was in attendance, Colour-Sergeant McIveb, who had his right arm in a sling, his elbow having been shattered by a Dervish bullet. The other recipients of the medal were Sergeant A. T. Mears, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Osborne, of the Army Service Corps, and Sergeant E. H. Woollam, of the Army Ordnance Corps. After luncheon, in the servants' hall, the men formed up in the Indian Room. The Queen entered the room leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, who conducted her Majesty to a chair in front of the soldiers. Captain Ponsonby presented the men to her Majesty, who pinned the medal on the breast of each as he knelt at her feet. The Queen spoke a few kind words to Colour-Sergeant McIveb about his wounded arm.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the Rev. H. R. Haweis's new book on "Old Violins," and likewise a copy of the late Mrs. Haweis's "Chances for Children." In a special communication addressed to Mr. Haweis her Majesty's secretary writes:—"I am commanded to say that it gives her Majesty great pleasure to possess the beautifully-bound copy of "Chances for Children" that you have forwarded on behalf of Mrs. Haweis. In offering you her sincere sympathy in this your very sad and heavy bereavement, the Queen desires me to say that the book acquires for her, together with the inscription that conveys it, a special interest, owing to the pathetic circumstances under which it comes."

The Prince of Wales, who is president of the Executive and the Finance Committees of the Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition, 1900, will preside at meetings of both committees at Marlborough House to-day.

The Empress Frederick is to arrive at Waterloo at 2 15 to-morrow afternoon. Her Imperial Majesty will stay at Buckingham Palace while in London.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are at present at Florence, leave for Egypt next month, and will probably go to Khartum.

King Humbert's Grand Master of the Ceremonies went to the British Embassy in Rome yesterday to convey to Sir Philip Currie his Majesty's congratulations on his Excellency's elevation to the peerage.

The Infanta Eulalia of Spain arrived at Hertford last evening on a visit to Sir George and Lady Faudel-Phillips at Balls-park. A number of guests have been invited to meet her Royal Highness, and a ball will be given in her honour this evening.

The Duke of Northumberland leaves London to-day for Alnwick.

The Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Lord Farquhar left St. Pancras yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

The Earl of Dunraven left town yesterday for Adare Manor.

Lord Strathcona left Ottawa for England yesterday, *via* New York.

Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., though very weak, is progressing satisfactorily.

A memorial service will take place for the late Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., by special permission in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, but the exact date cannot be fixed till towards the end of this month, when the late peer's body is expected to arrive in Scotland from Florence. The memorial service will take place on the day of the funeral at Thirlestane, and due notice will be published when the date is fixed.

Sir Francis Jeune's health has continued to improve since his return from Torquay, and he will leave Arlington-manor to-day for his town house in Harley-street to resume his judicial duties.

An accident befell Mr. Justice Bucknill on Saturday while he was hunting with the West Surrey Staghounds. In taking a fence in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead his horse stumbled and threw its rider with considerable force. Happily Mr. Justice Bucknill escaped with a shaking, but the animal was so badly injured that it had to be killed.

The memorial to Lord Tennyson in Haslemere Church is to take the form of a window, after a design by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, one of the last of a series illustrating the story of the Holy Grail, representing the vision which came to Sir Galahad in the little chapel. The window will cost about £100.

The Hon. Bertha Lambart left London yesterday for Beau Parc, Slane, Meath.

We are asked to state that the marriage of Mr. C

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON BETTING, MONDAY.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.
Evens on Caiman and Flying Fox coupled (t.)

DERBY.
9 to 2 agst Flying Fox (t.) | 25 to 1 agst Oppressor (t. & w.)
6—1 — St. Gris (t.)

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

ALL HANDICAPS AT WINDSOR.—Dead Level, Furze Hill, Golightly.

ALL HURDLE HANDICAPS WHERE WEIGHTS HAVE APPEARED.—Fossicker.

YACHTING.

There has not been the usual activity at the yachting centres in fitting vessels out for winter cruising, and up to the end of the past year the departures were far from numerous, while very few other craft are being prepared for commission. It appears probable, however, that there will be a fair show of British racing boats, of the small classes, at the Riviera regattas, but the general gathering of cruising yachts in the Mediterranean will certainly be below the average. Included amongst the foreign-going fleet above referred to are the Angela, steamship, 169 tons, Mr. W. I. Whitaker; Aphrodite, schooner, 225 tons, Mr. Beckett; Ariadne, schooner, 380 tons, Mr. T. C. Kerry; Aries, steamship, 268 tons, Mr. E. Hore; Christine, steamship, 250 tons, Sir W. Scott; Erl King, steamship, 568 tons, Mr. Kellier; Evona, steamship, 465 tons, Mr. W. J. Menzies; Fedora, steamship, 358 tons, Lord Newborough (for China); Florican, yawl, 86 tons, Lieutenant-Colonel T. English; Garland, steamship, 273 tons, Hon. Mrs. E. C. Yorke; Golden Eagle, steamship, 345 tons (sold for trading purposes in the West Indies); Hypatia, yawl, 45 tons, Lord Ardee; Hiawatha, steamship, 529 tons, Mr. J. Douglas Baird; Iolaire, steamship, 715 tons, Sir Donald Currie; Kethailes, steamship, 479 tons, Mr. William Johnston; Lady of Clennell, steamship, 312 tons, Mr. A. Wilkinson; Lady Torfrida, 543 tons, Sir W. Pearce; Laranda, steamship, 338 tons, Mr. L. D. Cunliffe; Livonia, schooner, 273, Mr. J. H. J. Hornsby; Loreley, schooner, 183 tons, Mr. Sholto Douglas; Maria, steamship, 815 tons, Sir W. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P. (for the West Indies); Maroussia, steamship, née Roxana, 812 tons; Mioume, steamship, the Duke of Montrose; Nerissa, steamship, 340 tons, Mr. A. Reynall Pack; Normania, steamship, 544 tons, Mr. H. O'Hagan; Raven, yawl, 61 tons, Mr. W. Thompson; Satanita, yawl, 300 tons, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald; Sirius, steamship, 225 tons, Mr. Alexander Browne; Stellaura, steamship, 68 tons, Mr. A. K. Hamilton; Surf, steamship, 496 tons, Mr. Frank D. Lambert; Sunrise, steamship, 345 tons, Mr. E. Jesser Coope (for the West Indies); Taurus, steamship, 546 tons, Mr. H. Andrews; Thetis, steamship, 511 tons, Mr. G. A. C. Schenley; Thistle, steamship, 544 tons, the Empress Eugénie; Tighnamara, steamship, 437 tons, Countess of Shaftesbury; Verona, steamship, Mr. Dalziel; White Ladye, steamship, 693 tons, Mr. J. L. Johnston.

The Eldred, 52ft. rating, recently purchased by Lord Wolverton from Mr. J. Gretton, jun.; the new 20-ton cutter Laura, Mr. E. Hore; and the Emerald, 36ft. rating, Mr. H. W. Jefferson, will be shipped at Southampton on a trading steamer some time this month for conveyance to Marseilles. It may be said that the Britannia would have found a purchaser, and been raced at the Riviera regattas, had Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's Satanita been an intending competitor.

ROWING.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Light Blues commenced practice yesterday for their annual race against Oxford. After most of the men had undergone instruction in the gig pair, they entered the eight and pulled to Baitsbite and back coached by Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, the old Oxonian, who was accompanied by the president, Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, and the secretary, Mr. C. J. D. Goldie. The stroke was set by J. H. Gibbon, who filled a similar position in the winning trial eight last December. W. B. Rennie was the only member of the 1898 crew assisting, but the ex-president, W. Dudley Ward, who did not row last year, was at the third thwart. The race will probably take place on Saturday, March 25. Order of rowing:—

B. W. D. Brooke, First Trinity (bow)	6. J. E. Payne, Peterhouse
2. N. L. Calvert, Trinity Hall	7. W. B. Rennie, Emmanuel
3. W. Dudley Ward, Third Trinity	J. H. Gibbon, Third Trinity (stroke)
4. C. J. M. Adie, First Trinity	G. A. Lloyd, Third Trinity (coxswain)
5. R. H. Sanderson, First Trinity	

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 9.

On Saturday Lord Hawke's team won their third match, beating Twenty-two of Graaf Reinet by eight wickets. The home team were out for scores of 99 and 153, and the Englishmen lost two wickets in making the 53 runs required. In the first innings of the former Trott took 12 wickets for 40 runs, Cuttell six for 24, Bromley-Davenport one for seven, and Milligan two for 14. In the second innings Trott took eight wickets for 26, Cuttell four for 15, Lord Hawke none for 11, Board none for ten, Milligan two for 28, Warner none for one, and Mitchell none for 15. English score, second innings:—Lord Hawke, caught, 3; Tyldesley, not out, 43; Cuttell, caught, 3; Warner, not out, 7; total, 56.—*Reuter.*

FOOTBALL.

There were three Association matches of some interest yesterday. Aston Villa beat Stoke by two goals to one in the Birmingham Cup competition; Millwall beat Royal Artillery (Portsmouth) by six goals to none; and Tottenham Hotspur lost to Chatham by four goals to none. Under Rugby rules Exeter were beaten by Leicester by one try to nothing.

BILLIARDS.

The first match for the billiard championship under the new rules was begun yesterday, at the Gaiety Restaurant, between Charles Dawson and John North. The game is 9,000 up. There was a fair attendance in the afternoon, but the play did not present any noteworthy feature. Dawson, with breaks of 67, 113, 36, 30, 55, 56, 62, and 169, against 98, 39, 36, 26, 36, and 97, took the lead and left off at the interval at 750 to 517. At night the best breaks were 65, 50, 40, 82, 157, 51 (twice), and 81 by Dawson, and 37, 45, 41 (thrice), 42, 48, 75, and 65 by North, the match being adjourned with the record at:—Dawson, 1,500; North, 1,142.

Play was continued at the Egyptian-hall yesterday in the tournament in which 14 professionals are competing in heats of 600 up. In the afternoon, Osborne, receives 260, beat Copping, receives 260, by 110 points; and Bateman, receives 260, beat Harverson, receives 225, by 95 points. John Roberts, scratch, opposed T. Aiken, receives 260. Roberts in this contest showed little of his ability, though he made one good break of 116, and Aiken, with 43, 52, 40 (twice), 34, and 32, gained an easy victory by 293 points. At night Mack, receives 240, beat Courtney, receives 240, by 150 points; and then in a remarkable game Tom Taylor, receives 240, beat Peall, receives 200, by 37 points. Peall with 182 and 67 gained a big lead, but Taylor pulled up in very plucky fashion, his best run being 76. In the game between Diggle, receives 150, and Mitchell, receives 175, some extraordinary play was seen. Diggle with 247 reached 439 against 222, then Mitchell put in 213 and 29, and got in front, but Diggle replied with 80 and 58, unfinished, and won by 83 points. Sala and Stevenson, each with 200 start, contested the last game of the night, and Stevenson won by 311 points, this result leaving Mitchell and Diggle level with a record of nine games won and one lost each. Stevenson made breaks of 132 and 89.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

After a prolonged tour in the provinces Mr. George Alexander reopened the St. James's Theatre last night, reviving for the occasion the brilliant comedy by "John Oliver Hobbes," first produced last summer. *The Ambassador* strikes again the note of novelty in West-end drama. Seldom has an author ventured to give a four-act play with so slender a thread of dramatic story to support it. The success of *The Ambassador* is won by sheer force of talk; and also, perhaps, to some extent by dint of the magnificent interiors and the fashionable costumes that are brought into view; for the action, such as it is, passes in the most exalted circles. Such methods run counter to the old-fashioned principles of dramatic writing, but the public of the present day appear to be as fond of spectacle as of story and accept the smart dialogue, spoken *à propos* of nothing, as an agreeable accompaniment. At all events a crowded and enthusiastic house met to welcome Mr. Alexander and his company home again. The cast of *The Ambassador* remains in essentials unchanged.

PLOW MONDAY IN THE CITY.—Yesterday, in accordance with annual custom on Plow Monday, which is the first Monday after the Epiphany, a grand Court of Wardmote was held at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to receive the returns from the several wards of the election of common councilmen and any petitions against those returns. A petition was presented by Mr. Frederick Stanley, solicitor, of Bank-chambers, Ludgate-hill, in respect of the return from Broad-street Ward, where there were nine candidates for eight seats. Seven hundred and nineteen electors polled, and Mr. Stanley, who received 246 votes, was the last on the poll, being two below Mr. Walter Brown. On the declaration of the poll Mr. Stanley intimated his intention to demand a recount. The votes had since been recounted with the result that Mr. Brown's poll had been reduced to 247, he being still one above Mr. Stanley. The latter now stated that there were several voting papers to which objection had been taken by him and Mr. Brown respectively. As to some or one of these Mr. Stanley claimed that the votes or vote should have been recorded in his favour. He also claimed that certain votes ought not to have been recorded in Mr. Brown's favour. For these reasons he asked the Court to examine the voting papers with a view to deciding their validity. The consideration of the petition was adjourned until the first meeting of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. David Harrison, Deputy-Registrar of the Mayor's Court attended to admit the ward beadles and extra constables. In the evening, according to custom, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the customary dinner to their household and other officers of the Corporation at the Mansion-house, the guests numbering about 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.

To-day's business at the Stock Exchange has considerably exceeded any recent record, the transactions reaching 1,098,000 shares and $8,398,000 of bonds.

The session opened firm, and during the day the market has ruled active and broad, with a strong tone. The Flower, Housman, and Standard Oil interests were all large buyers, and there were heavy accumulations of commission orders to be executed. The Atchison stocks were the most prominent feature with a rapid advance under "bull" manipulation, without apparently any other special reason than continued gossip about a prospective good December statement. The Pacific issues were generally strong in sympathy with Atchisons, although not as active by far, Northerns deriving additional help from its earnings. The demand for Delawares created by the recent dividend declaration continued and lifted the price further 1¾. Grangers made moderate gains with good buying on general trade and traffic prospects. Kansas weakened somewhat on account of the suit filed by the State of Texas, but recovered later, the Street apparently feeling little concern about the incident. Big Fours and Chesapeakes were "bullish" features with material gains on a revival of the old rumours regarding their consolidation with the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville (*Monon*) Railway. The stocks of the Southern roads and of St. Louis South-Westerns were strong, the recent good traffics giving occasion for much favourable gossip. In the industrial section Sugars were the leading feature, with a sharp rise on covering of "bear" sales induced by the announcement that the Mollenhauer National Refineries would be commencing operations this week, thus disproving the recent rumours of an indefinite shut-down. Federal Steels kept steady, and despite free realizing showed a good buying demand. Tobaccos have been irregular but tending downward on news that the new Union Company was making active preparations to introduce its brands to the trade. A good advance in Rubbers was attributed to buying in anticipation of the coming dividend. "Bears" made various determined attacks on the list during the day, but they met with but poor success. Many warnings are being published by conservative houses, but the easy money market and the "bullish" talk of several leading operators for the present outweigh such cautions. London was a liberal seller to-day, its sales being estimated at over 60,000 shares, chiefly Atchison and Pacific issues. The session finished irregular at concessions from the best. On balance Atchison Preferreds rose 3⅝, Atchison Commons and Sugars 2½, Big Fours 2¼, Southern Preferreds 2, Great Northern Preferreds 1¾, Lackawannas 1⅝, Chesapeakes and Northern Commons 1¼, Atchison Adjustments 1¼, Canada Southerns, Central Pacifics, Manhattans, and Leads 1, Southern Ordinary ⅞, Denver Preferreds, Norfolk Preferreds, Unions, and Norfolk Consolidated ¾, Louisvilles ⅝, Baltimores, Canadian Pacifics, Denvers, New York Centrals, St. Louis South-Westerns, General Electrics, Atchison bonds, and Southern Firsts ½; while Kansas Seconds declined 1, Lehighs ¾, Erie Prior Liens ⅝, Lake Shores, Norfolks, and Cotton Oils ½.

The Money Market has been active at easy rates, fluctuating for call loans between 2½ and 3 per cent. Sterling exchange has ruled firm but without material advances in posted rates.

The silver market has ruled quiet but steady at unchanged quotations, commercial bars closing 59¼ bid, 60 asked.

Last week's eastbound all rail freight tonnage from Chicago amounted to 126,000 tons, against 142,000 in the corresponding week last year.

President Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande road, says that they will spend $1,500,000 in improvements before September next, and that they have placed an order for 8,000 tons of steel rails.

Mr. Flower denies the report that he would enter the directorate of the American Sugar Refining Company.

A Boston despatch received here intimates that there will probably be friction at to-morrow's meeting of Union Pacific stockholders over the proposed exchange of Oregon Short Line stock for new Union Pacific stock.

President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, is here to-day. He says that business in the North-West is good and rates rather firmer than for some time. He expects that the Northern Pacific controversy with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be amicably settled.

Mr. Simon Sterne, the general counsel of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas road, says that the Texas State suit is a purely retaliatory measure on account of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas road's share in the fight against the Texas Railroad Commission. He entertains no apprehension on the company's account.

The General Electric Company has declared a further dividend on the Preferred stock of $11⅔, payable January 31.

A Chicago despatch this evening says that the subscriptions to the new American Steel and Wire Company's stock now amount to $142,000,000.

The following statements of earnings have been issued:—For the month of November.—C. C. C. and St. Louis, gross, $1,250,000—increase, $40,000; net, $364,000—increase, $98,000; surplus after charges, $116,000—increase, $89,000. For the three weeks of December.—C. C. C. and St. Louis, $551,000—increase, $109,000; Northern Pacific, $589,000—increase, $17,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.	To-day.	Prev. day.
Call money	2½ to 2¾	2½ to 3
Exchange on London, sight ...	4.84½	4.84½
Do., cable transfers	4.85¼	4.85⅛
Do., 60 days' sight	4.82	4.82
Do., Berlin, short sight ...	94⅞	94¾
Do., Paris, do.	5.19⅞	5.20

SECURITIES.	Closing Prices Bid. To-day. in London. in dols.	In New York. To-day.	Prev. day.	Business Done. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales of 100's of Shares.
NEW YORK.						
U.S. 4 p.c. Bds.	116 7/16	112¾	112¾	—	—	—
Do., New 4 pc	132⅞	129	129⅛	—	—	—
Atchison ...	22¼	21⅞	19⅜	22⅝	19⅝	1,200
Do., Pref. ..	57 11/16	56¼†	53½	56⅝	53	1,800
Do., New ...	103 7/16	100½	100	—	—	—
Do., Adjust.	82 11/16	80¼	79⅛	—	—	—
Balt. and Ohio	70 7/16	68	67½	—	—	—
Do., New ...	102¾	99¾	99¾	—	—	—
Canada Southn.	56⅝	55	54	—	—	—
Canadian Pac.	88¼	85½	85	85¾	85¼	—
Cent. N. Jersey	100 7/16	97½	97¼	98	97⅜	—
Cent. Pacific...	45 7/16	44	43	44¾	43¼	—
Ches. & O. Com.	26⅞	26⅛	24⅞	26¼	25⅛	—
Do., New 4 pc	93¾	91½	91	—	—	—
Chic., Brl., & Q.	129 1/16	125¼	124⅞	125⅞	124⅞	90
Chic. & Gt. W.	16½	16	15¾	16½	15¾	—
Ch., Mil., & S. P.	125 1/16	121⅞	121⅛	121⅞	121	170
Do., Pref. ...	172 1/16	167	167	—	—	—
Chic. & N.-W.	145 11/16	141⅝	141¾	142⅜	141⅜	12
Do., Pref. ...	—	*	*	—	—	—
Ch., Rk. I., & P.	117 9/16	114⅛	114⅛	114¾	113¾	70
Do., 5pc. Ext.	108 1/16	104⅞	104⅞	—	—	—
Cl., Cn., & St. L.	46⅝	45¼	43	46	43¼	90
Del. and Hud.	113 9/16	110	109¾	111⅛	110⅝	—
Del., Lk., & W.	162⅝	157¼	156¼	158	157¼	10
Denv. & R. Gr.	20 1/16	19⅛	19	19⅞	19¼	—
Do., Pref. ...	72⅞	70¾	70	70¾	70	—
Do., 4 pc 1 Mt	104 1/16	101¼	100½	—	—	—
Erie	14 13/16	14⅜	14	—	—	—
Do., 1st Pref.	38⅝	37½	37¾	37⅞	37½	—
Do., Gen. Ln.	74 11/16	72¾	*	73½	72¾	—
Do., Prior Ln.	95 1/16	92¼	92⅞	—	—	—
Gt. Nthn., Pf.	150 1/16	146	144¼	—	—	—
Illinois Central	118⅜	114⅞	114¾	114⅞	114¾	—
Kan., Pit., & G.	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	—
Do., 1st ...	71 1/16	69	69¼	—	—	—
Lake Shore ...	202 1/16	196½	197	—	—	—
Louisville ...	67⅞	65⅞	64¾	65½	64⅞	150
Do., Unified	98¾	96	*	—	—	—
Manhattan El.	105⅞	102¾	101¾	103	101½	—
Michigan Cent.	—	*	*	—	—	—
Mis., Kan., & T.	14 1/16	14	14¼	14¼	13⅝	—
Do., Seconds	71 1/16	69¼	70¼	70	69	—
Missouri, Pacific	46¾	45⅝	45¼	45⅞	45	100
N.Y., Central ...	127	123¼	122¾	123¾	122½	90
N.Y., Ont., & W	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	20¾	20⅛	—
Norfolk & West.	17½	17	17½	18	18	—
Do., Pref. ...	64⅞	63	62¼	63¾	62¼	18
Do., Cons. ...	91 11/16	89¼	88½	—	—	—
Northern Pacific	45 11/16	44⅜	43½	45¼	43½	280
Do., Pref. ...	79 1/16	76¾	76¾	77¾	76⅝	110
Do., 3 p.c. ...	71⅞	69	69	69¾	68⅝	—
Reading ...	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	22¼	22	40
Do., Pref. ...	54 1/16	52¾	52⅞	—	—	—
Do., 4 p.c. ...	88¼	85⅞	86	—	—	—
Southern ...	11 1/16	11¼	10⅜	11⅜	10½	150
Do., Pref. ...	45 1/16	44½	42⅞	44¼	42¼	250
Do., 1st 5 p.c.	108 1/16	105¼	104¾	—	—	—
St. P., Min. & M.	—	*	*	—	—	—
St. Louis ...	69 1/16	67	66½	—	—	—
Tex. & Pac., 2nd	49 11/16	48¼	48	—	—	—
Union Pacific...	44 11/16	43½	42⅞	43⅞	42⅝	140
Do., Pref. ...	75 11/16	73⅝	73⅝	74	73¼	100
Do., N. 4 p.c.	106 1/16	105¼	103	—	—	—
Wabash... ...	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	—	—	—
Do., Pref. ...	23 15/16	23¼	23⅛	23½	22⅞	—
Amr. Cotton Oil	35	34	34½	—	—	—
Amr. Sugar Ref.	133 1/16	129⅜	126⅞	130½	126	—
Amr. Tobacco...	152⅝	147½	148¼	149½	147½	—
Federal Steel ...	55¾	54½	53⅞	—	—	—
Gen. Electric...	102½	99½	99	100	99½	—
Nat. Lead ...	40 1/16	38⅞	37⅞	—	—	—
Pacific Mail ...	46¼	44¾	45⅛	—	—	—
People's Gas ...	115⅝	112½	112⅜	113	111⅞	—
Ten. Coal & Iron	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	—	—	—
W. Union Tel.	98	95½	95⅝	95⅞	95	70
BALTIMORE.						
Balt. & O.S.-W.	108 3/16	105	105	—	—	—
PHILADEL.						
Lehigh Valley...	25½	24¾	25⅛	—	—	—
Pennsylvania ...	63¼	61½	61⅞	—	—	—

* Unquoted. † Ex dividend.

CONTINENTAL AND OTHER BOURSES.

