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The Asst: Military Secy to
Genl: Comdg: the Forces, Bradshaw

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Messrs: Baker & Co.

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CURRENT NO. 2548

Ootacamund,

20th September 1898.

No. 2548

From

The ASSISTANT MILITARY SECRETARY

to the Lieutenant-General COMMANDING the FORCES, MADRAS.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Ootacamund

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
20 SEP. 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that two copies of the Overland Mail of 2nd Instant have been received by me this day, and to request that you will be good enough to bring this to the notice of the Publishers.

2. The 2nd copy of the paper is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
Gleniston

The Overland Mail.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED

For Despatch by the Mails to India and the Eastern Settlements via *Brindisi.*

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

LXXI.—No. 2140.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898. [PRICE, WITH SUPPLEMENT, 6D.

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NOTES ON THE WEEK.

THE general impression to be gathered from the reports which reach this country of the temper, views and feelings of the Spanish people are somewhat discouraging to the hope that the momentous Conference which will meet next month at Paris will eventuate in a peaceable settlement. Far from being disposed to acquiesce in the inevitable, and carry out squarely and honourably the conditions to which they gave their assent in the Protocol, they seem to cherish the illusion that that document was simply a means of arranging that all the questions raised by the war should be fought out by a group of commissioners around a table instead of by armies in the field. SENOR SAGASTA is reported to have said—"Peace is not signed; Spain is still at war with the United States. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace."

IT is not thus that the PRESIDENT and people of the United States regard the Protocol. In their view it fixes unalterably the terms of peace except as relates to the Philippines, the fate of which is held open for negotiation. They consider the questions of Cuba and Puerto Rico to be practically closed. The only safe course for the American neg[illegible] decline to depart from the clear [illegible]egards the Philippines it is [illegible]at the PRESIDENT will formulate precise instructions and present them [illegible] an ultimatum. If discussion is once opened and outsid[illegible]iplomacy begins to wriggle in and exert its influence the A[illegible]icans will find themselves involved in such a network of intrigues as will not only delay a settlement but may render it impossible for them to emerge without either making some sacrifice of their interests and honour or finding themselves drawn into grave complications with other Powers. The short, sharp business ways of the Americans, strictly adhered to, can alone defeat the tricks and evasions of old-world diplomacy.

THE most striking feature in the all-absorbing interest of the situation created by the CZAR'S Peace manifesto is the startling effect it has produced in France. There it has indeed fallen as a bolt from the blue. Never, says M. BLOWITZ, has there been a stranger or more melancholy situation than MURAVIEFF'S Note has caused. To M. FAURE, who had just been exchanging crowing telegrams with the CZAR on the anniversary of the imperial visit to the *Pothau*, it must have come as a terrible awakening to learn that without consulting his dear ally the autocrat had emitted a proposal which seems at once to put an extinguisher on the long-cherished hopes and aspirations of France.

THE *Times* correspondent speaks of "the terrible embarrassment, the trouble, the agitation, one might almost say the stupefaction, into which this explosion has flung the entire official world." It was certainly a "perfidious" move on the part of the EMPEROR towards confiding France, however he meant it. For obviously one of the first things implied in it was the abjuration of the *Révanche*. The French will not be more reconciled to it by the observation of the *Cologne Gazette* that "France must now give up coquetting with false hopes; the manifesto has summoned her to make her choice. Her own ally has put her to the test, and France has now to decide what side she will take."

THERE has rarely been placed before a great and spirited people a more embarrassing subject for decision than that which now occupies the anxious Chief of the State and his Ministers, hastily gathered together, at Paris. Not the least painful and intolerable feature of this surprise is the want of consideration for the dignity, the pride, the sensitiveness of a nation which had grown to believe that in Russia it had found a bosom friend and a faithful ally, and now discovers that the CZAR could take so momentous a step without even a whisper to them of his intentions. He may have been unconscious of any perfidious intention, but the French will feel that there is some mental [illegible] moral kink in his nature which renders it impossible [illegible] trust him again. The feeling which [illegible] in France may even become dangero[illegible] which militarism is rampant can ill brook [illegible] its feelings and opinions which almost amounts to [illegible] insult.

THERE have been rumours that th[illegible] discontent in Jamaica at the failure of the Home Government to discover some means of relief for the planting interests, suffering from State-aided competition by the sugar-bounties on the one hand and American tariffs on the other, is

gravitating towards a movement in favour of annexation to the United States. It does not appear that there is much basis for these reports, though more than one expression of a feeling that too much strain is being put on the loyalty of the West Indian planters and cultivators by the incapacity of our Government to render efficient aid in ameliorating the economic condition of the islands, has fallen from influential representatives of the planting community in this country. The derisive assistance voted by Parliament in the late Session has not helped much to raise the spirits of people who are obliged by existing conditions to abandon cultivation, and we should not be surprised were Barbadoes, Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad to develop a strong movement in favour of independence or annexation. Were they to agitate in that direction we could not blame them, nor could we defend the Government if it attempts to suppress any such demonstrations by force. We fear, with the *St. James's Gazette*, that we are on the eve in the West Indies of a serious crisis.

Mr. John Murray has sent us a brochure which, in view of the famous Russian circular, has been rather luckily timed, on "Russia's Sea-Power, Past and Present," by that indefatigable promoter of the maintenance of our defences, Sir George Sydenham Clarke. The development of the Russian navy is even more extraordinary than that of England or Germany. As a naval Power Russia now stands third among the great States of the world; and all the sea-going war-ships of her fleet have been built at home. Her guns show an equal advance. This is an evidence of the intelligence and prodigious energy which Russia has thrown, within the last quarter of the century into the perfection of her naval, as well as her military, armaments. In fact Russia has acted up to her necessities with the consistency and persistency that attach to a nation whose head stands for the whole body; and Sir George Clarke observes that "only the curious inability of the British people to realise the necessities of others can blind us to the fact that Russian expansion was as inevitable as our own." She still however remains at a great disadvantage. "Even Port Arthur, her latest acquisition, does not provide such unimpeded access to the ocean as is given by Brest, Cadiz, New York or San Francisco, and has the additional drawback of being 4,500 miles, by the shortest railway route, from the Russian capital."

Sir George Clarke traces the growth of this sea-power in spite of many checks and disadvantages with a keen appreciation of actual results and possible developments. Among other opinions that merit observation we may allude to his exposure of the absurdity of Lord Salisbury's remark on the value of Port Arthur:—"I think Russia has made a great mistake in taking Port Arthur. I do not think it is any use to her whatever." Sir George Clarke says:—

> In such matters Russia does not make mistakes, as her history abundantly proves. For the moment Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan are no sources of strength. In less than ten years the Russian position in Manchuria will be unassailable, and Port Arthur, having regard to its geographical position, will be quite as impregnable as Cronstadt or Sebastopol.

However, Sir George Clarke arrives at the conclusion that "in the case of Russia, geographical disadvantages must apparently remain, and her fleet, even if greatly increased, cannot hope to play the great *rôle* on the high seas which is possible to the forces of Great Britain, of France, and of the United States." Towards the close of this interesting book the author argues in favour of direct agreements between London and St. Petersburg, and a definition of spheres. The consummation is devoutly to be wished, and if the proposed Peace Congress ever comes off, perhaps it may even be reached.

The Bishop of Winchester has had the courage to break the discreet silence with which the Episcopal Bench, and the Primate chose to treat Sir W. Vernon Harcourt's argument from the Acts of Uniformity and the legislation of 1872 that the law intended and has in effect enacted that no other services shall be used in the worship of the Established Church than such as are *prescribed* in the Book of Common Prayer, and that all services are restricted to words from the Prayer Book or Bible, except anthems or hymns. The Bishop gives the results of an analysis of 116 special services of which a return has been made to him within his diocese. These are mainly efforts to meet the want of expressive formularies which has arisen from the development of greater spiritual energies and of expanding relations and sympathies resulting from the growth of a higher conception of the Church's responsibilities and duties and the necessity of keeping pace with the activities of rival sects. They consist of "Mission services, children's services, services of intercession for the parish, the country, the Church, foreign missions, services in connection with temperance societies, Girl's Friendly Society, and Mothers' Union, and services in preparation for Holy Communion."

Of the 116 services the Bishop finds only seven to which exception could be taken. But he admits that only 36 are actually and wholly taken from the Bible and Prayer Book. In the remaining 84 the amount of independent or adapted phraseology is sometimes considerable. It may be claimed that these are consistent with the Church's doctrine and dogmas, but who is to decide? Once begin to alter the language of Scripture and the Prayer Book and of course it is open to give to it all the interpretations which have given birth to schism in Christianity. When the Bishop asks whether he ought to put a stop to the use of "services based from first to last on Scripture and the Prayer Book," he simply brings to the front the issue that is raised by Sir W. Harcourt and other critics of episcopal action. A Ritualist, a Romanist, and an Evangelical Bishop, will each answer the question whether a service is based on the Bible or Prayer Book in a different way. If Bishops are to be authorised, as the Archbishop of Canterbury appears to hold, to decide whether services are "based on" those authorities it is evident that the door would be opened for the construction of beliefs as wide and various as those which divide the Greek, Roman, Lutheran and dissenting Churches within Christendom, and Acts of Uniformity become useless and inoperative.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., K.C.M.G. (Governor of Lagos), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Herbert Harley Murray, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir G. Luck, who is to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir B. Russell in command of the troops in Bengal, will embark from home about Oct. 14. He will be accompanied by Captain E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards, as aide-de-camp.

Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng Luh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and a numerous suite arrived at Dover on Aug. 30 from the Continent, and proceeded to London in a specially reserved saloon.

The deaths recorded this week include:—General R. A. Moore; Colonel H. S. Marshall; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Simeon; Colonel H. Taaffe-Forrall; Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Houghton; Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. David; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Burland; Major O. C. Jones; Lieutenant-General S. Henning, C.B.; Colonel L. Wells; Commander H. G. Simpson, R.N.

NOTABILIA.

In reference to the Czar's universal disarmament proposition, one of the Peace Associations circulates the following interesting estimate:—

	Population.	Army. Peace Footing	Army. War Footing.	Annual Cost of Army and Navy.	Interest on National Debt.	Total Revenue.
				£	£	£
Austria	43,712,044	354,252	1,872,178	17,817,042	28,543,342	99,205,966
Belgium	6,962,272	49,766	155,566	1,889,186	5,476,787	14,001,554
Bulgaria	3,305,458	35,919	264,000	898,991	768,811	3,745,776
Denmark	2,185,335	42,200	60,000	947,767	380,803	3,088,089
France	38,343,192	598,263	2,500,000	37,024,084	40,413,888	137,561,240
Germany	49,428,470	579,646	2,228,753	26,535,900	3,586,990	64,258,720
Great Britain	39,465,720	220,309	720,000	38,334,000	5,000,000	101,973,829
Greece	2,187,208	26,238	100,000	802,622	1,414,705	3,549,986
Holland	4,732,912	21,371	61,600	3,116 345	2,932,352	10,362,366
Italy	30,535,848	279,982	2,448,368	13,169,840	23,053,050	69,368,397
Portugal	4,768,178	40,000	125,057	1,921,566	4,897,053	9,146,674
Roumania	5,376,000	51,436	160,000	1,640,045	2,992,890	7,403,114
Russia	124,000,000	862,672	2,532,496	32,635,270	43,344,846	169,312,737
Servia	2,205,111	13,000	180,000	498,600	867,661	2,550,224
Spain	17,550,216	120,000	480,000	6,255,00	12,368,786	30,765,074
Sweden and Norway	6,825,150	63,160	465,160	2,410,000	1,265,815	8,372,196
Switzerland	2,933,334	No standing Army.	488,526	910,781	170,418	3,061,400
Turkey	32,500,000	700,620	1,105,000	6,900,000	2,545,268	16,836,363
Total	415,756,468	4,065,034	16,036,644	212,707,639	188,991,465	754,763,705

"Mr. Arthur Chamberlain," we read, "brother of the Colonial Secretary and chairman of Kynoch's ammunition works, does not anticipate that the Czar's proposals will adversely affect the gun and ammunition trade of Birmingham." The ammunition-makers, we are given to understand, like peace, that the development of weapons of destruction may be a pleasant and leisurely task. They like peace, it might be added, provided there is a more or less continuous expectation of war, otherwise there would be a failure in the demand for the "good work" in which Mr. Arthur Chamberlain naturally takes pride. Well, that is exactly the problem which the Czar invites us to face, observes the *Westminster Gazette*. There has been peace in Europe now for twenty years, but peace qualified by a continuous expectation of war which has made it hardly less burdensome and oppressive than an actual conflict. The expected war has not come thus far and may not come, but the effort to avoid it by a kind of terrorism, in which every nation seeks to frighten its neighbour into keeping the peace, has brought all to the point of exhaustion. No one except the shareholders of ammunition companies and shipbuilding companies can look forward with equanimity to another twenty years of this "intolerable strain." There is something ignoble in it as well as absurd. For the race for ascendency in Europe becomes, under the present system, a mere matter of cash. The "mailed fist" has to be plunged into the pocket, and the victor at the end of it all will not necessarily be the strongest or the bravest or the most enterprising, but he who has the deepest pocket and the longest credit.

By a stroke of humour, truly Saturnian, there appears a message in the papers from Moscow, which describes the extraordinary police precautions taken in that city for the safety of the Czar. They are said to have exceeded in their drastic vigour all former measures of protection. The *Standard* correspondent mentions a case where a householder in one of the streets leading from the railway station was refused leave to look out of his own windows without obtaining a special permit, as is required in the case of strangers. This was because he was spending the summer, as Russians do, at a villa a few miles out of Moscow, where his name was entered by the police, the town house remaining empty. This may have been an exceptional case, but it certainly serves to show what pressure was exercised by the police. Thus does the pale spectre never leave the great monarch whose humanity is now the talk of the world.

Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador have had several interviews at the Foreign Office during the week, in reference to which the *Daily News* gives the following for what it may be worth, "coming as it does from one who has information the sources of which cannot, it appears, be revealed."

It was imagined that China was the subject of these prolonged conferences, but the subject really was the text of the Czar's Note. Count Hatzfeldt had an instruction from the Kaiser to keep himself informed as to the British reception of the Note, which was telegraphed by our Ambassador. The answer of Mr. Balfour was naturally reserved, but was definite enough as to the necessity before any International Conference could be accepted, of its objects and reasons being submitted in advance for the assent of the Powers. If a favourable answer were expected from our Foreign Office a guarantee would have to be given that none of the questions at present the subject of dispute between the Powers should be submitted to the decision of the Peace Congress.

Field-Marshal Sir J. L. A. Simmons, in a letter to the *Times*, deprecates the idea that there are no difficulties before the Khartoum expedition, which he thinks may be exposed to great hardships and heavy losses. He says:—

> I do not say that such will be the case, because having every reliance on the army which has already done such splendid work, and on the forethought and energy of the Sirdar who commands them, it is quite possible and even probable that by the help of God the struggle may be practically brought to an end by one battle, in which it may be expected that there will be hard, very hard, fighting. Yet I think that we who are enjoying the blessing of peace in this country, and are waiting with anxiety to hear the results of their gallant actions, owe a duty to our fellow countrymen who are risking their lives in the service of their Queen and country, and should render them all the assistance in our power. I would therefore suggest that none would be more efficacious than earnest and united prayer in our churches and all places of worship to the "King of all kings and Governour of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist," as provided in the Book of Common Prayer to be used "in the time of war and tumults."

Few people realised when the other day the war telegrams announced that Lieutenant Jules Ord, of the United States Army, had met with an heroic death before Santiago, observes the *Daily Chronicle*, that the unfortunate gentleman was possibly a near relation to our Queen and royal family. According to his version of the story, he was the great-grandson of George IV. and of Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is well known that George, when the Prince of Wales, married, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Mrs. Fitzherbert. Those who are familiar with the memoirs and gossip of the early part of the century will remember that it was persistently reported that Mrs. Fitzherbert gave birth to a son, who was confided to a gentleman of ancient family, named Ord, to bring up and educate. Mr. Ord and the lad eventually migrated to America, and it is from him that the unfortunate officer in question descended in a direct line. He possessed many documents proving the truth of the assertions made as to his royal parentage.

Miss Perceval, who celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday on Aug. 29, can certainly claim to be the most interesting link with the past still living. She is one of the twelve children of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister, who was murdered in the Lobby of the House of Commons on May 11, 1812. She was seven years of age at the time, and still remembers the mournful occurrence with some distinctness. The murderer was one John Bellingham, an English merchant of St. Petersburg, who conceived himself ill-treated by the Government. An interesting side-issue of the assassination was the loss to Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the spinning-mule, of 15,000*l.* He was in the Lobby on the day in question, and the Prime Minister was to move that he should be given 20,000*l.* in recognition of his services. The murder threw everything into confusion, and, when the grant was again introduced, the sum voted was reduced by 15,000*l.*

Some interesting details, according to the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, are forthcoming with regard to the financial conditions of the Holy See and the wealth accumulated by Leo XIII. during his Pontificate. Pius IX. collected 2,000,000*l.*, but Leo XIII. has almost doubled that amount. This money is deposited partly in the Bank of England and partly in the other large European banks. The Holy See has no debts. The few that existed at the death of Pius IX. have been paid by the present Pope. The Vatican Budget shows every year a slight surplus. It is not certain how much has been received by Leo XIII. for his private benefit, but the value of the presents made to him during his reign is believed to be quite 2,000,000*l.* Pius IX. may have received more, but this is difficult to judge, as he gave away his presents as freely as he received them. Leo XIII., on the contrary, has kept them all, and they are so many that they will perhaps be collected and placed in a museum. He has received, for instance, 28 tiaras adorned with precious stones, 319 crosses of gold set with diamonds and other gems, 1,200 chalices in gold and silver, 81 rings, of which one given by the Sultan is worth 20,000*l.*, 16 pastoral staves of gold set with precious stones, 884 ostensorii in gold and silver, 7 statues in gold and silver, nearly 1,000 *objets d'art*, and the largest diamond in the world, presented by President Kruger, and worth 800,000*l.*

How much would it cost to get Imperial Penny Postage? According to Mr. Henniker Heaton, in the September *Fortnightly Review*, only 13,950*l.* a year. It does not seem much; and this is how Mr. Henniker Heaton arrives at the figures:—

> There are 377,200 lb. of letters and post cards sent from the United Kingdom annually to the Colonies, and 320,200 lb. sent back, or about a quarter of the international total. Deducting one-twentieth as the weight of the post cards, we get 358,340 lb. sent, and 304,190 lb. received, which, at forty letters to the pound, means 14,333,600 letters sent and 12,167,000 received. Exchanging the 2½*d.* rate for the penny means a loss to us of 89,585*l.*, and to the Colonies of 76,047*l.*, an outside loss of about as much as the nation gave for the Ansidei Madonna. But Mr. Henniker Heaton estimates for an increase in the first year of a half in the number of letters sent, or 29,861*l.* added to our receipts, and 25,349*l.* to the Colonies. And it is only the Australian Colonies who are standing out against the change—and, their share being 83,700 lb., they would stand to lose 13,950*l.*, or, for each of the seven colonies, about 1,993*l.* Here is a chance for a millionaire to immortalise himself, by guaranteeing 14,000*l.* a year to Australia, or whatever the deficit may be, in carrying out Imperial Penny Postage.

A funny story, which will be appreciated by cyclists, is told by a correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*. It is to the effect that at a party in the Border district to which many guests rode on their cycles the hostess made elaborate arrangements for the care of the machines and a system of ticketing, similar to that in use at hotel cloakrooms, was adopted, each cyclist being provided with a check ticket. The housekeeper was entrusted with the care of the bicycles and the issue of the tickets, and as they arrived the machines were carefully stored away, labelled, so that there would be no difficulty when they were wanted again. But the housekeeper was not a cyclist, and did not understand the mysteries of the pneumatic tyre. She pinned the tickets on the front tyres of the machines, where they could be best seen, and took good care that the pins were stuck well into the tyre!

We have received two little pamphlets entitled respectively, "A Cure for Sea Sickness," and "Sleeplessness and its Cure," from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Co., of 12 and 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C., and we are asked to announce that copies will be sent post free to any of our readers on application to them at the above address.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Austria-Hungary.—A Vienna news agency states that the Jubilee festivities of the Emperor Francis Joseph, between Nov. 29 and Dec. 2, will be attended by the following royal personages :—The King and Queen of Saxony, the Kings of Roumania and Servia, the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, and the Italian Crown Prince. The Emperor William, at the time mentioned, will not have returned from his Eastern journey, but his German Majesty and the Empress Augusta Victoria will arrive in Vienna on Dec. 14 to congratulate the Austrian Emperor in person.

The protracted negotiations in Vienna between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers with reference to the prolongation of the Ausgleich were successfully concluded on Aug. 30. The Hungarian view has prevailed. If the Austrian Parliament refuses to conclude the renewal of the Ausgleich on the constitutional basis provided by the laws of both countries a bilateral arrangement will be made, whereby Hungary will regulate her customs and economic relations with Austria independently and in accordance with her own laws, while the Austrian Ministry will be at liberty to exercise its own discretion as to the manner in which the corresponding provisions in Austria are to come into force. In the official announcements it is stated that "the Governments are prepared for all eventualities."

The decision has met with anything but approval, either in German or in Czech circles, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, and all the party organs write more or less bitterly against the Premier, Count Thun, in the first place, and next against Hungary. Some signs, however, of an improvement in the situation may be seen in the proposition of a German National organ, that, on the assembly of the Reichsrath, obstruction should be abandoned with the express object of obtaining, if possible, the unanimous vote of the Austrian Chamber against the first reading of the Ausgleich Bills and against the motion that they should be referred to a special committee. If that were done, much would be gained, since such a vote would meet the demands of the Hungarians that the Bills should be dealt with in Austria in a constitutional manner. If they are rejected, whether at the first reading or later, Hungary could not refuse to enter into fresh negotiations or to allow another extension of the validity of the existing treaties. It would, indeed, be a way out of the present difficulty ; and for this very reason it is improbable that it will be resorted to.

Germany.—It is announced that the German Emperor on his journey to Jerusalem will meet his Majesty King Humbert at Venice.

The forty-fifth annual assembly of German Catholics, which this year met at Crefeld, has concluded its meeting. Many speeches were made by eminent Catholic bishops, dignitaries of the Church, and leading Catholic politicians. The meeting was a brilliant one in every respect, and it has been proposed to hold the assembly for the year 1900 in Berlin itself.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Aug. 26 :—

Germany seems disposed to raise still another question with the United States—this time about Samoa, where she has been ill content with her position for some years. The two Governments have been exchanging notes about a matter intrinsically of little importance, unless it be important that some Germans resident in Apia are called upon to pay higher taxes than they like. Germany is understood to desire a commission to frame a new treaty, and the German Press seems to desire to overthrow the treaty of 1890, by which the islands were placed under the joint protectorate of England, Germany, and the United States. That treaty was the work of Prince Bismarck. Now, instead of a protectorate, partition is the word. Germany taking Upolu, England Savaii, and the United States Tutuila. Needless to remark, Upolu is the most desirable of the three. The President is not disposed to agree to this. He holds that the Powers are bound by treaty to respect the independence of the Samoan Kingdom. He is preparing to fortify Pago-Pago harbour, ceded to the United States in 1878, which, being the only good naval station in the islands, Germany seems to covet. Perhaps it is not Germany, but the German Colonial Party. In any case, this Government stands upon its treaty rights, which, it is believed, England also desires to maintain.

According to telegraphic intelligence received in Berlin from the Imperial Administration of the Cameroons, the Chieftain Ngilla, who had hitherto refused to submit to German rule, has been defeated by First Lieutenant Dominik, commander at Yaounde Station, and has sued for peace.

The North Pole expedition, under Herren Lerner and Rüdiger, on board the *Heligoland*, has, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, taken possession of territory on the south coast of Bear Island, and marked out a tract of sixty hectares with boundary posts along the south harbour of the island. They at once informed the Chancellor of their act, and apparently intend to take the territory in question under the protectorate, cannot the empire. The east harbour was surveyed and named with the help of the German cruiser *Olga*, and was named Olgahafen. The expedition reports that it has sailed round Spitzbergen and reached 81 deg. 32 min. north and 20 deg. east. From King Charles Land it sailed forty nautical miles north-east, but was forced by a storm to return without having seen land either ice or land. Nine miles north-east of Iona Island they discovered an unknown island. Johannessen and Andreassen and the lands were not to be seen.

France.—The latest development of the Dreyfus case greatly occupies public attention in Paris, and all the details regarding the startling event are read with the keenest interest.

It seems that immediately on his becoming Minister of War M. Cavaignac directed an officer of his Cabinet to carry out an investigation and to prepare a precise report on the Dreyfus case, dealing with every individual document connected with it, and testing its authenticity. Through this searching examination it was proved that one of the documents read by M. Cavaignac in the Chamber was a forgery. This was discovered by the officer conducting the inquiry as early as Aug. 15, but the Minister of War was not made aware of it until he returned to Paris from the provinces. On Monday evening, Aug. 29, the Minister of War caused an intimation to be conveyed to Colonel Henry, who was away on his holidays, that he desired to see him. The interview took place at the War Office, General Gonse, General Roget, and General de Boisdeffre being also present. The document was placed before Colonel Henry, who began by maintaining its authenticity. It was then pointed out to him that there was a distinct difference between the marking on the paper in question and that on a sheet of paper procured for the purposes of comparison. (The forged document purported to emanate from a foreign Embassy.) Colonel Henry thereupon changed his ground and said that when the paper reached his hands it was incomplete, and that he had added the last phrase. Finally, being further pressed and confronted with various material facts, the accused officer confessed to having fabricated the whole document. The paper ran :—"I shall say that I have never had any relations with Dreyfus : you say the same. It must never be known by anyone what has happened with him." The suggestion was that this was an intercepted letter from the German to the Italian military attaché, written on the eve of a debate in the Chamber on the Dreyfus case in October 1896. On hearing Colonel Henry's avowal M. Cavaignac ordered him to be conveyed to the Mont Valerien Prison.

Simultaneously we learn that General Boisdeffre, the Chief of the Staff, has resigned. It was his monstrous threat at the Zola trial that the whole General Staff would resign if M. Zola were acquitted which was supposed at the time to seal the defendant's condemnation. General de Boisdeffre's letter to M. Cavaignac is as follows :—

I have just obtained proof that my confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, head of the Intelligence Department, was not justified. This confidence, which was absolute, has led me to be deceived and to declare genuine a document which was not genuine, and to present it to you as such. In these conditions I have the honour to ask you kindly to accept my resignation.

M. Cavaignac replied :—

Dear General,—It appears to me necessary that you should preside yourself over the repression of the acts which have led to the blunder committed by you in your loyalty. Only then, if you persist in your intention, can I solve the problem you put to me.

General de Boisdeffre has thanked the Minister and asked permission to persist in his request. It is stated that General Renouard will succeed him.

The *Temps*, in an article on the latest development of the case, says :—

The arrest of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry is a *coup de théâtre* by means of which the whole interminable Dreyfus case will be unravelled. The news of the arrest will not fail to produce an immense sensation throughout the country, but to-day, as yesterday, the army remains safe. We are no longer face to face with a phantom in expecting the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. We lived in an obscure atmosphere, charged with maledictions and rancour. Now the light is penetrating, the pure air is gaining access.