PARIS, JAN. 9.—The Bourse presented a weak appearance to-day from the outset to the close, serious apprehensions regarding both foreign and home politics exercising a depressing effect upon speculators, who preferred to lighten their engagements. The French Rentes were greatly affected, and Italians and Turks also declined to a rather large extent. Russians were much lower, as were likewise Portuguese and Brazilians. Spanish Fours, however, were fairly well supported. Suez shares suffered a heavy decline. Bank shares were all easier. Copper shares had also to give way, in spite of the excellent state of the metal market. De Beers met with little support, and South African shares in general reacted in sympathy with the whole list. Rise.—Argentine, 1886, 5f., Banque de France 5f., Robinson Bank 1f. Fall.—French Three per Cent. Rentes 35c. for money, 32½c. for the account, Three-and-a-half per Cent. Rentes 17½c. for the account, Italians 62½c., Turkish, Group II., 45c., Group III. 5c., Group IV. 22½c., Spanish Exterior 22½c., Russian, 1896, 55c., Portuguese 25c., Brazilian, 1889, 45c., Suez Canal 30f., Banque de Paris 10f., Credit Foncier 3f., Credit Lyonnais 7f., Ottoman Bank 2f., Turkish Tobacco shares 1f., Rio Tinto 4f., Tharsis 1f., De Beers 4¼f., Chartered 75c., Goldfields 1¼f., Durban Roodepoort Deep 1¼f., Ferreira 2f., French Rand 1f., Geldenhuis Estate 4f., Kleinfontein 2f., Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or 2f., Village Main Reef 2¼f., Randfontein Estate 1¼f., Rand Mines 5f., Robinson Gold 2f., May Consolidated 2¼f., Simmer and Jack 1f., Transvaal Goldfields 1¾f., Wemmer 2f. Cheques on London 2c. lower at 25f. 17c. Closing quotations, 3 30 p.m.:—Three per Cent. Perpetual Rente, money, 101f. 20c.; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Rente, money, 104f.; Three per Cent. Perpetual Rente, account, 101f. 27½c.; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Rente, account, 104f. 02½c.; Four per Cent. Italians, account, 92f. 02½c. Four per Cent. Egyptian Unified, account, 107f.; Turkish, Group II., account, 47f. 30c.; Turkish, Group III., account, 26f. 92½c.; Turkish, Group IV., account, 22f. 65c.; Four per Cent. Spanish Exterior, account, 46f. 42½c.; Five per Cent. Cuban bonds, 1890, account, 159f.; Three per Cent. Russian, 1896, account, 94f. 05c.; Three per Cent. Portuguese, account, 23f. 15c.; Four per Cent. Hungarian Gold Rente, account, 100f. 75c.; Four per Cent. Brazilian, 1889, account, 56f. 55c.; Five per Cent. Argentine, 1886, account, 457f.; Suez Canal shares, account, 3,460f.; Banque de France, account, 3,850f.; Banque de Paris shares, account, 922f.; Credit Foncier shares, account, 712f.; Credit Foncier New Obligations, account, 492f.; Credit Lyonnais shares, account, 854f.; Ottoman Bank shares, account, 546f.; Turkish Lottery Obligations, account, 109f. 25c.; Turkish Tobacco shares, account, 262f.; cheques on London, 25f. 17c.; Cape Copper, account, 120f. 50c.; Rio Tinto, account, 817f.; Tharsis, account, 206f.; De Beers, account, 673f.; Banque Française Afrique du Sud, account, 80f.; Champ d'Or, account, 46f.; Chartered (South Africa), account, 74f. 50c.; Consolidated Goldfields Ordinary, account, 131f. 50c.; Durban Roodepoort Deep, account, 89f.; East Rand Proprietary, account, 162f.; Ferreira, account, 629f. 50c.; French Rand, account, 40f.; Geldenhuis Estate, account, 200f.; Kleinfontein (New), account, 68f.; Compagnie Française des Mines d'Or, account, 86f.; Mozambique Company, account, 47f.; Oceana Consolidated, account, 19f. 25c.; Village Main Reef, account, 198f.; Randfontein Estate, account, 50f. 50c.; Rand Mines, account, 857f.; Robinson Bank, account, 81f.; Robinson Gold, account, 227f.; May Consolidated, account, 103f. 50c.; Sheba, account, 36f.; Simmer and Jack (New), account, 123f.; Transvaal Consolidated Land, account, 30f. 75c.; Transvaal Goldfields, account, 46f.; Wemmer, account, 307f.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.—A decidedly dull tendency ruled on to-day's Bourse. The dissatisfaction manifested by the French Press in regard to the English Blue-book on Madagascar produced an unfavourable impression and realizations were effected to a rather large extent in almost all departments. Among foreigners Spanish Fours alone continued steady. Rise.—Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Argentine 30c., Northern Pacific Preferred 15c. Fall.—Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Prussians 25c., Italians 50c., Mexicans 10c., Five per Cent. Chinese 15c., Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portuguese 45c., Spanish 10c., Turkish, IV., 15c., Austrian Credit shares 85c., Deutsche Bank 1·10c., Disconto-Commandit 1 per cent., Dresdner Bank 25c., National Bank 35c., Böchumer 1·35c., Harpener 35c., Lombards 15c. Closing prices, 2 50 p.m.—Three per Cent. German Imperial Loan, money, 93 50; Three per Cent. Prussian Consols, money, 93 75; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Prussian Consols, money, 101 50; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Argentine Gold Loan, account, 73 30; Four per Cent. Italian Rente, account, 93 10; Six per Cent. Mexican, 1888, account, 98 90; Five per Cent. Chinese Gold Loan, 1896, account, 99 25; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Chinese Gold bonds, 1898, account, 86 10; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portuguese, 1888-89, money, 37 30; Four per Cent. Spanish, account, 46 40; Turkish, Group IV., account, 22 60; Austrian Credit shares, account, 224 75; Deutsche Bank shares, account, 204 90; Disconto-Gesellschaft shares, account, 196 40; Dresdner Bank shares, account, 161 75; National Bank für Deutschland shares, account, 147 40; Böchumer shares, money, 228 90; Harpener shares, money, 176 75; Canadian Pacific shares, account, 81 25; Northern Pacific Preferred shares, account, 77 25; Lombardo-Venetian shares, account, 27 25; private discount, 4⅛; short money, 5¼; cheques on London, 20 42; exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 40; exchange on London, three months, 20 26; exchange on New York, sight, 420 75; exchange on Paris, eight days' sight, 81; exchange on Belgium, two months, 81 40; exchange on Amsterdam, eight days' sight, 168 70; exchange on Italy, ten days' sight, 75 05; Zollcoupons, per 100 roubles, 324; Russian paper roubles, money, 216 50.

FRANKFURT, JAN. 9.—Advices from Berlin and the Western Bourses giving no encouragement the stock market showed a rather weak disposition, especially for international stocks with the exception of Spanish Fours. Local stocks suffered a relapse on rather heavy realization sales for the account of Berlin and North German operators. American securities were fairly steady on the whole. Private discount hardened ⅛ per cent. to 4⅞ per cent. Closing quotations, 2 40 p.m.:—Four per Cent. Greek Monopoly, 48 80; Four per Cent. Hungarian Gold Rente, 100 25; Four per Cent. Italian Rente, 93 25; Six per Cent. Mexican, 1888, 98 80; Three per Cent. Mexican Internal, 24 60; Three per Cent. Portuguese, 23 80; Four per Cent. Spanish Exterior, 46 60; Ottoman Bank shares, 109 75; Four per Cent. Consolidated, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul bonds, 107; Five per Cent. Chicago Rock Island bonds, 104 75; Four per Cent. Illinois Central bonds, general mortgage, 1953, 103; Four per Cent. Louisville and Nashville bonds, 95 80; Four per Cent. North Pacific Prior Lien, 101 40; Three per Cent. North Pacific General Lien, 68 75; Four per Cent. North Pacific preference shares, 77 30; Six per Cent. Southern Pacific of California, 111 75; exchange on London, short, 20 40; private discount, 4⅞.

VIENNA, JAN. 9.—To-day's Bourse started with an easier tone in consequence of the absence of any stimulating factors. Business, however, was very quiet, and later on a slight recovery took place. Fall.—Silver Rente 10c., Paper Rente 20c., Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway shares 1fl., Austrian Credit shares 1fl. Hungarians were 10 kreuzer harder. Sovereign hardened one kreuzer, while napoleons eased off the kreuzer. Closing quotations, 2 p.m.:—Four per Cent. Austrian Gold Rente, 120 40; Four per Cent. Austrian Crown Rente, 101 90; Five per Cent. Austrian Silver Rente, 101 40; Five per Cent. Austrian Paper Rente, 101 40; Four per Cent. Hungarian Gold Rente, 120 10; Four per Cent. Hungarian Crown Rente, 97 90; Six per Cent. Bulgarian loan, 113; Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares, 60; Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway shares, 295; Anglo-Austrian Bank shares, 155; Creditanstalt, 359; exchange on London, sight, 120 45; sovereigns, 12 03; napoleons, 9 55; private discount, 4⅛; short money, 6 per cent.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 9.—Closing quotations, 3 p.m.:—Three per Cent. Dutch, 96¾; Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Dutch, 86¾; Three per Cent. Portuguese, 23⅛; Four per Cent. Russian, 1889, 98; Four per Cent. Spanish Exterior, 43½; Six per Cent. Mexican, 1888, 100¼; Turkish, Group IV., 22¾; Four per Cent. Brazilian, 1889, 55⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Uruguay, 44; Peruvian preferred, 10¼; Peruvian deferred, 3; Four-and-three-quarter per Cent. Colombian, 17⅞; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Nicolai Railway, 102¼; Atchison shares, 19; Atchison Four per Cent. Bonds, 98¼; Atchison preference, 53⅝; Central Pacific shares, 43⅜; Baltimore and Ohio (Common), 68; Denver shares, 19⅛; Denver preference shares, 70¼; Erie shares, 14⅞; Louisville and Nashville shares, 65⅝; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares, 14⅝; Union Pacific shares, 43¼; Norfolk shares, 18⅝; Ontario shares, 20¼; Wabash preference shares, 22⅜; private discount, 2¼; cheques on London, 12 09⅝.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.—WHEAT opened steady with May ⅛c. off Saturday's official close, but soon recovered owing to steadier cable news than expected. During the forenoon foreigners were buying, and rumours were circulating to the effect that the Continent had accepted large firm offers of wheat for export, whereupon buying for both accounts became general. A temporary reaction followed on the increase in the visible supply and a free interior movement, but Liverpool closing news being again firmer and the day's clearances liberal, "bears" resumed active covering and the close was steady at ⅛c. to ⅜c. advance. Sales, 1,400,000 bushels. Export trading amounted to 55 boatloads. No. 1 Northern is ⅜c. higher at 79⅜c. The visible supply has increased during the week by 465,000 bushels to 27,358,000, as compared with 36,863,000 a year ago. Stocks total 4,000,000, or 800,000 more than last week.

MAIZE.—Business was resumed with a steadier feeling, and May started at ½c. advance. Dealings were not extensive, but the undertone of the market was firm in sympathy with wheat, helped by large clearances and good cash sales, the close being steady at the initial improvement. Sales, 170,000 bushels. The export demand covered 41 boatloads. The visible supply shows an increase on the week of 1,809,000 bushels, being now 20,935,000, against 39,618,000 last year. Stocks amount to 2,959,000 bushels, or 90,000 more than a week ago.

FLOUR ruled firm, but trading was generally light.

New York:—	To-day.	Prev. day.
Spring wheat, "clears," sacks	2.90	2.90
Winter wheat, "patents," sacks	3.60	3.60
Minneapolis:—		
"Patents" sacks for export	3.50	3.50
"Bakers" sacks for export	2.60	2.60

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands).

	To-day.	Same day last year.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Wheat (bushels):—					
Receipts, Western	1,010	635	1,010	178,507	154,374
Ditto, Atlantic ..	592	183	592	66,131	40,433
Exports, ditto ..	709	286	709	66,160	37,553
Maize (bushels):—					
Receipts, Western	1,140	948	1,140	96,323	120,125
Ditto, Atlantic ..	479	258	479	57,793	41,913
Exports, ditto ..	766	532	766	51,397	39,424
Flour (barrels):—					
Shipments, Westn.	117	81	117	801	480
Receipts, Atlantic	102	63	102	8,224	6,928
Exports, ditto ..	83	30	83	5,031	3,827

Following are cash quotations for f.o.b. New York:—Oats, No. 2 clipped, 38c.; rye, No. 2 Western, 54½c.; barley, feeding, 47c.

The week's shipments of rye total 517,000 bushels, 430,000 to the Continent and 37,000 to the United Kingdom.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., WEEK ENDED JANUARY 7.

To	Wheat.	Maize.	Flour.	Oats.	Barley.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Sacks.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Liverpool.. ..	760,000	800,000	100,000	21,000	25,000
Manchester ..	40,000	380,000	—	—	—
London	220,000	230,000	160,000	360,000	9,000
Glasgow	160,000	350,000	103,000	—	20,000
East Coast ..	348,000	96,000	5,000	—	—
Bristol, &c. ..	592,000	824,000	21,000	93,000	86

TEACHERS' CONFERENCES.

THE TEACHERS' GUILD.

A congress of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland was opened yesterday at the hall of the City of London School, Victoria Embankment, for the consideration, among other matters, of the Education Bill introduced by the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords in August last. Canon Lyttelton (Headmaster of Haileybury) occupied the chair, and there were present, among others, Sir George Young, Professor Hudson, Dr. Wilkins (Owens College), Mr. F. Storr (Merchant Taylors' School), Mrs. Bryant, Principal Hicks (Sheffield), Miss Manley (Principal of Stockwell Training College), and Miss E. C. Wilson (Principal of Women's Department, Owens College).

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, referred to the meeting of the congress as an occasion of great interest and importance. They now stood upon the very verge of seeing some of their wishes brought into fulfilment. This was what they had been waiting for for many years. Their wishes were wider than the fulfilment at present promised; yet it was a fact of great significance in the history of English education that for the first time in the history of this country, the Government were really proposing to undertake the continuous control of the secondary schools of the country, interpreting that in its largest sense. (Hear, hear.) But they ought to remember that the secondary schools were, in themselves, institutions quite unique in the history of the world. Those schools, in spite of their defects, were in many cases the pride of the country and the envy of foreigners. Therefore it was evident that the work of the Government was not only of great importance and interest, but of singular delicacy as well. It was the undertaking of control without violating the principles of liberty; and the combination of these two things would call for the very highest powers of statesmanship, insight, and sympathy that the Government could possibly show. They were, in that guild, called upon to help the Government in the work. He ventured to say that if it had not been for the efforts of the guild the Government would not have brought themselves to the present pitch of resolution. The policy of the guild was one which was described in the present day as a policy of pin-pricks, and it was having a good effect; without their action they would have had to wait still longer. Their hope had been often and often deferred, but the heart of the guild had not yet grown sick. Therefore, they looked forward for a great deal more to be done in the future. For the present, however, he asked them to welcome what the Government had promised to do. It was an instalment, but it was a vast deal better than nothing. He also asked them to bear in mind and recognize the great work which the Duke of Devonshire had done. Without the Duke they would not have had the slightest chance of any legislation, according to their needs, being set in train by the Government; and it was to him they looked in future to carry out the remainder of their programme. The first resolution on the paper was to the effect:—"That a central authority should be established, either simultaneously with or prior to local authorities, but local authorities, if not simultaneously set up, should follow in the immediate future." There were those who felt that the Government might have gone further; while others thought their difficulties were greater than many people took into account. But it was certain that the establishment of local authorities could not be long delayed. Apart from that they all felt that the establishment of a central authority was an event of great importance, and must have a beneficial effect upon English education, inasmuch as, combined with an inspectorate, it would deal with what was a scandal—namely, the existence of a certain number of very inefficient schools. If they had proper inspection and registration those schools would not exist. (Hear, hear.) Whatever they secured in the future, that which was now promised by the Government dealt with the greatest of all the defects in secondary education. The second resolution was to the effect that a secondary education department proper, with its own inspectorate, should be established. It would not be easy for the Government to get the right men for the inspectorate, and it would be difficult to get them in the right number. The temptation would be strong for them to make use of those inspectors who had hitherto performed the duty of inspectors of elementary schools; and it was the bounden duty of the guild to make it clear that, while they were ready to accept an inspection conducted by men acquainted with secondary teaching and of some standing in the profession, they could not accept inspectors who had been born and bred under conditions very different from those in which secondary schools had been carried on. The third resolution dealt with the proposals of the Bill with regard to the Charity Commission, and expressed the hope that legislation on the lines of the report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education might follow as soon as possible. Those who knew anything of the peculiar difficulties which the Charity Commissioners had laboured under in the past must feel that the resolution had been drafted in as gentle a way as possible. In conclusion, he wished to point out that they were not met as a conference of members, but as a congress of representatives of branches to discuss certain important resolutions. He moved the first resolution:—"That a central authority should be established, either simultaneously with or prior to local authorities, but local authorities, if not simultaneously set up, should follow in the immediate future."

Dr. A. S. WILKINS (Owens College) seconded the resolution.

The REV. W. C. COMPTON (Dover) moved, as an amendment, to leave out all the words after "established" and insert the words "with power to draw up schemes for constituting local authorities at an early date." He thought it important that a central authority should at first be established, and that that authority should proceed to draw up schemes for the constitution of local authorities. This thorny question would then be withdrawn from the consideration of Parliament, and a competent authority would deal with it.

Mr. OWEN (Cheltenham) seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. STORR.

Mrs. BRYANT spoke in favour of the resolution and said that the guild had definitely taken up the position that they wanted to see established as soon as possible, and simultaneously if possible, the central and local authorities to deal with the problem of secondary education. She saw no reason why they should depart from that position. Mr. Compton's amendment appeared to be aimed against the local authorities, and his argument was in favour of administration by a department as against legislative action. But, whatever difficulty might arise in the House of Commons, the difficulties in connexion with the Department would be greater. (Hear, hear.) The House of Commons was in touch with popular opinion, but they did not know what was going on in the Department. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) She urged that the resolution should be adopted as it stood. If they could have in one or two Bills the whole subject before them at once she was quite certain that the solution of the matter would be a much wiser one than under any other arrangement.

Mr. HUMPHREY OWEN believed that by giving unprofessional persons a share in the management of education through local authorities an immense advantage would be gained. Nothing could be more valuable than the way in which they were creating a sound public opinion on educational questions by such means in Wales.

After some further discussion the amendment, which found very little support, was rejected, as also was another to the effect "That the guild heartily approves of the establishment of a central authority." The resolution was then agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the second resolution:—"That a Secondary Education Department proper, with its own inspectorate, should be established by this Bill."

The resolution was seconded, and, after discussion, the following was substituted for it:—"That under the Board of Education secondary education should form a separate branch, with an inspectorate familiar with the problems of secondary education." This was ultimately agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN further moved:—"That, though we accept the proposals of the Bill with regard to the Charity Commission as apparently inevitable at the present time, we hope that legislation on the lines of the report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education may follow as soon as possible."

This was discussed at considerable length, and in the result the following proposal was agreed to:—"That, with regard to the Charity Commission, this congress hopes that legislation on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education may follow as soon as possible." A rider was added—"That this congress deprecates any interference with the Welsh Education Board which has been so recently established."

The congress, after transacting other business, adjourned until to-day.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

The winter meeting of teachers was resumed yesterday at the College of Preceptors, the Dean (Mr. Eve) again presiding. There was a good attendance.

The first paper read was one by Mr. H. J. MACKINDER on the teaching of geography. He divided his paper into three parts—(1) The elementary stage; (2) secondary stage—physical; and (3) secondary stage—economic and strategic. His paper yesterday dealt with the first subject. Mr. Mackinder contended that the teacher of to-day was encumbered with too many subjects. Might they not be reduced by greater correlation? In a curriculum of five or six subjects might not geography include and combine much manual training, drawing, mathematics, natural science, history, and economics, as necessary parentheses in the more strictly geographical arguments? The essence of geography was reasoned topography, but that was a comparatively advanced subject, postulating preliminary training in a simple physiography. In the elementary stage the dangers of metaphor were chiefly to be feared. Therefore they should avoid all complicated machinery—maps, models, instruments. They should go straight to nature. Even the form and movements of the earth might be conveyed without appliances—*vide* Rousseau's "Emile." The next stage required models—made from nature by the pupils, or at least in the pupils' presence—and the globe. The first maps should be drawn by the pupils from models and from the globe. Only then could they safely introduce modern physical maps, showing relief as emphatically as outline. Last of all should come political maps.

PROFESSOR LLOYD MORGAN lectured on the relation of psychology to the work of the teacher. He urged that, although a systematic training in psychology was not necessary for all, since there had been great teachers without it, it would be distinctly advantageous to the great majority of those who intended to enter the profession. A special course was, in his opinion, advisable for them, a course which should be, so far as possible, practical, and should have constant reference to school and college work. The conception of mental development should be made a characteristic feature; and systematic comparison of the child mind with the adult mind should be instituted with a view to determining the stages of mental progress, so that teaching might be graded in accordance with the results thus obtained. Dr. Lindley's careful work in America had given statistical evidence that the plan of procedure of the child was in large degree similar to that of the animal, and was characterized by the absence of anything like a well-conceived plan, or general scheme, such as that which marked the methodical procedure of a fully rational man. The range of a teacher's course in psychology should be wide and comprehensive, not restricted to the development of ideas, but comprising also that of ideals; not limited to growth of knowledge, but with constant reference to character and conduct. Child-study should be encouraged, and guidance given to enable the teacher to make the most of his unique opportunities for careful and systematic observation. Pedantry must be avoided, and the discussions, which should take the place of mere lecturing, a relic of the Middle Ages, should be kept in close touch with concrete examples. Dry facts, on the one hand, paragraphed in packets of insipid pemmican, and tenuous generalizations, on the other hand, evaporated from the warm and moving stream of life into mere intellectual vapour, would avail little. Above all the subject should be quickened with enthusiasm, the ultimate aim being to place before the teacher high ideals of the worth of his work and calling, and afford him aid in realizing them.

In the afternoon Mr. F. ANDREWS read a paper on "Leisure hour pursuits of children," pointing out that where different "houses" did not exist a stimulus could be given by tournaments between districts. A great object was to keep in mind variety and the development of the average boy and girl. He recommended that pursuits should be encouraged which would add interest to after life; natural history, carving, drawing, music, &c. It would often be found that interest and skill in these reacted on the boy's character so that he became a better student in ordinary school subjects.

Mrs. EMIL BEHNKE read a paper on "The Training of the Speaking Voice." The teacher needed to have a voice so trained that he might be saved from those terrible throat complaints and voice failure, from which such an enormous number suffered now, entirely owing to the want of training in the physical part of their work. There were nearly 1,800 teachers in London alone suffering from throat ailments more or less serious, and of these the London School Board claimed 1,000. An experience of over a quarter of a century in voice training showed Mrs. Behnke that the primary cause of these troubles was the totally inadequate management of breath for voice purposes; but she had devised a system of breathing exercises, the results of which had been to attract the attention of many medical men. She had also devised a system of vowel training to correct impure pronunciation, which had been very successful so far. The address, which was frequently applauded, was illustrated by diagrams and working models.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

SECONDARY EDUCATION—CHURCH CENTRAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—If the proposals of the Government on secondary education have not been enlarged since last Session, they will only comprise a Bill for the constitution of a central authority and a Bill for the registration of teachers.

But, even so, the proposals will mean a great deal, both in themselves and in what they imply. The constitution of the local authority carries with it, by the terms of the Bill, the appointment of inspectors and the grant of certificates to schools on the result of examinations. How powerful a lever of influence and indirect compulsion will thus be brought to bear on schools may easily be imagined. A similar effect will be produced by the Bill for the registration of teachers. But it is by the potentialities of the measures, rather than by their actual provisions, that their importance must be gauged. When the central authority has been constituted, the institution of the local authority is a mere matter of time; and other questions are surely involved. The building of new schools out of public moneys, and the regulations as to the religious instruction to be given in them; fresh schemes for the management of endowments; the extent to which public moneys shall be devoted to secondary education, and how far all schools shall have a right to participate in them on equal terms; the constitution of the different bodies dealing with these matters—all these things are possible, and some of them necessary, outcomes of the measures proposed. The history of elementary education shows how large a structure may be erected when once the foundation of a central Government department has been laid. The system may show as little of the hand of authority as possible, and may be framed with all due regard to the principle of elasticity, but the introduction of a Government department is certain to tighten the grasp of the State, and to have far-reaching results; and, whether to the ultimate benefit of education or not, individual liberty will be abridged.

It is natural and right that on a matter of so much interest, both present and prospective, the President of the Council should invite discussion; and in many quarters, as the columns of *The Times* testify, it is beginning. The Church will have a recognized claim to her say in the matter, not only because many of the questions involved directly concern interests which she is bound to safeguard and promote, but also because the most general question of all—whether the education aimed at is to be the development of character, or is to stop short at technical instruction or some lower level—is sure to meet us at the threshold; and that is a question with which the Church is also concerned, and, indeed, all her other interests in the matter are chiefly important as bearing upon this.

It may, therefore, be interesting to call attention to the fact that the Church Central Council of Secondary Education, which was formed under the auspices of Convocation and the House of Laymen some two years ago with a view to the present situation, meets in the course of a few days at the Church-house, Westminster, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The council is formed on a very comprehensive basis, and consists of representatives chosen by Convocation, the Lay House, the Diocesan Conferences, and the Universities, and also of persons nominated by the Archbishops, including masters and mistresses in secondary schools, amongst which are comprised some of the principal public schools. The Province of York has not yet elected its contingent to the council, but its Convocation and Lay House will be represented at the first meeting by members of their secondary education committees.

The immediate work of this council will naturally have regard to impending legislation, but eventually it will have a wider scope and will extend to a general development of interest in the whole subject of secondary education on its religious side. There are not wanting features in what is called the present Church distress which emphasize the importance of such work. It may well be granted that not a little both of extravagance on one side and of ignorant heat on the other are due to the fact that sober but definite teaching on essential principles is lacking in the religious up-bringing of those who come within the influence of secondary education. The fact that the "Free Churches" have lately been engaged in compiling a catechism for use in home and school shows that they are themselves alive to the necessity of more definite training for the young in "substantial beliefs," and it may make them more ready to understand the anxiety of Churchmen on the same point.

There are local agencies for this purpose already at work in parish and diocese, but a central body is required to stimulate and correlate their action; and some confirmation of the wisdom of creating this body may be found in the fact that the Government is now proceeding on the same lines, and instead of beginning with the constitution of the local body, as proposed in the Bill of 1896, takes the first step in the constitution of the central body.

Something has been said lately as to the advantage in Parliamentary matters which a Government derives from having an Opposition compactly organized under a duly constituted leader. There should be no antagonism in matters educational between the central authorities of Church and State, but the State will certainly not lose from having a recognized Church organization with which to deal, while a centre of unity and source of common action will be an inestimable gain to the Church. A kindred policy might well be adopted by other religious bodies, either individually or collectively; and fuller opportunities thus given for the discharge of religious duties to the young could be nothing but a blessing to the nation at large.

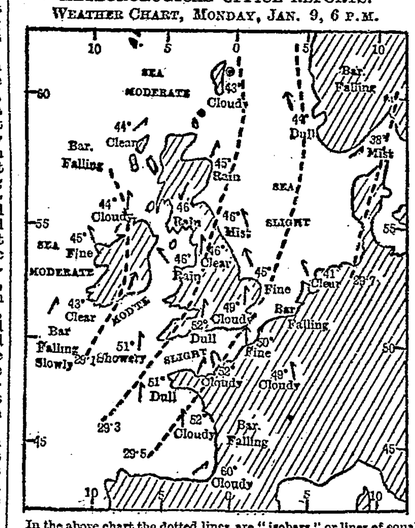
Your obedient servant,
E. G. SANDFORD, Archdeacon of Exeter.

THE CORN RETURNS ACT.—At the Guildford Borough Police-court, yesterday, WILLIAM GILBERT, corn merchant, was summoned for failing to make a return of corn purchased by him at Guildford corn market, as required by the Corn Returns Act. Mr. Williamson prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Kempson defended. It was proved that defendant purchased 301 sacks of barley on October 7, and failed to make an official return to the inspector. These returns were required to be made in 150 or 200 towns, of which Guildford was one, so that the average price of British corn might be fixed. Defendant gave evidence to the effect that he filled up the return and thought that he had posted it to the inspector in the usual way. A fine of 10s. was imposed.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE REPORTS.

WEATHER CHART, MONDAY, JAN. 9, 6 P.M.



In the above chart the dotted lines are "isobars," or lines of equal barometrical pressure, the values which they indicate being given in figures at the end, thus—30·4. The shade temperature is given in figures. Light wind, —; fresh or strong, ——►; calm, ·

The amount of bright sunshine registered to-day has been:—At Westminster 4·7 hours; at Hastings and Eastbourne 5·7 hours; at Brighton 5·5 hours; at Llandudno and Southport *nil*.

Rainfall in London.—Brixton, 6 p.m.—During the preceding 24 hours, none.

FORECASTS OF WEATHER FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

SCOTLAND, N. and E., and ENGLAND, N.E. ... ... } Southerly winds, moderate or fresh; mild, changeable, some showers.

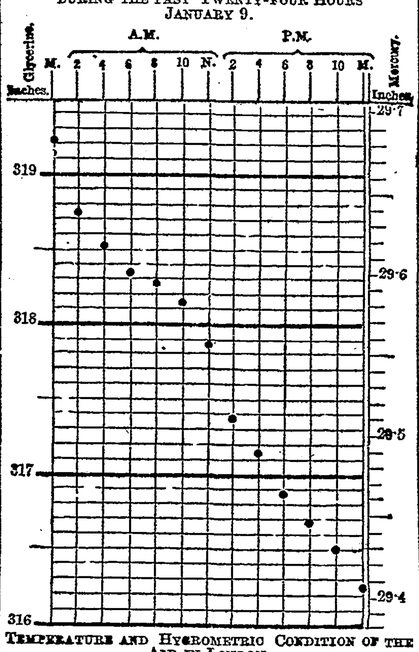
ENGLAND, S. (London and Channel), E., and MIDLAND COUNTIES ... ... } Southerly to south-westerly winds, moderate or fresh; mild, cloudy, probably some rain.

SCOTLAND, W., and ENGLAND, N.W. (and N. Wales), and S.W. (and S. Wales), and IRELAND, N. and S. ... } Southerly and south-westerly winds, freshening; cloudy, some rain.

Warnings.—The south cone is still flying in Scotland, W., and Ireland, N. and S.

THE TIMES OFFICE, 12 P.M.

READINGS OF THE JORDAN BAROMETER (CORRECTED) DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS JANUARY 9.



TEMPERATURE AND HYGROMETRIC CONDITION OF THE AIR IN LONDON. JANUARY 9.

Hours of Observation.	Temperature. Air.	Temperature. Dew Point.	Tension of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in 10 cubic feet of Air.	Drying Power of Air (per 10 cubic feet).	Humidity (Saturation=100).
	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Grains.	Grains.	Per Cent.
Noon ...	54	42	·267	30	17	64
6 p.m. ...	50	38	·229	26	15	63
Midnight	52	42	·267	30	14	68

Min. temperature, 47deg. | Max. temperature, 55deg.
Age of Moon, January 10.—Twenty-ninth day.

LONDON (M. O. Obs.), JAN. 9.—Bar., 29·47in. Ther.—*max.*, 54deg.; *min.*, 45deg. Wind southerly, light. Weather fine. Rainfall, none.

PARIS, JAN. 9.—Bar., 29·76in. Ther.—*max.*, 52deg.; *min.*, 45deg. Wind W. Sunshine.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.—Bar., 29·72in. Ther.—*max.*, 44·6deg.; *min.*, 39·92deg. Slight S.-W. wind. Fair.

VIENNA, JAN. 9.—Bar., 30·16in. Ther.—*max.*, 29·1deg.; *min.*, 28·7deg. Slight S. wind. Foggy.

ROME, JAN. 9.—Bar., 30·15in. Ther.—*max.*, 55·76deg.; *min.*, 47·84 deg. Wind S.-E., weak.

SUPERANNUATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Dr. Welldon is reported to have lately expressed himself as follows:—"I have always held that 15 years should be the extreme limit of a headmaster's reign. He has done all he can do, and fresh blood is needed. I have made it a rule to ask my masters to resign at 60."

Now I have been more than 36 years a headmaster, and, instead of feeling that I have done all that I can do, I feel that the work which lies before me is infinitely greater than I can possibly accomplish in multitudinous directions. But to discuss this fully would far exhaust the limits of a letter.

Dr. Welldon and I must have very different ideas of a headmaster's work.

The most important point which the words which I have quoted raise seems to me to be the following:—They constitute the strongest argument which I have seen or heard of for schoolmasters, especially headmasters, being in holy orders. A man of 60, if a renowned headmaster, can become a Bishop. And I should say that in every case any man who has been fit to be a schoolmaster at all in any important school could obtain clerical work. But what is the poor layman to do? If he has gone into the business of schoolmastering from the only right motive—namely, because he feels called to it as a sacred calling and as a cure of souls—what has he to look forward to for the rest of his days on earth? Idleness would probably kill such a man within a few years; and even if he had an opportunity of entering into any commercial or industrial business, it could not possibly satisfy his craving for personal work.

For myself I can say that, if I had been told when I entered my profession that I was doomed to retire at 60 if I lived so long, I would have done something else, and I could not now look forward with equanimity to what remains to me of life did I not know that there is no external power which can banish me from the world of boys.

It is true that a man of 60 cannot do some of the work which he used to do for long as well as he used to do it, but work of other kinds grows upon him, and as headmaster, and even I think as housemaster, he will find constantly new and engrossing subjects to occupy him, and he will know more about boys and care more about them every day he lives.

There are men at 60, as there are men at 30, who ought to be superannuated, but these are men who probably ought never to have entered the profession at all. With a mere teacher perhaps the case is different. I am speaking of schoolmasters, and surely if a headmaster is fit for his place it is within his power, as it clearly is his duty, to decide upon each case, not by any hard and fast rule, but by what ought to be his only principle of action—namely, the good of the school as an instrument and a means for the good of the world at large.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Loretto, Jan. 6. HELY H. ALMOND.

THE BARGATE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A strong effort is being made at Southampton to retain the historic Bargate, for the preservation of which Mr. Leslie, R.A., pleaded in a letter published in *The Times* of yesterday. The structure is in danger of being tampered with owing to the introduction of electricity for trams. Petitions have been promoted and enthusiastically signed, and probably no movement has been more popular in the town. A great addition to the roll of names was made yesterday, being a petition signed by the President of the Royal Academy and as many Academicians as were available. In Oxford the petitions are being extensively signed, and they are, indeed, coming in from all parts of the country.

THE ANTI-BOUNTY MOVEMENT.

Lord Stanmore (the president) presided yesterday, at Cannon-street Hotel, over a large and influential meeting convened to discuss the general position of the anti-bounty movement and the line of policy which the committee of the league proposes to follow during the forthcoming Session. There were present, among others, Sir Horace Tozer (Agent-General for Queensland), Admiral of the Fleet Sir John E. Commerell, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Sir Nevile Lubbock, and General Laurie, M.P.

The following letter from Sir Henry Norman was read:—"85, Onslow-gardens, Jan. 7, 1899.—Dear Lord Stanmore,—I regret that I cannot attend the meeting at which you are to preside on Monday, but I wish to state that I am entirely in accord with the object of the meeting—that is, to procure the abolition of the bounties given by foreign countries on the export of their sugar. My strong impression is that, not only the West India sugar industry, but the same industry in other parts of the Empire, must be ruined, or most seriously injured, if these bounties continue, and I am equally strong in believing that bounties will continue to be given unless this country and its dependencies place a countervailing duty on all bounty-aided sugar. I trust that as the result of your meeting the British public will be persuaded to exert itself to bring about the early imposition of these duties which, when once brought into operation, will assuredly cause the grant of the bounties by Continental nations to be abandoned. Believe me yours very truly, H. W. NORMAN." Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., wrote that absence in Paris prevented his being at the meeting, and added, "Without pinning my faith to the actual wording of your proposed resolutions I am in harmony with their purport and intent. I have done everything in my power to promote a more decided course of action in order to put an end to the most unfair competition with which our sugar industry has had to contend for so many years, and I intend to persevere in this direction so far as it may be in my power." A letter was also read from Messrs. John Walker and Son, sugar refiners, of Greenock, who stated, *inter alia*, that "it was largely because we were imbued with the expectation that the Government would carry out their expressed intention of using every means which they could employ for the abolition of sugar bounties that we recommenced work at our refinery in May last, after being idle for 12 months. That the Government had the power, at the Brussels conference, if they had chosen to exercise it, to compel a settlement of the question was known to all interested; that they allowed British interests to go by the board was also well known; and we find ourselves at the beginning of another year debarred from the vaunted advantage of the 'open door' in our own markets, the foreign refiner being protected in Great Britain to the extent of about 10s. per ton, which constitutes a large percentage of the cost of refining sugar."

The CHAIRMAN observed that their league was inaugurated about 18 months ago, mainly by those connected with the West India sugar industry. Since that time they had rallied to their support those associated with the sugar industry of Mauritius, Queensland, and, to a large extent, of India. In fact, they now had relations with all those countries in which commercial men identified with the sugar trade were held up to them as persons who would disapprove of the line struck out by the league at the first—namely, the desirability of securing the imposition of countervailing duties. Moreover, there could be no doubt that their objects and the reasons which underlay them were now very much better understood in this country than formerly. On the whole, they had received a much larger measure of support than they ventured, in some respects, to hope for, and that was especially the case among the operative classes. It was becoming more and more recognized that they were fighting the battle of free trade, and not fighting against free trade. (Hear, hear.) Naturally they felt disappointed at the failure—he regretted to say the complete failure—of the Brussels conference, regarding which some big promises were made. The Government had taken up a very half-hearted position in regard to the question; words of sympathy had been plentiful, but acts of real support and assistance had been scarce. (Cheers.) Their future policy must be to keep on educating the people of England as to the real facts of the case so as to make it plain that British industry would suffer if no steps were taken to bring about the abolition of the bounties. Let them suppose that bounties were given by foreign countries on the manufacture and export of cotton goods—a bounty of such an amount as would enable foreigners to undersell English cotton goods in all parts of the world. He was sure that, in such an event, there would be a large outcry, and that measures would soon be taken by our Government to put a stop to such an illegitimate kind of competition. That was an analogous case to that which they had to face, although it might not be, in every respect, on all fours with it. He concluded by stating that increased financial aid was required to enable the league to carry on its work.

SIR NEVILE LUBBOCK thought that the bounty question had hitherto been considered far too much as a purely West Indian question. In reality it was a world-wide one. Recently they had received letters from Java and Peru—the opposite ends of the world—asking if the writers could become members of the league, as their industry was being injuriously affected, just as in the West Indies, by these bounties. He considered that the manner in which our sugar refining industry had been allowed to be ruined by bounties was a disgrace to the British public, because it was quite as much their fault as that of the Government. It was said that Great Britain and Ireland were benefited by the bounty system. Even if that were so, it would be no argument in favour of maintaining an injustice to other of her Majesty's subjects. However, he contended that we were not the gainers, but heavy losers by the system. But for these bounties, an additional 2,500,000 tons of sugar at least would be annually produced by cane-growing countries, in which there was, more or less, free trade. These extra 2,500,000 tons of cane-sugar would require for its manufacture many million pounds' worth of machinery, the greater proportion of which would be supplied by the engineering firms of Great Britain. It was calculated that we were benefited to the extent of £1,500,000 per annum through the bounty system giving us cheap sugar. He ventured to say that our engineers were losing more than that every year by the continuance of the bounties, without taking account of the destruction of our sugar-refining industry. The Cobden Club admitted that the bounties were an abomination, but said that they were a benefit to us. That was to say, the ruin of our sugar industry, by cheapening sugar, was of advantage to this country. If that argument were a sound one it followed that, if our cotton, wool, iron, and other industries could be all destroyed by the same means the benefit to this country would be so much the greater. He moved the following resolution:—"That the Anti-Bounty League hereby records on behalf of those interested in the sugar industry in all parts of the British Empire its disappointment and regret at the failure of the Brussels Conference to secure by international treaty the suppression of the foreign State bounty system." He added that everybody seemed to believe that the failure of the conference was due to the want of firmness of our Government in view of the attitude taken up by France.

SIR HORACE TOZER, in seconding the resolution, said that since 1890 the Queensland Government had spent £1,000,000 in the erection of mills for the purpose of reorganizing the sugar industry of that colony. Most of the money had come to this country, but he greatly feared that the machinery obtained in return for it would remain idle because of the low price of cane sugar. There would be 20 or 25 mills erected in Queensland, at an outlay, which he believed would be productive, of £2,000,000 if the cane-sugar industry were not being destroyed by bounty-fed beetroot sugar. Most of that money would be expended in this country, but not a penny of it would be forthcoming unless the conditions with regard to the bounty system were altered. The great difficulty that sugar producers had to face was that they could not tell how long the present low prices would be obtainable, because of the menace of these bounties. The Governments which granted the bounties were determined, if possible, to kill the sugar industry in the British Empire, and if the existing rate of bounty did not effect its purpose it would be made larger. An unpleasant impression had been created in Queensland by the inaction of the British representatives at the Brussels Conference. It had helped to augment that separatist element which was always found, to some extent, in countries at so great a distance. All that Queensland asked of the mother country was the right to compete on fair terms, and to send cane sugar to all parts of the Empire without being placed at a disadvantage by any bounties whatever.

Mr. A. W. CRICHTON supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ARTHUR EADES (secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council) proposed—"That such failure (that of the Brussels Conference) is, in the opinion of this meeting, due to the attitude of reserve enjoined by her Majesty's Government on the British delegates to that conference in their formal letter of instructions, dated May 31, 1898; and further, that such instructions are inconsistent, not only with the previous declarations of her Majesty's Ministers on this subject, but also with the profession put forward in the said letter that 'it is the earnest desire of her Majesty's Government to secure the suppression of all bounties on sugar, which they consider to be prejudicial to the general interests of the British Empire.'" He said that if a bounty had been given on screws 20 years ago they might depend on it that something would have been done to move the Cobden Club on the question, and the Government which neglected to remedy the grievance would had been defeated. (Laughter.) The working man was told that if the bounties were abolished the price of sugar would go up. He believed it was computed that the increase would be ¼d. a lb., so that it might cost every household 1d. a week more than was now paid. They were prepared to bear that slight extra burden if necessary.

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR JOHN E. COMMERELL, who seconded the resolution, said he really believed that Mr. Chamberlain's sympathies were with them, but there were certain members of the Cabinet who were against them. He thought that he knew who they were, and he suggested that an attack should be made on their seats at the next general election. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. O. EASTON having supported the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously,

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., next moved—"That in view of these declarations, and of the fact that it has been officially stated by the representatives of her Majesty's Government at the conference that the Governments of Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland have expressed their desire to abolish their systems of bounties, this meeting calls on her Majesty's Government to enter, without further delay, into a convention for the abolition of bounties with the above Powers, guaranteeing to them and British producers alike security in the open markets of the British Empire against the State-aided competition of such other bounty-giving countries as may refuse to become parties to the convention, pending the adhesion of such countries to the said international convention." He stated that in India at present there were 3,000,000 acres of land under sugar cultivation. The industry there, however, was disappearing as the result of the bounty system, which enabled foreign sugar to be sold at Rs.8 per maund as against native sugar at Rs.10.

GENERAL LAURIE, M.P., in seconding the resolution, pointed out that when our sugar industry had been ruined the foreigner would be able to raise the price of sugar at his will.

The resolution, having been supported by SIR F. YOUNG and Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P., was unanimously carried.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Jan. 9.

This morning the January Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court were opened at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., Recorder of London, Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., Alderman Sir James Ritchie, Mr. Alderman Pound, Mr. Alderman Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. Alderman Treloar, Mr. Alderman Bell, Mr. Alderman Strong, Mr. Alderman Crosby, Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C., Common Serjeant, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Alliston, Colonel and Sheriff Probyn, Mr. Under-Sheriff Maton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Halse.

The calendar contains the names of 80 persons for trial, and the offences are thus enumerated:—Murder 1, manslaughter 1, attempting murder 1, abortion 1, abusing girls 3, arson 1, fraudulent bankruptcy 2, bigamy 3, burglary 1, church-breaking 1, conspiracy 2, uttering counterfeit coin 3, embezzlement 1, forgery 5, larceny 7, letter-stealing 4, libel 1, misdemeanour 11, abominable crime 2, perjury 4, rape 4, robbery with violence 17, sending a threatening letter 1, and wounding 3.

(*Before the* RECORDER.)

JAMES GEORGE ESCOTT, 29, agent, who pleaded "Guilty" at the last Sessions to forging a receipt for 6s. 8d., was brought up for judgment.

Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. Dodd appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Lawless for the defence.

The prisoner had been in the service of the British Natural Premium Life Association as a superintendent of agents in one of their London districts, and it was alleged that he had put forward fictitious proposals for life assurance and forged receipts in the names of other agents, by which means he had received in all about £200 by way of commission on premiums.

Mr. AVORY said the prosecution did not desire that the prisoner should be severely dealt with.

Mr. LAWLESS said the prisoner instructed him that the system of the association was that, if the assurances were not taken up, the commission would not be due or paid.

The RECORDER sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

DONALD STEWART, 51, of no occupation, who was convicted at the November Sessions of obtaining £5 and £3 from Mr. Walter Howard Tripp, an actor, by means of cheques which were not met, was brought up for judgment.

Mr. Lampard appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., and Mr. Edmondson for the prisoner.

It may be remembered that the prisoner was tried at the November Sessions, and after a long hearing, in the course of which he strenuously denied the charge, was convicted, and the Recorder sentenced him to four years' penal servitude, previous convictions having been proved against him. In consequence, however, of an impassioned appeal by the prisoner, who asserted that since his last conviction he had been gaining an honest living, the Recorder withdrew that sentence and postponed judgment to give the prisoner an opportunity to call witnesses in proof of that statement.

Mr. BOWEN ROWLANDS, Q.C., said the prisoner was an officer of the Army until 1878, and was a member of the Army and Navy Club. He left the Army of his own choice and with nothing to mar the honourable reputation which he had gained in the service. In 1881 he was convicted in his own name, which it was not necessary to mention, of forging a bill of exchange.

The RECORDER, interposing, said the charge against the prisoner at that time was of forging seven bills of exchange.

Mr. BOWEN ROWLANDS said the prisoner was convicted on that charge and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. In 1893 he was convicted of conspiring to obtain some wine of the value of £13 or £14 by false pretences—wine which he did not pay for—and he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

The RECORDER said the gist of that offence was that the prisoner was charged with conspiring with a number of other men and was treated as the chief conspirator.

Mr. BOWEN ROWLANDS said the prisoner was released in 1895 and since then he had done his best to earn an honest and respectable living. The cheques for £5 and £3 on which the money was obtained from Mr. Tripp were not the prisoner's cheques, and he had no idea they would not be paid. The prisoner was in the service of a member of the Wool Exchange, who would have been present to speak on his behalf but he had been obliged to go abroad. The prisoner had subpœnaed Mr. George Adney Payne, the managing director of the Canterbury Music-hall, to show that dramatic sketches written by the prisoner had been performed there. Mr. Chance Newton, who was well known in literary circles, had sent a letter stating that he had collaborated with the prisoner in dramatic writing. Mr. Payne and Mr. Newton were not in attendance. The prisoner had also been the accredited representative of the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* at the Military Tournament. If the Recorder would pass a light sentence on the prisoner his sister would undertake that he should be sent out of the country.

The RECORDER.—On the last occasion the prisoner offered to leave the country and never to return, and I confess I was rather attracted by the proposal.

Documents were handed up to the Recorder on behalf of the prisoner, and the RECORDER said he would read them.

Colonel Thomas Tully, who for 13 years was secretary to the Military Tournament, was called as a witness. He said in that capacity he came in contact with the prisoner, who for two or three years was a Press representative at the tournament. He believed he represented the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. He understood the prisoner was an expert on machine guns and that he came especially to report on machine guns. The last time he saw the prisoner was four years ago.

Mr. BOWEN ROWLANDS said the prisoner did not know Honor and Monson, as had been stated by the police.

The RECORDER said he should only deal with the prisoner for the offence of which he had been convicted and should not pay any attention to statements as to which no evidence had been given.

The prisoner said he had subpœnaed two people to prove that he had taken eminent counsel's opinion with regard to two patents which he had sold and he had subpœnaed Mr. Payne and Mr. Newton to say he was a dramatist. No one could do more than he had done to bring witnesses. He dared any one, except a policeman, to say he was connected with Honor and Monson. He appealed to the Recorder, not as Queen's counsel, or as Recorder, or as a Privy Councillor, but as a man, to consider his case. He was suffering greatly in his health. He was prepared to leave the country, and he would authorize the Recorder to give him five years if he came back. The bitterness of death was past; prison fare had no terrors for him. He had had cruel bad luck. His sister would repay the prosecutor. He had got an appointment offered to him and he was willing to go that day fortnight.

The RECORDER said he had postponed sentence at the prisoner's request to enable him to call evidence to show that he had been getting an honest living since his last conviction, as he was always glad to hear evidence of that kind. Although the witnesses whom the prisoner had subpœnaed were not in attendance, he believed that he had in fact subpœnaed them and that the prisoner had done some honest work. He would shut his ears to statements made, but not proved. Therefore, in those circumstances, and believing that the prisoner had done some honest work, he thought he was justified in wiping out the prisoner's previous convictions and in dealing with the case on its merits. He sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' hard labour to date from his conviction in November, and three years' police supervision.

JOHN NEAVE FAULLS, 57, sorter, pleaded "Guilty" to stealing two post packets and their contents, the property of the Postmaster-General, he being employed under the Post Office.

Mr. ARTHUR GILL appeared for the prosecution and said that it was a case of systematic pilfering. The prisoner had been employed as an auxiliary sorter in the newspaper branch of the General Post Office since 1893. He had been previously convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment—a circumstance unknown to the Post Office when he entered their employment.

The RECORDER sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' hard labour.

MICHAEL WILLIAM HICKEY,

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis of Salisbury has sent a donation of £500 to the St. Albans Diocesan Poor Benefices Fund.

The chancel of Addington Church, which has been restored and decorated as a memorial of the late Archbishop Benson, will be reopened and dedicated on Friday evening, the 20th inst., when the Bishop of Winchester will be the preacher. The work of restoration, which was planned during Archbishop Benson's lifetime, consists in the reopening of a Saxon window which had been blocked, probably, for six centuries; and the construction of a fine hexagonal oak ceiling on the underside of the ancient 13th century roof timbers, in place of the lath and plaster ceiling, which at some same period had been substituted for the original boarding. The most interesting feature of the decorative work is a low reredos, of very beautiful perforated white alabaster scroll work, with statuettes of four Archbishops, under canopies, between the windows, and in the north and south corners of the church. Archbishops Theodore and Benson are the principal figures, Cranmer and Laud being placed at the north and south ends of the reredos. The walls are adorned with richly varied diaper work, figures and escutcheons. On the north side are the armorial bearings of Trinity College, Cambridge, Wellington College, Lincoln, and Truro, all closely associated with the late Primate's life work. On the opposite wall are those of the five predecessors of Archbishop Benson, all of whom resided at Addington-park. Below the shields are figures of Cosmas on the south wall, and Damian on the north wall, the Arabian brother physicians and martyrs, to whom an altar was dedicated in Addington Church; and on the east wall, for the same reason, the Virgin Mary and St. Catherine are represented, and above, at the apex of the roof, the Christ in Glory, with adoring angels on either side. The architect is Mr. Arthur J. Reeve.