In its news columns the *Temps* says :—

On inquiry we have ascertained that the following reports are current at the Ministry of War. It is stated there :—First, that the Henry disclosure has in no way affected M. Cavaignac's conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus ; and secondly, that there is no truth in the statement that Colonel Picquart had any hand in the discovery of the forgery committed by Colonel Henry. In support of the first declaration it is pointed out that the document in question is of much later date than the Dreyfus trial. The fact, moreover, that one of the documents has been found to be a forgery rather tends to confirm the authenticity of the others, notably of those which served as the basis of Dreyfus's conviction. Immediately on his assumption of office, M. Cavaignac decided upon a thorough examination of all the documents which figured in the case. The task was entrusted to a number of officers, who made almost daily reports to the Minister of War. Experiments were made with documents supposed to come from the same source to ascertain whether the paper on which they were written was of the same quality. On Aug. 15 one of the officers, while working late at night with the help of two powerful lamps, discovered, by placing the forged letter dated October 1896, over one of the earlier documents, that the faint cross lines in the paper of the respective documents did not correspond. By daylight the difference could not be detected, but on the following evening the experiment was resumed with the aid of lamps, and several persons were able to verify the officer's discovery.

M. Cavaignac was communicated with just as he was on the point of starting for the Department of the Sarthe. The Minister ordered the experiments to be continued, with the result that the forgery was finally established. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry being on leave at the time, the Minister of War decided to await his arrival in Paris yesterday, when it was known he would be passing through the capital. On his arrival he was summoned to the offices of General Gonse, who conducted him to the Ministry of War. The accused at first offered some incoherent explanations, but being taken completely by surprise, he finally confessed to having forged the letter.

As already announced, the Minister ordered his immediate arrest. Subsequent investigations in Colonel Henry's department at the War Ministry confirmed the statement of the accused that he had no accomplices. His assistants, who all had the greatest confidence in their chief, received the news of his arrest with consternation. The motives for his act are difficult to understand. At the War Department it is believed that he was actuated by some mad impulse. Even now he does not realise the gravity of his action; and does not regard himself as a criminal.

The *Liberté* says, what weighs upon the public conscience and causes the deepest pain to all men of feeling and honour is the sight of such an aberration of moral sense as has been shown by officers whom no one would have supposed capable of weakness so grave. One would sincerely wish to be able to discredit the reality of these criminal actions.

The same journal, on Aug. 31, published the following paragraph :—

We have good reason for believing that the majority, if not all, of the Ministers at the Cabinet Council held to-day were of opinion, in face of the new fact which has just come to light, that the revision of the Dreyfus trial will be absolutely unavoidable. This being the case, the Ministers, at the instance of M. Cavaignac, showed a disposition to take the initiative and make this decision public without delay. On the other hand, according to rumours which we have every reason to consider trustworthy, M. Cavaignac announced that he intended after to-day to compel the resignation of General de Boisdeffre, chief of the Staff, and General Gonse, his subordinate, who, in two years, have not succeeded by personally conducted inquiries in discovering the forgery, and have allowed successive Ministers of War to pledge themselves to the genuineness of documents forged in every detail.

The Council of Ministers met again in the afternoon at three o'clock, under the presidency of M. Faure. The Minister of War acquainted his colleagues with the circumstances which led to the arrest of Colonel Henry.

During the sitting of the Council the order submitted by M. Cavaignac placing Major Esterhazy on the retired list was signed.

As regards the Dreyfus case itself, the question is asked whether, by reason of the part played in the condemnation of Dreyfus by Colonel Henry, the latter's arrest for a matter closely connected with the original case cannot be invoked either as a moral argument to secure the granting of the demand for the annulling of the sentence of the court-martial which, on the basis of Article 441 of the Criminal Code, was addressed by Mme. Dreyfus to the Minister of Justice, or as a reason for initiating proceedings for the revision of the trial, in accordance with Articles 443 and 444 of the Code, on the ground that a new fact has been established.

The immense sensation created by his arrest was intensified when it became known that Colonel Henry had committed suicide in his cell at Mont Valerien.

M. Laferriere, the new Governor in Algiers, made his entry into that place on Aug. 31. The town was decorated with flags, and a large crowd was gathered on the quay. In the afternoon, before his arrival, some disturbances between Anti-Semites and Jews took place in the Rue de la Lyre and in the Rue Babazoun, where the shops belonging to Jews were closed. At half-past three the steamer *Chanzy*, flying the flag of the Governor, entered the harbour. An hour later the new Governor landed, being received with a salute of twenty-one guns, while the troops presented arms. He was welcomed by the civil and military authorities. A procession was formed, and the Governor proceeded between two lines of troops to the Winter Palace. Cries of "Long live France," "Down with the Jews," were raised by the crowd, while a group of Jews shouted "Long live Laferriere." An official banquet was given in the evening.

The organisation of the French Protectorate on the Somali Coast has been modified by a new decree. M. Trouillot, the Colonial Minister, explains that the development of the French establishments, and especially of the port of Jibutil, has rendered a more complete administrative system necessary than that hitherto existing. He considers it indispensable at present that there should be on the Protectorate an administrative council on the same basis as those of most other French African colonies. It is required as much to explain the decisions of the Governor as to secure a permanent representation of local interests. Experience, he says, has shown that the difficulty of communication between Antotto and Jibutil sometimes prevents the Governor, who at present discharges the functions of Minister of the French Republic in Ethiopia, from taking a rapid decision in unforeseen circumstances. It has, in consequence, been considered indispensable to give the Governor the assistance of an agent qualified to act as his substitute. Accordingly, M. de Leschaux is appointed in this capacity, and M. Cor is made general secretary of the Protectorate.

Belgium and the Congo.—According to rumours which are credited in financial circles in Brussels, the period when Belgium will have the option of taking over the Congo Free State is to be prolonged for ten years more. It is stated that King Leopold will make a declaration in this sense on the occasion of the fêtes at Antwerp in October.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Standard* says :—A practical step of great importance has just been taken by the Congo Government towards the establishment of telegraphs in Central Africa. Mr. Mohun, an American gentleman, who took part in the Arab campaign of Baron Dhanis, has just left Brussels for the Congo charged with the commission of carrying the telegraph wire beyond its present terminus at Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls, and thence in two different directions to Lake Tanganyika on the one side, and to Redjaf on the Nile on the other. He is accompanied by five trained electricians. The total cost of these two lines is estimated at 120,000*l*., and of this sum 32,000*l*. has been voted for the present year. It is hoped that both will be finished in the course of the year 1900.

Holland.—The young Queen Wilhelmina on Aug. 31 completed her eighteenth year and began her reign over the Netherlands. The Queen has issued the following proclamation to her people :—

On this day, so important for you and for me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, from young and from old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment.

After the death of my venerated father, all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid but weighty task to which I am called. I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks.

My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, has set me an example and given a noble and elevated conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me.

The aim of my life will be to follow her example, and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands.

As Sovereign of possessions and colonies in the East and West I desire to observe justice, and to contribute as far as in me lies to increasing the intellectual and material welfare of my whole people.

I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting. Trusting in God, and with the prayer that He will give me strength, I accept the government.

(Signed) Wilhelmina.

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen-Mother, attended divine service in the Great Church at the Hague. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Wied, the principal authorities, and 4,000 other persons were present. M. Van der Flier, the Court chaplain, preached the sermon, in which he dwelt upon the great importance of that memorable day, and invoked the Divine blessing on the Queen. Finally he thanked the Queen-Mother for having so wisely directed the education of her daughter. The Papal Internuncio and the Ministers of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and Japan were present at the service which was held at the Catholic Church.

Solemn services of thanksgiving on the occasion of the Queen's majority were celebrated at Amsterdam in the churches of all denominations.

[A thanksgiving service was held in celebration of the occasion on Aug. 31 in the Netherlands Church in London. The Netherlands Minister afterwards held a reception, and subsequently presided at a banquet in the Cannon Street Hotel.]

Sweden.—The commission appointed by the Government last year to consider the question of the extension of the defences of the country has adopted a report recommending the expenditure of 21,000,000 kronen on the erection of a fortress at Boden in Norrland, the fortification of Gothenburg on the sea side, and the completion of the fortresses at Stockholm, Carlskrona, and Carlsberg, and on the island of Gotland.

Turkey.—Aug. 31 being the anniversary of the Sultan's accession, the high officials of the State and the dragomans of the Embassies presented their congratulation to his Majesty at Yildiz Kiosk. Constantinople was decorated and illuminated.

The Russian Embassy has referred to St. Petersburg for the approval of the Russian Government the arrangement between the Porte and the Ottoman Bank concerning the settlement of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity and the cost of maintaining the prisoners, the total amount of which is £T.1,016,000, to be paid in six annual instalments.

The French Embassy has put in a claim to the Porte for £T.200 on account of damage done at the time of the outrage committed upon the residence of the French Consular Agent at Lagos.

The Patriarch, Mgr. Ormanian, has demanded and the Sultan has granted the release of fifty Armenians imprisoned at Bitlis. An amnesty on a large scale was expected on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession.

Tewfik Pasha has been relieved of his post as Minister of Finance. He is succeeded by Rechad Bey, Chief Accountant in the Finance Ministry.

Russia.—All Russia, through its chosen representatives, has been gathering round the Czar in Moscow at the unveiling of a monument to Alexander II. The Emperor and Empress arrived at Moscow from St. Petersburg on Aug. 27, and were met on the railway platform by the other members of the imperial family, a guard of honour, and an immense assemblage of civil and military officials. Their progress in an open carriage to the Kremlin was made along a route lined on one side by troops and densely packed on both by crowds, who cheered and showed much enthusiasm. All the 1,600 bells of the city were set clanging, and the clergy of the churches on the route stood ready with their blessing.

On the 28th the Czar and Czarina took part in the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to the Czar Alexander II. An Imperial Ukase was published which says :—

While we devote to the illustrious memory of the great Emperor the joyous day of the unveiling of the monument to our never-to-be-forgotten

grandfather, the Emperor Alexander Nikolaievitch, in the first capital, Moscow, his birthplace we think, following an impulse of our heart, especially of the benefits which were conferred upon his people, namely, the liberation of the peasants from bondage, the distribution of the land among them, the solid organisation of the life of the various classes of the rural population of the wide Russian Empire. God blessed that lofty deed of the Czar Alexander II. which he, with a firm hand and with a full consciousness of its necessity for the welfare of his beloved country, successfully carried out with the self-sacrificing truly noble-minded co-operation of the Russian nobility. The name of the "Czar Deliverer" is for ever assured to the defunct monarch in the mouth of a grateful people. Wishing to seal more firmly the memory of this historical deed of his and of his collaborators, we have resolved to make hereditary the wearing and possession of the medals which he conferred upon these co-operators as a sign of his gracious acknowledgment of their labours.

A gala dinner was given at the Kremlin Palace in the evening, those present numbering nearly 1,000. General Werder and the Austrian Ambassador sat at the imperial table opposite the Czar.

Later on the Czar and Czarina attended a grand ball given by the Governor of Moscow, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Theodorovna. The Emperor arrived at ten, and dancing began shortly after. The scene was an exceedingly brilliant one. The uniforms of the Russian officers and officials were varied by those of the deputations from the Austrian and German Regiments, of which Alexander II. is Chief. The ladies were almost without exception dressed in palest shades of all the brighter colours. The Empress wore a pale-blue silk, covered with gauze shangued. The front skirt and right side were embroidered in a large pattern with roses, the corsage being edged with real roses. Outside the building the square was densely packed with a large crowd, whose cheers broke through the open windows upon the music. Supper was served about midnight, and shortly after its conclusion the Emperor and Empress left.

On the 29th his Majesty and the members of the Imperial family were present at a review of the troops, which was also attended by General Werder and the military representatives of Austria-Hungary and France. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress witnessed the laying of the foundation-stone of the Alexander III. Fine Arts Museum. The Grand Duke Sergius held a reception in the evening.

The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by the princely personages staying in Moscow on Aug. 30 paid a visit to the historic Troitsko-Sergieff Monastery, and subsequently attended the laying of the foundation-stone of the hospital to be erected by the Moscow Municipality in commemoration of the coronation of the Czar and Czarina. By order of the Emperor William, General Werder, his Majesty's aide-de-camp, has laid a magnificent wreath at the foot of the Emperor Alexander Monument in the presence of the German military deputation. The Czar and Czarina, with their children, left Moscow in the afternoon for Sebastopol.

Lieutenant-General Bobrikof, Chief of the Staff of the military district of St. Petersburg, has been appointed Governor-General of Finland.

It is feared that another famine is impending. Harvest prospects are very bad, and the condition of the peasants in many districts is terrible.

United States.—President McKinley, says the New York correspondent of the *Times*, shows no immediate concern about filling up the Embassy in London; nor is there thought to be any reason for haste, as Mr. White has before now filled the post of Chargé d'Affaires with ability and discretion. With Mr. Whitelaw Reid attached for the present to the Peace Commission, there remains hardly a prominent candidate for the Embassy except Mr. Depew, who is not a candidate in the sense of having asked for the appointment.

The same correspondent, writing on Aug. 29 in reference to the Silver Question, says:—

> The caution which the *Times* gives to English investors to remember that the Silver Party in America is still potent for mischief is justified by many telegrams in to-day's *Herald* from members of the Democratic National Committee. They were asked to give their views concerning a recent statement by the ex-Governor of the State of Missouri, predicting Mr. Bryan's renomination in 1900 on the silver platform. The sixteen who answer are all from the South and West. All but one concur with Mr. Stone. That one—from Wisconsin—desired the question left to the Convention. Various Democratic conventions have already reaffirmed the Chicago platform. Not long since, so entirely was the public mind occupied with other matters, that little or nothing was heard of Silverism. It was thought that the Democratic managers did not mean to force it to the front this autumn. Neither Bryanism nor Silverism seemed for the time a pressing issue. But they appear to have satisfied themselves that the South and West still care more for financial than any other questions. They may adjourn the contest to 1899, but the replies of all these party managers would hardly have been given so freely and unequivocally unless they felt ready for an immediate appeal to sectional interests on that basis.

In a later despatch (Aug. 30) the correspondent adds:—

> The declarations of Democrats cabled yesterday in favour of Bryanism and Silverism produce no great alarm among Republicans. The Republicans would gladly fight next campaign on the silver issue. Independent journals take a similar view. They point out that the Bryanites have had ever since 1896 control of the Democratic Party machinery in almost every State and mean to keep control. There is, no doubt, a danger that every New York democracy will nominate a Silverite, though here an attempt will be made to confine the contest to State issues. Others think and say that the South and West will soon be too prosperous to trouble themselves about Silverism, and that other questions are far more likely to occupy the public attention. The question of Bryanism is, in short, in Republican and Independent opinion, far more serious for the Democratic Party than for the country.

South Africa.—The Cape General Election is still going on. The Progressives have won a seat in Tembuland, where Mr. A. J. Fuller has defeated Mr. Molteno (Bond), the former member. At King William's Town two Progressives were re-elected, and at Victoria East and Fort Beaufort two Progressives have been returned in each case and an Independent rejected. The Bond have won a seat, however, at Woodhouse, where Mr. J. X. Merriman has been returned at the head of the poll, together with Mr. P. J. de Wet, Bond former member, defeating Dr. Smartt, Colonial Secretary. At Aliwal North Messrs. Sauer and Botha (Bond) are again returned, but a Progressive was only two votes behind the latter. Two Bond candidates were returned for Colesberg, Mr. Venter (Independent), who gave evidence before the House of Commons Committee, being rejected by a large majority. The Bond have also gained an Independent seat at Caledon and a Progressive seat at Swellendam. At Riversdale, Griqualand East, and Richmond the party representation remains unchanged, as also at Worcester, where the Bond candidates have been returned by largely increased majorities. At present thirty-eight Bond and thirty-three Progressive and Independent candidates have been returned.

The *Times* correspondent specially notes the defeat of nearly all the Independent Progressives (though their leader, Mr. Rose Innes, has been returned), thus leaving a clear issue of "Rhodes *v.* Bond."

Mr. Rhodes delivered his final speech in the election campaign at Klipdam. "In the near future," he said, "we may be beaten, but we shall surely win in the end." Proceeding, he made a vigorous attack on Mr. Hofmeyr and the Afrikander Bond, which, he declared, misled the people and placed every obstacle in the way of the true policy of the colony. He deplored the stirring up of racial feeling, and said that the only gain would be to let President Kruger possess the whole of Africa and cut off Cape Colony from free communication with the north. In conclusion Mr. Rhodes said:—

> My great anxiety during the next five years will be to keep the Dutch people with us, but it rests with the Afrikanders themselves to see that we are not divided into two camps. Whatever happens, I will carry out the policy of working to keep north with south, of working to heal the antagonistic feelings which have arisen between the two races, in the earnest hope that even in my own time I may create a union of South and Central Africa.

Canada.—The Quebec Conference reassembled on Aug. 29. Sir James Winter was absent, not having yet returned from the Adirondacks. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was also absent from the morning sitting, attending the funeral of his brother, Dr. Laurier, at Arthabaskaville. It is understood that only minor topics were discussed. During the two weeks' adjournment, commencing to-day (Sept. 2) Lord Herschell will go to Newport. He will also visit Toronto.

The Conference had under discussion on Aug. 30 and 31 the important question of the admission of American fishermen to the use of Canadian and Newfoundland inshore fisheries. The British Columbia sealers have sent a representative to Quebec to state that they are willing to go out of the pelagic sealing business provided that they are indemnified to the amount of 730,000 dols. The number of vessels engaged in sealing this year is fifty-five, of which about thirty have been in Behring Sea since Aug. 1.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says that an impression, well or ill founded, prevails there that matters are not going smoothly at the Conference owing to the disposition shown by Mr. Dingley not to give effect to the idea, embodied in the protocol, of mutual concessions of Customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the other on the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

Australasia.—Mr. Reid, the Colonial Premier of New South Wales, has introduced in the Assembly his resolutions for the amendment of the Federal Bill in a speech lasting three hours and a half. His tone was generally conciliatory.

A select committee of the New Zealand House of Representatives has reported in favour of the Pacific cable scheme, and recommends that New Zealand should join with the other Australasian colonies on the basis of a guarantee of four-ninths of the cost of construction and of any annual deficit.

Jamaica.—A despatch from Jamaica received in New York states that the movement in favour of annexation to the United States has not made progress owing to the opposition of the negroes and lack of support from the newspapers. In consequence the representative of Jamaica at the Barbados Conference is not authorised to propose annexation.

Samoa.—The death is announced from Samoa of King Malietoa, who succumbed to typhoid fever on Aug. 22. The Government is being administered until a successor is chosen by the British, German, and American Consuls, with the Chief Justice as President.

The hired transport *Jelunga* left Southampton on Aug. 26 with 40 officers, 925 of all ranks, 64 women, and 74 children. Of these 100 (No. 31 Company) are from Cork Harbour, and 771 (3rd Lancashire Fusiliers) from Preston. There are various drafts for Malta.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION NEWS.

Darlington.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Arthur Pease (L.U.) a vacancy has been caused in the representation of this borough. The figures at previous elections were as follows:—1896—Mr. A. Pease (L.U.), 3,354; Sir T. Fry (R.), 2,697. Unionist majority, 657. 1892—Mr. T. Fry (R.), 2,866; Mr. A. Pease (L.U.), 2,810. Radical majority, 56. 1886—Mr. T. Fry (R.), 2,620; Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), 2,563. Radical majority, 57. 1885—Mr. T. Fry (L.), 3,302; Colonel W. H. Wilson-Todd (C.), 2,096. Liberal majority, 1,206. It is anticipated that the Unionist candidate will be either one of Mr. Pease's sons, Mr. A. F. Pease or Mr. H. Pike Pease, or Mr. J. Backhouse. It is understood that Sir T. Fry, formerly Radical member for Darlington, will not again contest the borough.

Down (North).—The Sheriff of County Down has received the writ to fill the vacancy in the representation of North Down, caused by the death of Colonel Waring. He has fixed the nomination for to-morrow, Sept. 3, and the polling, if any, for Wednesday, Sept. 7. The two Conservative candidates in the field, Mr. Blakiston Houston and Mr. T. L. Corbett, have inaugurated a vigorous campaign. The contest is expected to be the keenest ever fought in the North of Ireland.

Manchester (North).—Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks on Aug. 26 addressed a joint meeting of the executives of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations of North Manchester. At the close of his address an invitation was given to him to contest the division at the next election. He accepted the invitation, and promised to do all in his power to win the seat.

Monmouth (South).—Mr. Clifford J. Cory, of Llantarnam Abbey, who successfully contested South Monmouth in the Radical interest at the general election, declines any longer to be regarded as a supporter of Home Rule. In a letter to Mr. D. R. Evans, honorary secretary of the South Monmouthshire Liberal Association, with reference to a request that he should become the Liberal candidate again at the next election, he says:—

> Several months ago I said to you and to other members of the association that, having regard to the amendment to the Queen's Speech moved by Mr. Redmond and supported by the vote of Mr. Dillon at the opening of the last session of Parliament, declaring for the complete separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, I could no longer see my way to support Home Rule for Ireland. Over and over again, ever since 1886, I have publicly declared that I was utterly opposed to granting Ireland separation, and that I accepted in good faith the declarations of the Irish Nationalists that subordinate government within the United Kingdom, and not separation, was what they claimed and meant by Home Rule for Ireland. But, inasmuch as both sections of the Irish Party have stated that nothing short of separation will satisfy their aspirations, I trust that now the Liberal Party will abandon Irish Home Rule, and part company once and for all with their Roman Catholic allies.

ENGLAND.

The temperature is much cooler all over England now, but the influence of the heat wave on certain maladies is very clearly exhibited in the mortality returns for the week ending Aug. 27. For the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales grouped together the death-rate showed a further increase to 23·2, the highest for nearly a year; the figure for the preceding week was 22. Nearly every one of the towns had risen; Huddersfield was lowest with 13·7, followed at a distance by Oldham with 16·5; few of the others were under 20, while five exceeded 30; Sheffield was 30·5, Liverpool 30·9, Preston 32·3, Sunderland 35·2, and Wolverhampton 38·9. Speaking generally, public health was very good except in the matter of those diseases peculiarly affected by heat. Out of a total of 4,988 deaths from all causes, 1,321 were due to diarrhœa alone, while 2,421, or practically one-half the aggregate, were those of infants under a year old. By far the larger proportion of the deaths occurred in the provincial towns, and this applies to the mortality under all heads. On the whole, inner London makes a very good return, the deaths from all causes having dropped from 2,019 to 1,856, but still more than 300 in excess of the average.

The Board of Agriculture has issued a preliminary statement for 1898 as to the crops and live stock in Great Britain, compiled from the returns collected on June 4, and comparisons with previous years. From this it appears that during the present year the number of acres under wheat cultivation is 2,102,220, as compared with 1,889,161 in 1897; barley, 1,903,652, as against 2,035,790 in the previous year; oats, 2,917,770, as against 3,036,056; potatoes, 524,591, as against 504,914; hay from clover and rotation grasses, 2,381,551, as against 2,285,965; hay from permanent pasture, 4,536,425, as against 4,509,785; and hops, 49,735, as against 50,863. It also appears that the cattle in Great Britain this year number 6,622,364, as against 6,500,497 in 1897, 6,493,582 in 1896, and 6,354,336 in 1895; sheep, 26,743,194, as against 26,340,440 in 1897, 26,705,329 in 1896, and 25,792,195 in 1895; and pigs, 2,451,595, as against 2,342,302 in 1897, 2,878,801 in 1896, and 2,884,431 in 1895.

Lord Londonderry, speaking on Aug. 30 at Sedgefield (Durham) on agriculture, said that we had great reason to be thankful that our crop prospects were so much better than those of Russia at the present time.

In most of the other wheat producing countries the crop was a fair one, and despite the failure of the Russian crops he thought it was in every way likely that the price of wheat would not be any higher during the coming winter than it was now. He believed with regard to grain products generally, the course of prices during the coming winter would be very similar to what it was in 1897, which Mr. Long had described as having been "the best year experienced by agriculturists for certainly forty or fifty years." Referring to the live stock trade, he believed that since the beginning of the present year this department had been the least remunerative part of the British farmer's business. The decidedly disappointing prices that had ruled for fat stock since the commencement of the present year had been directly caused by the largely increased importation of foreign fresh meat, and when the prices for fat stock had reached an unremunerative level it was not easy to see how it was possible for farmers to greatly increase their production of fat stock and thereby reduce the prices still further at the sacrifice of some more remunerative department of the farmer's business. He thought it would have been satisfactory had Mr. Long been able to state that the Government were going to take effective means for preventing foreign meat being sold as home produced meat, or that stronger measures would be taken by the Government to combat tuberculosis, which annually caused enormous loss to the owners of breeding and dairy herds. In spite of the disappointing returns for breeding and feeding stock, we should redouble our energies in the way of improving the quality of the stocks we breed and feed, for a superior beast could be made ready for the butcher in much less time and at much less cost besides finally bringing a much better price than an inferior beast. He believed, too, that just as was the case with prices for grain in the end of 1894, prices for stock would rise through the present rates proving unremunerative to the foreign producer. He rejoiced to find there was a greatly increased foreign demand for our home bred pedigree stock. There was, he said, no royal road to agricultural prosperity, but with fair rent and good seasons they might find a plain though sometimes hard road in making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the science and practice of their business, and paying strict attention to it. He had already indicated some of the ways in which the Government could materially assist agriculture, and he trusted they would do so at the earliest possible moment.

The water famine in the east of London is becoming, if anything, more serious. A welcome downpour of rain on Saturday (Aug. 27) and Sunday, although slight, had the effect of cleansing to an appreciable extent the streets in East London; which, owing to the absence of flushing operations during the week, had become highly offensive and presented a decidedly insanitary appearance. Apart from cleansing the streets, the rain had absolutely no effect in the direction of augmenting the supply of water contained in the various reservoirs of the East London Waterworks Company. It was officially stated on inquiry at the offices of the East London Waterworks Company on Saturday that the outflow from the reservoirs had reached 30,000,000 gallons a day, an amount that encroached very slightly on the reserve supply that the reservoirs contained. Since the suspension of the "constant" supply there had been a saving of about 31,000,000 gallons. Although the connection with the Kent Water Company's mains in the River Thames at Blackwall had only been effected twenty-four hours previously, upwards of 500,000 gallons of water had been pumped into the East London Water Company's works. The pumping operations were being carried out both night and day, and, with the 6,000,000 gallons purchased from the New River Company, it was hoped that the daily supply would be increased by about 7,000,000 gallons. On Saturday most of the local authorities within the area covered by the East London Water Company were actively engaged distributing among the poorer classes not possessing the necessary vessels for storing a sufficient quantity of water for domestic use earthenware jars capable of holding two gallons of water each. During Saturday about 2,500 jars were despatched from the water company's works at Lea Bridge to the various local bodies for distribution. There is, it is stated, some expectation that in the course of a few days the supply of the East London Water Company may be considerably augmented. A meeting was held in the Great Assem[illegible] Hall, Mile End Road, on Aug. 30, when resolutions were passed condemning the action of the company and urging that the water supply of the metropolis should be placed in the hands of the London County Council.