A further appeal is made by the English-speaking Episcopalians of Mexico for funds towards clearing off a debt of about £2,500 on Christ Church in the city of Mexico, a further sum of £700 being needed for the completion of the building, for the balance due upon the organ, and for the erection of the projected hall and Sunday school. Donations will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. George P. Horne, 2, Elder-street, Scarborough, a former rector of Christ Church, who will also afford information respecting the church.

A reception was held last night at the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, to meet the Rev. John Smith Moffatt, C.M.G. (who is about to return to South Africa), and Mr. Henry Beard, late member of Parliament for Cape Town. Dr. Guinness Rogers presided, and in his opening remarks alluded to the increased opportunities for spiritual work which the constant growth of the British Empire afforded. It was a great mistake to suppose that the political party to which he had belonged for so many years had ever undervalued the colonies. As Englishmen they were proud of the colonies, and he hoped that the Congregational churches in this country would realize more and more the responsibility which rested on them for promoting religious work in every part of the Empire. The Rev. J. S. Moffatt spoke of the efforts which were being made to convert the black population. As to the unity of the Empire, he said that he did not find that there existed any general feeling in South Africa for cutting the connexion with the mother country. He had lately been travelling about a good deal among the Dutch farmers, and he had been surprised to find how great was their attachment to the Queen. There was hardly a good house in the western province of the Cape Colony in which there was not to be seen a portrait of her Majesty. Mr. Beard also addressed the meeting.

THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH—AN OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—It is well that those who have any desire to compare present uneasiness and to dissipate the enervating pessimism which is settling down upon thousands of Churchmen should be quite clear as to the causes of what the Prime Minister described as "the trouble," in order that they may be able to throw their influence into remedial efforts. These causes are, speaking broadly, three:—

1. The inculcation of doctrines which the Church of England once accepted, and after a long series of deliberations, and even of life and death conflicts, she authoritatively discarded. These are auricular confession, the sacrifice of the Mass, the worship of the B. V. M., &c.

2. The introduction of services which have no place in the Book of Common Prayer, and several of which are, in letter and in spirit, opposed to both.

3. The existence of organizations, such as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Society of the Holy Cross, the Order of the Holy Redeemer, the Order of St. John the Divine, the Society of St. Osmund, the Order of Corporate Reunion, and several others. These societies have different aims. They have one common characteristic. They are secret, and, so far as I know, this has never been denied. They are largely responsible for originating and circulating a copious literature.

These three—Romish doctrine, unauthorized services, secret societies—are in the main the cause of our present trouble. The third is, finally, the strength of the other two. If the writer is correct as to the causes, remedial efforts must be addressed to them, and the most painful care must be taken that such efforts are, in their nature and application, likely to succeed, because, under such conditions as now prevail, failure must foster the evil, for the breath that cannot extinguish must expand the flame. What are the known efforts made to deal with the causes of "the trouble"?

They are most fittingly made by the diocesan Bishops, and so far as knowledge and observation go they appear to be four. These are persuasion, suppression, litigation, and legislation. With regard to persuasion, it must be owned that at least two difficulties imperil success. The first is the conviction that the doctrine taught is an essential portion of the deposition of faith, and is accordingly a factor in the "Catholic inheritance." The second is that no fresh light is possessed by the episcopate to justify the suppression of that which several have hitherto approved. The ritual is indissolubly associated with the doctrine. "The priest is bound to preach the full Catholic faith, cost him what it may, and with that Catholic faith Catholic ceremonial is so closely united that the one can scarcely survive where the other is absent." (Ceremonial of the Altar, p. v.) Persuasion is no match for powerful conviction, especially if he who urges it in a negative direction formerly approved the opposite course in a positive one.

These difficulties become intensified when we pass to the suppression of unauthorized services. These represent in some cases the inadequacy of the Prayer-book and the abounding activity of the church of our day. The latter desires to sanctify every side of human life. Devotion, personal, corporate, public, is one evidence of the fact that those who watch for the souls of men seek to bring every experience under the influence of religion. Such men know that the Book of Common Prayer does not, cannot, meet the varied needs that now arise and crowd upon the memory. Hence the introduction of services, good, bad, indifferent, Eastern and Italian. Nor ought we to forget that persuasion and suppression are rendered most thorny by the numerous secret societies. Moreover, may not the condemnation of some services signify their transfer to rooms in which episcopal authority does not run? Has this possibility been duly weighed?

The third course before the episcopate is litigation. This, if rumour be true, is agreed upon on the authority of the Ornaments Rubric. If litigation be resorted to, it will not be for the first time. It was at the solicitation of the Bishops the Church Association was founded. Its aim was to discover what the law was. Its hope was that, this discovered, the Bishops would suppress the practices which called the Association into existence. Except for the information which that society gave to the world, for its justification of the evangelical position all along the line, and for the restraint it imposed upon a number of men who probably would have joined the ranks of the disaffected, its practical work has not been happy. Litigation gives the deathblow to moral appeal. In its presence, persuasion is paralysed, the vows of ordination are shrivelled, obligations, which in the soft light of spiritual perception rise into a service which is perfect freedom, become sterilized, and the consequences? Grudging submission or secession. This latter is already talked of, and on both sides. But supposing no such action is entertained, is such litigation addressed to the causes of "our trouble"? What has the extinction of incense to do with the suppression of auricular confession as an essential condition of Holy Communion? What has it to do with the prohibition of the heresy respecting the propitiatory power of the sacrifice of the Mass and with the long series of superstitions which that heresy fosters? How will a legal attack upon incense affect the prevailing uneasiness, the moral sense of the country, and the shattered confidence of a disheartened and an indignant laity? The manhood of England will regard it as finical *finesse*, especially when they remember that several of the Bishops have themselves been censed. What would be thought of the War Office if on being assured of the existence, extension, and even organization of what was regarded as a perfidious yet conscientious mutiny the Commander-in-Chief ordered a Court-martial on a most laborious officer to try him for—smoking on parade? And how would the inquiry appear if it turned out that that same or other officers had passed on the cigars to those next in rank to a field-marshal, who apparently enjoyed the delicious aroma?

The fourth course is legislation. This I submit is the urgent and even crying need of the Church to-day. Yet I do not desire to sharpen the legal axe, except so far as it may be sharpened by rendering imprisonment impossible, as the penalty for teaching false doctrine, for a spurious ritual, or for ministerial disobedience. But let me be clear as to the nature and scope of the legislation here advocated. To this end, let us face the fact that if the life of a society be expressed in corporate co-operation in counsel, in administration, in discipline, there is very little, if any, corporate life in the Church of England. The absence of it is the cause of all our trouble. Spiritual life abounds. But where is the corporate life of the Church? How is it expressed? And if it be not active, then I ask, is it really true that because her Majesty's Government refuse legislation of one kind, they would refuse legislation of another and a higher kind? I for one cannot acquiesce in the deadlock, persuaded as I am that unless a way out be found there is nothing before the Church but chartered robbery; nothing before the State, but splendid heathenism; nothing before the Throne, save the loftiest personification of national apostasy, and an indelible Ichabod, which needs no Daniel to interpret. Rather let us look upon the *impasse* as a grand opportunity presented to the Church of England for opening her eyes to her maimed condition, for recognizing the essential difference there is between spiritual and corporate life, for acknowledging gratefully her wealth in the former, and for courageously rectifying her age-long error in the latter by supplementing ministerial activities through a thorough reversion to type, in admitting the laity to the position which Scripture and history show they held in election to offices, in evangelistic work in councils of the Church, and in the exercise of discipline.

The theory that Convocation expressed the spiritual and the Houses of Parliament the lay side of the Church corporate life was exploded by the Emancipation Act of 1829, the Reform Bill of 1832, as well as subsequent legislation. If the House of Commons was composed of Churchmen, or even of Christians, its members might reasonably and righteously take part in legislating upon measures rendered necessary by her position and by her duty towards the nation. But as matters are, it appears to be the highest wisdom of Churchmen to avoid any appeal whatever to Parliament. Even if the House of Commons were more kindly disposed than it is at present, the stern fact must be remembered that it has neither time nor taste for the consideration of rubrics, of articles, of canons, or of anything that has to do with the enlargement of the Church's work. The House is impatient of ecclesiastical affairs, and this spirit is fatal to Church reform.

What we need is one House of Laymen for the northern and southern provinces, summoned, as the Convocations are now, by Royal letters of business, and empowered, as they are not, to transact it. Before such a body might be brought such matters as worship, ritual, appointments, disobedience, discipline, &c. Such a body should sit with Bishops and Presbyters. It could, in this tripartite yet unified condition work out reforms which are now urgently required. The conclusions should be placed before both Houses of Parliament. If no exception of a vital kind was taken to its recommendations within a time agreed upon, they would become law. The laity would at length have real power in the Church. The Church would at length express the reality of her corporate life. I do not believe there are many clergymen who would defy the influence of such a body. It would be of the very highest kind. And I am quite sure if any clergyman did, he would have very little sympathy from those acquainted with the testimony of Scripture and of history upon the point now in view. I believe such a body would rally all parties in the Church.

Two objections at least rise against such a method of composing our differences. One of these has to do with one result of giving legislative power of a provisional character to, say, the present Houses of Laymen. Convocation would be practically superseded. So far as this affects the historical continuity of Convocation, this is to be regretted. But it must be remembered that the altered character of the House of Commons and the maimed state of the Church's corporate life ought to lead even Convocation to suggest means for securing to the faithful their rights in the administration of the Church. Moreover, it is the purely clerical character of Convocation that deprives it of weight in the nation. It is a consultative body, without even the power to reform itself or to redress the wrongs which, in the southern Convocation and in its Lower House, are inflicted upon the great body of the unrepresented clergy. Let the clergy be adequately represented. Let the House of Laymen sit with them. Enlarge the powers of such a house so that it can deal with the needs of the Church. Give it ample liberty, let it relax rubrics which are too tight; let it tighten rubrics which are too loose. Let its power be limited by the structure and doctrine of the Book of Common Prayer, and by its expression of the same. But otherwise let it have power to reform, to restrain, to suspend, and to deprive—well-nigh everything short of ignoring the veto of Parliament and the supremacy of the Crown, and in the long run the causes of our trouble will have addressed to their resolution the corporate and sympathetic intelligence of the whole Church, while the House of Commons would rejoice at being for ever freed from the pitiful tergiversation which characterizes theological and ritual logomachies, even when they are concerned with the ornaments rubric.

Such a house as is here roughly sketched would absorb much of the force that is now frittered away in rival and partisan organizations, which are, after all, but one proof, and a very powerful one, that the laity have no voice in the administration of the Church. Denied of their rights, they take this method of asserting them. Let them have their rights, and their adventitious expression will at least be minimized. The laity in Convocation would rejuvenize that "body of our humiliation," attendance at which makes enormous demands on those of us who live strenuous lives. Good work is no doubt done in some of the committees, but as for the sessions the less said of them the safer.

The other objection arises from a fear that the laity would thus invade the special offices belonging to the clergy, and undertake the discharge of duties which are peculiar to the Christian ministry. With such fears I have no concern. My duty is to see first from Scripture, and secondly from history, what position the laity held in the primitive Church. Having ascertained this, we should be painfully careful that their position then should not be less now. This inquiry opens avenues to investigation which, while interesting, are almost pathless. Some facts are, however, indisputable. The laity elected to the vacancy caused in the apostolate by the suicide of Judas Iscariot. The laity elected to the primary order of the diaconate. This their elective right, was exercised in the Church when the Didache was written, some say as early as 100, others as late as 110. "Elect, therefore, for yourselves Bishops and deacons" (c. xv.). We recognize it in the touching words of Cyprian of Carthage:—"With ardour and affection ye made me Bishop." It rings out from thousands of voices in the historic shout of the Churchmen of Milan, "Ambrose for Bishop." The powers of the laity were at the first elective. They were further evangelistic. Laymen founded the most vigorous Church we read of in the New Testament, in the city whose inhabitants gave to the followers of the Lord the name they bear to-day. That Church was rich in love, advanced in organization, and vitalized by corporate life, each attested by the transmission of help for the poor saints in Jerusalem, and this as the determination of the whole Church. The power of the laity was again expressed in the first council the Church held in Jerusalem. They were not only not excluded by the apostles and elders, they were present. It is "the apostles and elders with the whole Church" who authorize and despatch the decree, even though its formal construction belonged to the apostles and elder brethren. When the apostolic missionaries completed their journey, they "gathered the Church together" to report upon their work. The power of the laity was, besides, disciplinary, as the internal history of the Church of Corinth proves, and the proof is reinforced by the so-called epistle of St. Clement. That letter, in which Clement's name is not mentioned, was written in the name of the Church of Rome to the Church of Corinth. It is the expression of one Church to another. The Bishop is behind, unseen and unheard, but the whole spiritual democracy are both seen and heard. The burden of the letter is that presbyters have been wrongfully dismissed. The complaint is not the exercise of the power, but its unjust exercise, as has been shown by Mr. Rackham, in his essay (v. Church Reform, p. 37). If, in the apostolic and sub-apostolic periods, covering even the great conciliar era, the laity had these rights, elective, evangelistic, consultative, and disciplinary, why should they be deprived of them? Their restoration is the wisest and most effectual remedy for the Church's present trouble. As for those who would solve the problem now before us by the revival of synodical action, represented by the Bishops and some lay experts; or by referring the whole matter to a purely clerical body, and even that independently of the House of Commons, they are certain to succeed, when they and the Church are wafted to such supernal regions as are traversed by M. Andrée's balloon.

The Church has now the grandest opportunity presented to her in modern times for perfecting the proportion of her corporate life. Let her ask the nation for parochial vestries, which shall have, with the incumbent, charge of everything save doctrinal and sacramental expressions by the commissioned pastor. Let her ask for archidiaconal councils, to receive and to compose such differences as may arise in the parochial vestries, both having the right of appeal to the Bishops. Let the parochial vestry franchise be Church membership, and let these vestries supply by representation the higher archidiaconal council. Give us, too, a house such as has been indicated above, and, belonging as I do to the noble army of optimists, I believe our differences can be composed; we shall restrain men by the powerful persuasion of the whole Church; we shall, by the same irresistible unity of diversity, though not of antagonisms and contradictions, banish erroneous and strange doctrines; dissolve, neutralize, or supersede secret societies; we shall be enabled to meet the needs which unauthorized services represent by making such provision as the whole Church would authorize under the presiding guidance of the Bishop; and we shall remit to the England of the next and future centuries a Church united, comprehensive, varied, corporate, true to apostolic order, true to the Reformation, and with a moral machinery capable of being adapted to the multiplied needs of a period which will, surely, be much more complicated than our own.

Most truly yours,
WILLIAM LEFROY, D.D.

Deanery, Norwich, Epiphany.

THE CONFESSIONAL AS IT IS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I will ask you to make known to the Protestant laity of England the following extract from one of the sacerdotalist papers:—

Brighton.—*Church Review*, January 5, 1899.

In not more than three or four of the churches here was the great festival of the Incarnation ushered in in the ancient manner by a midnight mass. One would be disappointed if so well-known a centre of Catholic work in which are so many churches famous as strongholds of the old religion did not exhibit that amount of continuity. St. Bartholomew's was, it need hardly be said, one of the three or four in which the old custom was faithfully observed. . . . I learn that the number of confessions heard in this church alone immediately previous to the festival was 700, and although that is less than the annual Easter harvest it is considerably more than the usual Christmas total. This makes the stupendous total for the year of more than 10,000.

These facts cannot be too constantly kept before the eyes of the loyal members of the Reformed Church of England. They may possibly even one day reach the mind of the Bishop who complacently presides over this "centre of Catholic work in which are so many churches famous as strongholds of the old religion."

Your obedient servant,
January 9. W. V. HARCOURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am one of those who have from the first regretted the protracted, heated, and confusing discussions which have had so large a place in your columns, but I clung to the hope that they might lead to some good result. Even this grows doubtful. We seem to make no progress. Sir William Harcourt observes no rules of debate. Just as we had, as we supposed, reached such conclusion to this painful controversy as the nature of the case permitted, when both sides having been heard and by general consent the decision of the contested issues referred to the Bishops, and the Bishops, having accepted the full responsibility of their position, had decided on a course of action, we are roughly asked to begin the whole weary protest over again, and that in the worst and least promising manner. The Confessional has been discussed from every conceivable point of view, and the Bishops are known to have included it in their deliberations. The Archbishops have publicly spoken with remarkable lucidity and care on this very matter, and many of us were beginning to hope that at last the most complex, difficult, and delicate question of religious politics might receive the cautious and authoritative treatment it so urgently demands. Surely it is the height of unreason to begin again to stir up the suspicions and inflame the passions of the general multitude against the clergy, to browbeat and belittle the Bishops at the very moment when in answer to our appeals they are proceeding to action, to destroy in advance the chances of that peaceful settlement of our ecclesiastical disputes for which we have professedly been striving.

Sir William Harcourt has adopted a course which is as inherently unfair as it is religiously mischievous. He sets himself to shock the public by giving importance and the widest publicity to every silly or extravagant utterance which he can unearth from the quarry of the ecclesiastical Press. A foolish Lincolnshire incumbent serves the purpose one day; the English laity are solemnly warned against the portentous danger that throughout England censors are about to swing, and clouds of incense fill the parish churches. An anonymous correspondent does duty next. The public is treated to an avalanche of indignant invective and cheated into supposing that since the smoke is so copious and black there must be a very substantial fire beneath. For authority we are again referred to the unscrupulous and discredited volume of Mr. Walsh.

Sir, I am not naturally disposed to minimize the risks of our present state, nor would I lift a finger to avert from the clergy the censures which they merit; but I confess to an indignation, which I find it hard to adequately express, when I am encountered by such tactics as these. The wretched anonymous letter which Sir William Harcourt has lent himself to circulate is as abhorrent to the clergy as to the laity. The writer indicates that he is a parish priest; he may be; we have his word for it; one thing he certainly is not, and that is a man of honour. He would not implicate his brethren in the shame of his own debased and tyrannous fanaticism if he had retained any of the instincts of a gentleman. For some years I have tried to find out among clergymen, who believe (as I do) that private confession must have its place in the system of the National Church, how experience suggests that that ministry is needed, and should best be provided. The difficulty, delicacy, and danger of the task imposed by the Church on the parish priest in this particular has been ever more deeply impressed on me. I believe there is no problem more urgent and of more solemn importance than the wise regulation of the confessional by authority. I will go further and acknowledge that on no subject have I myself graver apprehensions. Ritual questions are, after all, comparatively trivial; but here we go into the deepest arcana of the individual spiritual life, we tread amid the yet burning ashes of the most relentless conflicts, we touch the most sacred human relationships. It is, to my thinking, an intolerable risk and the gravest possible folly that a ministry, so difficult, so solemn, so delicate, and so perilous should be wholly, in its actual exercise, unregulated and uncontrolled. This, I admit frankly in order to assert the more strongly my conviction that this ministry, which the Prayer-book provides for, and which many of the best and most honoured Anglicans have habitually used, as well in the 17th and 18th centuries as in our own, is legitimate, beneficent, and for some purposes and under some circumstances spiritually necessary. It is for this reason that I noted with especial satisfaction the wise and cautious words of the Archbishop of York:—

"As regards the legitimate use of this spiritual help, it is in the highest degree desirable and necessary, although the Church has only indirectly expressed her mind on this point, that those who are entrusted with this most solemn and difficult work should be men of sufficient experience in pastoral life and of sufficient age to render it probable that their judgment and counsel will be characterized by that spiritual insight and soberness of character which are so necessary for such a work; and I would give my earnest counsel to those clergy who are entrusted with the cure of souls that they should not permit, and still less encourage, their younger brethren in the ministry to undertake this difficult office, but should in every case require that those who seek for such treatment should be referred to the parish priest. The habit of allowing young men very recently admitted to the priesthood to undertake this delicate and anxious duty, especially in the case of female penitents, is one to be most earnestly deprecated, and is, indeed, not obscurely condemned by the restriction of this work in the Prayer-book to those only who, in the language of two centuries ago, are described as 'discreet and learned ministers.'"

Sir, I earnestly hope that the Archbishop and his fellow Bishops will not be deterred by any clamour from going through with this anxious and difficult undertaking. I pray their lordships to remember that parish priests are often young and inexperienced; that they also may claim the protection which is suggested for the unbeneficed clergy. I venture to affirm my belief that most parish priests would gratefully welcome the action of their lordships in appointing confessors to whom penitents could be referred. There would be hesitation and friction at first, but in the long run the gain would be enormous. On the one hand, the risks of scandal would be reduced to vanishing point; on the other hand, the impersonal character of the ministry would be emphasized. But this or any other attempt to regulate the confessional demands a spirit of mutual confidence between all parties concerned. So long as the Bishops are exposed to popular suspicion as a company of helpless and dishonest temporizers, and the clergy denounced as generally engaged in a furtive and organized attempt to enslave the minds and corrupt the morals of their parishioners, there will be little chance of reaching any arrangement of our difficulties, and still less of working any arrangement that may be reached. I accuse Sir William Harcourt of abusing his great position in order not to direct the minds of his fellow-Churchmen on to the grave problems of the national Church with a view to finding a just and practicable solution, but in order to stir up their prejudices with a view to creating that temper of preternatural suspicion in which argument is impossible, discussion is futile, and crises come to the most violent and ruinous conclusions. I would fain believe that he does not realize the mischief of his conduct. It does not occur to him that contempt of the clergy may involve not only the gravest personal wrong, but also the most serious religious injury. It is time, surely, that men should be reminded that the normal position of the clergyman in his parish is that of the accredited representative of the Gospel and the standing witness to the moral law. It is an evil thing for the moral welfare of any district when the people are encouraged by the most eminent political authorities known to them to suspect the clergy of habitual treachery—nay, worse, of furtive and squalid profligacy. Sir William Harcourt's suggestions, translated in the coarsely lucid understanding of the multitude, come to nothing less. His colleagues in this campaign of calumny are flooding the country with the literature of obscenity. Some of us, who care very little for ritual, and desire nothing so much as the stern suppression of every kind of disorder among the clergy, are cut to the heart by the injury done to religion itself by this agitation. "It has just stopped our work," was the tersely eloquent summary given to me by one of the most respected parish priests of the north. If every utterance of anonymous bigotry is to be laid hold of by ex-Cabinet Ministers, solemnly attributed to the clergy as a whole, published in *The Times* with a copious commentary of insult and invective, then there is little chance that the new year will shake off the bad tradition of the old. I would fain believe that, though so late, a worthier spirit of responsibility will preside in the counsels of those who owe their influence and importance almost wholly to Sir William Harcourt.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
H. HENSLEY HENSON.

St. Mary's Hospital, Ilford, Jan. 5.

THE OBEDIENCE OF THE CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—May I be allowed to say one word in answer to the Dean of Lichfield's charge of "a serious blunder"? Had it not been for the omission to italicize the word "severally," the Dean would not have missed my argument, which was this:—The word "severally" is not used in this rubric, but it is in that of the Confirmation service, which, therefore, is a stronger injunction. If, notwithstanding, in the case of numbers Bishops yield to circumstances, surely the clergy, for whom the rubric is less stringent, may do the same? I am surprised that the Dean holds that this "detracts from the individuality of the gift." Surely he thus impugns the original institution.

Your obedient servant,
H. B. TRISTRAM.

College, Durham, Jan. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The letter of the Dean of Lichfield hardly settles the question of administration to the "railful," as the following considerations will show.

(1) The original institution is in favour of such administration, for our Lord spoke in the plural number, and no one imagines that He repeated the words to each individual.

(2) The early liturgies appear to have followed our Lord's example generally, but in course of time the Roman and other liturgies inserted a few words to be used for each communicant. Thus, in the Ambrosian office the ministrant said to each recipient "Corpus Christi." The Roman ministering priest is instructed to say to each (in Latin) "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy soul unto everlasting life." The Sarum Missal is more vague in its directions.

(3) The Prayer-book of 1549 tells the minister that, "when he delivereth the Sacrament of the Body of Christ, he shall say to every one" certain words; and so with the cup. This order was subsequently abandoned, but in 1662 it was reproduced, the word "any" being substituted for "every." It is generally supposed that "every" means "each," but I doubt if the Dean is right in saying that "any" also means each.

(4) What is the conclusion? The law demands that certain words should be said; they are in the singular number; and no one is to receive the Sacraments without taking the words as said to himself individually. But we must so interpret this rule as to keep it in harmony with our Lord's original institution; and this is most effectively done by saying the words to groups of individuals. This plan seems to many of us the most reverent and the most convenient; and it falls in with the decision of the Bishops in 1661—viz., that "it is most requisite that the minister deliver the bread and wine into every particular communicant's hand, and repeat the words in the singular number."

Hampstead. R. B. GIRDLESTONE.

THE WESLEYAN TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your pessimistic correspondent "A Loyal Wesleyan" is well answered by the quarterly meeting reports of this week. This meeting consists of all the ministers and local preachers in a circuit, usually two or three, with its stewards, the society and poor stewards of each chapel, all trustees of chapels being members of the Church, and Sunday school representatives. The proportion is one minister to about 15 or 20 laymen.

The *Methodist Recorder* of this week reports 88 circuit quarterly meetings. In 14 of these no mention is made of the fund, but several of them are known to be well pledged to it. The remaining 74 discuss the fund, and in nearly all cases lay elaborate plans for its success. In no one case is a discordant note reported.

I have heard the question discussed in the representative conference, synod, trustee, and quarterly meetings. In each case there has been a fine accord. Here we are very heavily weighted with building schemes, but, as "Loyal Wesleyans," we are going to have our hand in it. We all believe that the fund will be an immeasurable boon to Methodism, and we shall do our best for it. I have served our Church for more than 40 years and am satisfied that no question of my time has been more of a people's question than this.

Yours, &c., R. H.

Worcester, Jan. 7.

HUMANITY REWARDED.—The Board of Trade have awarded a silver watch to Michael Tomiloff, keeper of Sosnovetz Lighthouse, in recognition of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Benton, of Aberdeen, which was lost off the Island of Sosnovetz, in the Northern Ocean, on October 11.

MESSRS. LONGMANS and CO.'S LIST.

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This Number of
THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW
Commences a New Volume

SNIPE-SHOOTING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Snipe-shooting varies so much according to soil, climate, and situation that a comprehensive description of this fascinating sport is hardly within the compass of a single article. Ireland, of course, bears away the palm from all other parts of the United Kingdom, and, both for snipe and woodcock, is to Great Britain what Leicestershire is to the rest of the world in the matter of fox-hunting. But just as in "provincial" sport, if there is less galloping and jumping, the field at large sometimes see more real hunting than they do in "the metropolis," so too with the snipe there are parts of the country where only those can find them who know where to look for them, and where, though not so numerous as in their favourite haunts, they are, in the right kind of weather, plentiful enough for any one but a glutton, and present perhaps a greater variety of shots than in districts where they are more abundant. A snipe bog is much the same wherever it is found. And when snipe lie close in it, and you are able to walk up to them without making too much noise, they are not difficult birds to kill. But when the ground is very wet, or when the grass and heather are so much frozen as to crackle under your feet, they are sure to rise at such a distance that none but a very quick and practised shot can hope to kill more than half the birds he shoots at. The advantage of a bog is that you always get a fair view of your bird, and that he seldom has a chance of putting a tree or a bush between himself and the gun before you can fire. What is true of bogs is, of course, true also of marshes. But when snipe are scattered over the country, as they are sometimes, and take to the brooks and ditches, then with some points in favour of the gun there are more in favour of the bird, and it is rather with this kind of shooting that I propose to deal at present.

A *sine qua non* with snipe is that they must have ground soft enough to dig their beaks into. And when the shallow water in the open bogs is frozen hard they are driven to seek moist places wherever they can find them, and that will be where the ground is in some measure protected from the frost. Mild, open weather, then, is best for them in a bog, and the first few days of a white frost in more sheltered situations. We say the first few days, because as the ground hardens they keep changing their quarters for softer situations. They come into the Midlands not only from the northern and eastern counties, but also from abroad. And the greatest numbers are generally to be seen about the middle of November, or again in the first week in February, when a second flight frequently arrives. Some remain from the first, and others come at intervals, during the whole winter; and if the weather is favourable there is generally shooting to be had in the spots which they most affect to the end of the year.

In shooting snipe along a brookside, it is even more important to take note of the wind than it is in bogs or marshes. Snipe generally fly up wind, so that if the sportsman is walking down wind they will come back to him, either going round him or giving him a cross-shot at right angles. Sometimes, also, if the wind is at all strong, they will hang in the air for a second or two before going off, and then you ought to make sure of them. The objection to walking down wind is that the birds will hear you sooner, and therefore rise rather wilder. If you walk up wind, they will lie closer, but will go away straight in front of you, very likely keeping between the banks and close to the water, when they are more difficult to hit. Every snipe-shooter must choose for himself. But the advantage of getting the bird to fly away from the brook, instead of flying up it or down it, will hardly be denied by any one who has tried the experiment. There are often trees or bushes by the side of the water which impede your view if the bird flies inside them. To flush him then, if possible, so as to get him well out into the open, away from trees and curves, is the primary consideration in snipe-shooting of his kind.

But here is our brook. Let us suppose it a good snipe morning. The short pointed rushes which grow on a narrow margin of mud should be just crisp with the frost, and the ground slightly powdered with it. Where the water rises nearly level with the banks and is edged with a fringe of this description there will the snipe be, if there are any about. They rarely lie under high banks. But if there is a long strip of sand or mud in the middle of the channel covered with some broken sedge you may confidently calculate on a shot or two. If there is a fair sprinkling of snipe in the neighbourhood, a gun on each side of the brook is best, especially as the adjoining ditches very often hold snipe, and one man by himself cannot beat them all. Let us begin where this low, ragged thorn hedge starts away from the stream and gradually come back to it again about 200 yards further on, describing a kind of rude triangle, in very zigzag lines, and never going further from the brook than about 40 yards. On the other side of it—the ditch side—there is a bit of rough, swampy meadow, and close up to the ditch the soil is black and almost peaty. When the frost has been at all sharp, a sheltered spot like this is just what the snipe loves. We will make a slight detour and come upon the ditch where it leaves the brook, and then follow it to the end. Do not make more noise than you can help. Tchuck, tchack! in another moment up get a couple of good snipe, their white breasts glancing brightly as they swing themselves over the hedge. Down goes one on the other side of it, but his companion is let off, to be found again, we hope, a little further on. We find two or three more couple along this nice bit of ground, but they all top the hedge close to which they rise, and give only snap shots. We expend four more cartridges and get two more snipe, and, after beating another bit of ground of a similar character in the next meadow, we join the brook again where it opens out clear of the willow trees which have hung over it for the last quarter of a mile.

Here we come to a point where the stream makes a sudden bend and receives the tribute of another little brooklet which comes down from the adjoining uplands. Its course for the next mile is extremely crooked, but there are no trees; the banks are mostly low and the margin all that could be wished. Here we go one on each side, and have scarcely begun to march when a whole wisp of five or six get up together with that defiant chuckle peculiar to the snipe which always seems to say catch me if you can. We get one apiece, but neither of us kill with the second barrel, for they have got 50 yards off by that time, and it is not given to any man, unless he is very good indeed, and in constant practice, to make sure of his bird at that distance. Before we come to any more trees or overhanging bushes we get a few more shots at odd birds, rising like the last, and add another couple to the bag; and then comes the most difficult bit of the day's shooting. The brook now begins to flow, not under over-arching willows, for then we could not shoot at all, but between banks on which at short intervals stand black or white thorn bushes and old pollard trunks, one of which lies, every now and then, right across the stream. Between them are still the strips of stiff rushes where the snipe lie, and when they get up you can often only kill them as you would a rabbit darting across a very narrow ride. Ha! there he goes round one of the bushes like lightning; we both fire almost simultaneously and the twigs fly all round him, but he had twisted just in time and escapes the leaden shower, as the poets call it. Better luck next time. Up jump two more almost under your feet and one you succeed in stopping just in the nick of time where the hawthorn branches stretch out towards the willow on the other side, leaving a little open space between, with the help of which you get fairly on to him and drop him in mid-stream. Pearl, a Clumber, and one of the few spaniels I have ever known who will condescend to carry a snipe, soon has him out, and as you take from him what seems to you a kind of glorified scolopax, with longer beak, richer mottles, and fuller breast than other snipes, you cannot help silently congratulating yourself on the neat shot which made him yours.

We pursue the brook with varied fortunes down to the water-mill where our beat ends, about four miles from the start, and find we have got seven couple of snipe, two water-hens, and a teal—a small bag, but not made up without a little good shooting on both sides. We have used, it is true, 30 cartridges between us, but two were wasted on some ducks coming over our heads quite out of reach for snipe-shot, so that only 25 were fired at snipe, and 14 kills out of that number in brook-shooting is not so bad. We take another route home along a little tributary brooklet or large ditch, having on our left hand some large old pasture fields of 70 or 80 acres each, sloping down to the swampy track along which we are threading our way. It is crossed all the way down with that deep ridge and furrow which the fox hunter knows so well when the ground is heavy and his horse is tired. The furrows are full of coarse tufts of grass, with a sprinkling of rushes, and the water lies in them half the winter. When this is just half frozen, and the ground is disposed to be slushy, snipe often lie there in considerable numbers, or, rather, used to do so, for drainage has now deprived it of its former attractions. The writer was assured by an old gamekeeper some 40 years ago that he had often shot snipe all day long in one of these big fields, the birds, when flushed at one end of it, settling again after a few circles at the other.

When the meadows are flooded snipe will lie in the hedge-bottoms and sometimes afford good sport. I remember at Oxford that men used to go out in boats over the meadows between Hincksey and Iffley and come back sometimes with three or four couple of snipe killed out of the hedges. I have never shot any in these particular meadows, but have shot them elsewhere when the water was low enough to walk in it, though the splashing makes them very wild, and I rather doubt whether the result was worth the trouble.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING.

Money was abundant again to-day at 1½ per cent. for the night and 2 per cent. for a week or more. The discount market was generally inactive, but a fair supply of bills was reported in some quarters; rates were steady at Saturday's level. The gold from the Cape was bought for export on German account at 77s. 10½d. The Paris cheque has moved to the extent of 2½c. against London, because money is wanted in Paris, where the open market rate of discount is very firm and preparations are being made for the Tongking loan. Should a moderate further fall occur gold might be taken from London for Paris at a profit. With regard to the Prussian Treasury bills, to which we referred on Saturday, we understand that some have been placed here within the last few days to pay about 4 per cent. by foreign houses which had purchased them in Germany in the ordinary course of business. We learn on the best authority that, as was to be expected, the Prussian Government is not concerned in these transactions, which are entirely for private account.

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On the STOCK EXCHANGE there was little activity except in the American Railroad Market, and there most of the business was on New York account, large purchases of Atchison Preferred from that quarter causing a rapid advance in its price, while the rest of the market rose in sympathy with it, though to a less extent. Other departments were inactive and dull, partly because of the near approach of the Settlement, but chiefly because of the marked weakness of the Paris Bourse, which caused a severe depression in "international" Government bonds and other securities in which French investors and operators are interested.

In the Market for Home Government stocks CONSOLS closed ⅛ higher for money at 110⅞, and unchanged for the account at 110¾; the Two-and-a-Half per Cent. and Local Loans stock rose ¼ to 104 and 110¼. The Indian Two-and-a-Half per Cent. advanced ¼ to 90¾; this stock was quoted 2 lower at 353½.

The HOME RAILWAY Market has been flat in sympathy with the Foreign Market and from want of business. Great Central 1894 Ordinary fell ¾ to 39, and Chatham Second Preference ½ to 112½; Great Northern Deferred at 60⅝ and North British Deferred at 44⅝ are each ⅜ lower; North-Eastern Consols fell ¼ to 181½, and Hull and Barnsley ¼ to 57¾; and Caledonian Deferred at 54¾, Chatham Ordinary at 21¾, Great Western at 166½, Great Central Deferred at 21½, and Metropolitan District at 33¾ are each ½ lower. On the other hand, South-Eastern Deferred advanced ⅛ to 107 (after touching 107⅛), and Brighton Deferred ¼ to 183½.

The receipts of the London and Brighton Railway Company for the past week show an increase of £1,919.

The AMERICAN RAILROAD Market was at first quiet and rather dull owing to moderate sales in view of the approach of the Settlement, but subsequently showed great activity and buoyancy mainly under the influence of heavy buying orders from Wall-street. Most attention was given to Atchison issues, but Southern Preferred, Chesapeake, Northern Pacific Common, and Erie stocks also advanced considerably. Transactions were on a large scale after the "House" was shut, and at a late hour when dealings ceased prices all showed an advance. Beyond Saturday's favourable Bank return and the publication of consistently satisfactory traffic statements there was no fresh reason to explain to-day's outburst of activity. There is a rise of 5⅞ in Atchison Preferred to 58, 3 in ditto Common to 21½, 2⅝ in Union Pacific Common to 45, 2 in Baltimore and Ohio Common to 70¾, and Southern Preferred to 44½, 1⅞ in Central Pacific to 43, 1¾ in Northern Pacific Common to 46, 1½ each in Chesapeake Common to 27¼ and Denver Preferred to 72½; 1¼ each in Louisville and Nashville to 67⅜, Norfolk Preferred to 64⅝, and St. Paul to 125⅜; 1 each in Baltimore and Ohio New to 55¾, Erie First Preferred to 39⅜, New York Central to 127½, and Reading First Preferred to 27½; ¾ each in Norfolk Common to 18¾, Northern Pacific Preferred to 79⅞, and Union Pacific Preferred to 76; ¾ each in Baltimore and Ohio Preferred to 79 and Denver Common to 20½; ⅝ each in Erie Common to 15⅜, Ontario to 21, and Southern Common to 11½; ½ each in Illinois to 118¼, Pennsylvania to 63¼, Reading Second Preferred to 14½, St. Louis and San Francisco Second Preferred to 34½, and Wabash Preferred to 24; and ⅜ in Reading Common to 11¼. In the bond list there is a rise of 1½ in Atchison Adjustment to 82⅜, 1 in Wabash Debenture to 36¼, ½ each in Atchison Fours to 103⅜ and Southern Fives to 108¼; ¼ each in Baltimore and Ohio Three-and-a-Half per Cent. to 101½, ditto Fours to 102¼, and Chesapeake Four-and-a-Half per Cent. to 94¼; and ⅛ in Reading Fours to 89.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway shares closed without change at 87¾ (after touching 88). Grand Trunk First Preference stock at 67¼ (after being 67⅝) and the Guaranteed at 77⅞ (after being 78¼) are each ⅛ lower, and the Second Preference closed ¼ lower at 45¼ (after touching 45¾). Mexican Central Fours rose ½ to 70.

In the SOUTH AMERICAN Railway Market Argentine Great Western rose ½ to 86½, and the Preference 1 to 102; but Buenos Ayres and Rosario at 72 is ½ lower. Leopoldina shares at 4⅜ are ¼ higher, and Central Uruguay Debenture stock rose 1 to 140. Nitrate Railway shares fell ⅛ to 7⅜.

The FOREIGN Market was dull and prices closed nearly all lower, partly owing to the approach of the Settlement. In South American descriptions a decline ranging from ¼ to 1 has taken place in the Argentine Rescission bonds to 60, the new Fours to 63, the 1886 loan to 90, the Funding bonds to 90¼, the Buenos Ayres Water and Drainage bonds to 74¼, the National Cedulas A and B series to 40½ and 39¾, the E and F series to 40½ and 39½, the Brazilian bonds of 1883 to 57, those of 1889 to 56¼, those of 1895 to 65¼, the Western of Minas Railway loan to 61¾, and the Chilian bonds of 1896 to 82. As regards international stocks Italian Rente fell ¾ to 91¼, and Spanish Fours ⅝ to 45⅞, while there has also been a decline of ⅛ to ⅝ in Egyptian Unified to 106½, German Threes to 92¾, Portuguese stock to 22⅝, Turkish Group B to 47, C to 26 11/16, D to 22½, and Ottoman Bank shares to 11 13/16. On the other hand, the Bulgarian bonds of 1888 rose ¼ to 97¼.

The general MINING Market was quiet but firm. Nundydroog recovered 7/16 of Saturday's fall, closing at 3⅜, and there was a rise of 1/16 each in Libiola at 2⅛, Mount Lyell at 6½, Namaqua at 3⅜, North Mount Lyell at 2¾, and Waihi at 5⅛; but Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 32 7/16, owing to sales from Paris, and Anaconda ⅛ to 6 11/16. In Western Australian companies Kalgurli rose ¼ to 7, Ivanhoe 7/16 to 6 15/16, Burbank's Birthday and Lake View Consols ⅛ each to 1⅞ and 9⅜, and Associated at 6⅜, Hannan's Oroya at 1⅜, South Kalgurli at 1⅞, and Goldfields at 1⅜ are each 1/16 higher. Great Boulder rose 6d. to 24s. On the other hand, Golden Horse Shoe fell ¼ to 18⅞, and Hannan's Brown Hill 1/16 to 7½.

The SOUTH AFRICAN Market was weak, chiefly owing to Continental sales. De Beers Diamond shares fell ¼ to 26 7/16, and Jagersfontein ⅛ to 9⅜. In Finance companies Anglo-French fell ⅛ to 2¾, Consolidated Goldfields 3/32 to 5⅛, Johannesburg Consolidated 1/16 to 1¼, Robinson Bank ⅛ to 3⅜, and Gold Trust ¼ to 4 15/16. Among Gold shares Angelo fell ⅛ to 6⅞, Durban Roodepoort ⅛ to 5⅞, East Rand 1/16 to 6½, Lancaster 3/32 to 2⅞, Rand Mines 1/16 to 33¾, United Main Reef ⅛ to 4¼, and Vogelstruis ⅛ to 1⅜; but Consolidated Deep rose ⅛ to 3 1/16. In Rhodesian shares Chartered fell 3/32 to 2 23/32, Geelong 1/16 to 2 13/16, and Matabele Reefs ⅜ to 6⅝.

In the BREWERY Market Bushell, Watkins Debenture rose 1 to 109½, Chicago Debenture 1 to 82½, Cornbrook Debenture 1 to 109, Daniell B Debenture 1 to 102½, Eldridge, Pope Debenture 1 to 106, Guinness 10 to 590, Nottingham First Debenture 1 to 114, Stretton's Derby Debenture 1 to 102½, and Threlfall's 2 to 44; but Brain Debenture fell 4 to 95, Whitbread Preference 1 to 118½, and Allsopp Preferred Ordinary ½ to 148.

In the MISCELLANEOUS Market Armstrong rose ⅛ to 3¾, Birmingham Vinegar ¼ to 3½, the Debenture 3½ to 110, Dorman, Long 1/16 to 5 15/16, Brunner, Mond 1 to 40, the new shares 1 to 14, the Preference ½ to 18½, Fore-street Warehouse ¼ to 9, and John Howell ¼ to 9½; but Coats fell 1½ to 71½, Pease and Partners 1/16 to 14⅞, Schibaieff Petroleum 6d. to 32s. 6d., Welsbach 1 to 99, the Preference ⅛ to 92½, the Deferred 6d. to 16s. 6d., Sharpness Docks A 6 to 132½, Harrod's Stores ⅛ to 4⅛, Hampton Debenture 1 to 101, Fine Spinners 1/16 to 1 7/16, and Kent Coal Exploration ⅛ to ⅞.

The sum of £10,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank. The Hawarden Castle has arrived from the Cape with £177,503, principally in raw gold.

There was no alteration in the price of bar SILVER, which remained at 27 1/16d. per oz. with a weak tendency. Rupee Paper rose ⅛ to 63½, the Indian quotation being Rs.94¼.

The India Council sold three lakhs in bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3/32d. per rupee.

The following exchanges on London for the dates mentioned were received by telegraph, and previous quotations are added for comparison :—

	Exchange on London at dates.		
	Jan. 6.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 9.
Paris, cheques...	25f. 19½c.	25f. 19½c.	25f. 17c.
Brussels, do. ...	25f. 23½c.	—	25f. 21c.
Berlin, sight ...	20m. 42pf.	20m. 42½pf.	20m. 42pf.
Do., 8 days...	20m. 40pf.	20m. 40pf.	20m. 40pf.
Vienna, sight ...	—	12fl. 04½	12fl. 04½
Amst'dam, sight	12fl. 08⅛	—	12fl. 09¾
Italy, sight ...	—	27 lire 13	27 lire 20
Madrid, sight ..	33ps. 50	32ps. 70-5	32ps. 65
Lisbon, sight ...	37¾d.	38d.	38⅜d.
St. Petersburg, three months	93r. 80	—	93r. 80
Bombay, T.T....	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4 7/16d.	1s. 4⅜d.
Calcutta, T.T....	1s. 4 1/16d.	1s. 4 3/16d.	1s. 4⅜d.
Hong-kong, four months ...	1s. 11⅝d.	1s. 11⅝d.	1s. 11⅝d.
Shanghai, T.T.	2s. 8⅜d.	2s. 8⅜d.	2s. 8⅜d.
Yokohama, four months ...	2s. 0⅞d.	2s. 0⅞d.	2s. 0⅞d.
Rio de Janeiro	—	7 15/16d.	—
Valparaiso, 90 days' coml....	—	12 1/16d.	—
Buenos Ayres, gold premium	—	106 p.c.	—
Do., Paper dol.	—	23·11d.	—

The directors of Lloyds Bank (Limited) recommend a dividend for the past half-year of 16s. per share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of tax, making a total distribution for the year of 18¾ per cent. They also propose that £25,000 be placed to bank premises account, leaving about £56,000 to be carried forward. The dividend for the corresponding period was at the same rate, and that for the whole of 1897 was 17½ per cent.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31; a year ago the dividend was at the same rate.

The following are the Customs imports and exports of copper for the past 12 months :—

	1898.	1897.
	Tons.	Tons.
Copper in Pyrites	1,402	1,364
" Ore	1,611	523
" Regulus	778	686
" Precipitate...	2,272	3,398
	6,063	5,971
Foreign Raw Copper	6,783	5,293
Imports, December	12,846	11,264
Exports, "	6,467	6,732
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 ...	143,718	140,327
Exports, " " " ...	76,448	71,385

Subjoined is Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's circular :—

During the last fortnight the silver market has been very quiet, the price having only varied between 27⅛d. and 27¼d. At these rates a fair amount has been bought for the Straits, in addition to a small Continental order, and America has been selling moderately. There has been little or nothing doing in Mexican dollars, and the nearest quotation is 26¼d. Gold has been in good demand, although at rather lower rates, both for Germany and the United States, and nearly all arrivals have been taken for export in addition to £391,000 withdrawn from the Bank. About £420,000 in bar gold has been delivered to the Bank, completing the return of the gold advanced at the end of last year.

We have received the 1899 issue of "Mathieson's Highest and Lowest Prices" (F. C. Mathieson and Son, 16, Copthall-avenue, E.C.).

The following letter refers to the charge made for collecting cheques on Scotch banks :—

7, Bedford-row, London, W.C., Jan. 7.

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence in your City Article as to the charge made on Scotch cheques, it seems to me that your correspondents have the remedy in their own hands.

My firm receive each half-year a remittance for interest from Scotland. On the first occasion the amount was sent by means of a Scotch cheque, from which on presentation a deduction was made. We promptly applied to the senders to refund this deduction, which they immediately did, and future payments have been made by bankers' drafts payable in London in full.

If this practice was generally adopted and the drawers of cheques on banks in Scotland found that they had themselves to pay the deduction they would soon bring pressure to bear on their bankers, and the charge would cease. The same result would follow if, when sending to Scotland an account for goods, a note was to be made at the foot to the effect that if payment was made by means of a cheque on a bank in Scotland an addition of so many shillings per cent. must be made to the amount.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEONARD J. UNDERWOOD.

We have received the following notices :—

The Stock Exchange Committee have (1) appointed special settling days as under :—Thursday, January 12.—Grand Theatre (Croydon) (Limited)—11,859 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 7 and 3,508 to 15,359, and 9,738 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 25,001 to 34,738. Thursday, January 19.—Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California)—$10,000,000 Five per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Gold bonds (1937), Nos. A 1 to 2,500, 2,701 to 3,200, 7,551 to 8,100, 9,501 to 11,000, and 11,801 to 12,350, B 17,951 to 18,300, 18,751 to 19,100, and 19,401 to 21,100 of $1,000 each, and A 12,501 to 13,700, 13,801 to 14,600, and 15,501 to 17,500 of $500 each. Thursday, January 26.—Baxter, Schenkelberger, and Company (Limited)—2,756 £1 shares, fully paid, Nos. 40,001 to 42,756; Nine Reefs Company (Limited)—100,000 Preference shares of 5s. each, 3s. paid, Nos. 1 to 100,000; Pekin Syndicate (Limited)—further issue of 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 19,901 to 29,900. Friday, January 27.—American Fisheries Company—1,600,000 Common (Ordinary) shares of $5 each, fully paid (London certificates), and 400,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of $5 each, fully paid (London certificates), to be deliverable in certificates of not more than ten shares each. Friday, February 3.—Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association (Limited)—further issue of 50,356 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,472,645 to 1,523,000, 308,062 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,611,939 to 1,920,000, and £666,700 Four per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock. And (2) ordered the undermentioned securities to be quoted in the Official List:—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company—$3,181,000 Additional General Mortgage Four per Cent. 100-Year Gold bonds of 1995, Nos. M 96,207 to M 99,324 of $1,000, and D 49,375 to D 49,500 of $500 each; Borax Company (Limited)—£147,600 Four per Cent. "A" debentures of £50 each, Nos. 1 to 2,952, and £147,600 Six per Cent. "B" debentures of £50 each, Nos. 1 to 2,952, in lieu of the Six per Cent. debentures now quoted; Nässjö Oscarshamn New Railway Company (Limited)—£166,665 Four per Cent. First Mortgage bonds, Nos. 1 to 440 of £250, 1 to 464 of £100, 1 to 239 of £40, and 1 to 141 of £5 each, in lieu of the Income bonds of the Nässjö Oscarshamn Railway Company formerly quoted; Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California)—$10,000,000 Five per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Gold bonds (1937), Nos. A 1 to 2,500, 2,701 to 3,200, 7,551 to 8,100, 9,501 to 11,000, and 11,801 to 12,350, B 17,951 to 18,300, 18,751 to 19,100, and 19,401 to 21,100 of $1,000 each, and A 12,501 to 13,700, 13,801 to 14,600, and 15,501 to 17,500 of $500 each.