The report of Mr. J. S. Davy, Dr. Theodore Thomson, and Mr. J. W. Willcocks, Local Government inspectors on the Maidstone typhoid epidemic, is issued. The inspectors state that they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the epidemic was caused by the pollution of the water supplied by the Maidstone Company from their Farleigh sources. It was true that there was abundant testimony to show that grave sanitary defects exist in the construction of some of the sewers and of many house drains and closets within the borough, while one of the expert witnesses, Dr. Corfield, said that in his opinion these defects were sufficient to account for the epidemic. But the sudden and simultaneous outbreak of fever over a wide area, and the rapidity with which the epidemic grew, could not be accounted for by the existence of defective conditions of sewerage and drainage. There was no conclusive evidence to

show how the specific pollution of typhoid fever was introduced into the supply, or which of the springs was polluted. The report goes on to say :—"The responsibility for the existence of the unsanitary condition of drains, sewers, &c., lies with the town council, whose duty it was to take steps that would lead to effective remedy of these defects. This duty they have in a large measure neglected."

THE Trade Union Congress met on Aug. 29 at Bristol. There was an attendance of over 400 delegates, representing 188 societies, with a membership approaching 1,200,000. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Wilkie, of Newcastle, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, who, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the increase in the membership of the Congress and of the societies it represented since the last Bristol meeting twenty years ago. There could be no doubt that many of the industrial struggles that had taken place had been caused by want of union or imperfect organisation, and to those causes he was afraid they must attribute the present dispute in Wales. He urged the desirability of the strengthening of the provisions of the Conciliation Act. The Congress having been welcomed to Bristol by the Mayor, Alderman Townsend, and the Rev. Canon Tetley, a resolution was unanimously carried declaring the sentences passed at the recent Cardiff Assizes on Alderman David Morgan and a colleague for alleged intimidation to be excessive, and requesting the Home Secretary to order their immediate discharge from custody. Mr. J. O'Grady, president of the Bristol Trades Council, was unanimously elected president of the Congress. He delivered his presidential address on Aug. 30. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was submitted, but its consideration was deferred. In the afternoon the delegates proceeded on an excursion to Weston-super-Mare.

The Congress continued its sittings on Aug. 30, when the president, Mr. O'Grady, delivered his inaugural address. He insisted on the need of immediate and drastic reform in respect to the half-time system and child labour generally. With regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act, while recognising its meagreness, he, as a workman, accepted it because it contained the germ of a more complete measure in the future. Its application could be extended by means of agitation, and the logical consequence of its operation would be to bring the ideal of pensions for old age considerably nearer realisation. The recent engineers' dispute had demonstrated the futility of trying to gain any considerable reduction in the hours of labour by trade union action alone, and had also taught them that the time for isolated fighting had departed. He sincerely hoped that the Congress would not break up until it had adopted some scheme of trade federation. The trend of modern industry was distinctly towards collectivism, and this should be made the objective of trade union action, both politically and socially. He enumerated various reforms that were desirable, and held that they could only be achieved if trade unionists formed an organisation quite distinct and apart from all existing political associations. After according the president a vote of thanks for his address, the Congress proceeded to consider the report of the Parliamentary Committee, in which various amendments were made. A resolution was carried greeting with satisfaction the message of the Czar in favour of international disarmament, and calling upon the Government to use all legitimate means to give effect to it. A resolution was also carried in favour of giving support to the men engaged in the dispute in the furnituremakers' trade in Scotland.

On Aug. 31 at the Congress, Mr. Haslam (Derbyshire Miners), in moving a resolution of sympathy with the Welsh miners, dwelt strongly on the attitude of the employers with regard to conciliation. The resolution was carried after some discussion. The discussion was proceeded with on a resolution submitted in favour of an eight-hour day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, and instructing the Parliamentary Committee to draft a Bill for that object. The resolution was carried with a few dissentients. Resolutions were also agreed to in favour of the promotion of closer intercourse with the trade unions of other countries, complaining of the evasion by the Government departments of the fair-wage resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1891, demanding fair wages, a six days' working week, and liberty to wear moustaches for waiters, in favour of the compulsory closing of shops at certain specified hours, condemning foreign export bounties, and dealing with other questions.

A JOINT meeting of the South Wales coalowners' emergency committee and the men's provisional committee was held at Cardiff on Saturday, Aug. 27. The men's representatives urged the employers to recognise the principle of a minimum wage. This the employers positively declined to do ; but they offered the renewal of the old sliding-scale agreement, to continue in force till Jan. 1, 1902, and to be terminable at six months' notice on either side ; the abolition of the monthly holiday ; and an immediate advance of five per cent. above the wages in force on March 31 last. They also consented to add a clause giving the workmen the right to give six months' notice of the termination of the agreement at any time after Sept. 1, 1899, in case wages are reduced below twelve and a half per cent. above the standard of 1879 ; but, in view of this concession, they required that the terms of the agreement should be for four years from Jan. 1, 1898, instead of three years. The men were allowed until Sept. 1 to decide whether these terms should be accepted. At a conference of the delegates of the miners, held on Aug. 31 in Cardiff, it was resolved by a small majority to leave the question of the retention of the monthly holiday to be decided by the men's provisional committee. With regard to the other terms formulated by the employers, a poll was taken, when 61,912 votes were given in favour of acceptance, 37,077 against, and 8,800 men were neutral. There was a majority of 24,835 of those voting who were in favour of acceptance ; and this practically means the end of the long dispute.

SCOTLAND.

THE *Futami Maru*, a steel screw steamer built at Govan for the Japan Mail Steamship Company and only launched on April 9, has been destroyed by fire at Govan, the damage being estimated at 30,000*l*.

SOME extraordinary catches of salmon are reported at Berwick. At Yallow, one of the Tweed fisheries, over 200 salmon were got in in one morning tide. In one haul sixty large salmon and grilse were brought ashore, and in another extra hands were employed to cope with the immense quantity of fish.

A FEDERATION has been formed of Scottish iron and steel employers to deal with the future demands of the workpeople. It is stated that the federation will not regulate selling prices, but will be ready to oppose any demands of the workers which may be considered unjust.

THE Clyde shipbuilding returns for August show that the bookings are the second heaviest this year, 70,000 fresh tonnage having been placed during the current month. The work on hand will keep all the yards on double shift for eighteen months. Wages are fixed for six months from Aug. 26. Nineteen vessels of 27,000 tons have been launched during the month, making 188 vessels of 352,000 tons for the eight months.

IT was an Ayrshire parson, and into the customary prayer for the Royalties he had introduced a feeling reference to the accident which had befallen the Prince of Wales. "And now, brethren," continued the unwitting cleric, "we will join in singing hymn No. So-and-so, 'Courage, brother, do not stumble.'" The congregation saw the joke, though the minister didn't, and giggled consumedly. So says the *Glasgow Evening News*, which tells the little story.

A MEMBER of the resident staff of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary had incurred the displeasure of his colleagues, and one night, it is stated, on his way to his rooms he was waylaid and forcibly taken before a masked mock tribunal, whose doors were guarded by a man in policeman's uniform. A trial was held, and the charges against the unpopular doctor declared proved, and the judge sentenced him to the order of the bath. The unfortunate man was ordered to strip, but declining, his clothes were removed and he was forcibly carried and plunged into a cold bath where he was left. The aggrieved doctor made a fruitless demand for apologies and then reported the case to the police and the infirmary managers. About a dozen of the medical staff are implicated.

BY the death of the Rev. Thomas Hobart, M.A., minister of the Original Secession (alias Auld Licht) Church in Carluke, a prominent Auld Licht divine has passed away. The *Outlook* says that the Hobart family can trace a connection with "Thrums" for at least 200 years. Mr. Hobart's parents were in humble circumstances, but he was "a lad o' pairts," and succeeded, chiefly by his own perseverance and industry, in obtaining an excellent education. He was ordained in 1855 as minister of the congregation at Carluke, a position which he held till his death. On several occasions he was elected Moderator of the Synod, the highest honour his denomination could confer upon him ; and he had the distinction of preaching the last sermon delivered in the original Auld Licht Kirk of "Thrums" prior to its demolition to make way for a more modern building.

THE REV. DR. RANKIN, minister of the parish church of Muthill, and one of the leading ecclesiastics in the Church of Scotland, has long been noted for the peculiar frankness of his public utterances. He is always racy, but especially so when dealing with the sins and shortcomings of his fellow-divines. He it was who electrified the "unco guid" of Scotland by the announcement that there were far too many kirks and far too many ministers ; suggesting at the same time that a third of the former should be demolished, and a third of the latter sent abroad. And he has said many other things that have at one time grieved and at another roused the wrath of his clerical brethren. His latest speech is hardly likely to improve matters. In opening a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Crieff Golf Club, he declared that in Scotland the clergy had acted as a wet blanket on the national amusements and sports for 250 years—ever since they came under the influence of those men from Westminster who were called the "Westminster divines," but of whom, were he speaking for himself, he should speak a little differently and not so respectfully. It was a foreign influence and not a good English influence that had found its way into Scotland, and which had done an immense amount of harm. Speaking of golf, Dr. Rankin remarked that there had been a marvellous extension of the game, although it had not developed to such an extent as cycling and distilleries. After praising the game and its adaptation to both sexes and all ages and persons, Dr. Rankin mentioned that he had heard a whisper as to swearing, which was an idiotic and also a profane thing. The worthy divine quite recognised that there were cases in which ordinary language failed to express the feelings, and when relief of some kind was necessary, but he recommended golfers when in "undue heat" to "avoid common words altogether," and fall back upon Gaelic names of a good strong sound and not easily spelt. "Take two or three of them, and when tempted to swear go over the Gaelic list." All very fine for a Highlander who "has ta Gaelic." But a man must be born a Celt to be able to use it with the proficiency and fluency necessary to relieve his feelings in certain unspeakable emergencies.

IRELAND.

LORD SALISBURY, replying to resolutions adopted at the Belfast Orange demonstration on July 12 last, says he will give careful attention to the views expressed therein relative to the expenditure of public funds in Ireland for the establishment of an Irish royal residence and of naval stations at Galway and Belfast.

EARL AND COUNTESS CADOGAN left Dublin on Sunday evening, Aug. 28, for Affaric Lodge, Beauly, N.B., for about six weeks. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Cadogan received Mrs. Tracy (lady manager) and the nurses of the City of Dublin Nursing Institution at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday afternoon. The Countess invested each of the eleven nurses of the institution engaged on the island of Inniskea during the epidemic of typhus fever last year with the decoration of the order conferred on them by the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, in recognition of their heroic conduct. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Ashbourne, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, K.P., V.C., attended by Major Streatfeild, military secretary, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Russell were present with their Excellencies. Sir William Kaye, C.B., Mr. Algernon Peel, private secretaries, Captain Cecil Feilden, aide-de-camp-in-waiting, and Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, gentleman-in-waiting, were in attendance on the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Cadogan. There was a large attendance to witness the ceremony, and their Excellencies afterwards entertained their guests at tea. The Lord Lieutenant has promised to visit Belfast to lay the foundation-stone of the new Town Hall on Oct. 18. His Excellency, who will be accompanied by Countess Cadogan, has accepted an invitation to lunch with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Belfast on that occasion.

A DUBLIN correspondent, telegraphing on Aug. 26, says :—A considerable sensation was caused in Dublin this evening by the announcement made in the *Evening Mail* that to-day the Lord Mayor paid a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle. For some twenty years no such incident has occurred in Dublin owing to the decision come to by the Nationalists to cease all social relations with the Castle, but within the past few days certain incidents have occurred which led the public to believe that the old relations were about to be renewed. First came the statement by the Lord Mayor at the banquet on Saturday night last at the College of Surgeons. He hoped in the future the Municipality and Viceroyalty might be on more intimate relations, and afterwards came the familiar intercourse between the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor at the Horse Show, about which there has been a good deal of newspaper controversy. The majority of the citizens believed, on seeing the paragraph, and taking the preceding circumstances into consideration, that the Rubicon had been crossed, and were prepared for some remarkable political developments as a result. There is no doubt that such an event would create an extraordinary political situation in Dublin, and, indeed, throughout Ireland, and, this being so, I considered it advisable to see the Lord Mayor himself personally on the subject. His lordship appeared very much annoyed at the form in which the paragraph was framed, and informed me that he merely attended at the Castle at a meeting of the Irish Committee in connection with the Paris Exhibition, of which Committee the Lord Lieutenant is chairman. He was there with other representative gentlemen for this purpose, and thinks that an unfair inference would be drawn by the public from the newspaper paragraph.

THE officers of the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, which is leaving Fermoy, reciprocating the kindly feeling of the townspeople, sent a drum and fife band to the town to play a tattoo. Bugles sounded, after which the band paraded the streets playing Irish airs, followed by crowds of people who loudly cheered the troops. At the conclusion the band played God Save the Queen and God Bless the Prince of Wales, both of which airs were heartily received. The regiment had a popular send off.

THE annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society was held on Aug. 26 in Dublin. Mr. Horace Plunkett, M.P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said the operations of the society had been most successful, but the guaranteed subscriptions were nearly exhausted, and without funds the society must cease to exist. He traced at length the history and explained the nature of the society's operations. The report was adopted. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Fisher, Agricultural Minister for Canada. At the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that a donation of 1,000*l*. a year for five years had been promised to the society.

MR. T. M. HEALY, M.P., addressing a meeting in Dublin on Aug. 25, said he thought it was greatly to be deplored when a great statesman like Mr. Gladstone took up the Home Rule Question that the meanest motives were attributed to him. If the cause of Ireland was so wretched that it could not commend itself logically to the greatest mind of the century unless that mind was stirred by the meanest and most paltry motives, how miserable was their position ! He was happy to give Mr. Gladstone the credit, and he was willing to give Mr. Parnell the greatest credit of his share in Mr. Gladstone's enlightenment. But they must remember before Mr. Parnell was heard of the Church Act and the Land Act of 1870 and the Ballot Act were passed. He maintained that the refusal of the Dublin Corporation to give a site for a statue of one of the greatest friends Ireland ever had was one of the gravest blunders which any popular body ever committed. He had cordially supported the Local Government Bill for one reason above all others—namely, that if the Liberals got into office again they would have nothing else to offer except Home Rule.

THE typhoid fever epidemic in Belfast, although, happily, not increasing at an alarming rate, still causes much anxiety, and the medical and nursing staff at the workhouse have been very much overworked. At the meeting of the guardians on Aug. 30 a report was read from Dr. E. Coey Biggar, one of the visiting medical officers, which stated that during the week there had been a very large admission of patients, the number being 101. The extra accommodation had been nearly exhausted, and, although he expected a falling off in the number of admissions during the next few days, he recommended the board to make provision for sixty or seventy more patients, and also requested permission to provide extra nurses in case the number of admissions should require it. The medical officer also pointed out that the staff had been overworked.

A RETURN of the number of evictions from agricultural holdings in Ireland for the quarter ended June 30 is published. Altogether 84 evictions took place, or 6 less than the preceding quarter, under the Land Law Act of 1887, at the instance of the landlord. Of these there were 33 in Ulster, 23 in Munster, 18 in Connaught, and 10 in Leinster.

THE report of the inspectors of Irish fisheries on the sea and inland fisheries of Ireland for 1897 has been issued as a Blue Book. The inspectors report that 6,626 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1897, as compared with 6,553 in 1896. This shows an increase of 73. There were 24,593 men and 1,126 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 596 men and a decrease of 41 boys. The successful herring fishing off the county Donegal coast caused the men in the neighbourhood to obtain about 70 new boats of the second and third class. The inspectors received during the year 148 applications from 174 persons for loans amounting to 4,660*l*. Of these they recommended 121 to 138 persons, to the amount of 3,955*l*. The sum actually issued during the year by the Board of Works was 4,042*l*., which included some loans recommended during the previous year. According to the returns they have received from those places around Ireland from which information could be obtained, the total value of the sea fish, including shell-fish, but excluding salmon, landed in Ireland in 1897 was 378,385*l*., as compared with 368,805*l*. in 1896, an increase of 9,580*l*.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER has been issued dealing with the agricultural statistics of Ireland and giving general abstracts showing the acreage under crops and the number and description of live stock in each county and province for the year 1897-98. The total extent under crops in 1898 is stated at 4,704,749 acres, a decrease as compared with 1897 of 40,257 acres, or 0·9 per cent. In Leinster the decrease was 9,938 acres, or 0·8 per cent. ; in Ulster it was 24,141 acres, or 1·5 per cent. ; and in Munster 11,171 acres, or 0·9 per cent. In Connaught, on the other hand, there was an increase of 4,993 acres, or 8 per cent. In 1897 the number of acres returned as under grass was 10,462,310, while in 1898 it was 10,469,546, showing an increase of 7,236 acres. The extent returned as fallow in 1898 is 16,857 acres, as against 19,975 acres in 1897 ; as woods and plantations 307,943 acres, as against 307,441 acres ; and as turf, bog, marsh, barren mountain land, &c., 4,834,249 acres, as against 4,798,612 acres. Though there is an increase of 5,627 acres in the extent under wheat, as compared with 1897, the extent under cereal crops generally shows a net decrease of 16,939 acres. The extent under potatoes has decreased by 12,304 acres, and though some of the green crops show an increase, there is a net decrease under this head of 10,421 acres. The returns of live stock show that between 1897 and 1898 there has been a decrease of 19,165 in the number of horses and mules. Cattle exhibit an increase of 21,368, sheep an increase of 129,368, and pigs a decrease of 73,768. The return of poultry for 1898 is stated at 17,683,960, as compared with 17,777,248 in 1897.

GENERAL NEWS.

COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by several members of the royal family, left Osborne on Aug. 31 for Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Queen drove out on Friday, Aug. 26, accompanied by her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas O'Conor, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Rice, superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the royal family. Rear-Admiral Fullerton, aide-de-camp (her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*) and Mrs. Fullerton had the honour of being invited. The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas O'Conor kissed hands on Saturday morning, upon his appointment as her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Her Majesty went out on Saturday morning, accompanied by her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas O'Conor and Rear-Admiral Rice have left Osborne. Captain Wilson Barker, R.N.R., captain superintendent of her Majesty's ship *Worcester*, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of presenting to the Queen a silver model of that ship from the committee of the Incorporated Thames Nautical Training College, in commemoration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Her Majesty on Saturday gave a fête to the labourers on the estate, the servants, and some of the men of the royal yachts, in remembrance of the birthday of the Prince Consort, of which Friday last was the anniversary. The people were provided with a dinner, after which there were rustic games and dancing. The Queen, accompanied by the royal family, drove to the Recreation Ground and witnessed some of the sports. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge and Major the Hon. H. C. Legge, the Equerries in Waiting, were in attendance. The ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and the Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., rector of Whippingham, were present. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg and her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, drove to the Recreation Ground again at the conclusion of the fête and presented prizes to the successful competitors in the sports. The band of the 5th (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's Volunteer battalion), the Hampshire Regiment, played a selection of music during the fête.

Rear-Admiral Knyvett-Wilson, C.B,, V.C. (a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy), arrived at Osborne and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the royal family. Engineer Ireland, her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Engineer Wallis, her Majesty's yacht *Elfin*, and Sub-Lieutenants Crichton-Maitland, Kerr, and Grogan, her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, dined at Osborne, and had the honour of being received by her Majesty afterwards. The Queen and the royal family in the evening witnessed an exhibition of lantern slides and animated photographs taken by Mr. West, of Southsea, and Chief Petty Officer McGregor, of the cruise of H.M.S. *Crescent* while commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Her Majesty and the royal family attended divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., rector of Whippingham, and chaplain to the Queen, officiated.

The Queen drove out on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of York and her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., rector of Whippingham and chaplain to her Majesty, had the honour of dining with the Queen and the royal family.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, with Prince Edward, and attended by Sir Charles Cust, Bart., took leave of her Majesty on Aug. 29 previous to their departure for Denmark, crossing over to Portsmouth on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* (Rear-Admiral Fullerton, aide-de-camp).

The Queen drove out on Aug. 29, accompanied by her Highness Princess Aribert of Anhalt, and attended by the Dowager Lady Churchill. His Excellency the Hon. John Hay, United States Ambassador, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the royal family. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur and Lady Bigge and Captain the Hon. Stanley Colville, C.B., R.N., had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. The band of the Royal Marine Artillery played a selection of music during and after dinner.

His Excellency the Hon. John Hay had an audience of the Queen on Aug. 30, and took leave of her Majesty, on the approaching relinquishment of his post as Ambassador from the United States. Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg was present with the Queen. Her Majesty went out in the morning with the royal family.

The Prince of Wales was landed on Saturday, Aug. 27, from the royal yacht *Osborne*, which is anchored under the slopes of Mount Edgcumbe Park. As this was the first time the Prince had left the yacht for three weeks, every possible precaution was taken to avoid an accident, and with complete success. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Viscount Valletort, Colonel the Hon. C. Edgcumbe, Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, and Admiral Sir R. Macdonald were present to greet his Royal Highness, who was much amused at the novel method of landing. As soon as the horses were harnessed Lord Mount Edgcumbe took his seat by the side of his Royal Highness in the carriage, which was driven up to Mount Edgcumbe House. Remaining in the carriage, the royal visitor was subsequently taken through the park, the flower gardens, and the orangery. Shortly before seven o'clock his Royal Highness was safely conveyed back to the *Osborne*. His Royal Highness did not leave the *Osborne* at all on the 28th.

There was so much rain and fog in Plymouth Sound on Aug. 29 that again the Prince of Wales did not leave the royal yacht *Osborne* at all. During the day Princess Victoria of Wales, with Prince Nicholas and Princess Marie of Greece, went to Cotehele, returning in the evening. Among the guests at dinner on the royal yacht were the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Viscount Valletort, and Major the Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn.

Brighter weather prevailed on the 30th, and, in company with the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Prince of Wales was driven along Whitsand Bay, one of the nearest points on the Cornish coast to Barnpool. The other members of the royal party visited Plymouth Breakwater, and met the Prince, on his return, in the orangery at Mount Edgcumbe, where the royal visitors took leave of Lord Mount Edgcumbe, Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Viscount Valletort, and the other members of the house party. His Royal Highness and Princess Victoria, with Prince Nicholas and Princess Marie of Greece, re-embarked at a quarter to two, and, half an hour later, the *Osborne* cast off from the buoy and steamed slowly out into the Sound. The Prince witnessed the progress of some of the yacht races of the Royal Western Yacht Club. As the *Osborne* went out, the Garden Battery at Mount Edgcumbe, H.M.S. *Cambridge*, Gunnery School ship, and Plymouth Citadel fired royal salutes of twenty-one guns. The *Osborne* left at three o'clock, passing along the deep-water channel inside Drake's Island, and went within easy sight of the Hoe and the pier, where hundreds had assembled, some to watch the yacht racing, and others to see the royal craft leave Plymouth. Just before six o'clock in the evening the royal yacht arrived at Dartmouth, and was moored in the harbour.

The Prince of Wales remained on board the *Osborne*, in Dartmouth Harbour, on Aug. 31. Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Marie of Greece, and Prince Nicholas of Greece, attended by Sir Francis Knollys and others from the royal yacht, went over the cadet training ship *Britannia*. They subsequently visited Totnes, and inspected the ancient church and other places of interest.

Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, with his Highness Prince Alexander, attended by Miss Minnie Cochrane and Mr. Tufnell, crossed to Southampton on Monday morning, Aug. 29, on board her Majesty's yacht *Elfin* (Rear-Admiral Fullerton, aide-de-camp) and proceeded to Homington Camp, near Salisbury, to visit his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in command of the Northern Army, returning to Osborne in the evening. Her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein left Osborne, crossing to Southampton on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at the annual inspection of the 2nd Durham Seaham Volunteer Artillery, which took place at Seaham Harbour. The brigade was under the command of the Marquess of Londonderry, who is the colonel commandant, and among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Henry Vane Tempest and Major Lord Herbert Vane Tempest. After a most successful parade inspection, the Duke of Cambridge addressed the officers and men, and congratulated Lord Londonderry on the high state of efficiency to which the brigade had been brought. He sincerely hoped that the necessity for calling out the Volunteer forces would never arise, but if it were to, he was certain that they would each and all maintain the honour of their Queen and country. His Royal Highness also presented the prizes to the successful companies. On the 28th the Duke attended a cyclists' church parade at Seaham Hall, the grounds having been lent for the occasion by the Marquess of Londonderry.

Princess Christian arrived at Buckingham Palace on Aug. 31 from Germany, and, attended by members of her suite, travelled to Salisbury. Her Royal Highness is making a short stay at Cloud, Mr. Percy Wyndham's Wiltshire seat, and will go later to Balmoral.

Mr. George R. Parkin's "Life and Letters of Edward Thring," the famous headmaster of Uppingham, which is to be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan, is practically a history of the new formation under Thring, and the complete rebuilding, in every sense of the word, of Uppingham School. It also contains many reminiscences of life at Eton in the thirties. Mr. Parkin has allowed Thring to speak for himself as much as possible through his diaries and letters.

PERSONAL.

After his course of the waters at Contrexéville, the Marquess of Salisbury goes with his family to Gerardmer and Schlucht, in the Vosges, before returning to England, the mountain air of those places having been recommended by his medical advisers.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., and Mrs. Chamberlain left Liverpool on Aug. 31 in the White Star Liner *Majestic* for New York. The colonial secretary's departure was, by arrangement with the White Star Company, conducted with much privacy, and they were not recognised until they were on board the liner. Then their identity was discovered. The visit to the United States is of a strictly private and family character, and will extend over several weeks.

Lord Henniker was presented, at a meeting of the East Suffolk County Council the other day, with his portrait, painted by Mr. A. S. Cope. He was chairman of the council up to the time of his appointment to the Governorship of the Isle of Man, and the portrait in question was subscribed for by over 300 residents of the county in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the county.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall Clarke, Governor of Rhodesia, and Lady Clarke left Southampton for South Africa on Aug. 27 in the *Moor*.

General Sir Arthur J. Lyon Fremantle, Governor of Malta, arrived in the island on Aug. 30 by the French mail steamer.

Mr. T. Bailey Saunders, barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary of the London University Commission.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Colonel Sir Herbert Charles Chermside her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Second Class, which decoration the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon him as a promotion in that Order.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—

The Rev. B. S. Fryer, rector of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Mary, second daughter of Mr. B. B. Hodgson, of Bolney, Sussex, and Cadogan Square.

Mr. D. A. Boissevain, of Park Lane, and de Laage Vuursche, Holland, and the Baroness Paul de Mévius, *née* Comtesse Magdelaine de Renesse, of Brussels, and Château de Wamont, Belgium, daughter of the late Count Amédée de Renesse and of the Countess, *née* Baronne Maelcamp de Virelles.

Oswald Vavasour, son of the late Joseph St. John Yates, judge of County Courts, of Wellbank, Sandbach, Cheshire, and Margaret Jane, elder daughter of the late Captain John Fownes Luttrell, R.N., of Edington, Somerset.

At Bangkok, Walter Armstrong Graham, Bangkok, elder son of Mr. John Graham, J.P., of Huntingstile, Westmorland, and Maude Clifton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Clifton Carver, of Wilmslow.

Captain Macdonogh, R.E., deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, Ireland, and Aline, youngest daughter of Mrs. Borgström, of Provender, Faversham, and Trekanten, Finland.

Mr. William Edward Derrington Bell, of The Cedars, Kempsey, Worcestershire, son of the late Major-General Edward William Derrington Bell, V.C., C.B., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Edith Isabel, second daughter of Mr. A. H. Hudson, of The Abbey, Pershore, Worcestershire.