Mr. Henry Garwood Seaman has retired from the joint managership in London of the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank (Limited), and has been elected to a seat on the board. Mr. James Hope Simpson, sub-manager, has been appointed to succeed him to act as manager conjointly with Mr. W. F. Courthope.

Messrs. Janson, Cobb, Pearson, and Co. have admitted Mr. Halsey Janson into partnership.

Messrs. P. S. King and Son are removing to their new premises at Orchard-house, 2 and 4, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

Mr. Ambrose Pomeroy, L.C.C., of Southwark-park-road and Sidcup, is not the Mr. A. Pomeroy whose name has been mentioned in connexion with the alleged frauds in regard to the Coolgardie Mint and Iron King Gold Mines (Limited).

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MONDAY EVENING.

The next Settlement in Consols will begin on January 30 and end on February 1. The next Settlement in Railway and Foreign stocks, &c., will begin on Wednesday and end on Friday.

The following is a statement of the opening and closing quotations of the undermentioned securities, together with the quotations at which they closed on Saturday and the prices at which they were made up at the last Settlement.

N.B.—In the case of Railway and other securities whose issues quoted here are of more than one kind the prices given relate to the "Ordinary" stocks or shares, unless otherwise specified. In the case of all securities the closing quotations are the latest obtained up to half-past 4 on all days except Saturday, when the latest prices are those obtained at 2. For movements in prices which may take place after these hours reference should be made to our City Article.

BRITISH AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND BRITISH CORPORATION SECURITIES.

Last making up price.	Name of Security.	Closing prices on Saturday.		To-day's prices. Opening.		Closing.	
—	2¾ p.c. Consols ..	110 1/16	110 1/16	110⅜	110⅞	110 1/16	110 1/16
111	Do., Account(Feb.)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110 1/16	110 1/16
104	2½ p.c. (1905) ..	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	104¼	103⅞	104⅛
110¼	Local Loa. Stk., 3 p.c.	109¾	110¼	110	110½	110	110½
—	Bank of England Stk.	353	358	353	355	352	355
—	Bank of Ireland Stk.	393	399	393	399	393	399
—	Egyptian, 3 p.c. Gua.	103	105	106	108	105	108
—	Greek, 2½ p.c. Gua.	99½	100½	99½	100½	99½	100½
116¾	India, 3½ p.c. ..	116¾	116⅞	116¼	116¾	116⅛	116⅜
106½	Do., 3 p.c.	105⅞	106⅜	106	106½	106⅛	106⅜
99½	Do., 2½ p.c. ..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
62	Ind. Rup. Paper, 3½ p.c.	63¼	63⅝	63	63½	63⅝	63⅝
—	Do., 3 p.c.	53	57	53	57	53	57
117	Met. Cons., 3½ p.c. ..	117	118	117	118	117¼	117¾
112¾	Do., 3 p.c.	111¾	112¾	111½	112½	111½	112¼
97½	Do., 2½ p.c.	97¼	97¾	97	98	97¼	97¾
—	Liverpool, 3½ p.c. ..	123	124	123	129	123	129
—	Manchester, 3 p.c. ..	104½	105½	104½	105½	104½	105¼

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED SECURITIES.

106	Canada, 3½ p.c. ..	105½	106½	105	107	105½	105½
103¼	Cape, 3½ p.c. ..	105½	107½	105	108	106½	107½
106	Natal, 3½ p.c. ..	105½	106½	105	107	105½	106½
106	N. S. Wales, 3½ p.c.	104½	105½	104	105	104½	105½
107¾	N. Zealand, 3½ p.c.	107¼	108¼	107	109	107½	108½
104¾	Queensland, 3½ p.c.	104½	105½	104	106	104½	105½
—	S. Australia, 3½ p.c.	105¼	107¼	106	108	106½	107½
105½	Tasmania, 3½ p.c. ..	104½	105½	104	106	104½	105½
105¼	Victoria, 3½ p.c. ..	104½	105½	104	105	104½	105½

BRITISH RAILWAY STOCKS.

151	Caledonian, Ord. ..	152½	153½	152	154	152½	153½
93¼	Do., Conv. Pref. ..	93¼	93¾	93	99	93¼	93¾
54¼	Do., Conv. Def. ..	54¼	55	54½	55	54⅝	54⅞
75	Furness	74	75	74	75	74	75
21	Great Central, Def.	21¼	21¾	21	21½	21	21¼
39½	Do., 1894, Ord. ..	39¼	40	39	41	38¾	39¼
121¼	Great Eastern ..	122¾	123	122½	122⅞	122¾	123
120¼	Gt. North., Pref. Ord.	120¼	120¾	120	121	120¼	120¾
60½	Do., Def. Ord. ..	60⅝	60⅞	60¼	61	60¼	60½
165¾	Great Western ..	166½	166⅞	166¼	166¾	166	166¼
58	Hull and Barnsley..	57⅞	58⅛	57¾	58¼	57⅝	57⅞
148	Lanc. and York ..	149¾	150¼	149½	150¼	149¾	150¼
190	Len. & Brighton, Ord.	189½	190¼	189	191	189½	190½
179¾	Do., Def.	183½	183⅞	183	183½	183⅛	183⅜
20⅞	Len., Ch., & Dov., Ord.	21¾	22	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
133	Do., 4½ p.c. Pref.	134¼	135¼	134½	135¼	134¼	135¼
106	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	112¼	112¾	112¼	113¼	112¼	112¾
201	Lond. and N.-West.	203⅞	203⅞	203	203½	203⅛	203⅜
225	Lond. and S.-West..	222	227	222	227	222	227
134	Do., Preferred ..	133	135	133	135	133	135
93	Do., Deferred ..	93¼	93¾	93	94	93¼	93¾
127	Metropolitan	125½	128¾	126	128¾	125¼	125¾
33¾	Metrop. District ..	33⅛	33⅝	33	33½	33	33¼
84	Midland, Pref. ..	84½	84⅞	84	84½	84⅛	84⅜
90¼	Do., Def.	91½	91½	91½	92	91½	91⅞
91¼	North British, Pref.	91½	91½	91	91¼	91⅛	91⅜
46¼	Do., Def.	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
181½	North-Eastern Cons.	181½	181¾	181½	182	181½	181⅝
127	North Staffordshire	128	128	126	128	126½	127½
151	South-Eastern, Ord.	150	152	150	152	150½	151½
106	Do., Def.	103¾	107	106¾	107¼	105⅞	107⅛
75	Taff Vale	76	78	76	78	76	78

CANADIAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

87¾	Canadian Pac. Shrs.	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	88	87⅝	87⅞
113	Do., 4 p.c. Debs. ..	113½	114½	113½	114½	113½	114½
7⅛	Grand Trunk Shares	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
66¾	Do., 1st Preference	67¼	67½	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜
77½	Do., 4 p.c. Gua. ..	77⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅜	77¾	78
140	Do., 5 p.c. Deb. ..	138	138	138	138	138	138
105¼	Do., 4 p.c. Deb. ..	104½	105	104½	105	104¼	104¾

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES.

19¼	Atchison	18⅝	18¾	19¼	20	21⅝	21⅝
53⅝	Do., Pref.	52	52¼	54¾	55¼	57⅞	58½
102¾	Do., New 4 p.c. ..	102¾	103	102¾	103	103¼	103½
40⅞	Central Pacific ..	41	41½	41½	42	42⅞	43½
123½	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	121	121¼	124¾	125¼	125¼	125¼
21¼	Denver & R.G. (Com.)	19¼	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	20½
72½	Do., Pref.	71	71¼	71⅝	72¼	72¾	72⅝
14⅞	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¾	15	15¼
118	Illinois Central ..	117½	117⅞	118	118½	118½	118½
67¼	Louisville & Nashville	65¾	66	65¼	67	66¾	67¼
127	New York Central ..	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	127¾	127¾

RECENT NOVELS.*

We are still gathering in some of the latest fruits of Mrs. Oliphant's multifarious and indefatigable work. The three stories in the present volume are of average quality, and will neither add to her reputation nor detract from it. All have a pronounced Scottish flavour, and THE LITTLE CUTTY is eminently characteristic. The story is of the slightest and the most is made of it. The Cutty, the only child of doting parents, takes the bit in her teeth, and marries against their wishes. There is a delightful scene when she returns to beg forgiveness, bringing a shame-faced and feeble-minded husband in her wake. Peace is proclaimed, and in due course comes the baby, which always figures in capital letters as Him. The husband is ordered on duty to Botany Bay, and the parents are in despair. The Cutty, when deceived for her good, is betrayed into transports of passion which decide her to emotional resolutions. She actually forgets her baby to follow her husband; she tears herself from her husband to recover the baby. In the violent turmoil of conflicting affections the girl-mother well nigh succumbs. "Dr. Barrère"—he was a Scotch doctor of French descent—has something of a French tone, and might have been inspired by Maupassant. The doctor's future brother-in-law, who has taken to bad company, commits a murder in an outbreak of rage. He may have been hardly responsible for his action, nevertheless he is condemned, and the doctor was an unwilling witness against him. Petitions for commutation of the sentence have been rejected, and the doctor, from mixed motives, decides that the condemned man must be saved at any cost from a shameful death. In such a case poisoning can be no murder, for he waits till the hangman is pinioning his victim. Hardly has the deadly "restorative" been administered than the mayor rushes to the cell with news of a reprieve. Tableau, and consequences! We like "Isabel Dysart" least of the three, for it is a ghastly tale of death and resurrectionists. Burke and Hare, "Doctor Stokes," and a clever assistant play the leading parts in the love-romance of an innocent young girl. One of her lovers in his enthusiasm for science has been conniving at cold-blooded crime; the other, a highly respectable minister, goes mounting guard over graves of parishioners that are menaced by the resurrectionist ghouls. Coffins, strangled corpses, and the horrors of the dissecting-room make a grim setting to the idyll of a rustic maiden's romance.

It is an exhilarating change to turn to the ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN KETTLE, and we do not know that Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne has ever done anything better. We have met at least one of the Munchausen-like episodes in print before, but though of unequal merit they well deserve collecting and republishing. Mr. Hyne's acquaintance with foreign parts and eccentric mariners who go down to the sea in ships is extensive and peculiar. When experience fails there is imagination in superabundance, and he excels in drawing quaint nautical types. He delights to glorify audacity and resource. Captain Kettle, like Prince Bismarck, was emphatically a man of iron, and quite as resourceful and unscrupulous. He chiefly prides himself in driving a crew: when he undertakes a job it is bound to be carried through, for he refuses to entertain the possibility of failure. Strange compound of shrewdness and simplicity, he stands for another pound per month of wages when he has only to stretch out his arm to clutch the potentiality of enriching himself beyond the dreams of avarice. His weakest point is the extravagantly ludicrous side of his character, and Mr. Hyne would have done better had he not burlesqued him. We cannot conceive "the little ruffian," as he is affectionately called, devoutly attending the ministrations at a dissenting chapel in South Shields, and still less can we realize his making infamous rhymes when life and death are trembling in the balance. But take him for all in all, we have seldom looked upon his like. Whether he is bound hand and foot and doomed to the garotte by savage Cuban insurgents, or snatching a prisoner from an Ile du Diable spite of prison bars, sentinols, and batteries, scalding an infuriated horde of pilgrim fanatics with the steam pipes of a Red Sea tramp, bluffing a huge steamer in a hard bargain for salvage when the engines of that same tramp have broken down, or poaching the pearl beds in hostile Japanese waters, the nerve of the captain is always to be trusted, and, happen what may, he has a handful of trumps.

The many admirers of "The Jessamy Bride" will not be disappointed in THE FATAL GIFT. Mr. Moore's own literary gift develops with exercise. He is a master in the art of vivid biographical resurrection, and the famous characters with which his latest novel is, perhaps, overcrowded are all plausibly presented with a realism which bears the semblance of truth. The subject he has pitched upon shows the serene self-confidence which goes far towards commanding success. It demanded wit, and it is consistently witty. There is bright dialogue, there are sparkling epigrams and repartee, and even professional humourists like George Selwyn do no discredit to their reputation. But Mr. Moore is at his brightest when the humour is apparently unconscious. He launches the fair Miss Gunnings in society, first in Dublin and afterwards in London. Both had the fatal gift of beauty—they came, they had only to be seen, and they conquered. Both the wild Irish girls are innocence itself, both are equally unsophisticated; but the younger is demurely sensible, whereas the elder sister is as flighty as she is free-spoken. The Beauties become the fashion and then the rage. The Lord Lieutenant forgets his state and dignity; the grave Lord Coventry, after being slightly scandalized, ultimately marries Mollie, and she prattles to the rough-spoken German King with supreme indifference when commanded to a private inspection at the palace. But Mollie, as she says in the most powerful scene in the story, is not one person, but two. The daughter of a vulgarly ambitious mother, she is at least as eager of making the most of her great opportunities. But at the critical moment of her career the fatal gift of beauty fails her. The lot of her more pensive sister is the same. Betty asks nothing more than to give herself to an old Galway friend, who is over head and ears in love with her disdainful sister. In another strong scene, which is the turning-point of her life, she makes a despairing effort to open Mr. Blake's infatuated eyes, and as good as tells him that she is willing to console him. Blinded by his passion, he will see nothing. She changes natures with the flighty Mollie and engages herself to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, though indeed any woman might have been won by the proofs the Duke gives of his devotion. The story is long, and might have been advantageously curtailed by retrenching on monotonous descriptions of the girls' exaggerated triumphs. But Mr. Moore needed a broad canvas for the crowd of characters and the variety of scenes of fashionable life in the dissipated London of the middle of last century. We should like to know, by the way, if he has any authority for the infamously discreditable *rôle* he assigns to Mr. Thrale of Southwark and Streatham.

MRS. CARMICHAEL'S GODDESSES is in the manner of Mrs. Oliphant's Scottish novels—it recalls something of "Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside," on which Mrs. Oliphant founded her fame. We are among the same old-world surroundings in a society which has disappeared in the course of the last two or three generations. The scenes and the types are strictly local, and the story must have a special attraction for Forfarshire people. Mrs. Carmichael kept a furniture shop in Dundee, but she was of good birth and breeding, and generally respected for the strength of will with which she had retrieved the affairs of a "feckless" husband. We may say, by the way, that there is no more of the old-fashioned Scotch than is indispensable in laying on the local colouring. The Goddesses are the good lady's two daughters, whom she keeps secluded from the shop on the ground-floor and brings up above their station. She is a rigid Presbyterian, like all her townsfolk, though some of them mingle scandals with sanctity; but there was a crook in her lot. If she has been weak towards any one it was her only son, and that youth, like Barrère's brother-in-law, has gone steadily to the bad. When he has been charged on strong presumptive evidence with murder in a midnight brawl, of course the mother gets the better of the Pharisee, yet Mrs. Carmichael shows a broad-minded charity of which none of her friends could have suspected her. If there is a woman to whom she owes bitter grudge, it is the girl she blames for much of her boy's backsliding. Finding her father has turned her out of doors for his sake, she takes her by kindly force to her arms and home, and awakens the captive to womanly self-respect by making generous allowance for the disadvantages of her training. The reclamation by love and kindness of the girl who has natural dispositions to good is prettily imagined. Another love affair is even more pathetically introduced. The younger goddess, with her mother's hearty good will, has plighted her faith to a promising young minister. The youth develops heterodox opinions—the one unpardonable sin—his conscience will not bend to Mrs. Carmichael's will—and he is forced to accept summary dismissal. His betrothed seems likely to break her heart, and the inflexible mother coddles her with every indulgence. There is a telling and touching scene when the banished culprit, reappearing unexpectedly as the bearer of good news, brings the flush of reviving health to the cheeks of a walking skeleton and surprises the mother into consent in gratitude for a dying daughter given back to her.

In THE LOVES OF THE LADY ARABELLA Miss Seawell exhibits a remarkable capacity for clever assimilation. Not infrequently we detect slight slips in the varied matter on which she touches, but the sprightly flow of the narrative makes us ignore or condone them. Marryat when he sent Peter Simple and Mr. Midshipman Easy to join their ships, never indulged us with more light-hearted naval humour than Miss Seawell when the heroes of her fantastical tale meet to swear friendship on the Hard at Portsmouth. We do not suppose she has ever unsexed herself and served, like Miss Ambree of the ballad, but she seems at home in the cockpit, the gun-room, and on the main deck. She is not always brailing up the weather halyards or reefing the mainchains with the exactitude of Mr. Clarke Russell, but her lingo is nautical enough to pass muster. She takes us into action under a gallant old admiral, a hero on his quarterdeck though henpecked at home. There is excellent comedy in the characters of Sir Peter and his Polly, the most attached of couples, though always bickering; in Sir Peter especially; who aspires to govern his Berkeley-square household by the articles of war, but who must haul down his colours when mutinous maids are backed up in vociferous disaffection by his consort. There are many scrapes of the pair of scapegraces, wild play at cards in fashionable drawing rooms, duels, and finally a double elopement, which nearly brings one of the gallants to the gibbet, for in those days death was the penalty for the forcible abduction of an heiress. The loves of the Lady Arabella, a finished coquette, and the most wayward and vindictive of beautiful women, are at the bottom of all. But as we are sure that her malice will come back on her like a boomerang, and as we can never take the tragedy seriously, we enjoy the humour of the situations and the dialogue with no painful *arrière-pensée*.

* "The Little Cutty and other Stories." By Mrs Oliphant. Macmillan and Co.
"Adventures of Captain Kettle." By Cutcliffe Hyne. C. Arthur Pearson.
"The Fatal Gift." By F. Frankfort Moore. Hutchinson and Co.
"Mrs. Carmichael's Goddesses." By Sarah Tytler. Chatto and Windus.
"The Loves of Lady Arabella." By Molly Elliot Seawell. The Macmillan Company.

THE SUICIDE OF COUNT F. KAROLYI.

An inquest on the body of COUNT FRANCIS KAROLYI DE NAGY-KAROLY, Civil Attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, who was found shot dead at his rooms, 125, Piccadilly, on Friday night, was held yesterday at that address by Mr. Troutbeck, the Westminster coroner.

Chevalier William de Storck, Acting Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, gave formal evidence of identification, stating that Count Francis was born on August 23, 1875, and was attached to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London.

Johann Novak, Count F. Karolyi's valet, whose evidence was interpreted, stated that he had been in the Count's employment since November 1. He last spoke to his master at a quarter past 7 on Friday evening. At that time he told witness that he need not prepare his evening dress for that evening, and handed him four letters to post, one being addressed to Count Mensdorff. Witness left the room, and returned at ten minutes past 8. He found the Count lying on the sofa, as he usually did at night. Witness spoke to him, but received no answer. He heard him snore, and, believing from that that he was asleep, he again left the room. Half an hour afterwards he returned to ascertain whether the Count intended to go out that evening, and found him in the same position as before. Witness approached the sofa and saw blood flowing from the Count's left ear. His right hand was firmly clasped by his left, and he held a revolver. Witness was very much frightened and ran downstairs, but found no one at home except two housemaids. He told them the Count was very ill, not wishing to frighten them, and instructed them to say nothing of the matter to any one until he returned. He then took a cab and went to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, 18, Belgrave-square. Finding none of the gentlemen of the Embassy there, he drove to the residence of Count Reverters, 17, Hans-place. There he learned that the Count had gone to Rome to see his mother, who was dangerously ill. He thereupon telegraphed to Count Francis Karolyi's brother in Hungary, and sent the valet to Dr. Harrer, the physician to the Embassy. He returned to Piccadilly and sent for Dr. Freyer, the Count's regular medical attendant. Mr. Felan, the manager of the chambers, had then returned, and sent for Mr. Manly Sims, who at once came and examined the Count. The other doctors afterwards arrived, and the police were summoned. The Count was usually rather cold in his manner towards witness, but on the Friday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when he asked for his tea, he appeared much more friendly than he had ever been before. Witness identified the revolver produced, which was found in his master's hand. It belonged to the Count, and he had had it a long time. It usually lay on a table near his bed in a room adjoining the sitting-room. At tea time witness noticed the revolver had been taken out of the bedroom and was on a table near the couch.

The CORONER said the letter which had been spoken to as addressed to Count Mensdorff was read by Count Mensdorff in his presence and in that of Mr. F. L. Bertie. It was written in the German language, and the writer enclosed a cheque for a small amount to settle up with the landlord. He gave directions as to the disposal of his body after the religious ceremony of blessing it had been completed, and also furnished his father's address in Hungary. He concluded by apologizing to Count Mensdorff for the trouble he was causing. There was no absolute statement of an intention to commit suicide; at the same time the letter was meaningless unless it involved that. No reasons were given at all.

Mr. James Felan, manager of the chambers, said Count Francis Karolyi had lodged there since December 1. During a conversation which witness had with him on Thursday afternoon the Count had a fit of coughing. Witness remarked that he had a bad cough, and the Count replied, "Yes, I have; I am very bad, Mr. Felan." He added that he had seen a doctor. He handed Novak, his valet, a cheque in witness's presence. The Count appeared to be very depressed. Witness returned to Piccadilly shortly after 10 o'clock, and on learning what had happened he went for Mr. Manly Sims, who returned with him to the house. The doctor examined the wound, and the body of the Count, who had been dead some time, was removed to the bedroom. The sitting-room was in its usual condition. The revolver was usually kept on the corner of the mantelpiece in the bedroom.

Police-sergeant H. Greenwood, C R. 2, deposed to being called shortly before midnight and finding the body of the Count lying on the bed undressed. He took the revolver to the police-station. It was a five-chambered weapon. Four of the chambers were loaded and one had been discharged.

Ethel McGunn, a housemaid, spoke to hearing a noise as of something falling while she was in her bedroom immediately above the count's apartment at about half-past 7.

Mr. Francis Manly Sims, F.R.C.S., 12, Hertford-street, Mayfair, said he was called to the house at about half-past 10 on Friday night. He found the body of Count Karolyi on a sofa in the sitting-room. Blood was flowing from the left ear. He held a pistol in the left hand, which was slightly raised. He found a wound over the right temple bone, and discolouration of the skin from smoke and powder, showing that the shot was fired on the right side. The count was quite dead and cold. Witness had since made a *post-mortem* examination of the head, and he was satisfied that the bullet entered on the right side. The bullet was found over the left temple; it had taken a circuitous route, and was embedded in the tissues. The direction taken was from right to left through the brain. He thought there was no possible doubt about its being a self-inflicted wound. The count appeared thin and pale, but there was no look of distress on his face. There was nothing abnormal about the brain, and the cause of death was the pistol wound.

Dr. Freyer, 46, Harley-street, said he had attended Count Karolyi since December last. He had no disease which would make him think he was an incurable patient. He had been suffering for years, but was practically cured. He imagined at times that he was very ill, and was depressed, but it was a mistake. At other times he was lively and bright. Latterly the depression had to a large extent passed away. Witness saw him on Friday, December 30, when he was about to leave for Paris. He had at that time rather a severe cold, which depressed him a good deal. He had received a letter from the count written from Paris arranging to see him that morning.

Dr. Charles Harrer, 34, City-road, Finsbury-square, physician to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, said he had known Count Karolyi since his arrival in this country, about a year ago. As far as witness was aware there was no reason for anxiety or trouble about his affairs. He was frequently present at the examinations which witness made of Austrians for military service, and on those occasions had complained about his health. He appeared to be very delicate. Witness was called at about 10 30 on Friday evening and at once drove to 125, Piccadilly, where he arrived very soon after Mr. Manly Sims. He examined the wound, and agreed with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Manly Sims.

The CORONER, in summing up the evidence, said it left no doubt that the cause of death was a pistol-shot wound, and there was nothing to suggest that it could be otherwise than a self-inflicted wound. The letter to Count Mensdorff was compatible with an intention to commit suicide. There could be no doubt that the count was extremely depressed at times about his health, but it was quite clear that he was not suffering in a way that ought to have caused him depression or anxiety. That was an indication that his mind was unduly disturbed. It was his experience in cases of suicide that many of the people who took their own lives did so without any adequate motive, and if there was nothing to cause overwhelming trouble, and an absence of those reasons which caused sane men occasionally, but very rarely, to take their lives, the jury would be justified in finding that when Count Karolyi took his own life he was not of sound mind and had not proper control of himself.

The jury found that Count Karolyi committed suicide whilst temporarily insane.

Count Tibor Karolyi, the deceased count's father, was due to arrive in London last night from Hungary. The body will be taken to Budapest for burial.

POLICE.