Charles Douglas Field, lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Field, M.A., LL.D., late a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta, Bengal, and Evelyn Winifred, daughter of the late Rev. Edward William Fenwick, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, subsequently rector of Bridford, Devon, and Saltford, Somerset, and Mrs. Edward Fenwick, of Camden Crescent, Bath.

Edward James Heron Maxwell, son of the late Mr. Edward Heron Maxwell Blair, of Teviot Bank, Roxburghshire, and Violet, daughter of the late Sir John Ralph Blois, Bart., of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk.

Evelyn Belford, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Travers, Leicestershire Regiment, and Baron Peter Ivanovitch Chrustschoff.

Percy Neville Buckley, Portsmouth Division, S.M.R.E., third son of Mars Buckley, Melbourne, Australia, and Lillian Murray (Queenie) M'Callum, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry M'Callum, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos.

Mr. Henry S. Laverton, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, eldest son of Mr. W. H. Laverton, of Leighton, Westbury, Wiltshire, and Margaret Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Manley-Sims, of Hertford Street, Mayfair.

Mr. Andrew Tuer's "Pages and Pictures from Forgotten Children's Books," shortly to be issued at a popular price from the Leadenhall Press, is to contain excerpts accompanied by hundreds of facsimile illustrations from a great number of forgotten playbooks—mostly from the compiler's own collection—of the period extending from the closing years of the last century up to the thirties in this.

CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC, &c.

The following preferments and appointments have been made:—

Addison, Rev. J. A., chaplain of Wakefield Prison; chaplain of Parkhurst Prison.
Becket, Rev. A. E., priest-in-charge of Negombo; incumbent of St. Thomas's, Matara, and priest-in-charge of the Matara S.P.G. Mission, diocese of Colombo.
Bird, Rev. G., B.A., curate of Lancaster Parish Church; curate-in-charge of Danby, Yorkshire.
Bourke, Rev. the Hon. George Wingfield, M.A., rector of Pulborough, Sussex; treasurer of Chichester Cathedral.
Breay, Rev. C. F., M.A., acting chaplain of Secunderabad, diocese of Madras.
Buckland, Rev. C. H., incumbent of Powassan; incumbent of Burk's Falls, diocese of Algoma.
Chapman, Rev. A. W., B.D., licensed to officiate in the diocese of Liverpool.
Cobb, Rev. A. J., incumbent of Seguin Falls; incumbent of Powassan, diocese of Algoma.
Crump, Rev. J. H., M.A., vicar of Longdon; rural dean of Lichfield.
Dawes, Rev. J. W., M.A., vicar of All Saints', Liverpool; vicar of St. Chad's, Derby.
Dobie, Rev. G. N., vicar of St. John's, Indian Head; chaplain to the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.
Durham, Rev. Robert Henry, D.D., chaplain of Coimbatore; also chaplain of Calicut, diocese of Madras.
Edresinghe, Rev. F. D., S.P.G. missionary at Matara, with Holy Cross, Weligama; incumbent of St. John's, Kalutara, diocese of Colombo.
Farmer, Rev. Robert Lethbridge, rector of Shardlow; chaplain to Shardlow Union Workhouse, Derbyshire.
Fawcett, Rev. Edward L'E., M.A., chaplain to the *Cambridge*.
Frost, Rev. S. Wallis, senior curate of Ware; rector of Church Lawford and vicar of King's Newnham, Rugby, annexed.
Graham-Montgomery, Rev. Charles Percy, M.A., curate of Frome Selwood; rector of Norton St. Philip, Bath.
Hanmer, Rev. Hugh, M.A., vicar of Hanmer, Whitchurch; rector of South Runcton with Holme and Wallington, Downham Market, Norfolk.
Hay, Rev. T. J., missionary at Murillo, Thunder Bay District, diocese of Algoma.
Helps, Rev. Arthur L., M.A., curate of Okehampton; domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Truro and care of a mission church at Par, Cornwall.
Hill, Rev. John H., incumbent of Christ Church, Berwick, Australia; incumbent of Mentone and Mordialloc, diocese of Melbourne.
Hollins, Rev. Arthur Edward, B.A., curate of St. Mary's, Newcastle; assistant chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle.
Irving, Rev. R. G., vicar of Rastrick; surrogate for the diocese of Wakefield.
Keene, Rev. Rees, M.A., rector of Gosforth with Seascale; secretary and treasurer for the National Society for the deanery of Gosforth, Cumberland.
Lewis, Rev. W. P. R., B.A., rector of St. Mark's, Malone, New York; rector of St. John's, Huntingdon, and St. Paul's, Hinchinbrooke, diocese of Montreal.
Malcolmson, Rev. James Case Lesh, M.A., curate of Horsham; rector of Norton Malreward.
Morris, Rev. E. E., M.A., vicar of Blackwell, Alfreton; vicar of Ashbourne and rector of Mapleton St. Mary, Derbyshire.
Morris, Rev. W. S. H., M.A., curate; rector of Shelburne, diocese of Nova Scotia.
Murray, Rev. S. R. Glanvill, M.A., curate of Ewell, Surrey; vicar of Davidstow, Cornwall.
Palmer, Rev. Gerard Walker, M.A., curate-in-charge of St. Anne's, Buxton; vicar of St. James-the-Less, Plymouth.
Penfold, Rev. R. V. S., rector of Claverton; rector of Chew Stoke, Bristol.
Piercy, Rev. C., incumbent of Burk's Falls; incumbent of Sturgeon Falls and Warren, diocese of Algoma.
Plummer, Rev. F. B., B.A., vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool; vicar of All Saints', Harthill, with Woodhall, Chester.
Price, Rev. W. J., M.A., vicar of Harborne; rural dean of Handsworth.
Sargent, Rev. J. P., B.A., vicar of St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle Station; archdeacon of Assiniboia.
Shillito, Rev. W. F., M.A., curate of Putney; vicar of St. Luke's, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Chester.
Thomas, Rev. Harry H., M.A., licensed preacher in the diocese of Canterbury.
Vale, Rev. W. T., rector of Slaidburn; licensed to officiate in the diocese of Chester.
Walmsley, Rev. John, M.A., vicar of Normanton-by-Derby; chaplain to Derby Union Workhouse.
Wood, Rev. W., D.D., vicar of Cropredy and honorary canon of Christ Church; rector of Monks Risborough, Bucks.

The Archbishop of Canterbury hopes to consecrate the new Bishop of Bombay and other bishops in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Church Missionary Society has completed its arrangements for the annual valedictory dismissal of its missionaries proceeding to the foreign field. On Tuesday, Oct. 4, there will be a public farewell meeting at Exeter Hall, when leave will be taken of the missionaries proceeding to West and East Africa, Western India, South India, Travancore, Ceylon, and China. On Wednesday morning there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion for the outgoing missionaries and their friends at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street. In the evening there will be a second public meeting at Exeter Hall, when farewell will be said to the missionaries proceeding to Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab and Sind missions.

In their eighty-fourth annual report the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society state that the organisation possesses 303 central or principal stations, and that 2,355 chapels and other preaching places are associated with them. The present staff of missionaries and assistant missionaries is 345, and in addition there are 2,993 catechists, interpreters, and day school teachers, together with 5,772 agents whose services are gratuitously rendered. The full and accredited church membership in the mission churches is 44,734; and 11,167 on trial. The total number of scholars connected with the mission schools is 85,973. Deducting from the last year's returns the numbers in the German district, 2,414, now united to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany, there is an increase of 2,575 in the number of members as compared with the total of the previous year. The Committee state that the present report of the home organisation and support given by Methodists of Great Britain to the work of the Society is the most encouraging of any of recent years. The ordinary income shows an advance of 3,600*l.* on that of the previous year, which in turn was an increase of nearly 2,000*l.* on that of two years ago. This is taken to indicate throughout the Wesleyan Methodist Church a deepened sense of the greatness and sanctity of missionary work.

The results of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination are published. Of the 1,001 candidates for lower certificates 584 have succeeded. There were 2,029 candidates for higher certificates, including 424 girl candidates for letters only. Higher certificates to the number of 1,043 were awarded, and 294 letters.

St. Thomas Charterhouse schools have secured some remarkable successes of late. Two pupils have just won London County Council intermediate scholarships (value 230*l.*). Another pupil succeeded in winning a London County Council horticultural scholarship; three others obtained City schools endowment scholarships (annual value 20*l.*); seven succeeded in gaining extensions of their London County Council junior scholarships; three other pupils won junior county scholarships, while an old pupil matriculated at the London University, and upwards of seventy local scholarships have been awarded to pupils of the schools.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

At the International Congress of Zoology on Aug. 26 a telegram was read from the Prince of Wales, congratulating the Congress upon its success. Professor Haeckel subsequently delivered an interesting address upon the Descent of Man. He insisted that all living and extinct mammalia known to us are descended from a single common ancestral form, which had existence in the Triassic or Permian period, and was probably derived from a Permian or carboniferous reptile, which, in turn, traced its ancestry to Devonian fishes and the lower vertebrates. The Congress held its closing meeting on Saturday. It was resolved that the next congress be held in Germany in 1901, the place of meeting being left to the decision of the German Zoological Society. Various votes of thanks were accorded. In the afternoon the members of the Congress came to London and visited the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. In the evening Sir John Lubbock, president of the Congress, held a reception in the central hall of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Nature publishes a letter from a correspondent at Bettws-y-Coed recording an extraordinary experience. On killing what was supposed to be an adder, about thirty-eight inches long, its captors opened him, and found inside a large toad, about half-way down the snake's interior. It was thought that the toad, whose head was much wider than the snake's, and whose body was many times as large as his enemy's head, must be dead, but as he shortly began to move, water was poured over him and whisky and water down his throat, the result of which heroic measures was that he revived, stood up on all-fours, distended like a balloon, and darted at the stick in a most comical way, eventually disappearing. The correspondent, who christened the toad "Jonah," asks for information as to similar cases of resuscitation and the probable duration of the toad's entombment.

It is stated that Professor J. H. Gore, of the Columbian University, Washington, has just returned from making the first of a series of most interesting experiments for determining the force of gravity at various points on the earth's surface. Professor Gore has spent several days at Danes Island, where he made an elaborate series of observations with the pendulums of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The observations taken at Danes Island are intended to record the force of gravity at this high latitude, and Professor Gore also took observations at Tromsoe and Leyden. His intention is to make observations at a number of stations between Danes Island and the Equator, the stations being approximately equidistant and covering eighty degrees of latitude.

Two important railway inventions are being tested by the Austrian Ministry of Railways. The first, which is a new form of signalling, is described as follows:—When the signal is placed at danger the apparatus is moved near the rails in such a position as to come into contact with a corresponding mechanism attached to every engine. At the moment of contact this mechanism automatically causes the engine's whistle to blow, shuts off the steam, and simultaneously applies the break. At the official trials on the Staatsbahn, a train travelling fifty miles an hour was brought to a standstill within 300 yards by this contrivance. It is claimed that this invention would render such accidents as arise through misunderstanding or inattention to signals almost an impossibility.

Another proposed method of checking existing signals is the division of the railway into so-called electric sections. When the train enters such a section, it would cause an electric current to flow through the whole section. Another train entering the same section would cause a counter current, and by an ingenious method electric bells would be immediately set in operation on both engines. This invention would reduce the possibility of collision almost to nil. Herr Stauffer, a prominent engineer of Austrian State railways, declares, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, that both inventions are practicable, and, if introduced, would contribute greatly to the safety of the travelling public.

A biography of the late Earl of Lytton, by one of his daughters, is said to be in preparation.

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A missing Raphael is said to have turned up, of all improbable capitals, in New York. It is a small canvas, a Virgin and Child, and its antecedents are well known. Its description appears in the old catalogues of the Louvre, to which it passed from this country. It had been in Charles I.'s collection, and afterwards in that of James II. There is the usual story of its discovery in an old curiosity shop, where it was bought by its present owner for 40 frs.

A great amount of interest has been excited in archæological circles, both in England and in Scotland, by the discovery of a crannog or lake-dwelling on the banks of the Clyde, a little to the east of Dumbarton Castle. That it is such there can now be no doubt; indeed, Dr. Munro, a reliable authority in this particular branch of antiquarian research, declares the find to be one of the first importance. Its associations and structure are, in his opinion, unique, and he advises the immediate excavation and investigation of the place. At an extraordinary meeting of the excavation committee of the Helensburgh Naturalist and Antiquarian Society it was resolved to proceed with a thorough exploration, and operations have begun. Already a further discovery of an interesting character has been made, Mr. John Bruce having found a "grand" type of canoe, thirty-seven feet long by forty-eight inches beam. The canoe is dug out of a tree.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The announcement of the projected publication early in October, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of a new volume of stories from the pen of Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be widely welcomed.

The same publishers are about to publish immediately a special cheap edition of Lord Roberts's "Forty-one Years in India," in one volume. The new edition will contain, in readable type, the whole of the text and appendices which are comprised in the two-volume edition, and will likewise include all the maps and illustrations, together with some additional portraits which have hitherto not appeared.

Mr. Grant Richards will issue early this month an English translation of M. Pobiedonostseff's "Reflections of a Russian Statesmen," to which Mme. Novikoff has written an introduction. The translation has been made by Mr. R. C. Long. It will form the first volume of a series edited by Mr. W. T. Stead entitled "The Russian Library."

Messrs. Sampson Low are about to issue a sixpenny reprint of Father Ohrwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp." This will have a special interest just now when the final downfall of the Mahdi's successor seems to be so near at hand.

The "Autobiography and Letters of Dean Merivale," in one volume, with portrait, have been printed at the University Press, Oxford, for private circulation.

A new volume of the El Kab series is about to be published—namely, "The Temple of Amenhetep III. at El Kab (Upper Egypt)," by Mr. J. J. Tylor and Mr. Somers Clarke. It will contain a frontispiece representing the interior of the temple, an illustration of the entrance doorway, and twelve collotype plates reproducing wall drawings in the interior, together with plans, sections, and architectural details.

Literature says that the Duke of the Abruzzi's book about his ascent of Mount Saint Elias is nearly ready. The author's and illustrators' profits upon it are to be devoted to a fund for assisting needy Italian guides.

Mr. John Murray has just published a second and thoroughly revised edition of the Conversational Dictionary of the English, French, and German language in parallel columns, by George F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. The idea of the dictionary is to give the traveller a full and good vocabulary of all the words and expressions he is likely to want, without bothering him with elaborate technical words and so on, and yet including nothing which will have to be unlearnt if the traveller afterwards takes up either tongue in earnest.

Messrs. Constable have nearly ready their English translation of Emin Pasha's Life, which will be particularly full, giving an account of his wanderings and researches from his youth to his death. Emin's journals, letters, and notes are embodied in the Life, which extends to two volumes, and contains an introduction from Dr. Felkin, of Edinburgh, who was a personal friend and correspondent of the famous explorer. Dr. George Schnitzer, a relative of Emin, is the biographer, and in the volumes there are interesting portraits, facsimiles, and a map.

Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson's announcements for the autumn season include two books of travel that promise to be interesting. Captain Guy Burrows, of the Congo State military force, will, in "The Land of the Pigmies," describe his exploration of a region into which very few white men have ever penetrated. It is known as the district of the Upper Uelle, and lies to the north of the Aruwimi River. The pigmies, among whom Captain Burrows has lived, are a race about four feet in height (like those whose poisoned arrows troubled Mr. Stanley's Emin expedition); but, unlike all the other inhabitants of this region, they are not cannibals. "Spinifex and Sand," by the Hon

David Carnegie, will be a narrative of five years' pioneering and exploring in Western Australia, including a journey across the waterless deserts of the interior and through a vast territory that had not been previously explored.

List of New Books.

Hunting Trips in the Caucasus. By E. Demidoff. Rowland Ward. 21*s.*
Practical Pharmacy. By E. W. Lucas, F.C.S. Churchill. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Things Japanese. By Basil Hall Chamberlain. Third edition, revised. Murray. 7*s.* 6*d.*
A Harvest Festival. By J. Kent. Fisher Unwin. 3*s.* 6*d.*
The Tadpole of an Archangel. By W. P. Drury. Simpkin.
Knight or Knave? By the author of "Bertha's Fate." "Family Story Teller" series. William Stevens. 1*s.* 6*d.*
The History of the Reformation in Scotland. By John Knox. Edited by C. J. Gutherie, Q.C. Black. 7*s.* 6*d.*
A Study of Mary Wollstonecraft and the Rights of Women. By Emma Rauschenbusch-Clough, Ph.D. Longmans. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Mallow and Asphodel. By R. C. Trevelyan. Macmillan. 2*s.* 6*d.*
A Sensational Case. By Florence Warden. Ward, Lock. 3*s.* 6*d.*
The Modern Angler. By "Otter." New edition. Upcott Gill. 2*s.* 6*d.*
The Aide-de-Camp, by James Grant, new edition (2*s.*). Golden Ruin, by Nat Gould (2*s.*). A Captive Princess, by Colonel R. H. Savage (2*s.*). Routledge.
The Voyage of the "Pulo Way." By Carlton Dawe. Ward, Lock. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Saint Columba: a Record and a Tribute. By the Rev. Duncan Macgregor. Second edition. Aberdeen: Jolly.
British West Africa. By Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Vol. I. "Imperial Library" series. Imperial Press. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Railways Statement. By A. J. Cadman, Minister for Railways, New Zealand. Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.
Canada: an Encyclopædia of the Country. In five vols. Edited by J. Castell Hopkins. Vol. II. Toronto: Linscott Publishing Company.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

The dramatic season was brilliantly inaugurated on Aug. 31 by the production at the Adelphi Theatre of Mr. George R. Sims's romantic drama, "The Gipsy Earl." It was received by a full house with every expression of interest and satisfaction, which reached the climax at the final fall of the curtain, and compelled the appearance of the author and stage-manager, as well as of all the leading members of the cast. "The Gipsy Earl" is a title which happily combines the elements which have hitherto divided between them the honours of melodrama—the noble and high-born and the unconventional, the unsettled, the artistic. Pharoah Lee's mother abandoned her lord and lived with the gipsies. He himself is supposed to have been drowned, and when subsequently he learned that he was the rightful heir to an earldom he preferred, out of love for the wild vagabond life, and also in order not to dispossess his elder brother, to remain an outcast and unknown. The crisis occurs when he finds that this brother is about to sully the family escutcheon by an unworthy alliance. Alice Vandeleur is an adventuress, and Pharoah seeks out his brother, and, making known who he is, forbids the marriage. Lord Trevannion is likewise a cruel landlord, but this seems to weigh less with the virtuous gipsy. All he exacts from his brother is that he shall renounce Miss Vandeleur, and the brother, intimidated, ostensibly complies, but secretly meditates revenge. They meet in a wood, and just as Lord Trevannion is about to shoot Pharoah he is himself shot by an aged gipsy, Anselo Lovell, whose son he years ago had murdered. Anselo has a supposed daughter, Naomi, the heroine of the drama. She loves Pharoah and he loves her, and at first the path of love is smooth. But motives of humanity cause her to warn Miss Vandeleur that her lover, Lord Trevannion, is in danger. For this act she is cursed by the Romany folk in solemn session. Worse than this, she is present at the fatal encounter in the wood, hides her guilty father, refuses to bear witness as to what has occurred, and, as she has repeatedly declined the advances of a passionate gipsy named Nathan Hearne, he conspires with Pharoah's enemies to effect her ruin. She is waylaid on her way to prison, but the gipsies, led by the disguised Earl, effect her rescue. Pharoah, however, is caught and locked up in an old windmill situated amid the ruins of a Gothic abbey. Here occurs the great sensational scene of the play. A plucky young scamp, Dick, who plays at being a highwayman, climbs up into the disused windmill, and shows Pharoah how he can escape. They mount to the top by an inside staircase, and, boldly clutching hold of the wings, which have been set in motion by a sudden gust of wind, swing themselves in safety to the ground. Hearne, who was keeping watch, is in the darkness mistaken for Pharoah and shot by his comrade in villany, Silas Crane. The last act is devoted to the rescue of Naomi, who has taken refuge with her supposed father Anselo, and with the clearing up of all obscurities and difficulties in the way of her happy union with the Gipsy Earl. His title is established on the death of his brother, and Naomi proves to be the child of Sir Jasper Roy, whose daughter has been lost to him since her infancy. This is the main thread of the principal plot, from which it will be seen that the story varies but little from the beaten track of melodrama. It depends for success more on the rapid development of incident than on any very novel or profound study of character. Mr. Sims, however, is an experienced playwright, and he has interwoven with his main theme many humorous and picturesque scenes. There is a characteristic Romany dance, full of brightness and gaiety, in the third act. 'Lijah Blossom, a village constable, a part played by Mr. Harry Nicholls to the entire delight of the audience, besides being the good angel of all in distress, has a mind to promote human happiness by bringing together a couple who each separately are pining for matrimony. Jeremiah Quarles, a gardener, admirably rendered by Mr. Athol Forde, accordingly meets Dinah Tibbetts (Mrs. Henry Leigh), and the result is not at first quite what was expected. The scene is genuinely humorous. So, too, is the delightful episode, delightfully acted by Miss Sydney Fairbrother and Miss Maggie Bowman, where two little lovers, Dick and Titia—reminding one of Dickens's child runaways—escape together in the wood, and Dick, with the airs of a Claude Duval, intimidates the burly, soft-hearted coward 'Lijah Blossom. The acting of the serious characters was likewise on the whole all that could be desired. Mr. Fred Terry has stepped into the late Mr. Terriss's shoes, and is a brave and sympathetic, if not a very natural hero. Mr. William Mollison as Anselo was also fettered by the unreality of the part. Mr. George Hippisley, on the other hand, as Lord Trevannion, somewhat overdid his ranting. Mr. Edmund Maurice looked Sir Jasper Roy, J.P., to perfection, but he had few opportunities of distinguishing himself. Mr. Devereux as Nathan Hearne and Mr. Creagh Henry made excellent villains. Miss Julia Neilson was first in beauty and stateliness and power. But she, too, suffered from having no life-models to study from. It was a picturesque performance, but not nature, and consequently her acting left us unmoved. It is not easy to do justice to the beautiful scenery which has been provided by Messrs. W. Harford and Bruce Smith. The ruins of Frambourne Abbey, where the windmill plays so striking a part, is artistic in a high degree.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POLO.

The famous Rugby team "outponied" and outplayed the Inniskilling Dragoons in a polo match on "Nine Acres," Phœnix Park, on Aug. 29, beating them by eight goals to three. The play on both sides was very fast and exciting. This match winds up the Irish polo season.

GOLF.

Professional Match at St. Andrews. — Over the St. Andrews Links, on Aug. 26, an exhibition golf match was played between Andrew Kirkcaldy, the well-known St. Andrews professional, and A. H. Scott, of Elie. A large crowd witnessed the game, and beautiful weather favoured the play. The match consisted of two rounds. At the start the game was very level, and after the first half round had been played only 1 hole divided the competitors, but homeward Kirkcaldy had the decided advantage, and the first round was in his favour by 6 holes. Kirkcaldy's score was 79, and Scott's 85. In the afternoon round play was of a closer and more level nature. In the first half each man won 4 holes and halved 1, Kirkcaldy still leading by 6. Scott, in the return journey, played at the top of his game, and won 3 holes out of the first 4, but was unable to avert defeat, Kirkcaldy ultimately winning by 4 and 3 to play. Scott got the bye by 1, being thus only 3 behind on the 36 holes. Play all round was of a first-class character.

The Irish Golf Championship was commenced at Portrush on Aug. 30 in wretched weather. There were forty-seven entries, last year's champion, Mr. Hilton, being an absentee. Results:—First Round—Mr. M. Duncan beat J. Stevenson by 1 up, A. Reid beat A. Crawford by 6 and 5, H. P. Crowthers beat E. F. Benson by 2 and 1, D. M. Wilson beat J. R. Shaw by 8 and 6, W. Doleman beat J. G. Paull by 1 up, S. F. Fry beat W. Weir, jun., by 6 and 5, Angus Macdonald beat W. F. Todd by 6 and 4, D. B. Webb beat C. H. Webb by 1 up, F. E. Cumming beat H. Morrison by 4 and 2, A. D. Gaussen beat H. Reid by 2 and 1, J. M. Duncan beat A. S. Hogg by 4 and 3, H. Holden beat R. Werts by 1 up, D. F. Ranston beat J. A. Branston by 5 and 4, P. C. Cochrane beat R. J. Blair by 7 and 5, J. G. Macfarlane beat F. Harrison by 7 and 6. Second Round—Crowthers beat A. Reid, Wilson beat Doleman, Macdonald beat Fry, Webb beat Cumming, Duncan beat Gaussen, Macfarlane beat Cochrane.

The feature of the day on Aug. 31 was the number of ties in the third round, no fewer than five of eight matches having to be played beyond the eighteenth hole. Results:—Third Round—J. Stewart Moore, jun. (Royal Portrush), beat Dr. Fisher by 6 up and 5 to play; H. E. Reade (Royal Belfast) beat R. Hunter (Prestwick) by 1 up, after a tie; W. H. Webb (Royal Portrush) beat A. Ramm (St. Annes) by 1 up at the twenti[illegible]ole; R. O. Dallmeyer (London Scottish) beat W. A. Anderso[illegible] Royal and Ancient) by 1 up at the nineteenth hole; W. R. Taylor (Carlton) beat H. P. Crowthers (Royal Liverpool) by 8 up and 6 to play; Angus Macdonald (Edinburgh Burgess) beat D. M. Wilson (County Down) by 5 up and 4 to play; J. M. Duncan (Aberdeen) beat Oswald Webb (Royal Portrush) at the nineteenth hole; and J. G. Macfarlane (Prestwick St. Nicholas) beat D. F. Ranson (Tooting) by 1 up at the nineteenth hole. Fourth Round—Reade beat Stewart Moore by 2 up and 1 to play; Dallmeyer beat Webb by 3 up and 2 to play; Taylor beat MacDonald by 4 up and 3 to play; and Duncan beat Macfarlane by 3 up and 1 to play. Consolation Match by strokes—Dr. A. Traill (Royal Portrush), 1; T. D. Cummings (North Wales), 2; J. A. Branston (Westward Ho), 3.

Another Record.—David Kinnell, the professional at Lundin, has succeeded in lowering, by 2 strokes, the record for

Leven and Lundin links. The round was played on the full medal course, and was accomplished in 72 strokes. Starting from Lundin, the score was :—Out, 4, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4—36 ; in, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 6—36 ; total, 72.

FOOTBALL.

The season which opened yesterday seems likely to furnish even more excitement than that which expired in April last. There are two or three material changes in the conditions under which the game will be played which will contribute to this end. The test games in the League, which led last season to so much suspicion as to the genuineness of the concluding matches, have been abolished, and a promotion by merit system substituted ; unprofitable and generally stale "friendly" matches have been practically done away with by the extension of the League, and at the Rugby game a new feature will be introduced in the way of legalised professionalism. Apart from these new features there are striking developments in connection with the various competitions. Almost all the Leagues have increased their membership, and at the Association game alone the fresh matches entailed by the additions amount to nearly 400. At the Rugby game the increase is due to the extension of the Northern Union. As compared with the twenty-two clubs which formed the Union in the season 1895-96 there are now included the principal clubs in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, numbering ninety-eight ; while, thanks to a sum of 1,506*l.* realised by the final tie last season, the Union is now in possession of a balance of 1,525*l.* It is unnecessary to say that the success has been achieved very largely at the expense of the Rugby Union. In Lancashire particularly, the parent union has lost a considerable amount of its influence. Its strength has also been considerably weakened in Yorkshire, although the clubs which last season threatened revolt still remain loyal. In other parts of the country the Union remains the paramount authority, and there is every reason, now that amicable relations have been resumed with Wales, that with the exception of the northern counties, the Rugby Union will be very little shaken in its authority. As far as the amateur body is concerned, there are practically no changes to record.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

NAMES of officers to embark on board s.s. *Nubia* on Sept. 5 and 6 for conveyance to Bombay :—

At Southampton.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., Majors H. Wright, W. A. Scott, Capt. A. L. H. Buchanan, Lieuts. Hon. R. F. Carnegie, C. G. Monro, S. C. Maitland, C. W. Findlay, J. H. Outhwaite, Second Lieuts. P. W. Brown, J. R. F. Forbes, L. B. Bradbury, W. W. MacGregor, A. W. F. Baird, Hon. R. G. Forbes, J. K. Dick-Cunyngham, J. A. Campbell, Capt. and Adjutant E. Streatfield, Lieut. and Qrmr. W. Anderson, 2nd batt. Gordon Highlanders ; Second Lieut. H. N. Kempthorne, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Lieut. C. R. Spedding, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles ; Lieut. H. E. Chapman, 2nd Border ; Family of Major C. E. Borton, 1st Norfolk ; Second Lieut. C. R. C. Petley, Lieuts. C. G. Buchanan, H. H. Watts, L. F. Wylde, C. W. Neumann, H. C. McWatters, C. W. Holmes, A. R. Watson, W. L. Meiklejohn, Unattached List ; Major A. V. Lane, Capt. E. W. Slayter, Royal Army Medical Corps ; Rev. J. P. Hawkins, R.C. chaplain ; Rev. F. W. Goodyear Pain, Church of England chaplain ; Rev. J. Taylor, Church of Scotland chaplain ; Lieut. H. Jepson, Bombay Ordnance ; Lieut. E. Highway, Military Works Dept. ; Lieut. A. L. Hadow, Norfolk Regt. ; Lieuts. A. S. Roberts, F. G. Melliss, H. W. Martin, H. D. McLaughlin, D. A. Fraser, Unattached List.

At Queenstown.—Capt. F. S. Legge, 1st Royal Fusiliers ; Capt. C. L. Graham, 4th Hussars ; Lieut. C. O. Chichester, Second Lieuts. H. C. Nisbet, H. R. Brooke, 2nd Oxford Light Inf. ; Major C. E. Borton, 1st Norfolk ; Capt. E. H. Llewellyn, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers ; Second Lieut. H. J. Meysey-Thompson, 3rd Rifle Brigade ; Second Lieut. A. W. Gaussen, 2nd Highland Light Inf. ; Capt. V. H. Davoren, Royal Army Medical Corps.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

DIARY.

Saturday, Aug. 27.—In the opinion of the New York *Times*, the question of annexing the Philippines is becoming more and more a party question, and an administration question first of all. Congress and the country will ultimately pass judgment on the President's policy, but it must be for the President to determine his policy.

A Manila despatch to the *Herald* says that Aguinaldo is anxious to support the American authorities, wishes the insurgents disbanded, and criticises his fellow leaders as incompetent and his army as a rabble. General Merritt seems now to have no doubt of his ability to enforce his authority as Governor-General.

A Washington despatch to the *Herald* reaffirms that the Peace Commissioners will demand the cession of the island of Luzon only.

The military Government of Manila, the *Times* correspondent says, is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is actively resumed, the waterworks are in operation, and the Pasig River is open. Stringent measures are taken to ensure sanitation. The citadel is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have only been seventeen deaths from illness since the landing. Twenty-three thousand stand of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges, and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, with nearly 15,000 prisoners.

A *Reuter* telegram from Manila, dated yesterday, says :—On Wednesday afternoon a corporal and two troopers, shortly after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand. One of them, merely in fun, discharged his revolver in the street of the village. The natives, alarmed, fired several shots, whereupon a force of dismounted cavalry was ordered to quell the disturbance. The natives misunderstood the movement, and continued firing. A general *mêlée* ensued, in which the originator of the disturbance, a private of Battery B of the Utah Artillery, was killed, and a corporal of the same battery mortally wounded, while five other privates, all belonging to the 4th Cavalry Regiment, were also wounded, two of them severely. Of the natives four were killed and several wounded. Aguinaldo has expressed his regret at the occurrence and promised to punish the offenders, and no further trouble is expected.

The Madrid *Official Gazette* publishes statistics showing that during the first six months of the present year the expenses of the military operations in Cuba amounted to over 437,000,000 pesetas. The present daily expenditure on the army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines is estimated at 1,000,000 pesetas, and the bringing home of the troops from the Antilles will probably cost 50,000,000 pesetas. The total cost of the war to Spain is put by a member of the Cabinet at 3,000,000,000 pesetas, or considerably over 100,000,000*l.* sterling.

Monday, Aug. 29.—The whole of the Peace Commissioners have been appointed, and the attention of the American people is now chiefly directed to the destructive results of War Office mismanagement.

Besides the appointments to the Peace Commission of Mr. Secretary Day and Senator Davis, the President has appointed Senator Frye, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Judge White, thus completing the number. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is proprietor of the *Tribune*, and has been Minister in Paris. He was in London as special envoy during the Jubilee. Mr. White is a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Roman Catholic of Louisiana. All the Commissioners are Republican except Mr. White, who is a nominal Democrat. Mr. John Moore, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State, will be secretary to the Commission ; and Mr. McArthur, formerly Secretary to the Legation at Madrid, assistant secretary.

The complaints as to War Office mismanagement still continue, and the position of Mr. Alger, Secretary for War, has been considerably shaken. The chief grievance seems to be the want of preparation for the camps at Montauk Point. A New York medical officer has made a report on the condition of the troops from that State, of which all that is known is that it is too bad to be published. The 71st New York Regiment left New York four months ago 1,200 strong, and has now only 400 fit to move, though it lost only twenty men killed in battle. Mr. Alger is reported to have gone to Montauk Camp, tried the drinking water, and pronounced it excellent, and to have been seized with dysentery on his return to Washington.

General Wood and the local authorities of Santiago have arranged for the opening of public schools, with accommodation for 4,000 pupils. There will be "no element of sectarianism" in the management.

The situation in Manila, though unsatisfactory, remains unchanged pending the final settlement. Aguinaldo proposes to move his headquarters to Malolos, twenty-six miles north of Manila, and to assemble there a congress of the leading Filipinos who favour the insurgent cause. He also intends to send a representative to Paris to argue his claims for the establishment of a Philippine Republic. The correspondent of the *Times* observes that the movement was probably necessary, because Aguinaldo is fast losing his influence in the province of Cavite.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.—A *Central News* telegram from Madrid says :—It is probable that the Spanish Commissioners, who will meet the American delegates in Paris, will include the Spanish Ambassadors at Paris and Brussels, the Duke of Najera, Señor Marcoartu, a Senator, Señor Abarzuza, an ex-Minister, General Sanchiz, and Señor Dubose. The name of Señor Leon y Castillo, Señor Villaurrutia, and the Duke of Tamanes, are also mentioned as possible Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (*Reuter*).—The Navy Department does not intend to make any considerable reduction in the number of ships on the commissioned list at present. The War Department announces that General Merritt will go to Paris to give the Commission the benefit of his experiences in the Philippines. It was originally intended to send Admiral Dewey, but the idea was abandoned on his representing that his services would be more useful at Manila.

A telegram to the New York *Post* from Washington says that Mr. Wadsworth, Member of Congress, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, declares the condition of things there is quite as alarming as at Santiago. Fully ten per cent. of the Americans are disabled by typhoid or malarial fever. The troops have been exposed to heavy rains and are poorly protected.

A Madrid telegram says the Queen-Regent recently expressed her desire to visit the ports at which the repatriated soldiers from Cuba have been landed, and inspect the arrangements made for the comfort of the sick. The Premier, however, represented to her Majesty the inadvisability of the visit at the present juncture, and the Queen abandoned the idea.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.—Señor Sagasta, a *Reuter* telegram from Madrid says, has made a statement to the effect that no Spanish delegate to the Paris Commission has yet been appointed, but that the Cabinet Council will deal with the matter to-morrow. So far as possible commissioners will be appointed who have an acquaintance with international law, finance, and military matters, and who have a thorough knowledge of colonial questions, particularly in reference to the Philippines. It will be largely for their fitness in the last respect that the choice of commissioners will be determined.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (*Central News*).—Something like a War Council on the occupation of the Philippines is to meet in Washington in October. Not only General Merritt, but his second in command, General Greene, has now been summoned to Washington, and will arrive about Sept. 30. The command at Manila now devolves upon General Anderson. Neither General Merritt nor General Greene go to Paris. The real purport of their presence at Washington is to advise on the number of men required for the permanent occupation of the Island of Luzon or the whole group, the use that can be made of the native army, and other military questions connected with the retention of the islands.

Señor Sagasta has had a long interview with the Minister of War, regarding the best means of assisting the Spanish officials in the Philippines, whose situation is reported to be precarious. They also discussed the question of employment for the colonial officers, and decided to place them on cadastral survey and other work.

According to advices from Havana, several insurgent leaders in Pinar del Rio have issued a circular guaranteeing order, and promising safety to all returning to the fields and farms. It is expected that the example will be followed elsewhere.

General Pareja, who was in command of the garrison at Guantanamo during the three months the town was blockaded by the American warships, has given the following details of the terrible time spent by the devoted soldiers until the town ultimately surrendered. He says that during the whole time they were continually attacked from the land side by the Cubans and in repulsing their onslaughts, General Pareja lost altogether 200 killed and wounded. But a worse enemy than the insurgents was at work against the garrison, and that was lack of provisions. From this cause 800 soldiers died, literally starved to death. In spite of this and advantageous offers from the enemy, General Pareja refused to surrender, and it was only after repeated orders from his Government that he ultimately gave in.

Thursday, Sept. 1.—The *Times* correspondent at Manila telegraphed yesterday :—There has been a considerable amount of marauding in the suburbs of Manila. Five cases of abduction have been already reported, and the English flour mills in the immediate vicinity of the palace at Malacanang were attacked by a band of robbers last evening, but the prompt action of the Californian Regiment prevented serious mischief.

MADRID, Aug. 31 (*Times*).—The members of the Peace Commission which meets shortly in Paris have not yet been chosen. Public opinion attaches considerable importance to a telegraphic conference which took place yesterday between Señor Sagasta and Señor Silvela, the leader of the Conservative Party. The latter gentleman was at Avila, but has since left for the capital. He is represented as saying that the Premier's sole object in telegraphing to him was to offer that the Conservatives should be represented in the forthcoming Peace Commission.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (*Reuter*).—The *Herald* publishes the following message from Santiago :—The Cuban Provisional Government has removed Garcia as a punishment for writing the letter of protest to General Shafter, and also because he is a *persona non grata* to the United States. He will be succeeded by Rodriguez.

Sept. 2, 1898.] The Overland Mail. 15

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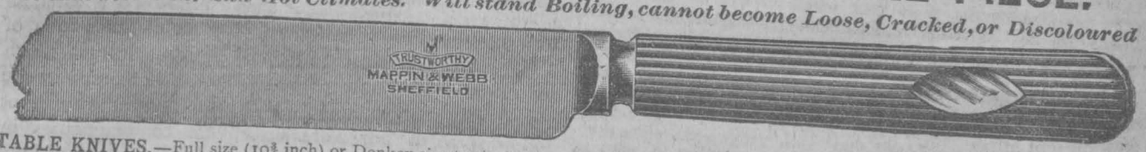
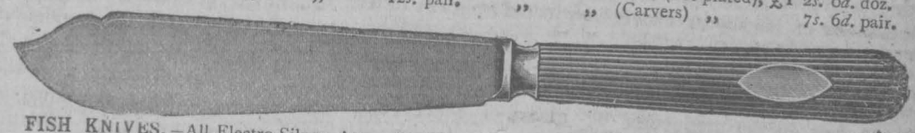


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The Overland Mail.

LONDON: FRIDAY, September 2, 1898.

"A SUGGESTION FROM—JERUSALEM"?

By way of a new emotion the Czar's astonishing circular of invitation to the Powers to meet and consider the possibility of "fixing a limit to the progressive development of the present armaments" has certainly been a success. The distinguished official in the War Ministry at Berlin, who is reported to have said that "it was a nice topic for a dull season," seems to have hit off pretty accurately the essential value of the document as a contribution to international politics. Its source is not the least surprising feature of this unexpected appeal to the conscience of humanity. One would have been less taken aback had Count Muravieff's able expression of "the humanitarian and magnanimous intentions of his august master" emanated from any other Chancellery of Foreign Affairs. No Power has been more active and aggressive in her diplomacy and strategy than this whose Ruler now calls upon other nations to cry a halt in the production of means of offence and defence. As Sir Charles Dilke opportunely reminds us, the Russian peace footing is close upon a million regulars, or more than the peace footing of Germany, Austria, and Italy combined. It is Russia and Germany whose action in the Far East has created a situation menacing to peace. If, then, we find one of two emotional monarchs to whose action is largely due an embarrassing disquiet and no small apprehension of hostile collision with the nation which of all others is most inclined to be conciliatory and even generous in the give and take of international affairs, suddenly proposing a conference whose object, so far as it can be discerned in the cleverly vague language in which it is involved, is to arrange that all the Powers shall agree not to carry their armaments beyond their present footing, at the risk presumably of being called on at once to obey a summons from all or most of the other States to cease further expenditure on naval and military increases, we may be forgiven if we are not so impressed by the loftiness of the sentiment which inspires his "humanitarian and magnanimous intentions" as we are haunted by a suspicion that under these intentions there may be concealed a very profound and cunning policy. It is curious that the only other personage in Europe who can be credited with emotional impulses of this kind is said to have had an idea of signalising his visit to the Holy Land by propounding a similar "suggestion from Jerusalem"—a very fit place from which to preach peace and good-will, though perhaps some doubts might be admissible with regard to the fitness of the preacher. The suspicion of some dark scheme of policy behind these imposing humanitarian sentiments is not lessened by the report, simultaneously with the issue of this momentous document—in any case we cannot deny its serious importance—that the project had already received the cordial assent of the German Emperor.

On the whole we are disposed to think that the profoundest and most exact appreciation of this move on the part of the Czar is that of the experienced politicians of Austria-Hungary, namely, that it "means war within a measurable period." We have to consider the quarter from which it comes; the well-known character of Russian diplomacy; the notorious and little-veiled objects and ambitions of Russia, at this moment only partially achieved, and at no moment ever forgotten or abandoned; her position at the present time, when circumstances have forced her to push forward her policy at a rate which, in face of the formidable opposition that impends, is taxing and will tax her resources to the utmost; if we would endeavour to find a key to the true inner meaning of this demonstration. It may be noted that there is not a single word in Count Muravieff's circular which pledges, or even hints, the slightest intention on the part of the Czar to offer to other States a first example of abnegation in "putting some limit to these unceasing armaments and finding means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world." Without some such expression of a readiness to meet other Powers half-way in the general imposition of a self-denying ordinance in the matter of armaments—which by the way must involve a self-denying ordinance in the matter of aggressive ambitions—we confess that we cannot follow some of our more susceptible contemporaries in hailing this move of the Czar's as a pure outcome of lofty and generous sentiment. That he desires peace with all his heart we have no shadow of doubt; but there is a ring about this circular which to our ears has more of the tone of menace than conciliation.

Of course to people who cherish magnificent illusions like the Peace Society or the British and Foreign Arbitration Association—or to enthusiasts in emotion like "General" Booth, the sounding rhythm of Count Muravieff's periods has all the soothing charms of a celestial hymn of peace on earth, good-will towards men. But to men who coolly weigh the situation, and with no exaggerated cynicism are in the habit of applying the tests of judgment and experience to human motive, there cannot but be a feeling that this is only the music of a military band played low. We find little in the circular but the commonplaces of the Peace Society, stated with a force and eloquence which they cannot command, and arresting and compelling attention because of the character and position of the author. But no one can venture to say off hand with any semblance of authority, as some of our enthusiastic friends have done, that the mere fact that the Emperor of Russia has made this proposition will set him upon a pedestal in future history as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. It will depend on what follows whether he merits that distinction. He can prove his sincerity by offering himself to take the lead, not only in reducing his military and naval forces, but in renouncing projects of aggrandisement and a commercial policy which cannot but prove detrimental to vital interests of other States. It is pointed out from America that "however exalted may be the Czar's ideals, his proposal comes at a moment of conflict between England and Russia in a matter wherein England has the sympathy of the United States. The New World," it is added, "will not assist to preserve the balance of power in the old world in a manner antagonistic to its sympathies and interests." The Americans are just beginning to develop their military and naval forces in conformity with the demands likely to be made upon them by the expansion of their needs, responsibilities and ambitions. It is no more probable that these will be renounced, at the instance of a Power which has by conquest and vast and costly preparations made itself the most formidable instrument of aggression in the world, than that France will renounce the idea of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. We credit the Czar's advisers with too much astuteness to imagine that they have entered on this crusade without a full and clear appreciation of the impracticability of the splendid dream of their Chief; and when visionary schemes are put forward with a serious air by diplomatists of their stamp it would be wise to scrutinise them with some caution. We cannot help regarding the peace-preaching Russian with as much distrust as the gift-bearing Greek.

The *Manchester Guardian* regrets to hear that Mr. Curzon is still far from well. He has not been to town since he went to Reigate Priory, shortly after the announcement of his appointment as Viceroy of India.

The Overland Mail.

Supplement.] Friday, September 2, 1898. [Gratis.

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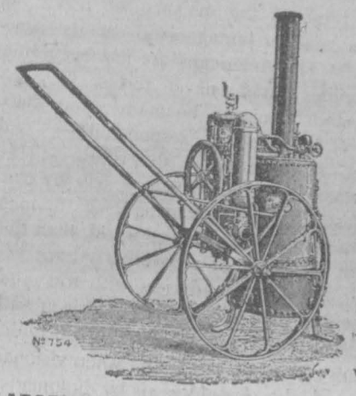
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THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

Shanghai, Aug. 26 (*Dalziel*).—Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude MacDonald and M. Pavloff owing to the latter commanding the Tsung-li-Yamên to break the agreement with the Hong Kong Bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to give obedience to M. Pavloff, as they see that the British confine themselves to verbal protests. The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur. The troops are being constantly exercised in field manœuvres under actual war conditions, and with equipments such as are usual only in time of war. The staff officers are provided with maps on a large scale showing China as far south as Shanghai. The fortifications of Port Arthur are being hurriedly completed, and immense quantities of war stores are arriving there from Europe and Vladivostock. The order permitting the Russian officers stationed at Port Arthur to have their wives with them has been cancelled.

The action of the Russians at New-chwang indicates the intention on their part to remain in strong force, whether they build the Tientsin railway or not.

The friction between the Russian officers and the British landowners at New-chwang is increasing owing to the Russians bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese to cancel the titles under which the British hold the land. The matter has been referred to Peking.

In reference to the reported arrival of the British fleet at Wei-hai-wei, *Reuter's Agency* is informed by the Admiralty that Sir Edward Seymour, with the greater part of his squadron, is taking his ships on an annual cruise. The fleet was at Wei-hai-wei on July 14, and left that place on July 22 for a cruise, in the course of which it would call at Port Hamilton and the Japanese ports, returning thence to Wei-hai-wei. There is no special significance attaching to the movement of the squadron at the present time.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26 (*Reuter*).—Sir Charles Scott, the new British Ambassador, is carrying on active negotiations with the Russian Government with regard to the respective interests of the two countries in China. The negotiations are being conducted in an entirely friendly spirit.

Shanghai, Aug. 27 (*Reuter*).—The relations between Great Britain and China are very strained, owing to the active measures which the British Government is adopting for the purpose of bringing strong pressure to bear upon the Tsung-li-Yamên in regard to the concessions obtained from it by British syndicates. This situation is chiefly ascribable to the recent action of the Chinese Government with reference to the Pekin-Hankow Railway concession. Great Britain is now insisting upon the Chinese Government giving all satisfaction in this respect. Admiral Sir E. Seymour, with nearly the entire British squadron, is now engaged in supporting the demands which Sir Claude Macdonald has presented to the Tsung-li-Yamên.

Pekin, Aug. 27 (*Reuter*).—The French, Italian, and Dutch Ministers have formally demanded, on behalf of their respective nationalities, professorial chairs in the new University, of which Mr. Martin, an American, is president.

Dr. Yung Wing states that he has secured an offer from an influential American firm of capital sufficient to work the concession for the Tientsin-Chin-Kiang Railway. The Germans, he says, are willing to join if the line passes through Shanghai (? Shantung).

Shanghai, Aug. 28 (*Dalziel*).—The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, it is said, has reported to his Government that, in his opinion, the China Question will precipitate a conflict between Great Britain and Russia. This state of affairs is owing to the British Ambassador presenting a note at St. Petersburg of such a peremptory nature, demanding freedom of enterprise in regions where Russian influence is supposed to predominate, that Count Muravieff cannot accept it. The Chinese Minister to Russia, indeed, expects that the conflict will certainly break out before the end of the year. The political uncertainty is exercising a deleterious influence upon trade in China. The Chinese Customs returns for last quarter show a loss of twenty-five per cent.

Pekin, Aug. 30 (*Reuter*).—In consequence of the ratification of the Hankow-Pekin Railway contract, Great Britain is demanding certain railway concessions. It is considered probable that the Chinese Government will yield.

Shanghai, Aug. 30 (*Dalziel*).—Sir Claude MacDonald has addressed a Note to the Tsung-li-Yamên, asking whether British applications will be received for the Belgian Loan for the Luhan Railway, which he understands is about to be issued at Paris and St. Petersburg. The Tsung-li-Yamên have replied that they have addressed Chang-chi-Tung and Yu-luh, Viceroy of Chi-li, on the matter. The intelligent Chinese dread the consequences of the transfer from Pekin to St. Petersburg of the discussion of the question of the spheres of Russian and British influence in China. In their opinion, it means a division of China among the Powers in such a way as to call to mind as the partition of Africa a few years ago. Meanwhile the Emperor continues to issue exhortatory edicts urging reforms, but none receives any notice.

Constantinople, Aug. 30 (*Standard*).—M. Koupensky, from the Russian Embassy here, is named to succeed M. Pavloff at Pekin. Though the telegraphic agencies have not brought any news yet, private information has been received to the effect that Russia has given completely satisfactory assurances in reference to leaving the British sphere in China intact, and this is emphasised by the disavowal of the action of M. Pavloff. It is stated that the British Admiral had instructions to immediately seize all the remaining Chinese ships and customs houses in the event of the Tsung-li-Yamên refusing to comply with the British demands. Besides the relief experienced at the cessation of the recent tension, considerable satisfaction is felt here at the firm and vigorous attitude of the British Government and at the happy result, which will certainly add in no small degree to our prestige in Turkey, where it was beginning to be thought that Russia and Germany were to be allowed to have their way in all the world.

INTERVIEW WITH A HIGH CHINESE OFFICIAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin has had a conversation with "one of the highest officials in China," who, from the position he occupies, is thoroughly acquainted with public affairs. His remarks, the correspondent says, are valuable, inasmuch as he sympathises with the British, and generally reflects the opinions of his colleagues in the Tsung-li-Yamên. He began by recapitulating the state of affairs prevailing after the seizure of Kiao-chau, which, in his opinion, brought Russia and Great Britain face to face in China.

The Chinese, he said, though convinced of England's good faith in desiring to maintain the integrity of the empire, nevertheless felt that mere public declarations of her determination to do so were insufficient to deter Russia from carrying out her designs. When the Chinese were forced to lease Port Arthur and practically yield the whole of Manchuria to Russian influence, the British Government opposed the step, but never gave sufficiently strong assurances to warrant the refusal of M. Pavloff's demands. Latterly England, in a more formal manner, promised China her support against any Power forcing the Chinese Government to abrogate contracts and concessions. "Why," said the official, "withhold such a declaration until Russia had secured Port Arthur and France considerable concessions in the south, and until the disintegration of the Chinese Empire had begun? To-day the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a *point d'appui* in China, England again and again publicly declared her policy of guaranteeing the integrity of China. To-day she holds Wei-hai-wei. Then came the policy of the open door, but now there are indications of the adoption of a policy of spheres of influence.

He admitted that the Chinese had acted in bad faith in breaking their promise to Sir Claude MacDonald to delay the issue of the final edict sanctioning the Pekin-Hankow contract until the British Minister had had an opportunity of a second interview; "but," he added, "Russian pressure was too strong." The official complained of the ignorance of the British regarding Russia's line of action.

Referring to the report that Russia had threatened to seize the province of Ili as compensation for the Northern Extension Railway, the official pointed out that although the incident had been disavowed in the British House of Commons, the Tsung-li-Yamên thoroughly understood what M. Pavloff's unofficial menace meant—namely, that it would be easy for Russia to make the disturbances in the province an excuse for sending troops there to help the Chinese to suppress the disorders—a proceeding which would have made such a step appear unconnected with any menace. In conclusion the official said: "England is now asking compensation for the Hankow Railway contract. Why does England not approach Russia directly with a declaration that her interference in China must be regarded as a *casus belli*? It is useless to punish helpless China and assist British influence to be paramount; The Tsung-li-Yamên would prefer British influence in the disintegration of the empire, but it is unable to do anything unless England helps with sword in hand."

INDO-CHINA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Aug. 28:—

About a fortnight ago M. Le Myre de Vilers, deputy for Cochin China, wrote a letter, it will be remembered, referring to executions without trial in Tonquin and acts of cruelty towards servants attached to the palace of the Lieutenant-Governor of Cochin China. The letter having been transmitted to the Governor-General for information, a reply has just been received from M. Doumer. He says that M. Le Myre de Vilers speaks of several hundreds of Annamites as having been executed at the time referred to. The facts were that on Dec. 15, 1897, a number of Annamité professional malefactors, taking advantage of the superstitious prestige enjoyed by Ky Dong, got up an agitation menacing alike the Mandarins and the French. They made a raid through the villages, setting fire to the huts and plundering the deserted houses. One Frenchman was killed. The local authorities took immediate measures to repress the rebellion. The persons arrested said they were friends of Ky Dong, and that their object was to drive out the French and overturn the present dynasty. All those taken with arms in their hands were brought before the regular tribunal of mandarins, and were condemned and executed according to Annamite law. The severe repression of the rebellion was absolutely necessary to prevent it from spreading. As regards the second complaint, M. Doumer says that several persons were arrested for the theft of 1,900 piastres. A regular inquiry was opened, and only three persons were convicted. The others were liberated. The Governor-General states that it was the police who maltreated the prisoners before they were put on trial, and that he has directed the Procureur-Général to make legal investigation. M. Doumer, with the object of removing gradually the barriers which interfere with financial and other transactions in French Indo-China, has induced the King of Annam to transfer to the French administration the duty of collecting taxes and the management of revenue returns. The Budget of the protectorate will cover all the revenue and expenditure of Annam, including the allowance fixed for the King and his Court.