At WEST HAM, yesterday, Mr. R. A. Gillespie gave his decision on two summonses, the hearing of which had occupied three special sittings of the Court. The defendants were Messrs. BURT, BOULTON, and HAYWOOD, chemical manufacturers, of 64, Cannon-street, E.C., and West Silvertown; and the allegation made against them by Mr. Lewis Angell, the borough engineer of West Ham, was that on July 19 they had thrown, or suffered to be thrown, or to pass into a sewer belonging to the West Ham Corporation and into a drain communicating therewith a matter or substance by which such sewer or drain might be injured, contrary to section 16 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. The second information alleged that defendants turned into, or permitted to enter, the sewer chemical refuse which was dangerous, contrary to section 17 of the same statute. The case for the West Ham Corporation was that for a considerable time past complaints had been made that offensive matters were passing through the West Ham sewer. In March, 1891, and again in December, 1895, the manufacturers in the district were written to, having their attention called to the various provisions of the Public Health Acts dealing with the subject, but there was no apparent improvement. On July 17 last a serious explosion occurred in the North Woolwich-road sewer, the effects of which could be seen for nearly half-a-mile along the line of the sewer, six or seven manholes being blown off, and the sewer caught fire. The matter was at once investigated by the drainage inspectors; and after it was deemed safe to enter the sewer it was on July 19 examined from the end of the North Woolwich-road to a point some 40 yards or so beyond the defendant company's creosoting works. Here a sample of the sewage was taken, and a light was applied to the contents of the bucket, with the result that the stuff burned for nearly three minutes, throwing up a flame some 18in. high. Further investigations showed that similar stuff was in the sewer right along as far as a manhole just beyond defendants' works; there it ceased. From another manhole tarry matter was seen coming from a drain connected with Burt, Boulton, and Haywood's, and the corporation officials entering defendants' premises proceeded to an inspection chamber, where a sample of liquid running to the drain was taken. The liquid, which was of a tarry nature, had a temperature of 118deg. Fahr., and when a light was applied to it it burned. Mr. Gabbetts, the manager, was sent for, and after an altercation as to the manner of the officials' entry and a dispute as to the fairness of the sample another sample was taken. Some of the tarry matter ran into the pail with the sewage; but when a light was applied to this bucket there was no burning. One-third of the first sample taken was left with Mr. Gabbetts and one-third was submitted for analysis by experts. It was described as a brown liquid, with a strong odour of coal tar naphtha, the surface being a dark-coloured, oily liquid, which flashed at the ordinary temperature of the room and distilled a small quantity of benzine. The sample also emitted an appreciable quantity of inflammable vapour, which, if mixed with warm water, became extremely inflammable. The case for the defendants was a denial that they were the persons who had put dangerous matter into the sewer. The substance that had been found in the sumphole on the occasion in question consisted of valuable products, which it was to the defendants' interest to retain, and which, as marketable commodities, the defendants used every known means to retain. There were other factories in the neighbourhood where such stuff as that found in the sewer was used in large quantities, and being waste it had to be disposed of. This was not so with the defendants, who had laid down a long series of sumpholes, or precipitators, for the express purpose of retaining every oily substance. The sample taken was alleged to be unfair, and, in support of this contention, it was stated that since the date of the alleged offence 300 bottles of samples had been taken, the worst samples having been analysed. Mr. Gillespie, in giving his decision, said he had gone carefully through all the evidence, and he was satisfied that the West Ham Corporation had made out their case under both summonses. On the first summons he inflicted a fine of £5 and costs, and on the second summons £1 and costs. On the question of costs, Mr. G. E. Hilleary, for the corporation, said, that, apart from the professional charges, the expenses of the town council would reach almost £100, and eventually Mr. Gillespie said he would allow 80 guineas costs in the first case and 7s. costs in the second, the 80 guineas to include Court costs.

At MANSION-HOUSE, HORACE SMITH, 46, was charged before the Lord Mayor with obtaining by false pretences five passes of admission to the Gatwick racecourse of the value of £5. Mr. Arthur Westcott, solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. A. G. H. Verrall, a member of the Gatwick Syndicate, George-street, Hanover-square, deposed that they issued passes for the paddock and enclosures for the race meetings at Gatwick. The *Licensed Victuallers' Mirror* or *Gale's Mirror* was a well-known sporting paper, and Mr. B. T. Gale had charge of its racing department. On October 14 a letter addressed from "*Gale's Mirror*, 6, Whitefriars-street," and purporting to be signed by B. T. Gale, per procuration, was received by the syndicate, and, believing it to be genuine, they sent two passes of admission in response. On November 2 another pass was forwarded, and on December 13 two more in reply to similar letters. Mr. B. T. Gale, managing director of the *Licensed Victuallers' Newspaper Company*, of Catherine-street, Strand, said they were the publishers of papers called *Gale's Special*, *Gale's Almanack*, and the *Licensed Victuallers' Mirror*, which latter was generally known as *Gale's Mirror*. The letters addressed to the Gatwick Syndicate purporting to come from him were not written by him or with his authority, and he had never received the passes. The *Mirror* had no offices in Whitefriars-street. Detective-inspector Holmes said the address in Whitefriars-street was a hairdresser's, where letters were received for customers. The prisoner on being arrested at a tavern in Fleet-street handed the officer a convict's licence in the name of Horace Smith. Mr. Westcott said there would be further charges against the prisoner of obtaining passes by false pretences from theatrical managers. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner for a week.

At GUILDHALL, before Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale, ALFRED RUST, a hawker, of Wandsworth-bridge-road, was charged with cruelly torturing a horse by working it while in an unfit state. Police-constable Bush gave evidence as to seeing the animal being driven by the defendant. As it was terribly lame he made him unharness it and took him in charge. The horse was removed to the greenyard. Mr. Savournin, veterinary surgeon, stated that the animal was practically lame all round. It also had sores upon the back, from which it would suffer great pain, and was in fact quite worn out. It had been in this condition for some time. Sir Joseph Dimsdale remarked that this was not a case for a fine. The defendant would go to prison for 14 days, with hard labour.

At WEST LONDON, CHARLES HARROLD, a labourer, who gave an address in Lower Tooting, was brought before Mr. Lane, Q.C., charged with being concerned with ERNEST OWEN, since dead, in assaulting Police-constable Faulkner, of the T Division. Chief Inspector Pittman said he was directed to inform the magistrate of the particulars of the sad affair. Owen was taken into custody, and died while in a struggle with the constable, it was supposed from heart disease. The truncheon was not drawn, and there was no complaint that violence had been used by the constable. The prisoner might be required as a witness at the inquest to be held on the body of the deceased. Mr. Lane.—Has any charge been suggested against the officer? Chief Inspector Pittman.—No, Sir. The constable, who had a bandage over one eye, and who, it was said, would probably lose the sight of it, said that on Sunday night he was on duty in Cornwall-road, Fulham, when he saw the prisoner in the company of the deceased. As they were behaving in a disorderly manner he requested them to go away, but they refused. After witness had taken Owen into custody the latter struck him over the eye with the buckle end of a belt. Witness took out his whistle for the purpose of blowing it, when Harrold snatched it from him, at the same time hitting him a second time in the same eye. He seized both men, but the prisoner broke away. Witness kept hold of the deceased, and they struggled together. The deceased fell, and witness went on his knees. The deceased on falling became quiet, and appeared to be in a fit. Witness sent for some water, and bathed his head. He also sent for a doctor and for the ambulance, but it was found that Owen was dead. The prisoner denied striking the constable, but said that the constable caught him by the throat while he was trying to get his friend away. Charles Edward Wiggins, who resided in Cornwall-road, said that he heard the sounds of thuds outside his house, and on going to the gate heard the constable calling for assistance. The prisoner was punching the constable, who had his work cut out to keep hold of the other man. Witness caught hold of the prisoner, who struggled to get away. The prisoner told the magistrate that he and the deceased were talking quietly. His friend happened to laugh, and the constable caught hold of Owen. He also caught hold of him. Mr. Lane said that the constable would not have caught hold of the prisoner had he not interfered with him. He remanded the prisoner for 14 days, and said he would accept a surety in £5 for his appearance. Finding that the prisoner was unable to procure a surety and that he had given a false address, the magistrate altered his decision, and remanded him in custody for a week.

LAW REPORT, Jan. 9.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.
(*Sittings in Bankruptcy, before* MR. A. H. WILDY, *Official Receiver.*)

IN RE PYM.

An adjourned first meeting of creditors was held under a receiving order made against Edward Baldwin Pym, described as of Bramham-gardens, South Kensington, and late of Scarborough, electrical engineer. The statement of affairs was not filed, and there was no information before the meeting as to the liabilities or assets.

Mr. J. B. Somerville attended as solicitor for the debtor; and Messrs. Landry, Son, and Kedge for the petitioning creditor.

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER stated that since the last meeting the debtor had been communicated with. It appeared that he was at Burnham, Somerset, and steps had been taken with a view to obtaining the necessary information regarding his affairs. On the last occasion it was stated that he was abroad.

Mr. SOMERVILLE said the allegation made on the last occasion that the debtor was at Monte Carlo was incorrect, as he had never been there. The debts were not gambling debts.

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER said it was certainly stated that the debtor was at Monte Carlo. It appeared that he was entitled to a certain income which would become alienable upon bankruptcy. In the circumstances he thought it would be desirable to adjourn the meeting further in order that full details of the debtor's affairs might be laid before the creditors, so that they could decide what course should be adopted.

The proceedings resulted in an adjournment until the 30th inst.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.
(*Before* MR. MCCONNELL, Q.C., *Chairman, sitting at Clerkenwell.*)

PERCY JOSEPH appealed against a conviction by Mr. Fordham, sitting at the North London Police-court, and a sentence of one month's hard labour for cruelty to a horse. Mr. Grain appeared for the Treasury in support of the magistrate's decision; Mr. L. S. Green was for the appellant. On the afternoon of November 8 Police-constable Robinson saw the appellant in Stroud-green-road with a pony and barrow. The pony seemed very weak, and on examining it Robinson found it had a sore on the back under the pad and another under the withers. The constable took the appellant into custody, and at the police-station the pony was examined by Mr. Shaw, a veterinary surgeon, who found that, in addition to having the sores upon it, it was old and half-starved, it had no shoes on the hind feet, and was so weak that when he pushed it lightly with his hand it tumbled down. It was stated, however, that the appellant was a respectable young man, only 17 years old. He was recently a solicitor's clerk, but, being thrown out of work through no fault of his own, rather than be a burden to his parents he had hired the pony and barrow for 5s. a week, and was earning his living by hawking vegetables. Mr. McConnell said that, in consideration of the appellant's youth and inexperience, and of the fact that he had been five days in prison before the appeal was entered, he would reduce the penalty to a fine of 40s., and the appellant must also pay the costs of the appeal. Probably the owner of the pony was more to blame than he was.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 10.

BANKRUPTCY.—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.—In Chambers.—Room 36.—Before MR. REGISTRAR GIFFARD.—At 11 :—Bougerolle, A., application (sec. 29)—One petition. At 11 30 :—Two ditto. At 12 :—Six ditto. At 12 30 :—Braid, A. and E., application (sec. 55). At 1 :—One petition. At 2 :—One ditto. At 2 30 :—Davis, G., private sitting.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Bankruptcy-buildings, London, W.C.—Before MR. REGISTRAR HOOD.—In Chambers.—At 11 :—Consolidated Exploration and Finance Co. (Ltd.) (examination of witnesses). Room 67.—At 11 30 :—Standard Bank of Australia (Ltd.).

CHANCERY DIVISION.—Bankruptcy-buildings, London, W.C.—In Chambers.—Room 69.—At 12 :—Giles Loder (Ltd. and reduced).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS (BOARD OF TRADE).—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—Before the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53, first floor.—At 11 :—Fontaine, J., first meeting. At 12 :—Fox, G. H., ditto. At 1 :—Dennis, D. D., ditto. At 2 30 :—Raikes, G. A., ditto. Room 52.—At 12 :—Williams, J., adjourned first meeting. Room 76, second floor.—At 11 :—Osborn, J., first meeting. At 12 :—Leonard, B., adjourned first meeting. At 2 30 :—King, A., first meeting.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER.—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street, W.C.—At 11 30 :—The Pentalta Exploration Co. (Ltd.), first meeting of creditors. At 12 :—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL CASES.—About six numbers of "Commercial Cases" are issued from THE TIMES Office during the legal year. Price 2s. 6d. each copy, or 15s. per annum. PART I., VOL. IV. (October to November, 1898), is NOW READY, and can be obtained from the Publisher, THE TIMES Office, Printing-house-square, E.C.

RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES.

SHEBA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An extraordinary general meeting was held yesterday at Winchester-house, Mr. W. Garland Soper presiding, when the resolution which was passed at the meeting on the 16th ult. altering clause 60 of the articles of association so as to read "The number of directors shall never be less than three nor more than eight" was submitted for confirmation. The chairman stated that since he addressed them last month nothing material had arisen in addition to what was then stated. Certain misrepresentations had, however, been made about the board in the interval, but they really carried their own refutation. He need only contradict the statement with reference to Mr. Chambers in relation to the purchase of the Nil Desperandum water right, which was entirely false. The directors felt it desirable once more to affirm that all that they knew had been made known to the shareholders. Since the meeting held on April 26 last the publication of the monthly reports of the manager had been resumed in accordance with the mode of publication then agreed upon—namely, by the report being freely accessible at the company's offices to every shareholder. He might add that the contents of the manager's letters were summarized in these monthly reports, and that the cables were promptly published as received. To the shareholders the directors had supplied, and they would ever give, the fullest and frankest information; and to them, as he said at their last annual meeting, a quarterly report in addition to the foregoing would be sent. The board had been charged with a change of policy, but this they absolutely denied. No instructions had been issued by the board to the manager to adopt any other policy than that which had been in existence—namely, the blending of richer with lower grade ore in order to maintain an average output. But, as his speech pointed out, there was no richer ore to blend with the lower-grade ore until the find reported by Mr. Blow in his letter. The Sheba mine, showing an all-over production last year of 18dwt. per ton, was, as compared with other mines—at least in the Barberton district—a rich mine, but its richness in production was and could be manifested only so long as active work was being vigorously prosecuted. Accordingly, if in 1897-98, through absence of finds, only low-grade ore was being crushed, the reduced output was the result, not of change of policy, but, unhappily, of necessity. The expression in his speech that Mr. Blow "*crushed the ore just as he found it*"—on which expression, he (the speaker) presumed, the charge of change of policy had been made—was an expression founded on the words used by the manager—namely, "No attempt has been made to sort this ore," and these words occurred for the first time in the annual report which was received on November 19 last and issued to the shareholders with the directors' report on the 5th ult. The board therefore repudiated the charge of "intentionally withholding information." After his reply at the last meeting with respect to the good crushings in November and December, 1897, having been followed by the bad crushing in January, 1898, it was almost humiliating again to state emphatically that the board had nothing to do with this regrettable phenomenon. At that time the directors were hoping for 10,000oz. and never expected anything less than 8,000oz. monthly. To suggest therefore "bear" operations on the part of the board was iniquitous, and to say that the board had anything to do with "pooling operations" was unworthy of notice. The question of the increase of stamping power had again been considered by the board, and, although no purchase would be effected until the report from the expert visiting the mine early in January should have been received, the board inclined to the feeling that it was a matter of prudence to at once increase the stamping power. Supposing the low-grade ore continued, this increase of stamping power would tend by adding to the output to remedy the decreased yield. Supposing, as they had a right to suppose, that rich finds continued to be made, and that the blending policy remained still in operation, the increase of the stamping power would in no way interfere with such crushings, but would obviously increase the output. It was therefore in contemplation to buy 80 new stamps of 1,250lb. per head, which the board hoped to despatch about three months hence. He concluded by moving the confirmation of the resolution. Mr. Isaac Lewis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

OCEANA MINERALS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The fourth ordinary general meeting was held yesterday at Winchester-house, Mr. A. A. Baumann presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that their mining rights and claims remained, as in the last balance-sheet, at £401,677. Their mineral rights and claims extended over 225 farms in the Transvaal, and he thought that they might rather congratulate themselves, at this particular juncture, that they were not the owners of the freeholds of these farms, as the Transvaal Government had recently decided to impose a war tax on lands. Their company were the owners only of the mining rights, and would not therefore, he apprehended, have to pay this tax. Their investments amounted at the date of the balance-sheet—September 30 last—to £36,786, and loans against security, which had since been paid off, to £1,984. They had at the date of the balance-sheet cash on current account and on deposit amounting to £5,149, but at the present moment that amount was considerably more. The item of debtors stood at £405, representing interest on debentures, which had since been paid. The debit balance shown on the credit side of the balance was £29,210, of which £1,722 was apparently the debit balance for the past year, but only apparently, because this amount since the date of the balance-sheet had been considerably reduced. As the accounts were three months old, he thought it would be more interesting to them if he stated that on the 6th inst., when their investments were gone into, they had in cash and realizable securities £46,523. Having given in detail a list of the securities and their market value that day, he pointed out that their total present value was £37,509, in addition to which they had cash on deposit £6,000 and on current account £2,058. They also had a "call" on a certain number of shares at 50s. which were now valued at 2½, representing a profit of £955. Their financial position was therefore very clear. Their subscribed working capital was £100,000, and the working capital paid up was £77,333. During the last three years they had expended, in round figures, £31,000, of which £27,000 odd was on mining and developing their property at Smitsdorp and £1,600 odd on plant and machinery, the balance having been expended on administering their London and Johannesburg offices. Therefore, during the past three years, as he had said, they had spent £30,000 odd, and the balance of £46,500 they had in investments and in cash, as he had explained. He ventured to say that there were very few development companies in the Transvaal which had such a large available cash capital as they themselves had and which retained their mining rights and assets intact. Their establishment expenses in London and Johannesburg in 1897 amounted together to £3,725, whereas they amounted last year to only £1,660, or less than half. In the expenditure on prospecting the reduction was very much greater, because they decided during the past year not to conduct mining or prospecting operations. In 1897 they spent on their properties £13,166, while the outlay on them last year was only £1,385. Turning to the credit side of the profit and loss account, he stated that the profits on realizations amounted to only £72 and interest on investments and loans to £1,285. Since the date of the balance-sheet, however, they had realized by the sale of investments a profit of £539, and they had received in dividends £450, thus reducing the debit balance mentioned from £1,722 to £733, which he did not think was at all an extravagant sum for carrying on the company's affairs. The Pretoria-Pietersburg railway was completed, and it was open and working to Pietpotgeitersrust, a distance of 140 miles. The line opened up the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg districts, running right into the heart of them, where all the company's farms were situated, several of them, indeed, being quite close to the railway, the construction of which must enormously increase the value of their mining rights in the future. They had done all in their power to encourage private prospectors, but they had not deemed it advisable to send out prospecting parties at the cost of the company; in other words, the directors during the past year decided to adopt the policy of "marking time." They had not felt justified in spending the shareholders' money on prospecting expeditions in the past year, but now that the railway had been completed, that the rinderpest had been stamped out, and that prospecting might be undertaken with a reasonable chance of profit, they would at once commence to consider, in conjunction with their managing director and their engineer, how they might best spend the shareholders' money in prospecting their farms. He was convinced that before very long they would thank the directors for having husbanded the company's resources as they had done. They received a good deal of advice as to what they might do and as to amalgamating with some other company. There were plenty of people who had abundance of land, but no money, who would be very glad to amalgamate with this company with their £46,000 cash, but that would be no advantage to this company. If, however, any company approached them having capital like themselves, or mining properties of special value in an advanced state of development, they might consider the expediency of amalgamating, although they would do nothing in this direction without calling the shareholders together. Mr. F. R. Bullock seconded the motion. The chairman, in answer to Mr. Golmick, dissented altogether from the view expressed by that gentleman that the fees taken by the directors were excessive. The directors were also shareholders, he himself holding 1,500 shares in the company, on which, like the shareholders generally, he had received no return. It was childish to suppose that gentlemen were to receive nothing whatever for looking after the affairs of the company. In answer to another shareholder, the chairman stated that they were entirely in the hands of the shareholders as to whether they should wind up, but he could not help thinking that it would be a mistake now, just as the tide seemed turning, to consider such a course. The motion was adopted with one dissentient.

DEBENTURE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The report for 1898 states that the profit amounted to £106,572. The directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares, including the interim dividend paid in July, leaving £113 to be carried forward. The £377,400 four-and-a-half per cent. third series debentures referred to in the last report have been duly repaid, and a further issue of £100,000 four per cent. perpetual debenture stock has been allotted at 115. The premium received on this issue, less expenses, has been added to the reserve fund, and a further addition to this fund has also been made of £8,375, being recoveries of amounts previously

HOME MARKETS.

GRAIN.

LONDON (THE BALTIC), Jan. 9.—WHEAT.—The market opened quiet at unchanged rates, and, as sellers do not press, business progressed slowly, and the close is dull and featureless, without sales or bids. Californian, December, can be had at 29s. 6d. c.i.f., 29s. 9d.; Oregon, November, 30s. 3d.; Walla-Walla, loading, at 28s. 7½d.; and No. 1 Northern, February 1 to 15, at 29s. 3d.; Santa Fé, January-February, has sellers at 28s. 6d., and February-March at 28s. Parcels quiet. No. 1 hard Manitoba, January, sold at 30s.; and No. 2 Calcutta, January, at 29s. 1½d. and 29s. 3d.

MAIZE quiet. New mixed American, January, 12,000qr. sold at 12s. 4d.; old crop is offered at 12s. 3d., with buyers absent below 12s. 6d. Galatz-Foxanian, for shipment, has sellers at 19s. 9d. to 20s., and 1½d. to 3d. more for Bessarabian. Danubian, prompt, is offered at 19s. 6d. Parcels quiet. Mixed American, new, February-March, sold at 17s. 3d. and 17s. 7½d.

OATS.—Wheat ¼d. down to ¼d. up, except October, which is 1d. higher. Very small operations have taken place. March sold 6s. 2¾d., 2s. 3¾d., and 6s. 3¼d.; June, 5s. 11½d., and 6s. 0½d., and back to 5s. 11¾d. Maize is ¼d. lower to ½d. higher. March fetched 2s. 11½d., and June 2s. 10¼d. Contracts registered—wheat 58,200 centals, and maize 19,200.

	Wheat.			Maize.		
Cents.	Jan.	Mar.	June.	Jan.	Mar.	June.
1st ..	5.4	6.2⅞	5.11¾	4.0⅞	3.11½	3.10½
2nd ..	6.3¾	6.3	5.11⅞	4.0⅞	3.11½	3.10½
Previous ..	6.4	6.2⅝	5.11½	4.1	3.10¾	3.9⅞

BARLEY of fair average quality is in fair demand, while heavy sorts are neglected. Crimean, 15,000qr., January, O.S., sold at 12s. For Novo Rossiisk, due out to load, 18s. 3d. is asked and 18s. has been bid; Theodosian, steamer, due out to load, is offered at 18s. 3d., and four options, April-May, at 17s. 3d. Parcels quiet. Odessa-Nikolaieff, prompt, has sellers at 18s.

OATS very dull, and quotations nominal. American clipped mixed, January, quoted at 16s. 3d. and No. 2 white Winchester at 16s. 9d.

BEANS quiet. Saide, January, has sellers at 29s. and Barbary at 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. Cargoes off coast are obtainable at about 30s.

At MARK LANE there was a moderate attendance, but buyers were indifferent, and the business put through was very limited. English and foreign wheats were in short supply, and prices were nominally unchanged. Flour was quiet, and trade poor; top price, 20s.; town households, 25s. 6d.; white, 26s.; and Hungarian, 28s. Maize was in small request at 3d. to 6d. decline; American mixed, 19s. 3d., ex ship; European and River Plate, 19s. 3d. Barley quiet at 12s. 9d. to 13s. for Odessa-Nikolaieff, ex ship. Oats were almost neglected, and were pointing to 1½d. to 3d. decline; American mixed clipped, 16s. 6d.; white, 17s. 3d.; Canadian mixed, 16s. 6d.; white, 16s. 9d., and black Libau, 15s. 3d., ex ship. Arrivals for the week—Wheat, 21,600qr.; maize, 13,094qr.; flour, 62,787 sacks; barley, 14,752qr.; and oats, 95,219qr.

The imports into the United Kingdom are subjoined (season 19 weeks):—

	This week.	Last week.	This season.	Last season.
Wheat	208,313	307,555	5,129,663	5,539,009
Flour	143,920	176,500	2,859,269	2,433,830
Maize	234,433	337,470	4,424,979	3,817,104
Barley	168,755	155,400	2,630,143	2,426,608
Oats	106,988	63,225	2,150,564	2,138,707

"Dornbusch" estimates the quantity on passage as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat and flour, U.K., qr. ..	2,355,000	2,260,000
Continent	1,115,000	1,000,000
Maize, U.K.	780,000	905,000
Continent	1,020,000	1,225,000
Barley, U.K.	335,000	260,000
Continent	265,000	305,000

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—WHEAT.—Easier cable advices from the United States caused the market to commence at barely Saturday's level. Trading was on a limited scale, but the market was steady on reports of an advance on the kerb at Chicago, coupled with reduced shipments, developing strength near the end, and finishing with a moderate gain on the day. Spot parcels were quiet, but there was no change. Red American futures opened quiet and the turn easier. The market for the session was very apathetic, but values remained steady under the influence of smaller shipments. Afternoon cables came higher, and the market closed firm and ¼d. to ⅜d. dearer. Sales, 175,000 centals.