The same correspondent added on Aug. 30:—

M. Le Myre de Vilers is not satisfied with the letter of M. Trouillot containing M. Doumer's explanations on the incidents made public by the deputy for Cochin China. He considers it to be a confirmation of the main facts of his indictment. M. Doumer admits that a large number of Annamites were executed after condemnation by native tribunals composed of mandarins. These mandarins, says M. Le Myre de Vilers, were the persons really responsible for the troubles, and, being both judges and defendants, it was only to be expected of them that, to save their own heads, they would sacrifice those of their subordinates, if not even of their accomplices. The whole system of attempting to secure justice in this way M. Le Myre de Vilers thinks outrageous and stupid. As to the charge of torturing palace servants, M. Le Myre de Vilers insists on an inquiry.

JAPAN.

Yokohama, Aug. 30 (*Reuter*).—It is stated on good authority that the Japanese Government has decided to put the new tariff in force from Jan. 1, 1899. Formal notice to this effect will be given in a few days.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Yokohama, Aug. 31 (*Reuter*).—The Marquis Ito left Seoul for China yesterday. During his stay of a week in the Corean capital the Marquis had an audience of the Emperor, and created a good impression.

The Japanese Emperor has telegraphed to the Emperor of Corea consenting to the retention at Seoul of M. Kato, the Japanese Minister who had previously been recalled.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

IN SIGHT OF OMDURMAN.

The various telegrams to hand show that the Sirdar's army is drawing close to the walls of Omdurman, and news of a big fight may be hourly looked for.

On Aug. 28, a telegram says, Sir Herbert Kitchener sent on his Khedivial brigades to Um Terif, about ten miles from Jebel Royan, where he had previously concentrated his whole force. Omdurman has actually been sighted from the top of a hill at Royan, whence a nephew of General Gordon, who is with the expedition, was the first to see a white speck, which was found to be the great mosque wherein lie interred the remains of the Mahdi. All reports as to the Khalifa's intentions unite in showing him to be thoroughly determined to make a vigorous resistance. His outposts have already been seen by the Anglo-Egyptian advance parties, so that he is evidently on the watch for the oncoming of his enemies. It is said that lately the Khalifa has greatly strengthened the defences of Omdurman on the riverside by erecting thick and lofty earthworks and walls. The village of El Hajir, where the main body of the Sirdar's force is at present encamped, is on the left bank of the Nile just opposite Royan Island. Jebel Royan, or Royan Hill, is on the other bank of the river. The advance of part of General Hunter's Egyptian Brigade nine miles south of this camp places it abreast of the southern extremity of the Island of Um Terif, and, measuring in a direct line, about twenty-eight miles from the walls of Omdurman.

THE LOSS OF A GUNBOAT.

An accident occurred early on Saturday morning (Aug. 27) resulting in the loss of the gunboat *Zafiro*, Commander Keppel's flagship. When she had arrived ten miles off Shendy she sprang a leak, possibly owing to her having struck some sunken driftwood. Owing to the coal in her hold, and her small draught, it was impossible to rectify this before a list set in, and she was run for the shore, but, unfortunately, sank within a fathom in comparatively deep water, only her funnel and cross-trees remaining above the surface. She sank in three minutes. Fortunately, she was towing some native barges. These were cut adrift in time, and General Rundle, Commander Keppel, and Prince Christian Victor were able to make their way to the shore. No life was lost, and the sunken boat was secured by a hawser. The passengers spent an unhappy time on the swampy bank till they were picked up by the *Tahara* and brought on. Luckily, the boiler never exploded, but the loss is nevertheless a serious one.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

A telegram of Aug. 31 says:—Matters have now entered upon an important and interesting phase. By last night the Anglo-Egyptian army had advanced to within twenty-two miles of Khartoum. The place, named variously in the telegrams as Jebel Taib and Sagal, is marked on the maps Seg-El-Taib. It is close to the banks of the Nile, and is about four miles south of Tamaniat. That the force is now getting into touch with the enemy is shown by the comparative frequency with which traces of their patrols are seen, and by the slight brush which Major Stuart Wortley's friendly Arabs had with a party of Dervishes, five of whom were captured. The present camp is only about a dozen miles from Kerreri, where it is rumoured the Khalifa intends to oppose the advance, and where he certainly has thrown up entrenchments of some strength.

During the reconnaissance made by the Egyptian cavalry and the Camel Gorps about Wad El Obeid, a new camping-ground was found, to which the whole army will move to-day. The gunboat *Malik* went ten miles up the river yesterday, but saw no enemy. There were, however, large numbers of animals grazing in the bush. These and other evidences show that the enemy camped there lately. The friendly levies on the right bank surprised a party of the enemy with a boat containing a load of grain. The boat was concealed with great art in the flooded river bank. Five prisoners were taken, who proved to be Jaalin slaves. Refugees continue to come in to the Sirdar's camp, many being women. They are dotted over the maze of mimosa scrub in which the present camp is situated. Various islands have been utilised as depots and hospitals, thus saving the Sirdar the necessity of having a strong line of communication posts. The advance of the army henceforth will be made in line of brigades.

THE KHALIFA'S FORTS AND TORPEDOES.

The camp opposite Um Terif Island stands on a strip of level ground on the left bank of the Nile, fairly covered with acacias and mimosa scrub. As one approaches, says the *Standard* correspondent, it has the appearance of a park enclosed in a zareba of prickly thorn. There is no vestige of grass, however, and nothing under foot but loose sandy soil. A strong wind, laden with sand, is blowing from the south, and anything like comfort is out of the question. The Emir Abd-el-Baki is reported to be a few miles north of Kerreri, where it is thought that the first opposition will be encountered. He is a relative of the Khalifa, and famous as a hunter of elephants. Owing to the gale blowing from the south the boats bringing up forage for the force are kept back. The Khalifa has erected twelve forts immediately opposite Tuti Island, four along the north front of Omdurman, and three on the ruins of Khartoum. He is said to have seventy-five guns, including six Krupp cannon, but his supply of ammunition is limited. The Khalifa has placed torpedoes in the river. He has sent two steamers to Fashoda, says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, to procure grain. It was known previously that two had gone south.

During the earlier part of Monday evening what was thought to be a runaway horse or mule suddenly appeared before a company of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were awaiting orders. The sentry in advance, says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, saw a horseman, who cried "Allah," in Dervish fashion, and threw a barbed elephant-spear. He rode through a few of the soldiers, then reined up and disappeared into the desert unhurt.

ABSENCE OF NEWS.

No news was received from the Soudan yesterday, but the absence of intelligence does not cause the least anxiety. It is considered certain that the temporary silence is due to faults or breakdowns on the military telegraph line, which, up to Aug. 29, had not been carried beyond Wad El Obeid. It is assumed that the Anglo-Egyptian forces are now encamped at some point south of Merreh.

The *Central News* is able to state that, according to the latest information obtained through Slatin Pasha's spies and forwarded to Cairo and London, the Khalifa had with him in Omdurman and the vicinity about 100,000 men of all sorts, four machine guns (Nordenfelts), thirty-two brass guns (8½ lb. shell), and four Krupp field guns.

MENELIK AND THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—

The advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces towards Khartoum is followed with the closest attention and interest by the Italian Government. The Italian Military Attaché to the expedition is an exceedingly competent officer, and it is hoped that this object lesson in warfare against a savage enemy conducted on an economical yet efficient basis will be of the greatest value to Italy if trouble should ever arise in the neighbourhood of Erethrea. Italian officers lately returned from the Erethrea frontier near Kassala declare that the Sirdar has given orders to the Commander of Kassala to occupy as soon as possible the province of Kedaref. Colonel Parsons is said to have doubted the advisability of moving on Kedaref just at present, as there are in the province some 5,000 Dervishes with 2,500 rifles. The Emperor Menelik, who not long ago seemed jealous of the British advance, has now begun to treat the dervishes with the greatest coldness, and among the Italians in Erethrea this is ascribed to secret arrangements between Great Britain and the Abyssinian ruler. It is hardly likely that the order would have been given to occupy Kedaref if Sir Herbert Kitchener feared the hostility of the Abyssinians. Less than eighteen months ago Menelik invited the Italian Government to take possession of that province, but Italy, for reasons of her own, declined the invitation. It is not expected among Italian officers that the province will now be occupied without heavy loss on both sides.

TONQUIN AND YUNNAN.

AN INTERESTING JOURNEY.

The Foreign Office has published, among its miscellaneous series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, an account of a journey from Hong Kong to Ssumao, furnished in July last by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Acting Consul at Canton. The route lay through Tonquin and the southern part of Yunnan. Leaving Hong Kong on Dec. 18, Mr. Jamieson sailed through the Hainan Straits, and reached Haiphong, in the Gulf of Tonquin, in two days' time. Through missing the weekly river steamer from Hanoi to Yenbai he was compelled to remain in the Red River Delta for nearly a week. The river journey from Haiphong to Hanoi was accomplished in about fifteen hours, and thence Mr. Jamieson proceeded in steamers that grew smaller at each transhipment to Vietri and Yenbai. At Laokay, on the Yunnan border, he and his heavy baggage were separated, as it was found impossible to get his belongings on board the junk he intended to travel by. Criticising the value of native labour, he writes:—

"The Chinese, when not working in their own interests, are [illegible] ously lazy; but their rate of working, when compared with that of the Annamites, is as the speed of the Scotch express compared with that of local trains on a Highland railway. By dint of incessant supervision I succeeded in getting the boatmen to land me at Laokay on Jan. 5, seven days out from Yenbai, and was congratulated on having made an almost record passage."

The effort, however, was useless, as the junk with the heavy baggage did not arrive till after dark on the 13th, and only then because mounted messengers had been sent down river to expedite its progress. Manhao was reached on the 18th, close to the beginning of the Chinese New Year; and, having succeeded in borrowing some mules from an obliging Cantonese merchant, the traveller arrived at Mêngtzu two days later. On Jan. 28 he left Mêngtzu, and walked for seven days in a north-westerly direction; but on the eighth day, descending into the Red River Valley at Yüang-Chiang, he was attacked by fever, and had to do the greater part of the remainder of the journey in a mountain chair. The journey on foot was marked by an unpleasant incident at Lin-an, where Mr. Jamieson encountered what he describes as "very uncivil treatment." He was surrounded by a large crowd crying "Kill! kill!" and, as their numbers increased, he applied to the Prefect for a guard, which was ultimately granted. The Acting Consul complained to the Magistracy next day, and later to the Governor-General, as Lin-an has not a good reputation for its reception of foreigners. Ill-health and the want of letters of introduction made his passage through Tonquin a very uninteresting one, but he records some superficial impressions:—

"What strikes one immediately is the care which has been devoted to the laying out of the towns and the opening up of communications"

To outward seeming there is very little trade done in either Haiphong or Hanoi, and both towns, except in the Chinese quarter, present a deserted, dead and alive appearance. Yet they possess fine streets, well looked after and splendidly lighted by electricity—even where there are no houses—and many fine buildings. This, I conceive, is mainly the result of the military occupation, as is also the admirable system of post and telegraphs throughout the colony. The soldiers would seem to have planned and executed everything, and then handed over the charge to the Civil authorities. At all the posts along the Red River, as well as at Laokay, which is connected with Yenbai by a splendid military road, the administration is, of course, purely military, the garrison for the greater part consisting of Annamites, supplemented by some French soldiers and legionaries. I am surprised to find Laokay as flourishing a little settlement as it is. The troops have excellent quarters, a military hospital has just been completed, a fine church is in course of erection, and the bridging both of the Red River and the Manhsi, the little stream separating it from Ho-k'ou, has been commenced. Roads can be made and houses built by the native troops, but all the ironwork for the bridges is being imported from France. Laokay in the summer is very unhealthy, and its climate tells frightfully on the garrison. Even the native troops, who all come from the Delta, suffer severely. In fact, I was told that in the Annamese regiments no less than forty per cent. of the men die every summer, and that practically a regiment has to be renewed every three years."

The writer is of opinion that the Red River is by far the best and speediest route to Yunnan. Innumerable syndicates are converging on Mengtzu, with a view to finding out a practicable railway route, though it is impossible to discern what really good results they expect to obtain, or out of whose pocket they hope to recoup themselves for their outlay. After analysing the volume of imports into Yunnan in 1897, Mr. Jamieson continues :—

"One fact which, to my mind, is very largely lost sight of by those who argue in favour of the extension of British commerce, and who contend that once all restrictions in the way of duties, &c., are removed, a great increase will follow, is that the purchasing power of a province like this depends to a very large extent on its exporting capacity. The Red River route is an instance of how trade will prosper in the face of very heavy charges; but it must not be forgotten that the export of tin from Kuo-chiu brings a great deal of money into South-East Yunnan, of which the surplus is available for the purchase of foreign goods. While looking for new channels along which British trade shall flow, would it not be as well at the same time to devote some attention to the development of exports, in order to place more money in the hands of the people, wherewith to purchase our manufactures? Of Ssumao, its trade or its future, I can as yet, of course, form no opinion. Appearances certainly would not lead me to indulge in fantastic hopes. Although prettily situated, it is a poor mean-looking town, made up of mud huts, and peopled by a varied mixture of races. The street opening out from the south gate is the only one with any life in it, due to the fact that all the sellers of sugar-cane there congregate and dispose of their wares to the muleteers of the tea and cotton caravans. Of shops or godowns there are none; so-called P'u-erh tea being packed in what look like private houses. At the present time raw cotton is pouring in from the Shan States, and is hence distributed over the southern part of the province. The spinning and weaving thereof would seem to be done solely by women. The country to the south of Ssumao is described to me as a mountainous, uninhabited waste, the nearest French frontier post being six stages away, and the nearest British post—Kengtung—eighteen. It is from that neighbourhood that the bulk of the cotton is reported to come."

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

PERSIA.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Aug. 26 :—The disturbances at Tabriz continue. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed. The houses on three properties belonging to Nizam ul Alema and his family have been razed to the ground; the loss is estimated at from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* The agitation is against the principal holders of corn.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has received the following letter from Bombay :—

The course which affairs are taking on the Persian Gulf is being followed with great attention in India. Because Germany has established a Consulate at Bushire, though there are said to be only half a dozen German subjects there, it is believed here that the Consul will have to concern himself with other matters than Germany's commercial interests; and people even go the length of maintaining that Germany wishes to secure a station on the Persian Gulf. This is supposed to be in connection with the progress of the Asia Minor Railway, the concession for which is in German hands. A considerable number of Turkish troops were sent to Bassorah lately, and as the Turco-German relations are very friendly, the overwise already know that they are to support the scheme of a station, in case of resistance. Russia is increasing the number of her Consulates in South Persia in a remarkable manner, and it is supposed that if Germany gets a station on the Persian Gulf, Russia will secure Bunder Abbas, which lies, indeed, on the Persian Gulf, but seems to be specially well adapted for Russia's purposes.

The National Debt.—A return, which has been issued as a parliamentary paper, shows the aggregate gross liabilities of the State for each year from 1835-36 to 1897-98, and the gross and net expenditure charged annually during the same period on account of the State's capital liabilities. The total gross liabilities in the financial year 1897-98 were 638,266,482*l.*, as against 644,909,847*l.* in 1896-97 and 853,473,597*l.* in 1835-36. The reduction of 6,643,365*l.* between 1896-97 and 1897-98 was made up as follows :—Funded debt, 1,911,108*l.*; terminable annuities, 4,426,867*l.*; and other capital liabilities, 305,390*l.*

WEST AFRICA.

According to the *Temps*, Samory has left his headquarters south-east of Kong and taken refuge in the hinterland of Liberia. The French have succeeded by their recent military activity in these regions in connecting their Soudanese and Ivory Coast establishments with a double line of posts. One is the line of the Bandamma river, by Tiassale, Tumodi, Kuadiokofi, Buarke, and Kong. The other is that of the Komoe river, by Grand Bassam, Assikasso, Bonduku, Bona, and Lokhoso. Samory, therefore, has thought discretion the better part of valour and retired westward across the Bandamma from too close proximity to the French lines towards the basin of the Sassandra. This has the advantage of leaving the hinterland of the Ivory Coast no longer exposed to being molested by him, and of making it possible now to connect that country with Kong and the Soudan across regions which, however, have been devastated. But Samory will not be so easy to get at in the hinterland of Liberia.

The *Temps* also says that a report has been received, the correctness of which it has no means of checking, that in the course of a visit of inspection by the Colonial Administrator, M. Nebout, on board the gunboat *Diamant* along the Ivory Coast, two white men whom he took with him fell into an ambuscade and were massacred. One was the agent of an English house, the other a Frenchman. They had gone on shore to cut wood in the neighbourhood of the village of Pandals, near Burun. Several of the inhabitants having had a share in the crime, the village was completely destroyed by the gunboat and a detachment of Senegalese.

Two hundred men of the West India Regiment, with their officers, have left Coomassie for the coast.

A detachment of the West African Regiment left Freetown (Sierra Leone) on Saturday, Aug. 27, to strengthen the force in the Karene District. Small bands of war boys are still fighting. Captain Sharpe, of the Frontier Police, has arrived at Freetown to give evidence before the Commission.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, according to annual custom has published an estimate of the world's harvest, chiefly based on reports from the Austro-Hungarian Consuls. It appears that this year's aggregate corn harvest is likely to fall short of the quantity needed by countries will need 115 3-10ths to 123 6-10ths million metrical centners the exporting countries will be able to send them only 101 5-10ths to 108 5-10ths million metrical centners. As the stores in hand from last year amount to 9 8-10ths million centners, there will be a final deficit of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 metrical centners. It is estimated that the different countries will be able to export as follows :—The United States, 50,000,000 metrical centners; Russia, 25 to 28; Argentina, 9 5-10ths to 10; Roumania, 7 to 9; Hungary, 7 to 8; India, 6 to 7 5-10ths. England needs to import the largest quantity—namely, 52,000,000 metrical centners. Then follow Germany and Austria, with 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 each.

The total wheat harvest of the world will be a middling one—much better than that of last year, it is true, but considerably less than that of 1896. The yield is estimated at 704 7-10ths million metrical centners, leaving a deficiency of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. The rye harvest is much better than last year's, and about equal to that of 1896—namely, 337 8-10ths, the deficiency thus arising amounting to 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 metrical centners. Barley is expected to yield better than last year, but worse than the year before—namely, 215 2-10ths, the deficiency being 1 9-10ths. The yield of oats is expected to be considerably less than last year's, and still less than that of 1896—namely, 403 3-10ths, a deficiency of 4. Maize promises to be less in quantity than it was last year, and considerably less than in 1896—namely, 666 5-10ths, showing a deficiency of 10 3-10ths million metrical centners.

How Criminals are Identified.—An interesting description of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals, and of its introduction into England, is given by Mr. Tighe Hopkins in the September number of *Pearson's Magazine*. At first sight, and to the uninitiated, the system appears to be hopelessly complicated; in practice it is desperately simple; and it has in addition the conspicuous advantage of the most perfect method of classification ever yet devised.

Observe with what facility M. Bertillon classifies (says Mr. Hopkins) 100,000 photographs when the measurements of the prisoners have been noted on the cards. The 100,000 cartes are divided according to the sexes, casting out 20,000 portraits of women, and another 20,000 representing children, who are in a division by themselves. The remaining group of 60,000 is next divided into 3 classes of 20,000 each, according as the prisoners are tall, short, or of medium stature. Then, taking no further account of height, M. Bertillon goes on to split up each of these primary divisions into 3 classes; and he has 3 packets of some 6,000 photographs apiece, for the long heads, short heads, and medium heads. Measurement of the heads for width enables the three classes of 6,000 to be subdivided into 3 other classes, and he has 3 packets of 2,000 each, containing respectively the narrow-headed, medium, and wide-headed prisoners. By the measurement of the middle finger these 3 packets are reduced to a series of 600; these in their turn may be reduced to a series of 200 by the division according to the length of foot; the length of arms reduces these again to about 63; and the division according to the 7 classes of eyes gives a final result of 9. Thus easily has M. Bertillon divided for us his 100,000 photographs into groups or packets of 9 or 10 apiece!

TERRIBLE ALPINE ACCIDENT.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

One of the most melancholy Alpine accidents of recent years occurred in the Evolena Valley, Valais, on Saturday, Aug. 27. Dr. John Hopkinson, the well-known electrical engineer, and professor of electrical engineering in King's College, London, who was an expert Alpine climber, left the village of Arolla on the morning of that day, accompanied by a son and two daughters, with the view of ascending the Dent de Veisivi. The ascent is not considered very difficult, and Dr. Hopkinson refused the services of a guide. As the party had not returned at nightfall the other members of the family became alarmed, and search parties were sent out. Early on Sunday morning the dead bodies of all four of the missing climbers were found, still roped together, at the foot of a lofty precipice down which they had evidently fallen.

Dr. Hopkinson was the eldest son of Alderman Hopkinson, an ex-Mayor of Manchester, and was a brother of Professor Alfred Hopkinson, who lately resigned his seat in Parliament for the Cricklade Division of Wilts to become principal of Owens College. Dr. Hopkinson was educated at Lindow Grove School and Queenwood College, and in his sixteenth year went to Owens College. He afterwards went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1871, being appointed fellow and tutor of his college. While at Cambridge he obtained the D.Sc. of London University. He paid special attention to lighthouse machinery, in which he introduced many improvements, particularly the group flashing apparatus. After residing in Birmingham for some years as engineer to Messrs. Chance and Co., he removed to London and practised as an engineer. He took up electrical engineering, and introduced the method now in common use of depicting certain phenomena by means of characteristic curves. Dr. Hopkinson also presented valuable papers to the Royal Society on electrostatics and magnetism, and he also read papers on technical subjects before the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Electrical Engineers. In 1890 one of the Royal Society's medals was awarded to him, and he was also elected president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. He was professor of electrical engineering at King's College, London. He was extremely fond of Alpine climbing, and was accustomed to contribute to the records of the Alpine Club.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILES UNDERGROUND.

The fourth and longest of the great Alpine railway tunnels—that under the Simplon—has at last been begun. The summit tunnel on the St. Gothard Railway measures nearly nine and a half miles, that through Mont Cenis seven and a half miles, and the Great Arlberg tunnel slightly over six miles, but the Simplon tunnel, from the present terminus of the Jura-Simplon Railway at Brieg to Iselle, in Italy, will be twelve and a half miles in length. In other respects, however, it will be a much less difficult piece of engineering than either the Mont Cenis or the St. Gothard tunnel, for the gradients will be easy, and the greatest height above sea-level will be only 2,312½ feet. It will probably be driven through the mountain more quickly and more cheaply than even the Arlberg tunnel, for drilling machinery is continually becoming more efficient, and every tunnel has been made more easily than the last before it. Mont Cenis took fourteen years to pierce. The average rate of progress was about two and a half yards a day, and the cost was 226*l.* a lineal yard. The St. Gothard tunnel was begun in 1872, a year after the Mont Cenis tunnel had been finished, and went forward at the rate of six yards a day. It cost 143*l.* a yard, and was completed in 1881. The Arlberg tunnel was made at the rate of nine yards a day, at a cost of only 108*l.* a yard, and was finished in a little more than three years. The great sacrifice of workmen's lives that was so painful a feature of the St. Gothard works will, it is hoped, be avoided in the new undertaking. In the St. Gothard the discharge from the compressed air drills was trusted to for ventilation, but the heat met with in the heart of the mountain was so great, the atmosphere so impure, the change from the temperature of the tunnel to that of the air outside on the mountain so sudden and extreme, and the provision made for the men's health so slight that hundreds of deaths occurred. The makers of the Simplon tunnel seem to be determined that these lessons shall not be thrown away upon them, for a correspondent of the *Times* describes in detail many wise precautions that they are taking. Not only is a liberal supply of fresh air to be driven into the tunnel by fans—this was done at the Great Arlberg—but a house is to be built at the entrance in which every man who comes out of the tunnel will have his clothes dried and cleaned ready for the next day's work. He will be given a substantial meal there and required to rest for half an hour before going out of doors, and the day and night shifts will be provided with separate sets of beds. It is pleasant to read of such forethought on the part of the contractors, and it will doubtless result not only in the saving of a great many lives, but also in a large saving of time and money.

The Peary Expedition.—A telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated Aug. 27, says :—The steamer *Hope* has arrived here from Greenland, having transferred Lieutenant Peary and party to the steamer *Windward* at Port Foulke. The latter vessel sailed on the 13th inst. for Sherrard-Osborne Fiord, her destination, having taken on board sixty dogs, sixty walruses, and ten natives of North Greenland. She has provisions for three years. Lieutenant Peary is confident of the success of his expedition.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

ADMIRALTY, *August 22.*

Royal Marine Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. **F. Wheeler** is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881; Capt. **A. Paris** (Seconded List), to be major on the establishment, vice Wheeler, ret.; Lieut. **A. P. L. Foulis** to be capt., additional, in lieu of Major Paris, extra regimentally employed.

August 23.

The following proms. have been made :—Staff Eng. **C. Underhill** to be fleet eng. in her Majesty's fleet; Chief Engs. **C. McK. Norris** and **J. W. Pleming** to be Staff engs. in her Majesty's fleet.

August 24.

Capt. **W. M. Lang** has been placed on the Retired List of his rank; Commander **E. G. Rason** has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of capt.

Lieut. **W. F. D. Walker** has been allowed to assume the title of retired commander; Staff Surg. **J. S. Lambert** has been prom. to the rank of fleet surg. in her Majesty's fleet.

The undermentioned surgs. have been prom. to the rank of Staff surg. in her Majesty's fleet :—**A. E. Weightman, J. W. O. Underhill, M.B., C. H. Upham, F. J. Burns,** M.D., **D. J. P. McNabb, C. Strickland, J. M. France, J. Menary,** M.D., **W. G. Axford, G. T. Broatch,** M.B., **W. Bett, F. A. Brice, J. W. Slaughter,** B.A., M.B., **G. H. Foott,** M.D.

August 25.

Staff Surg. **H. X. Browne** has been prom. to the rank of fleet surg. in her Majesty's fleet.

August 26.

Staff Surg. **C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton** has been prom. to the rank of fleet surg. in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Barrackmr. and Major **A. Allen** is granted the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Paymr. and Major **C. B. Goodrick Dick** is granted the honorary rank of lieut.-col.

August 27.

Engineer **W. McK. Wisnom** has been prom. to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet.

Staff Surg. **C. H. Upham** has been allowed to withdraw from her Majesty's service with a gratuity.

August 29.

Sub-Lieut. **A. D. P. R. Pound** has been prom. to the rank of lieut. in her Majesty's fleet.

The undermentioned staff paymrs. have been advanced to the rank of fleet paymr. in her Majesty's fleet :—**D. J. Macdonald** and **F. H. M. Whitfield.** Paymr. **A. E. Cubitt** has been advanced to the rank of staff paymr. in her Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE, *August 26.*

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. **A. C. Bruce** retires on an Indian pension; Major **J. C. L. Campbell** to be lieut.-col., vice A. C. Bruce; Capt. **W. R. Hilliard** to be major, vice J. C. L. Campbell.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. **A. E. Vincent** resigns his commission.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. **A. J. O. Pollock,** on completion of his period of service in command of a batt., is placed on half-pay; Major **E. E. Carr** to be lieut.-col., vice A. J. O. Pollock.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. **W. C. Hall** retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. **C. G. R. Smith,** from half-pay, to be lieut., with precedence next above N. T. Borton, vice G. A. Protbero, seconded.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. **L. F. Abbot Barlow** retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Major **J. G. Adamson** retires on ret. pay; Capt. and Brevet Major **H. N. C. Heath** to be major, vice J. G. Adamson.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. **V. J. Kelly** to be capt., in succession to Major W. H. Dunlop, who holds a Staff appointment; Second Lieut. **R. L. H. Hallett** to be lieut., vice V. J. Kelly.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. **C. E. Spearman** retires on ret. pay. The undermentioned lieuts. to be capts. :—**F. A. D'O. Goddard,** vice C. E. Spearman; and **A. H. Browne,** adj., to complete establishment.

The West India Regiment—The undermentioned officers to be adjts. :—Capt. **B. Faunce,** vice Capt. P. C. E. MacDonald, dec.; Capt. **J. P. Bliss,** vice Capt. W. K. Falcon, dec.

Army Service Corps—Capt. **C. H. Lewis** is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Staff—Brevet-Col. **R. Corbett,** from lieut.-col., half-pay, Royal Art., to be a col. on the Staff for Royal Art.; and to have the substantive rank of col. in the Army, vice Col. R. D. E. Lockhart, ret.; Brevet-Col. **W. R. Purchas,** from lieut.-col., half-pay, Royal Engs., to be a col. on the Staff for Royal Engs., and to have the substantive rank of col. in the Army, vice Col. M. S. Bell, V.C., C.B., who has resigned that appointment; Major **W. L. White,** R.A., to be a military attaché; Capt. **H. P. De la Bère,** the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a district inspr. of musketry, vice Major C. H. Gordon, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt. the Hon. **T. W. Brand,** 10th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales.

Army Ordnance Department—Capt. **F. J. Angell,** Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an ordnance officer, third class.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymr. and Honorary Major **J. O'B. Drury** is granted the honorary rank of lieut.-col.; Paymr. and Honorary Capt. **C. A. Bray** is granted the honorary rank of major. The undermentioned paymrs. are granted the honorary rank of capt. while serving in the Army Pay Dept. :—Lieut. **F. H. Mackenzie,** the King's (Shropshire Light Inf.); Lieut. **H. de C. Huntsman,** the Northamptonshire Regt.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieut.-cols. to be cols. :—**T. E. Spencer,** Indian Staff Corps; **F. H. Whitby,** the Durham Light Inf.

Memoranda—Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) the Hon. **R. A. J. Talbot**, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, to be major-gen., vice J. C. Russell, ret.; Col. **J. Fellowes**, col. on the Staff, commanding Royal Eng., Thames District, is placed on ret. pay. The undermentioned lieut.-cols. and brevet cols., half-pay, retire on ret. pay:—**W. H. B. Little, P. J. Hughes, A. P. Wodehouse.**

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg.-Capt. **D. Lennox**, M.D., to be surg.-major.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

General Richard Alexander Moore, late of the Madras Staff Corps, who died at Langton, Tunbridge Wells, recently, at the age of seventy one, was born Aug. 19, 1827, and entered the Indian Army in January, 1845, being posted to the 29th Madras Native Infantry in April. In 1847-48 he served in Ungool, and in 1861 was transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. In 1885 he was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, became major-general in 1886, lieutenant-general in 1890, and full general in 1894.

Colonel Herbert Seymour Marshall, late 28th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, died on Aug. 20 at Burnham, Somerset. He entered the Army in 1859, obtained his company in 1868, and was promoted major in 1878. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the operations in the Khost Valley, in the engagements at Mattun and at Charasiah on Oct. 6, 1879, and in the operations round Cabul in the following December. For these services he was mentioned in despatches and obtained the medal with two clasps. In 1884 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in 1888. In 1895 he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list.

News reached England on Aug. 30 of the recent death, at Moyns Lodge, Gisbourne, New Zealand, of **Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Simeon,** R.A. (Bengal), a gallant officer, who served in the Punjab campaigns of 1848 and 1849. Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon was present at the affair at Ramnuggur and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and took part in the North-West Frontier expedition of 1851 and 1852. He served in the Indian Mutiny of 1858, was present at Chanda, Umurpore, and Sultanpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the affair at Koorie. For his services then he was mentioned in despatches as deserving honourable mention, a distinction which he also received from General Douglas, C.B., while serving in the Harara campaign of 1868. For eight years he was adjutant both in the Royal and Bengal Artillery.

Colonel Henry Taaffe-Ferrall, of Moyburg, county Roscommon, whose death is announced as having taken place at his Dublin residence in Merrion Square, at the age of sixty-six, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Edmond Taaffe, of Woodfield, county Mayo, by his marriage with Louisa, daughter of Mr. Richard Ferrall, of Moyburg, whose name he subsequently assumed in addition to his patronymic. He was born in 1832, and married in 1855 Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. John Keogh, of Lisalea, county Dublin. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Roscommon, of which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1866, and he was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the South Mayo Militia (the 3rd battalion of the Connaught Rangers).

News has been received of the death on Aug. 13, at Victoria, British Columbia, of **Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Houghton,** late deputy adjutant-general, Canadian Militia, aged fifty-nine. He was the son of the late Mr. George Henry Houghton, of Glashare, county Kilkenny, and formerly served with the 57th and 20th Regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Frederic David, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and late of the Egyptian Army, died at Sevenoaks on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the age of thirty-five. Son of the late Major F. L. David, R.M.L.I., he served in the Soudan campaign in 1884-85, took part in the defence of Suakin, and was present in the engagements at Hasheen and the Tofrek zariba, at that near Tofrek on March 24, and at the destruction of Temai, receiving the medal with two clasps and Khedive's star. He served in the operations near Suakin in December 1888, including the engagement at Gemaizah, when he was slightly wounded (brevet of major, clasp, and fourth class of the Medjidieh), and in the operations in 1889, including the engagements at Arguin and Toski (clasp). He also served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 in command of the 4th Infantry Brigade, including the engagement at Firkeh and the operations at Hafir. For his services on this occasion he was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel and the Khedive's medal with two clasps.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Burland, late of the 19th Hussars, died in Munster Road, S.W., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the age of sixty-six. He was a B.A. and M.B. of Dublin and L.Ch., and also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. He entered the Medical Service of the Army in 1858, and was promoted to be staff surgeon "in consideration of his highly meritorious services rendered during the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda." He was placed on the Retired List in 1884.

The death is announced of **Major Osborne Charles Jones,** formerly of the 25th Foot and West India Regiment. He served in the Ashantee war of 1873 and 1874, including the engagements near Dunquah of Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, in the course of which he was severely wounded, and the attack and capture of Adubiassie. He retired in 1881, and died at Paignton on Monday, Aug. 29, in his fifty-third year.

The Very Rev. Joseph Corbett, formerly Roman Catholic chaplain to the forces, died at Birr, Ireland, on Aug. 31. He had been stationed at Aldershot until a few months ago, when he retired from the Service. He was then in delicate health, but the immediate cause of death was a paralytic stroke which he sustained about a fortnight ago. The deceased saw active service at Tel-el-Kebir, and at almost every battle that has been fought in the Soudan during the past fifteen years.

Sir Henry William Peek, of Rousdon, Lyme Regis, and Wimbledon House, Surrey, died on Aug. 26 after a short illness. The late baronet was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Peek, of Watcombe, Torquay, by his marriage with Elizabeth, the last of the Lemaitres, a refugee family from Dieppe at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in London in 1825, and married, in 1848, Margaret Maria, second daughter of Mr. William Edgar, of Clapham Common, who left him a widower in 1884. Sir Henry was for some time the head of the firm of Messrs. Peek Brothers and Co., tea merchants, of Eastcheap. He was for sixteen years a member of the House of Commons, representing Mid Surrey in the Conservative interest from 1868 to 1884. He was a justice of the peace for Surrey and a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for Devon. He is succeeded in the baronetcy, which was conferred on him in 1874, by his son Cuthbert Edgar.

Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., Liberal Unionist member for Darlington, died on Aug. 27, at Callington, Cornwall. Mr. Pease was taken ill while addressing a political meeting about five weeks ago, and, although he rallied several times, his condition was considered hopeless for some time before his death. Mr. Pease was sixty-one years of age, and was the fourth son of Mr. Joseph Pease, the first member of Parliament who belonged to the Society of Friends. By his death the parliamentary representation of Darlington becomes vacant. The late member won the seat at the last general election from Sir Theodore Fry, its former Liberal member, by a majority of 657. Mr. Arthur Pease, besides his parliamentary work, took an active interest in religious, philanthropic, and temperance work. He first sat for Whitby in 1880 as a Liberal, but lost the seat five years later. Like many other Liberals, he became a Unionist when Mr. Gladstone brought forward his Home Rule proposals. The cause of Mr. Pease's death is attributed to heart weakness. The late gentleman was a member of numerous local bodies, and was Mayor of Darlington in 1873. He was also a member of the large firm of Pease and Partners, and a grandson of Mr. Edward Pease, founder of the first passenger railway. Mr. Pease was a member of the Indian Opium Commission.

Mr. Thomas Harper, the well-known trumpet-player, died at his house, 185 King's Road, N.W., on Aug. 27. He was born in London on Oct. 4, 1816, and in 1830 entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he studied the violin and piano, in addition to the trumpet. Early in his career he followed in the footsteps of his father, who was himself the most celebrated trumpet-player of his day. For many years Mr. Harper occupied a leading position at the principal oratorio concerts and provincial festivals, besides attending professionally all the State ceremonies from the coronation of William IV. to the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. In 1884 he was appointed sergeant trumpeter to her Majesty, who last year conferred upon him the Jubilee medal. Mr. Harper was for a long time a professor at the Royal Academy of Music. His last appearance at a festival took place at Hereford in 1885.

Lady Caroline Mary Cust died on Aug. 29 at her residence in Hobart Place, Eaton Square. She was the daughter of John, first Earl Brownlow, and was born in 1819. Lady Caroline Cust was Lady-in-Waiting to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

A Record Gold Import.—The R.M.S. *Briton* arrived at Southampton on Aug. 26 from the Cape. She brought 565,997*l.* in native gold and 470*l.* in specie. The Union Company's officials say that this is the record for native gold brought by any steamer from the Cape.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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12th ,, 1897 ,, 11th ,, 1898	29,250 0 0	.....	45
13th ,, 1896 ,, 12th ,, 1897	29,250 0 0	.....	45
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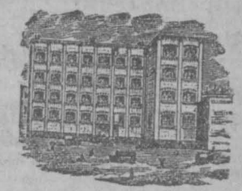
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THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The bulky report of the evidence taken before the Indian Currency Committee, which has been issued with praiseworthy promptitude, is not to be digested in a day or a week; but upon one point a glance at the evidence and analysis shows that the witnesses were almost agreed. It is not possible for the Indian Government to go back to a silver currency—the mints cannot be reopened. That would involve an increase in taxation which the highest authorities shrink from contemplating. We can hardly go too far in saying that the point is settled. In one way or other, in a longer or shorter time, India will get a gold standard. The Bi-metallists will extract no comfort whatever from this evidence. Another point that seems to be established is that the solution, whatever it may be, cannot be hurried. What we gather from the opinions herein expressed is that the gold standard will have to be adopted; that the Lindsay scheme, the Indian Finance Department proposals, the Probyn scheme, will all have to be replaced by some bolder attempt, such as Lord Rothschild hints at, to find a solid gold basis. For that a large credit will be necessary, and, as we have before suggested, it will have to be supplied by the Home Government. Perhaps Mr. Raphael's plan comes nearest to a practical solution, namely, that the Government should through an office in England buy and sell transfers at 1*s.* 4*d.*, charging ½ per cent. commission, keeping a reserve in England, partly in gold, and partly in the form of a credit to issue from time to time up to 15,000,000*l.* of Treasury Bills. It is, however, premature to speculate about the probable outcome of a careful sifting of these remarkable opinions.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is the official warrant published in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 26, in reference to the change of rank of the officers of the Indian Medical Service :—

INDIA OFFICE, *August* 26, 1898.

VICTORIA, R.I.

Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service:

Our Will and Pleasure is that the following alterations shall be made :—

Present Ranks.	New Ranks.
Surgeon-Colonel	Colonel.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon-Major	Major.
Surgeon-Captain	Captain.
Surgeon-Lieutenant	Lieutenant.

Officers above the rank of Surgeon-Colonel shall in future be styled Surgeon-Generals (ranking as Major-Generals), and the title of Surgeon-Major-Generals now serving shall be altered accordingly.

It is further Our Will and Pleasure that the following alterations shall be made in the honorary ranks of the Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Subordinate Medical Department in India :—

Present Honorary Ranks.	New Honorary Ranks.
Surgeon-Major	Major.
Surgeon-Captain	Captain.
Surgeon-Lieutenant	Lieutenant.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-second year of Our reign.

By her Majesty's Command,
George Hamilton.

SIKH BRIGADE DINNER.

At the meeting of officers of Sikh battalions, which, as we have already announced, was held at the Hôtel Métropole on Thursday, July 21, Major-General G. R. Hennessey, C.B., late 15th Sikhs; Colonel Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B., late 23rd Pioneers; Colonel T. H. Goldney, C.B., 35th Sikhs; Captain W. A. L. Cowie, 15th Sikhs; Captain A. Wallace-Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers; Captain P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs; Captain F. T. Stewart, 45th Sikhs; Captain J. Hill, 15th Sikhs; and Lieutenant J. R. Carden, 15th Sikhs, present, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That an Annual Sikh Brigade Dinner be held in London.
2. That Colonel T. H. Goldney, C.B., 35th Sikhs, be appointed honorary secretary.
3. That the dinner be confined to all officers, past and present, of the 14th, 15th, 23rd, 32nd, 34th, 35th, 36th, and 45th Sikhs.
4. That all officers who have at any time held permanent appointments in any of the above battalions be considered "past officers."
5. That the annual dinner be held on a day between June 10 and June 20; the actual day and place be fixed by the honorary secretary.
6. That the date of the dinner be intimated to battalions in India and all officers at home by the honorary secretary not later than May 1 each year, and be advertised by him in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Homeward* and *Overland Mails*, the *Pioneer*, and in the *Civil and Military Gazette*.
7. That all officers at home on leave intimate their wish to join the dinner: this is necessary because officers sometimes come home on short leave unexpectedly, and it is impossible for the honorary secretary to be aware of this fact.
8. That each battalion in India be asked to make an annual contribution of 1*l.* 10*s.*, to defray expenses of printing, stationery, postages, and public guests. The amount to be paid by Jan. 1 to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, who are appointed agents.
9. The honorary secretary be empowered, in communication with officers residing in England and those on leave in this country, to invite a selected distinguished officer of either the British or Indian army as a special guest on the occasion of each annual dinner.
10. That all officers who wish to dine send the amount for their dinner to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall. A refund of this can only be allowed if the subscriber intimate his inability to be present to the honorary secretary one week before the date fixed for the dinner.
11. The cost of the dinner be limited to 1*l.* 10*s.* per head.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts the following were appointed to form the Committee of the Indian Section for the ensuing year :—

Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B. (Chairman of Council), Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Chairman of the Committee), Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., Sir Frank F. Adam, C.I.E., Sir G. W. Allen, K.C.I.E., Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P., Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Major-General Sir Frederic Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Sir W. Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I., Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., Sir James B. Lyall, G.C.I.E., Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Sir George Scott Robertson, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles A. Turner, K.C.I.E., Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., Sir Alexander Wilson, Messrs. the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., J. A. Baines, C.S.I., H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., F. C. Danvers, W. S. Seton-Karr, J. Maclean, M.P., J. Sewell Neville, Alexander Rogers, T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L., A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., W. Martin Wood, Andrew Yule, General J. Michael, C.S.I., and Mr. S. Digby (Secretary).

The following were appointed to form the Committee of the Foreign and Colonial Section :—

Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B. (Chairman of the Council), Sir Charles M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Chairman of the Committee), Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Malcolm Frazer, K.C.M.G., Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., Major-General Sir William H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Sir Villiers Lister, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir E. Ommanney, C.B., Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G., General Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., Sir James Youl, G.C.M.G., Messrs. Francis Cobb, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., J. G. Gordon, C. P. Lucas, the Hon. Dr. J. A. Cockburn, and Mr. S. Digby (Secretary).

The starting of an ecclesiastical mission, alleged to be sent by "the Russian Church and Government," to Persia, with the object of "continuing the conversion of some 50,000 Nestorian Christians," affords the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* an opportunity for some ironical hints. We confess that we cannot see why the Russian Synod should not proselytise in any direction just as freely as do the Churches of other nations, even though a few years since M. Pobiedonostszeff disavowed proselytising tendencies in the Russian Church. France and Germany have both utilised the zeal of missionaries as a basis for political manœuvres in various parts of the world, and English missionaries have often claimed credit as pioneers of British influence and commerce. We cannot very consistently object if Russia follows suit. The intelligent Mahomedan must observe with a certain sarcastic amusement that "the step taken by the Russian Holy Synod has already aroused the suspicion and opposition of other foreign Christian missions in Persia," whose own presence in that country affords at once a precedent and a justification for the Synod's action.

On Aug. 27 the Hon. Kun Saing, C.I.E., Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Shan States of Thibaw, accompanied by his son and daughter, Saw O and Saw Yon, arrived at Osborne

and were presented to the Queen by Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Master of the Household. Mr. H. L. Tilly, Deputy Commissioner at Burma, who arrived with the Sawbwa, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty, and acted as interpreter. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, was in attendance. The Sawbwa presented an offering to the Queen, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duke and Duchess of York were present with the Queen.

The Rev. Joseph McCormick writes to the *Times* from the Bear Hotel, Grindelwald :—

Members of the Alpine Club are the most modest men about their achievements, and generally reserve any account of them for their own journal. But, as all climbers are interested in the conquest of new peaks, I venture to specify two instances of success. Visitors to Rosenlaui will remember two rocky summits in the Engelhörner group, one of which was conquered by Sir Seymour King some time ago, and, I believe, is now called after him, the King Horn; the other is the Simeli Stock, which until last week, after various attempts, remained impregnable. Mr. Claude Macdonald—not one of the least distinguished of the Alpine Club fraternity—with Rudolph and Peter Almer, sons of the famous Christian Almer, managed, after a very difficult rock-climb in a long cleft, to reach the summit. The local authorities wish the mountain now to be designated the Macdonald Horn.

The Klein Schreckhorn, by the Northern Arite, has also yielded to the same intrepid and skilful mountaineers. Both these ascents are, by their difficulty, out of the common run of even Alpine triumphs, and when the details of their ascent are given to the world they will prove to be of thrilling interest. This little reference will stimulate desire for fuller information, and may be considered a tribute to the discernment and skill of the leader of the party, who was really the guide of the guides and led his party to success.

It is good news, says the *Globe*, that the India Office and the Viceregal Government have nearly settled that extremely difficult question, the future control of the Khyber Pass. Heretofore, it has been relegated to the Punjab Government, an arrangement which served well enough so long as the shadow of international politics did not touch the North-Western Frontier. But the advance of Russia to the Afghan boundary has entirely changed the whole situation, and imparted a far more momentous character to the defence of the long line stretching from Chitral to the vicinity of Candahar. Not only unity of policy but unification of administrative methods is required to render our control over the frontier tribes effective, and a local government, however able, could never acquit itself in a satisfactory manner in that position. There needs to be one system of rule throughout, its central aim being to convert the tribes from latent hostility to cordial friendship. That this task is beset with difficulties admits of no question. But they are not greater than those which presented themselves when the Punjab was annexed, and history records that a few years later our brave and determined foes, the Sikhs, rendered us most effective help in crushing the Mutiny. As it would be idle to pretend that the Pathans have been similarly won over by our administrative and governing methods, the time has arrived to experiment with a different system. There is, of course, the chance that it may equally fail in securing the lasting friendship of the Afridis and other great Border clans. But even if that happens, we shall only be where we have stuck fast ever since these fierce mountaineers fell under our authority. There is, however, another reason for transferring the control of the Khyber Pass from Lahore to Simla. The Ameer has charge of about one-half of the road connecting his capital with Peshawur, and it is an open secret that, on some occasions, he has been disposed to take umbrage at our arrangements for keeping the Pass open.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

FOREIGN.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

In an interview with the French Ambassador at the Berlin Court, reported from Paris by a correspondent of the *Neues Wiener Journal*, the Marquis de Noailles said that it was not impossible that the Egyptian Question would be broached at the proposed Conference.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says there is a perceptible cooling down of public opinion now that the obvious difficulties to be overcome at the "congress of peace" are being fully realised. The attitude of France, in particular, arrests attention. People are beginning to ask themselves whether, after all, the consecration of this nineteenth century Areopagus will not lead to more confusion than ever existed before.

There is a statement in the *Cologne Gazette* that in Vienna it is understood that the conference will be held in St. Petersburg. The Dantzig *Neueste Nachrichten* publishes a statement based on what it describes as thoroughly reliable sources that four months ago the German Emperor openly spoke of making an important speech at the consecration of the Erlöserkirche at Jerusalem, in which he should proclaim to the world his intention of appealing to the Powers for the formation of a general European league of peace based on the existing *status quo*. The above statement has in no way been confirmed.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The temporary cessation of telegraphic news from the Soudan force is due to the fact that a sandstorm has damaged the wire south of Nasri. All despatches have to be conveyed to that place in order to be telegraphed.

On Tuesday, Aug. 30, the gunboats made a reconnaissance up the river, and located the enemy's position at Kerreri. The advance guard of the 21st Lancers came up with a body of Dervish cavalry at a village about six miles beyond the advanced camp. The enemy were in considerable force, and showed a disposition to fight. After a slight skirmish, in which several Dervishes were killed, the British troops, having located the enemy's position, withdrew, and the position, which, as observed from the gunboats, seems to be an outpost of Kerreri, was afterwards shelled by the flotilla.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

An account has just come to hand, says the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, which confirms in the most unmistakable manner the prevalent but hitherto indefinite belief that, early in the recent conflict between the United States and Spain, the English Government performed a service of the most signal value to the former country.

Not long after the opening of the war the Government of a certain Continental power conceived a brilliant and thorough conception, the object of which was to rescue Spain, to administer a humiliating rebuke to American ambition, and to assert complete European supremacy in the foreign complications of the western world. This power, it is perhaps almost superfluous to mention, was France. By a combination of good fortune and diplomatic adroitness the French Government secured the support of the other Continental Powers, Germany and Russia among them, whose aid was necessary to success. The stroke was all but completely prepared, and nothing remained but to secure, if not the active adherence, at least the tacit consent of neutrality of the English Government. At this point, unhappily for the ambition of France, the first and last check to the scheme was received. "The English people," so reasoned the French Cabinet, "have suffered more from 'American aggression' of late years than any other nation; deeply angered by the worst part of the American Press, they must have reached their limit of endurance under the menaces of President Cleveland; here, therefore, is their opportunity for an easy and overwhelming revenge." Accordingly the proposition of intervention—diplomatic if that should be sufficient, by force of arms if needful—was definitely submitted to Lord Salisbury; but to the unmeasured surprise and grief of the French Cabinet, a reply after due consideration was delivered to the effect that if the plan were not directly abandoned, not only would her Majesty's Government refuse to countenance its execution, but would join forces with the American Government and declare war on France and such supporters as should come to her assistance. The negotiations at once fell through, and the French Government was compelled to beat an abject and unqualified retreat.

FRANCE.

Early yesterday morning two officers of the General Staff went to Mont Valérien to obtain material for reporting officially the death of Colonel Henry. It appears that Colonel Henry cut his throat on the right and left sides, after having previously laid down on his bed.

The *Temps* published last evening nearly eight columns of documents relating to the allegations against Colonel Du Paty de Clam, Major Esterhazy, and Mdlle. Pays in connection with the Dreyfus case.

The Cour de Cassation yesterday was engaged in examining the question of Colonel Picquart's appeal against the decision of the Judges that M. Bertulus is judicially "incompetent" to prosecute Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

The *Echo de Paris*, which is regarded as the organ of the General Staff, now declares that the confession of Colonel Henry that he forged an essential document has changed the situation, and that a revision of the proceedings against Dreyfus is obligatory, and the only solution capable of putting an end to a dangerous agitation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Rhodes and his Progressive colleague have been returned by large majorities for Barkly West. Mr. Rhodes must now resign his seat for Namaqualand, where he had been elected unopposed. The number of Bond candidates elected is thirty-eight and of Progressives thirty-five, while six seats have still to be filled.

WEST AFRICA.

The evacuation of Borgu by the French has been completed, and the district is now garrisoned by British troops as far as Ilo.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The American members of the Joint Commission gave audience yesterday at Quebec to representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who advocated a general reciprocity treaty with Canada; but deputations of the sawn timber, paper-pulp, and fishery interests of the United States protested against any reduction of the duties on these products in favour of Canada.

HOME.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Portland Harbour yesterday afternoon, in the royal yacht *Osborne*, from Plymouth. The ships of war received his Royal Highness with a royal salute, and their yards were manned.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury left Contrexéville yesterday for Gerardmer, in the Vosges.

A telegram from Berne states that the bodies of Dr. Hopkinson and his children, the victims of the terrible mountaineering accident, will not be sent to England for interment, but will be buried at Territet.

The electors to the Slade Professorship at Oxford have re-elected Mr. H. E. Wooldridge, M.A., Trinity College, to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art.

Partridge shooting began yesterday. The backward state of the harvest prevented anything like general shooting, and no very big bags are reported. Birds are generally healthy and strong on the wing, but coveys are not so large as could be desired.

Colston Hall, the largest public meeting place in Bristol, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The outbreak originated in a clothing factory adjoining the Hall.

At the Trades Union Congress yesterday a resolution was adopted to hold a special congress at Manchester in January next to consider the whole subject of the Federation of Trade, and, if possible, frame a national scheme. Plymouth was chosen as next year's meeting place.

Another joint conference of employers and workmen was held at Cardiff yesterday, when the provisional agreement was signed, and the great South Wales strike may therefore now be considered at an end.

The East London Water Company has issued an official statement announcing a further curtailment of the constant supply to its consumers by two hours.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Commander Henry George Simpson, R.N., retired, died on Aug. 30 at Worthing. He served as midshipman in the *Princess Charlotte* during the operations on the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, obtaining the medal. He was acting mate of the *Harlequin* during the operations in the river Yang-tsze in 1842, and in a boat attack on pirates off the coast of Sumatra. He obtained his commission as sub-lieutenant in 1843, and was promoted to be lieutenant in 1846, retiring with the rank of commander in 1863.

The death is announced of **Lieutenant-General Shurlock Henning, C.B.**, at Withfield House, Frome, from heart trouble. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Lewis Henning, and was born in 1829. Entering the Army in 1849, he obtained his lieutenant's commission in 1854 and his company in the following year. He served with the 88th Regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of the Alma, the siege and fall of Sevastopol, and the attack of the Redan. For these services he obtained the medal with two clasps and the Turkish medal. In the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-59 he saw much service, being present at the actions before Cawnpore on Nov. 26, 27, and 29, and the subsequent operations to Dec. 6, 1857, the affair at Bhagnapore on Feb. 4, the siege and fall of Lucknow in March 1858, and the siege and fall of Kalpi. He was awarded the medal with clasp for Central India for these services. He was promoted to be major in 1860, and lieutenant-colonel in 1865. In the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he commanded the 26th Cameronians, being mentioned in despatches and obtaining the medal. In 1870 he was promoted to be colonel, in 1880 to be major-general, and in 1885 to be lieutenant-general, when he retired.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Hippisley, now commanding Royal Eng. at Alexandria, has been selected to succeed Col. A. O. Green as commanding Royal Eng. in Egypt, and will be succeeded in his present appointment by Lieut.-Col. J. C. L. Campbell from Edinburgh.