MAIZE.—Spot parcels were in quiet demand, but mixed American, old crop, was steadily held for previous currencies; new crop, however, favoured buyers. Other descriptions remained nominally quotable change. American mixed options began ½d. to ¾d. dearer, in sympathy with firmer American cables; but afterwards ruled inactive, and, in the absence of support, weakened. Evening cables quoted an advance and caused the market to react, the close being firm and ¼d. to ⅜d. higher. Sales, 100,000 centals. Cargoes quiet.

OFFICIAL CLOSING VALUES (4 15 p.m.).

Red American Wheat. Deliveries.	Mar.	May.	Mixed American Maize.	Jan. (old).	Mar. May.
This day	5.10½	5.9¼	This day	3.10¾	3.9¾ 3.9⅞
Prev. day	5.10½	5.9	Prev. day	3.10¼	3.8⅞ 3.8¾

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The spot market continues active at firm prices. In American a good business was done, and quotations were raised ⅛d. (middling 5⅛d.). Brazilian and Surats quiet without change. Egyptians were in moderate request at steady prices. Futures opened at an advance of 1 point, owing to better American cables, and varied but little during early trading. Later in the day there was a further slight improvement, and after a fairly good business the close was very steady at a general improvement of 2 points. Egyptian futures have been idle, with very little business passing. In the forenoon no business was registered, and values were about 1 point below Saturday's close. Further weakness was developed on free offers and a poor demand, and the market closed dull at 2 points fall. To-day's tenders at the Clearing-house were 900 bales American on new dockets and 50 Egyptian on new and 50 on old dockets.

The sales were estimated at 14,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

Description.	Sales. To-day.	Sales. So far this week.	Spec. & Exp. To-day.	Spec. & Exp. So far this week.	Imports. To-day.	Imports. So far this week.
American	13,500	36,180	4,000	8,000	19,516	39,155
South American	—	320	—	—	428	428
Egyptian, &c.	500	1,500	—	—	—	6,181
Surats, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total this week ..	14,000	41,000	4,000	8,000	19,944	45,764
Total last week ..	—	10,000	—	2,000	—	—

Delivery.	Early Business.	Late Business.	Closing Values.	Previous Close.
January	—	3.5	3.5-6 s.	3.3 b.
January-February ..	2.4*, 4	3.5	3.5-6 s.	3.3 b.
February-March ..	—	3.61	3.6-7 v.	3.5-6 b.
March-April	3.7*	3.7	3.7-8 b.	3.5-6 b.
April-May	—	3.8	3.8-9 b.	3.6-7 b.
May-June	3.9	3.9	3.9-10 b.	3.8 s.
June-July	3.10	3.10	3.10-11 b.	3.9 s.
July-August	3.11	3.11	3.11-12 b.	3.10 s.
August-September ..	3.12*	3.12	3.12-13 s.	3.10-11 s.
September-October ..	3.12	3.12	3.12-13 v.	3.11 s.
October-November ..	3.12	3.12	3.12-13 b.	3.11 b.
November-December ..	—	3.12	—	3.11-12 b.
January-February ..	—	3.13	—	—

*Transactions of 100 bales only.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 9.—The market was very firm and occasionally rather dearer, owing to the hardening of values in Liverpool and America. There is, however, no buoyancy here, and merchants are not disposed to believe in further dearer cotton with ample supplies. Manufacturers have been more difficult to deal with, and transactions have only been possible where buyers have paid full quotations. A small business has been concluded for India, but most of inquiry proved impracticable. China demand is experienced in a few directions. The trade in printing cloth is at small dimensions at full rates. In miscellaneous fabrics a fair inquiry exists, and buyers find prices harder, and occasionally sellers have done rather better. Yarns are stronger in tone, and quotations are higher than on Friday, but few buyers respond, as most of them are fairly provided for.

WOOL.

BRADFORD, Jan. 9.—The position of the market is improving, and confidence in the future is increasing. There are more inquiries for fine wools, but staplers will not accept late rates, and the difficulties about the price are checking transactions. There is also a better turnover in the lower classes of crossbreds, but any attempt to secure an advance stops trading. English is also regarded as in a better position. Mohairs remain steady, with a fair business. In the yarn department movements on export account are slow, but spinners of Botanings are insisting on advanced rates, as they are bound to do, in face of the higher price of tops. In the mohair branch there has been more inquiry for lower qualities of yarn for plushes, and the prospects being good, better prices are demanded. The piece trade is dull.

ROCHDALE, Jan. 9.—The flannel market was dull owing to the mild, unseasonable weather checking demand, this being the third season marked by a poor trade on this account. There is not sufficient business to test prices, but value is nominally unaltered. The orders placed are generally small "repeats." The manufacturers are tendering for a Government order, but production is being kept down.

METALS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—COPPER.—The recent strength of this market was in full evidence this morning and quite 2,000 tons must have changed hands. Three months was reported to have had buyers at £39 2s. on Saturday, and opening rates were slightly higher than this basis and fully 10s. higher than Friday's close, but a few realizations took the price back to £39 17s. 6d., with a recovery to £39 15s. 9d. paid, finishing with further sellers and buyers at 1s. 3d. loss. Cash passed at £39 10s. and 11s. 3d., and later January dates £39 15s. and 12s. 6d. The market was practically idle for the greater part of the afternoon, but eventually some 300 tons sold principally on the basis of £39 12s. 6d. cash, and £40 three months, which are the closing values. Settlement price, £39 12s. 6d. The shipments from Baltimore and New York for the week totalled 2,741 tons.

TIN.—Prices from the East came much higher than on Friday last, and the opening price paid here was £1 better than that accepted after official hours last market day. Buyers were again in the majority and bid this price for a further 5s., followed by the usual profit-taking and consequent setbacks in value, and then for an ultimate recovery. Dealings were active and at times difficult to follow, but including a large business done quietly some 700 tons must have been dealt with. Three months opened at £94, went to £94 15s., back to £94 5s., and rose to £94 12s. 6d., and finally selling at £94 8s. 9d., with other dates at proportionate rates. Ten tons of Mount Bischoff sold at £94 2s. 6d. Quite 400 tons changed hands this afternoon, and prices further rose almost continuously to the close, which is quite 35s. up from the lowest touched on Friday evening. Three months was the favourite position, and made £94 10s. to £94 16s. 3d., and finally £94 12s. Settlement price, £94. English ingots, £97 10s. Amsterdam steady—Billiton and Banca, £98. PIG IRON quiet. Settlement prices:—Scotch, 50s. 1½d.; Cleveland, 45s.; hematite, 57s. 10½d.

LEAD firm. Business in Spanish reported at £13 10s.; English, £13 12s.

SPELTER.—Business in G.O.B.'s at £24 10s., closing at £24 5s. to £24 10s.; specials, £24 15s.

TINPLATES are 10s. to 12s. 1½d., f.o.b. Wales, for I.C. cokes.

ZINC SHEETS unaltered. Silesian, £23, f.o.b. Stettin; V.M.'s, £22, Antwerp.

ANTIMONY, £36 15s. per ton.

QUICKSILVER firm. Importers, £8; second hands, £7 19s.

SILVER was quoted unchanged from Saturday at 27⅛d. A small business was done for the Straits, after which the market closed irregular at about the fixed price. Clearing-house quotations:—January, 27½d.; February and March, 27¼d.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	To-day.	Previous day.
COPPER—	£ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
Standard cash	39 11 3—39 16 3	39 17 6—39 2 6
Three months	39 13 9—39 20 3	39 18 3—39 3 9
TIN—		
Fine foreign, cash ..	94 0 0—94 10 0	92 10 0—93 0 0
Three months	94 15 0—95 5 0	93 5 0—93 15 0

PIG IRON—	Scotch. Cash.	1 month.	Cleveland. Cash.	1 month.	Hematite. Cash.	1 month.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To-day	50 2	50 5½	45 0	45 3	57 10	58 1
Prev. day	50 3½	50 6½	44 10½	45 1½	58 0	58 3½

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—A good business was done on the pig-iron market, about 40,000 tons changing hands. At first the tone was firm on excellent trade reports, but the close was flat, leaders rather selling on adduced previously received. Scotch opened at 50s. 2d. cash, 50 tons were bought, and the price rose 10s. 3d. to 50s. 5½d. cash, and £59 17s. 6d. three months; sellers 2s. 6d. more. In the afternoon 100 tons were bought at £93 13s. 9d. cash, and £94 7s. 6d. three months.

QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.	Prev. Close.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scotch, cash	50 5	50 2	50 2	50 3½
Ditto, one month ..	50 9	50 5½	50 5½	50 6½
Middlesbrough, cash ..	45 1½	45 0	45 0	44 10½
Ditto, one month ..	45 4½	45 1	45 3	45 1½
W. C. Hematite, cash ..	58 1½	57 10	58 1	57 10
Ditto, one month ..	58 3½	58 1	58 1	58 3½

Public stores stocks, in tons:—	Monday.	Saturday.
Connal's at Glasgow	315,864	315,939
Connal's at Middlesbrough ..	142,370	142,686

	Saturday.	Friday.
Hematite—West Cumberland Company ..	35,642	35,642
North-Western Company	46,833	46,333
Hematite Storage Company ..	7,600	7,600
Furness Railway Company	84,972	84,972

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—SUGAR.—REFINED.—British cubes are in good demand at 1⅛d. decline. Tate's, No. 1, 15s. 3d.; No. 2, 14s. 3d.; granulated, 12s. 4½d. Pieces quiet but steady. Crystals—Whites quiet and unchanged, yellows in fair demand at 3d. reduction. Tate's and Lyle's, 12s. 3d. FOREIGN.—Granulated steady, but with business exceedingly slow. Ready STAR and EOH sold at 11s.; OF, 11s. to 10s. 11½d.; Hansa, 10s. 11½d., and sellers; January first marks, 11s., sellers; February, 11s., buyers; March-April, 11s. 0½d., sellers; May-August, 11s. 2½d. paid, and sellers, f.o.b. Hamburg. Ready PPQ sold at 11s. 0¾d., f.o.b. Stettin. Cubes.—Meyer, prompt, held for 13s.; F M S, 12s. 6d.; S Z G, ready, 13s. paid, f.o.b. Hamburg; W S B and S and T, 12s.; A S E, 12s. 10½d.; cut lead, 12s. 10½d. paid, f.o.b. Amsterdam. Crushed.—Dutch, 12s. 6d. paid, f.o.b. Amsterdam. Cubes, prompt, 12s. 6d. paid, and February-March, 12s. 6d., sellers; February-March, 12s. 6d., buyers; March-April, 12s. 6d., sellers; April-May, 12s. 6d., buyers; May-June, 12s. 6d., sellers; June-July, 12s. 6d., buyers; July-August, 12s. 6d., sellers; August-September, 12s. 6d., buyers; September-October, 12s. 6d., sellers; October-November, 12s. 6d., buyers. Refined quiet. Calcutta and (or) Bombay, old crop, 36s. 6d.; new crop, 36s. 3d.

LINSEED OIL steady. Spot, pipes, 16s. 9d. to 16s. 10½d.; barrels, month, February-April, 17s. 3d. to 17s. 4½d.; (May-August and September-December, 17s. 3d. RAPE OIL steady. English brown, spot, month, February-April, 24s. 6d., sellers; February-May, 22s. 3d.; Rawison, 16s. 10½d. COTTON OIL steady. Crude, spot, month, February-April and May-August, 13s.; refined, spot, 14s. 6d. to 15s. TURPENTINE barely steady. American, spot and month, 32s.; February-May, 32s. 6d.; May-June, 33s. 6d.; July-December, 34s. 9d. PETROLEUM quiet at steady prices. TALLOW firm at late rates.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—SUGAR.—Cane has only small sales of Peruvian at about recent quotations. Week's import, 5,548 tons. Tate's quotations easier. Crystals—No. 1, 13s. 6d.; small, 13s. 6d.; No. 2, 13s. 3d.; granulated standard, 13s. 1½d.; coarse, 13s. 7½d.; fine, 13s. 3d. Beet steady. January, 9s. 5½d., b.; February, 9s. 6d., v.; March, 9s. 6¼d., v.; April, 9s. 6½d., b.; May, 9s. 7d., b.; June, 9s. 7¾d., b. COFFEE very steady, 34 bags elephant berry sold at auction at 30s. 3d., ex store and quay. COCOA firm, with 56s. bid and auction for African, next week. RICE firm, with good demand. Week's import, 10,042 bags Calcutta. SAGO FLOUR steady, with 50 bags sold at 9s., store. TAPIOCA FLOUR steady, with a moderate inquiry. Week's imports, 539 bags. FLAX quiet, but steady. COTTONSEED strong. Week's import, 300 tons Egyptian and 152 bags Bombay. CASAREEPE neglected and weaker. LINSEED firm, with sales of medium Turkish, spot, at 40s. 6d.; and of Calcutta, January-February shipment, at 37s., with 37s. 6d. now quoted for the latter. Week's import, 740 bags Russian and Turkish. EBONY.—About 35 tons or 1,274 pieces Cape Lopez sold at auction at £7 2s. per ton, ex quay. BRAZILWOOD.—Six sacks Chilian sold at £7 per cwt. GROUND NUTS.—124 bags ordinary Bathurst sold at £12 10s. per ton store. CASTOR OIL.—Spot quiet; shipments firm; 250 cases, Calcutta, July-August, sold at 22½d. Week's import, 370 cases. PALM OIL strong, with 100 tons soft oil sold at £29 10s. and £29 15s. for Lagos. Week's imports, 1,379 casks. OLIVE OIL slow. Week's imports, 32 barrels. LINSEED and COTTON OILS firm. TALLOW very firm, with a good inquiry. Week's import, 2,133 packages. PETROLEUM firm, with a moderate trade. ROSIN steady. TURPENTINE firm.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The week opens quiet for most articles. Signs of a disposition to operate on the part of purchasers have not been totally absent, but at present they are of a partial character. BACON.—A substantial increase of no less than 5,382 in the number of pigs killed in Ireland last week has caused an easier tendency in prices for the product of that country, especially for middling and lower brands. Lean sizable, 44s. and up to 52s.; lean stout, 42s. to 50s. Individual advices from Denmark point to no material change in the number of animals slaughtered during the same period, but the market here has not wholly shaken off the weakness which marked last week's close, while 1,800 bales are estimated to have been carried over, and in hand at the depôts this morning. No. 1 is quoted at 47s. to 48s., and in exceptional cases, 50s.; and No. 2 at 46s. to 47s., as the general market prices. Canadian is quiet. An attempt is being made to make lean goods better, but *other kinds are not wanted. No. 1's are 40s. to 42s. for ordinary and 44s. to 45s. for best brands.*

LARD.—American slightly easier in sympathy with lower cable advices. Spot pails still scarce and 30s. 6d. to 31s. is wanted, with c.i.f. prompt shipment at 30s. Half barrels and tierces (landed) are 28s. 6d. and 28s. respectively.

HAMS.—American unchanged, with a moderate business. Long cut, 40s. to 46s.; short, 38s. to 43s.; shoulders and picnics, 23s. to 25s.

CHEESE.—Canadian is in very fair demand and 50s. to 51s. is made for finest Septembers without much difficulty. Earlier goods are a little dearer from the bottom at 42s. to 46s. English steady and unaltered.

BUTTER.—Colonial is commanding most attention and an active consumptive demand is experienced for the goods arrived and also looked for in the case of those near at hand; finest, 102s.; fine, 98s. to 102s. Friesland quiet; dairies, 104s. to 105s.; factories, 102s. to 103s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Bacon dull and in buyers' favour, with long clear middles quoted at lower prices. Shoulders quiet for square cuts, and New York of light averages are freely offered at easy rates. Hams firm except for light averages, which are barely steady. Lard firmer on better cables, but the demand is quiet. Cheese steady. Butter slow. Beef and pork firm at late figures. Quotations:—Bacon, per 112lb.—Waterford, 47s. to 50s.; Continental, 44s. to 47s.; Canadian singed sides, 37s. to 38s.; American long clear, 27s. to 29s.; short clear, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; short rib, 28s. 6d. to 32s.; Cumberland cut, 26s. to 28s.; Staffordshire cut, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; clear belly, 24s. to 40s.; short clear backs, 28s. to 29s. 6d. Hams.—In salt, long cut, 36s. to 40s.; short cut, 36s. to 42s.; shoulders, New York cut, 22s. to 24s. 6d.; square cut, 23s. to 27s. 6d. Lard.—Prime Western, 29s. to 29s. 3d.; American, refined, 29s. 6d. to 30s.; tierces, 28s. to 29s. Cheese.—Finest, 49s. to 51s. Butter.—Danish, choice, 112s. to 113s.; States and Canadian creameries, 66s. to 102s.; Irish creameries, 110s. to 112s.; factories, 90s. to 96s.; colonial, 102s. to 102s.

CATTLE.

ISLINGTON, Jan. 9.—To-day's supply compared with Monday last showed an increase of 280 head. For prime and second quality trade throughout the morning was extremely dull with a downward tendency in value. After noon there was a little more demand; fat butchering cows, being short, with a good country demand, sold readily, the best making fully 2d. advance; fat bulls were steady, but rough cattle were only saleable at low prices. Top rates obtained:—80st. to 90st. polled Aberdeens, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; 90st. polled Norfolks, 4s. 4d.; 100st. shorthorn, 4s. 2d.; 80st. Devons, 4s. 6d.; 100st. Lincolns, 4s.; 110st., 3s. 10d.; 90st. Dublins, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; 100st. Waterfords, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; 90st. fat cows, 3s. 8d.; 110st. fat bulls, 3s. to 3s. 2d. The number penned in the sheep market was 350 more than on Monday last, the supply including 420 Scotch, 160 Irish, and 5,680 from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. For both wethers and ewes trade was dull and dragging, rates being fully 2d. lower, at which decline the clearance could not be made. Best pens made:—79½st. to 80st. Downs, 5s. 2d.; 84st. Scotch, 15s. 6d.; 84st. Cheviots, 5s. 6d.; 84st. Kents, 5s. 4d.; 90st. Sussex, 5s. 2d.; 108st. half-breds, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; 108st. Irish, 4s. 10d.; 112st. Hampshires, 4s. 10d.; 120st. Lincolns, 4s. 10d.; 108st. Down ewes, 4s.; 112st. halfbreds, 3s. 8d.

	British.	Supply.	Per 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior.	Second.	First.
Beasts		1,540	2s. 6d.	3s. 4d.	4s. 6d.
Sheep		10,620	3s. 2d.	4s. 8d.	5s. 8d.
Lambs		—	—	—	—
Calves		5	—	—	5s. 4d.

Milch cows, 60; £15 to £21 per head.

LIVE WEIGHT QUOTATIONS.

No.	Description.	Weight.	Rate.	No.	Description.	Weight.	Rate.
	Prime—				Prime—		
4	Polled Scotch..	343 ..	4 10½	3	Herefords ..	252 ..	4 7¼
*1	" ..	50 ..	4 10	2	Norfolks ..	192 ..	4 7
5	" ..	444 ..	4 11½	5	Polled Scotch..	465 ..	4 8¾
19	" ..	932 ..	4 11	*5	" ..	82 ..	4 8
7	Red Polls ..	612 ..	4 9¼	*7	Norfolks ..	500 ..	4 8
6	Norfolks ..	734 ..	4 6¾	*1	" ..	90 ..	4 4
4	" ..	373 ..	4 7¼		Seconds—		
2	" ..	151 ..	4 5½	4	Herefords ..	374 ..	3 11
2	" ..	152 ..	4 6¼	2	Polled Scotch..	187 ..	4 3¼
3	" ..	317 ..	4 5	*1	Norfolk ..	82 ..	4 2

*Sold by live weight.

DEPTFORD, Jan. 9.—To-day's supply of 2,053 beasts compared with Monday last showed a decrease of 52 head but did not include all arrivals, 634 more being withheld. Trade was of a fairly steady nature, best quality making rather more money. The supply consisted of 1,297 from the United States and 756 from South America; the best of the former made from 4s. to 4s. 1d., to 6d. over Friday's, to 600lb. Argentines quoted at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. Sheep and lambs, 9,509, numbered 728 more than on Monday last, and consisted of 2,274 lambs and 800 sheep from Canada and 279 lambs and 3,157 sheep the Argentine States. Trade was rather slow, but late rates were upheld. The following were the top rates obtained:—Canadian lambs, 5s. 5d.; sheep, 3s. 6d.; Argentines, lambs, 4s. 6d.; sheep, 3s. 6d. Corresponding day last year with the current top rates:—Beasts, 2,864, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.; sheep, 3,695, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—There was a good demand for cattle, and, although the supply was larger than that of last week, full prices were easily obtainable for fine quality. Sheep were also offered in increased numbers but the inquiry was hardly so good. Quotations:—Beef, first class, 6½d.; second, 5¾d.; third, 4½d.; mutton, 6d. to 4½d.; cattle, live weight, 30s., 28s., and 24s. per cwt. Cattle at market, 1,253; sheep, 3,892. Week's imports into this port:—Cattle, 2,201; and sheep, 4,038.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—COAL.—At the Coal Exchange the number present were about an average, but in the inland department business, *from sellers' point of view, was distinctly disappointing*, and supplies, which are upon a more liberal scale, are at present somewhat in excess of actual requirements. Seaborne coal had a good market, and the four cargoes on offer easily found buyers at recent currencies, with further purchasers at the price, offers being hardly equal to the demand. Official quotations remain at 17s. 6d. for Hetton and 16s. 6d. for Lyons Wallsend, usual terms in the Pool. *Since Friday 43 cargoes have been reported as arrived in the Thames.* Inland trade was in many directions decidedly slow, the prolongation of the spell of mild weather and the consequent lack of buyers having definitely reduced the volume of demand. Prices are nominally unchanged, but in some instances sellers are more willing to consider offers in buyers' favour. Steams are the turn quieter, and the cheaper descriptions of fuel are more freely offered. Quotations:—*Best West Yorkshire*, 10s. 6d.; Barnsley selected, 9s. 6d.; seconds, 7s. 6d.; Sheffield Silkstones, 5s. 6d.; Derby black shele, 9s. 9d.; Tupton, 8s.; Erewash hards, 8s.; brights and nuts, 8s. 6d.

CENTRAL MEAT.—The demand was very small, but owing to the short supply prices are firm, and the market is fairly clear. Arrivals include 200 Liverpool sides, 60 tons Scotch, and 1,800 hindquarters, and 1,000 forequarters refrigerated.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Beef—Middling ..	3 2	to 3 4	Pork—English ..	3 0	to 3 8
Prime	3 5	— 3 8	Dutch	3 0	— 3 2
Scotch, sh. sides	4 0	— 4 2	Mutton—Middling	3 0	— 3 4
Do., long sides	3 8	— 3 10	Prime	3 10	— 4 2
L. and D. killed			Scotch	3 10	— 4 2
American ..	3 4	— 3 7	Dutch	2 10	— 3 6
Refrg. hndqrs.			Dutch Lambs ..	3 0	— 4 2
of American	3 2	— 3 4	Frozen Mutton—		
Do., forequrs. of			New Zealand ..	2 3	— 2 6
American ..	2 0	— 2 4	Australian ..	2 0	— 2 1
Veal—English ..	3 8	— 5 0	River Plate ..	1 11	— 2 1
Dutch	3 4	— 4 4	Frozen Lamb ..	2 8	— 3 8

DEPTFORD, Jan. 9.—To-day's supply of 2,053 beasts compared with Monday last showed a decrease of 52 head but did not include all arrivals, 634 more being withheld. Trade was of a fairly steady nature, best quality making rather more money. The supply consisted of 1,297 from the United States and 756 from South America; the best of the former made from 4s. to 4s. 1d., to 6d. over Friday's, to 600lb. Argentines quoted at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. Sheep and lambs, 9,509, numbered 728 more than on Monday last, and consisted of 2,274 lambs and 800 sheep from Canada and 279 lambs and 3,157 sheep the Argentine States. Trade was rather slow, but late rates were upheld. The following were the top rates obtained:—Canadian lambs, 5s. 5d.; sheep, 3s. 6d.; Argentines, lambs, 4s. 6d.; sheep, 3s. 6d. Corresponding day last year with the current top rates:—Beasts, 2,864, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.; sheep, 3,695, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.

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THOMAS FORREST, Manager.

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Le montant revenant au déposant zéro payable cinq jours après la date du dépôt et les actions seront restituées en même temps munies d'une estampille constatant ce paiement.
Des bordereaux sont tenus à la disposition de Messieurs les actionnaires à partir de ce jour.
Constantinople, le 11 Janvier, 1899.

CRÉDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
MM. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE le Mardi, 31 Janvier, 1899, au Siège social au Caire, à 3 heures de l'après-midi.
ORDRE DU JOUR.
1. Lecture du rapport du Conseil d'Administration s

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(Continued from Page 13)

DAIRYMEN, &c.—Sound, genuine opening for a good concern.—Newly-built, high-class SHOP, with capital domestic accommodation. Adjoining shops let to high-class tenants, bank, stores, &c. This should absolutely be seen at once. Rent, on Lease, £28. Apply, on premises, 3, Imperial-buildings, Beckenham-road (near Kent-house Station).

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