The Military Manœuvres proper began yesterday. There was not much fighting, but the outposts of the two armies had a few brushes on Cranborne Chace, and several pickets of the Southern Army were made prisoners.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty yesterday :—*Lieutenant*—James O. Hatcher, to the *Pembroke*, for the *Northumberland*, to date Aug. 31. *Staff Engineers*—Quintin W. King, to the *Vivid*, for the *Highflyer*, and John Kerr, to the *Victory*, for the *Latona*, to date Aug. 30. *Chief Engineer*—Edouard Gaudin, to the *President*, additional, for the *Stag*, to date Sept. 1. *Engineers*—Alfred Hills, to the *Pembroke*, for the *Comus*; Charles Stevens, to the *Wildfire*, for the *Janus*; Frank S. Moss, to the *Magnificent*; Herbert J. Little, to the *Majestic*; and Jasper W. A. Parrott and William C. Sanders, to the *Pembroke*, additional, for the *Albatross*, to date Sept. 1. *Paymaster*—Edward H. Innes, to the *Proserpine*, to date Sept. 1.

The *Proserpine*, cruiser, was completed at Sheerness Dockyard yesterday and towed to Chatham, where she will be commissioned on Sept. 7 for service on the North American and West Indies station.

The *Pegasus*, cruiser, arrived at Chatham yesterday from Jarrow, where she has been built by Palmer's Shipbuilding Company.

[See pp. 23-24.]

INDIA OFFICE.

From August 27 to September 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major L. A. Waddell, I.M.S., B.	Lieut. M. H. B. Geddes, 4th M.I.
Capt. J. G. Jordan, I.M.S., B.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Ternan, 12th Bo.I.
Lieut. F. Shakespear, 4th B. Cav.	
Mr. E. W. Ormond, B.	Capt. W. Ayerst, 20th Bo.I.
Mr. H. T. Gwyther, B.	Capt. H. Clowes, I.S.C., commt.
Lieut. H. C. Oakes, 3rd M. Cav.	Lieut. G. S. Palmer, 5th Inf. Hyd. Cont.
Lieut. T. E. M. Lane, 14th M.I.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F. B. Longe, B., special leave commuted to furl. on M.C., and extended 6 mo.	Lieut. E. L. C. Wallace, 5th M.I., 2 mo.
Major J. M. Cadell, I.M.S., B., 3 mo. M.C.	Lieut. K. H. Lloyd, 24th M.I., 2 mo.
Capt. R. M. Lowis, B., 3 weeks' furl.	Mr. C. H. Mounsey, M. Cov., 2 days' furl.
Capt. H. King, 33rd B.I., 3 mo.	Mr. J. J. Adler, Bo., 3 mo. M.C.
Lieut. G. L. Gaussen, 1st B. Cav., 2 mo. 14 days.	Mr. W. R. Shaw, Bo., 1 week's furl.
Lieut. T. J. Bolland, 8th B.I., 2 mo.	Capt. H. Hamilton, 2-4 Goork., 5 days.
Mr. G. J. Rallings, B., 2 mo. M.C.	Capt. C. L. M. Rich, 11 days.
Mr. E. Clark, B., 3 mo. M.C.	Capt. C. E. L. Gilbert, I.M.S., 3 mo.
Mr. G. Reid, B., 6 mo. M.C.	Lieut. L. H. Close, R.E., 6 mo.
Mr. W. A. Johns, B., 1 mo. furl.	Lieut. V. F. W. Tregear, 5th Inf., Hyd. Cont., 2 mo.
Capt. A. G. W. Moore, 2nd M. Cav., 1 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. W. G. Thorold, I.M.S., B.	Mr. H. S. Barnes, *C.S.I.*, B.
Capt. E. Le Mesurier, B.	Capt. F. Jollie, 3rd M. Cav.
Capt. D. E. Mocatta, 39th B.I.	Mr. C. H. Mounsey, M. Cov.
Lieut. C. L. Gaussen, 1st B. Cav.	Mr. G. T. Egan, M.
Lieut. A. D. Strong, 10th B. Cav.	Mr. M. Kennedy, Bo.
Mr. R. W. G. Marshall, B. Cov.	Mr. W. R. Shaw, Bo.
Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, B. Cov.	Mr. H. E. Haddon, Bo.
Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, B. Cov.	Mr. H. V. M. Phelips, Bo.
Mr. C. W. W. Hope, B. Cov.	Mr. H. S. Jones, Bo.
Mr. H. W. Lyle, B. Cov.	Lieut. T. L. Leeds, 6th P.I.
Mr. G. T. Lane, B.	Capt. M. Walker, R.A.
Mr. C. G. Lissant, B.	Capt. C. L. M. Rich, J.A.G.'s Dept.
Mr. H. B. Holmes, B.	
Mr. A. G. Tytler, *C.I.E.*, B.	Capt. H. H. Roddy, Commt
Mr. W. D. Barrow, B.	Lieut. E. L. Perry, I.M.S.
Mr. W. R. Haughton, B.	Lieut. H. Armsworth, I.M.S.
Mr. H. C. Granville, B.	Lieut. S. P. James, I.M.S.

THE CZAR AND INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

STRIKING PROPOSAL.

A CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an invitation to the Governments to meet in conference to consider a basis for the disarmament of the nations. The text of the Czar's message, which was published in the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger*, for Aug. 27, is as follows :—

"By order of the Czar, Count Muravieff on the 24th inst. handed to all the foreign representatives accredited to the Court of St. Petersburg the following communication :—

"'The maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as the ideal towards which the endeavours of all Governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his Majesty the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and the legitimate views of all Powers, the Imperial Government thinks that the present moment would be very favourable to seeking by means of international discussion the most effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"'In the course of the last twenty years the longings for a general appeasement have grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilised nations. The preservation of peace has been put forward as the object of international policy. It is in its name that great States have concluded between themselves powerful alliances; it is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. All these efforts, nevertheless, have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent results of the desired pacification. The financial charges following an upward march strike at public prosperity at its very source. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labour and capital, are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed.

"'Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralysed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each Power increase, so do they less and less fulfil the object which the Governments have set before themselves. The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments *à outrance*, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident then that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"'To put an end to these incessant armaments, and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world, such is the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all States. Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to order me to propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court, the meeting of a Conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem. This Conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the States, which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples.'"

The *Press Association* says the invitation addressed by the Czar to the Powers was handed some little time back to the Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, and was transmitted by them to their respective Governments. The publication of the appeal in the *Official Messenger* was merely the formal record of a State paper. Naturally the British Ambassador, and probably his colleagues also, telegraphed home a brief summary of the statements and proposals, so that the document *in extenso* did not occasion in official circles the surprise and sensation which was produced in the public mind yesterday. The British Ambassador sent the complete document to London by the regular Government messenger, and it is understood that its reception in Downing Street was very recent. Naturally there is much curiosity to know how this country is likely to treat the Czar's proposals, and whether the invitation is likely to be promptly accepted and acted upon. It is understood that in cases of this kind it is usual for the Powers to intercommunicate, and that no one Power is likely to accept off hand or to declare its opinion pending the customary *pourparlers*.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the Czar's circular, as nothing can be done until Lord Salisbury's return from the Continent. It is not doubted, however, that the Prime Minister will give his most cordial support to the Russian proposals. The *Daily Graphic* says:—

Lord Salisbury's profound interest in the question of disarmament is known to every European statesman. At his instance seven years ago a confidential State paper on the subject was prepared, in which the actual cost of militarism in Europe was set forth in detail. It was shown, for example, that during the six years ending in 1888 no less a sum than 974,715,802*l.* was spent by France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, and Italy for military and naval purposes alone. The memorandum embodying this and other not less striking facts was originally prepared for the exclusive use of the Cabinet; but Lord Salisbury communicated it to the Emperor of Germany, who was so impressed by it that he privately intimated his intention of summoning a European Congress "to consider practical measures for assuring universal peace." As a preliminary the semi-official German Press was instructed to ventilate the question; and it will be remembered that the summer of 1891 was largely occupied with this Press campaign. The scheme met with a very unfavourable reception in France, where, as now, it was urged that the question of Alsace-Lorraine stood in the way of any ideas of disarmament. Therefore upon the German Emperor abandoned it.

Lord Salisbury has, however, remained a convinced advocate of disarmament. As late as last November the Premier spoke as follows at the Guildhall banquet:—

Remember this—this Federation of Europe is the embryo of the only possible structure of Europe which can save civilisation from the desolating effects of a disastrous war. You notice that on all sides the instruments of destruction are piling up—armies become larger, the Powers who concentrate them become greater, the instruments of death become more effective and more numerous, and are improved with every year, and each nation is bound for its own safety to take part in this competition. Those are the things that are done, so to speak, on the side of war. The one hope that we have to prevent this competition from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction—which will be fatal to Christian civilisation—the one hope we have is that the Powers may gradually be brought together to act together in a friendly spirit on all subjects of difference that may arise until at last they shall be welded together in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as the result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered commerce, prosperous trade, and continued peace.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S OPINION.

In the course of an interview which a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* had with Sir Charles Dilke, the right honourable gentleman expressed his views on the subject. He said:—

Of course Russia is the Power which alone could put forward such a suggestion. When Germany has on several occasions made it appear probable that she was going to do it, the difficulty has always, at once, been suggested by other Powers that it would, in fact, be constituting a league against France, because the taking of Alsace, contrary to the will of the population, created for France a situation which no Great Power—certainly no such Power as France—could be asked to formally accept. Russia is the friend of France, and this greatest difficulty does not therefore exist in her case. Then, again, Russia has by far the largest peace army, her peace establishment being nearly 1,000,000 of men, and it is difficult to see what in her geographical or military situation requires so overwhelming a force. As regards naval forces, the difficulties are great. No doubt at a conference no formal or binding steps will be proposed. If there were, there would not be unanimity, and an attempt of the majority to force them on the minority would mean immediate war. The Powers can hardly stereotype both the numbers, the size, and the armament of all their existing fleets, and every change, by the substitution of the new and efficient for the old and inefficient, would give rise to conflict. What must be intended, then, is a general understanding, or a friendly talk, and if this led to a stationary policy in naval matters on the part of France, Germany, and Russia, it would lead, *ipso facto*, to a stationary naval policy on our part. It would be, I fear, a mistake in the absence of a formal arrangement—which is, I am convinced, impossible, but highly dangerous even if possible—to expect from an informal arrangement any very rapid improvement in the existing state of things. But there may be some relaxation of pressure on taxation in several Continental countries, and the talk at a conference may produce a better understanding among all the Powers, with the incidental effect of better relations all round.

OTHER OPINIONS.

Steps have been taken to ascertain the views of some other prominent Englishmen with respect to the proposal.

Lord Kimberley says he can only observe at present that it is of the utmost importance.

The Earl of Crewe says he trusts this country will not begin by advancing obvious difficulties, but will cordially accept the invitation to discuss the question.

It is stated on authority that "Sir William Harcourt has learned with supreme satisfaction the memorable proposal of the Czar. The insane rivalry among the nations of Europe begotten of ignorant suspicion and jealousy is the disgrace of modern civilisation. He has long maintained that in cordial relations and friendly co-operation with Russia is to be found the firmest security for the peace of the world, and the true solution of the dangerous problem of the East. He feels confident that the people and Government of Great Britain will render to the Emperor of Russia in his noble enterprise a strenuous and efficient support."

Mr. John Morley said everybody must ardently hope that the Czar's beneficent proposal would be pressed forward. Statesmen would be judged by the determination and resource which they displayed in meeting the difficulties.

The Bishops of Lichfield, Rochester, Winchester, Ripon, Gloucester, and Sodor and Man welcome the Czar's proposal with great cordiality.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has telegraphed to the Czar his thankfulness at the news of his Majesty's "wise, beneficent, and Christ-like proposal," which must for ever add to the honour of his name and reign and country.

Representatives of the Peace Society, the Increased Armaments Protest Committee, and the International Arbitration and Peace Association have also expressed their gratification at the probable summoning of a Conference.

At some hands the Czar's scheme is meeting with a kind of criticism which no scheme of the kind can escape. The Czar, they say, must be wishing to lower the cost of the Russian army during a few years of Russian absorption in industry; Russia has got what she wants by force and the threat of force, and now she asks the injured parties to disarm with her; or it must be that she feels the French alliance has served her turn now, and may be conveniently ended by the propounding of a scheme distasteful to France; or perhaps it is that France and Russia have agreed to push the scheme forward together and force upon Germany the odium of its rejection; or it is really a disguised invitation to Europe to unite in belling the British cat; or, failing any other explanation, the Czar may be mad.

FRANCE AND THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

In France the proposal has directed attention once more to the Franco-Russian Alliance. The Czar's letter came as a complete surprise. Either, remarks the *Times* correspondent, France had not been consulted—and people ask themselves bitterly what is the nature of this singular alliance in which it is possible for one of the allies to spring upon the world such a surprise without consulting the partner to the alliance—or France has been consulted, and the world as a whole will ask itself what is and what must be the primary condition which could induce France to adhere to a proposal of this sort.

The more the Czar's disarmament proposal is considered in France, added the correspondent, the more dissatisfaction does it appear to create. It seems now to be admitted that the French Government had no previous intimation of the Emperor's intention to issue the rescript, and the proposal came as a complete surprise. "The odd thing in this melancholy situation is the terrible embarrassment, the trouble, the agitation, one might almost say the stupefaction, into which this explosion has flung the entire official word. . . . Except Great Britain, France is the only Power which can support much longer her military burdens. Until the question of Alsace-Lorraine is settled, she cannot even consent to diminish them. So that she will stand alone in her inability to adhere to the plans of her ally and friend; and then people will say that she is the great and only obstacle. And this is the result of what is described as the generous dream of Nicolas II.! No; never was there a stranger, more disappointing, and, I repeat, either voluntarily or involuntarily, a more perfidious act. Never was there a sadder awakening. . . . Already the bitterness is appearing. The *Gazette de France* calls the circular *un traquenard russe*. The *Moniteur* declares itself saddened; the *Soir* dreads the issue of it all; deputies are announcing interpellations. Really, men of genius are required to meet and deal with an embarrassment such as this, for it will become critical when the nation understands the outrage of which it is the object, or the trap laid for it."

A SURPRISE TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in his reference to the Czar's proposal, says that there was nowhere the least suspicion that anything of the kind was being prepared, and, although editors of newspapers were informed confidentially two days in advance that a Government communication would appear which was not to be mentioned in any way beforehand, they had no inkling of what its subject-matter would be. The document was distributed to members of the foreign diplomatic body on Wednesday during the usual weekly reception at the Foreign Office. As each Ambassador entered the room, Count Muravieff took a paper from a pile ready on his table and handed it to the visitor, who ran his eye over it with some astonishment. The representatives of all the small States who were present also received copies of it in their turn.

Some doubt (continues the correspondent) is thrown on the belief prevalent that Germany had previously approved of the proposal—a belief which seems to have arisen from the fact of the German Ambassador's having had several private audiences lately at Peterhof. It is argued that, if such were the case, France would be offended, and if both Powers had been previously consulted they would, in all probability, have desired to take part conjointly in the issue of the project. But, however this may be, there is no doubt that Russia alone wishes to have the credit and glory of placing this great idea before the world and, if possible, of giving to it some practical effect. The young Emperor is most enthusiastic on the subject, and Count Muravieff declared that it originated entirely with his Imperial Majesty. If there be one thing, I am told, that strikes one more than another in the conversations of the Emperor, it is his Majesty's intense wish for peace, to which he continually refers.

"WAR WITHIN A MEASURABLE PERIOD."

In Vienna, says the *Standard* correspondent, the first impression of experienced politicians on reading Count Muravieff's remarkable Note was, "This means war within a measurable period." There are sound reasons for this view. It is almost a tradition to regard every proposal for disarmament, and every suggestion of a European Conference without a well-defined and strictly circumscribed programme, as the precursor of such a serious conflict of interests and views that only the sword can solve it, and in the present case the danger is rendered greater by the "leader of Europe," as one paper calls him, the ruler of the most aggressive, the most ambitious, and practically the most successful country in the world, pleading, no doubt with the noblest motives, for both these things as a means towards general peace. The Conference, if it met, would have to define the limits of preparation on land and on sea for each individual country, for the present and for the future. But would not the discussion of the first item in such a programme lead to the question, "What are you (Russia) disposed to do in the interests of general peace, and what will your French ally concede? Will you, in the first place, abandon the extensive plan of shipbuilding only recently devised, and be satisfied with the present state of your navy if all other nations are content with theirs? Will you withdraw from Poland—that is, from the frontiers of Austria

and Germany—the huge army, nominally on a peace, but really on a war footing, which is a constant menace to these countries? Will you cease harassing the Sultan into submission to your will in every detail and on every item, and will you allow the Emperor of China and the Tsung-li-Yamên to decide what interests them most, independently of the threats of your representatives?" It would not be easy for the Russian members of the Peace Congress to reply to any of these questions, and without a satisfactory answer to all of them, and to many more, the Conference must end, to use the simile of a Vienna paper, like the Emperor William II.'s Conference for the solution of the Social Question.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

The first effect produced by the Czar's announcement may be fairly described as a mental conflict between incredulity and boundless astonishment. This was soon succeeded by curiosity as to the possible motives for such a step at a juncture which to ordinary minds pointed to anything rather than a Russian initiative in the great task of European disarmament. The next question was, What will France say in her heart of hearts, and not merely with her lips; for, of course, no State could withhold its open tribute of praise, and the Republic least of all? The immense importance of the course taken by the Emperor Nicolas is universally recognised, although it is equally clear that its adoption is calculated to cause less inconvenience at a later stage to the ruling powers in Russia, where public opinion is a negligible quantity, than it would to those of any other European country. There is another fact which should not be lost sight of in this connection—namely, that Russia has now practically completed her armaments, and can better afford to call a halt than any of her rivals. The unpreparedness of the official, no less than the non-official, world for any action of the kind explains, if it does not perhaps altogether justify, a certain difficulty in suppressing doubts of this description. They are further excused by the possibility that the initiative of the Czar may put hindrances in the way of other Powers hampered by representative institutions. The first words addressed to me by a diplomatist with whom I had an opportunity of discussing the matter to-day were:—"I wonder whether it will lead to war, or whether it is merely a sign that war is imminent."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ENGLAND.

The *Times*, commenting on the Czar's proposal, says:—Never perhaps in modern history have the aspirations which good men in all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable found so responsive an echo in the counsels of one of the greatest and most powerful of the worlds rulers. In principle the proposals of the Czar, put forth on a solemn occasion in the history of his house and people and with every mark of disinterested sincerity, will command the sympathy and respect of all "men of good will." For this country, at any rate, they point to an object which, if it could be attained, would promote the greatest of our national interests and satisfy the most abiding of our national aspirations. In foreign politics proper, England is a thoroughly conservative Power. We have long ago abandoned all Continental ambitions, and there is no Power in the world which has less to gain and more to lose by any disturbance of the existing territorial *status quo*. The time is long gone by when, as in the days of the elder Pitt, British commerce could be made to flourish in and by means of war. The greatest of our interests is peace, and so sensitive is our world-wide commerce that even rumours of war often do us more injury than war itself might do to a Power less dependent than Great Britain on a free interchange with all the world of the manifold products of its native industries. If Russia, which has also a great but still undeveloped industrial future before her, is becoming as fully convinced as we in England have long been that her resources are better devoted to the beneficent arts of peace than to the destructive and uneconomic energies of war, Englishmen, as an essentially peace-loving people, can only hail the Czar's pronouncement with the utmost cordiality as "glad tidings of great joy," which, whatever may be the practical issue, does lasting honour to that Sovereign's generous and lofty spirit of humanity. It cannot, of course, be denied that in practice many difficulties will impede the fulfilment of the Czar's wishes and proposals. It is not in the power of any Sovereign, however great, at once to turn the current of national sentiment into new and untried channels. And the proposed Conference may never meet, or, if it meets, it may only be to discover that the objects submitted to it are unattainable. But even if it never meets, or if it meets only to fail, one thing at any rate is gained. Aspirations which have hitherto been those only of visionaries and enthusiasts have now been assimilated by the ruler of a great empire and embodied in a proposal for serious and practical international discussion. Even if the conference comes to naught, nothing can henceforth deprive Nicolas II. of the honour of having brought peace and disarmament into the sphere of practical politics, and lifted them once for all out of the limbo of merely academical discussion. Good men of all ages have seen visions and dreamed dreams of peace and goodwill. The Czar is no mere dreamer, but the ruler of a great nation, a man who speaks, not to philosophers and enthusiasts, but to practical and responsible statesmen. Whatever may be the issue of his proposal, it must forthwith be discussed in a practical spirit by the practical statesmen of all civilised nations, and no wise man will pretend that, even if this is all, it is little for the Czar to have accomplished.

The *Standard* remarks:—Englishmen, perhaps, may think that there are means which the Autocrat of the Russias might take at once, and on his own responsibility, to promote the end he has at heart. If his Majesty could induce his military and diplomatic agents in distant places to desist from aggressive designs and territorial expansions, a long step would be taken towards universal disarmament. If—to speak with the candour which the occasion demands—Russia's policy once ceased to be a menace to other nations, the era of universal peace would be brought perceptibly nearer. . . . So far as this country is concerned, we keep our Navy up to a strength deliberately designed to equal that of our two most formidable competitors, but for no aggressive purpose. We shall defend the territory we already possess, and protect our commercial interests, and as long as we are given cause to believe that they are threatened it will be impossible to desist from our efforts to keep at our proper distance in advance of all rivals on the seas. If Russia wishes to pave the way for the consummation imagined by her high-minded ruler, she has the matter largely in her own hands. A frank abandonment of the aggressive policy in China, and a recognition of the equal rights of other countries in that region, would go some way to clear the air of the suspicion and the mutual alarm that are the main factors in producing the ruinous rivalry in armaments which the Emperor so justly deplores.

The *Morning Post* observes:—It is a singular coincidence that to-day we publish a remarkable article on the railway which the Russians are pushing on from Merv to Kushk, which is within forty miles of Herat. How does that constant and threatening advance towards the heart of Afghanistan and the Indian border accord with the peaceful and humanitarian professions of the Imperial Rescript? But let us suppose that the desire for peace and disarmament leads to a great Conference of the Powers of Europe and America, with the result that there is an immense reduction of all armies and fleets. How would we, for instance, and Russia stand towards the future? An agreement for peace and disarmament would admirably suit the present Russian situation. Of late Russia has had such successes in the acquisition of new territory as in her most sanguine moments of half a century ago she could scarce have hoped for within a hundred years. All along her Southern border in Asia she has taken up in ten years more new ground than she can incorporate in fifty. Her greatest need, therefore, at the present moment is such assurance of peace as will permit her to settle to the work of consolidation, organisation, and government in these new territories. And what then? She would have had a long rest from anxiety and a tolerable period of retrenchment, and she would be ready for further expansion in whatsoever direction suited her; and Russian political morality has been much maligned if it failed to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded. On the whole, we conceive that, while a general plan of peace and disarmament would suit Russian needs and Russian designs wonderfully well, it would not suit us at all.

The *Daily News* declares that a "nobler scheme was never propounded to public notice by a ruler of men. That our own Government will at once accept it we may take for granted as a matter of course. We have had of late some serious differences with Russia, and even since Parliament was prorogued they have threatened to become acute. But they vanish into insignificance when compared with a plan which would leave all international disputes to be settled by diplomatic methods alone. . . . Those Englishmen who have come to regard Russia as an hereditary and irreconcilable foe may see some sinister meaning in the Imperial proclamation. We see none. On the contrary, we regard it as a complete disavowal of Russian designs upon British India. Russia can no longer be stigmatised as an aggressive Power. Whatever may be the result of the Conference, or even if the Conference should not meet, Russia will have 'given her proofs' in a higher than the old duelling sense. She will have shown, she has shown, once for all, that she desires to live at peace with all men. Some of the wisest minds and longest heads in Europe have held steadily for many years to the belief that the burden of these vast armaments would one day become insupportable, and thus the evil would cure itself. At length their prognostications are being realised, and to Nicolas II., under Providence, the gratitude of mankind is due."

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The journals of all the Continental capitals discuss Count Muravieff's Circular.

FRANCE.

The *Temps* makes the following observations:—"It is requisite not to lose sight of the fact that, if France owes it to herself to lend her hand in an attempt of this description, there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she could not abandon without abdicating her *raison d'être*. It is not only the instinct of self-preservation, the care for her own security in the midst of Europe in arms, and the defence of her mutilated frontier which compel her to approach the study of this humanitarian question with preoccupations and reserves which would have been foreign to her half a century ago. She could not forget to use the eloquent words which reappeared in the exchange of telegrams between the Czar and the President of the Republic, after having figured in the toasts on board the *Pothuau*, "That right and justice—the rights of human beings, who should not be handed over and sold by auction like cattle, and eternal justice—received in 1871 a blow for which no reparation has yet been made. So long as the scandal of that violation of right has not been effaced, the descendants of the men of 1789, the faithful heirs of that revolution, must not subscribe to the application of the principles invoked by Count Muravieff till they have safeguarded with the existence of France herself the certainty of reparation for the past and of redress in the future."

The most outspoken of the French newspapers is the *Matin*, which, in an article headed the "Czar's Encyclical," says:—"We have been threatened during the last fifteen years with a request for general disarmament, which the German Chancellor, it was said, intended to make. During these fifteen years, whenever the question has arisen, every person armed with a pen in France, and even in Europe, replied that such a proposal would be equivalent to a declaration of war, as its object would evidently be to arrest the military regeneration of France, to consecrate for ever her defeat, and to unite all the Powers in the work of her definite destruction if she attempted to resist. To-day it is the Emperor of Russia, it is our friend, our ally, who speaks out loudly the words which were being spoken under the breath. It is the Czar Nicolas II. who directs his Chancellor, Count Muravieff, to propound a scheme for a general disarmament which neither William I. nor Frederick III. nor William II. dared to dictate to Bismarck, to Caprivi, to Prince Hohenlohe."

The *Jour* says that if the object of the proposed disarmament is to secure the maintenance of the *status quo* in Europe, Africa, and Asia, it entails for France the irrevocable ratification of the treaty of Frankfurt and the dismemberment of France:—"It consecrates our fall—the German conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, the English domination in Egypt, and the ruin of our influence in the East. It places France,

still to-day a great and redoubtable military Power, in the second rank. The French Republic, isolated amid the Monarchies of Europe, would therefore be at the mercy of a sudden attack from abroad. Our friend, our ally, the Czar, must not and cannot condemn us to submit to such a disarmament, and to bow once more, after twenty-five years of heavy sacrifices, before the conqueror who snatched two of her provinces from France. The *status quo*, having been made definitive, would entail the certain ruin of our country within a brief delay."

The *Liberté* does not conceal from itself that there are grave difficulties in the way of realising the Czar's proposal, and adds:—"It is certain that the gravest questions which will demand solution are those regarding France. But the Czar has without doubt thought of all these complications. He has sounded the great Powers interested, and if he has taken the step which he has just taken it must be presumed that he has had reason to believe that his views will triumph. Let us then hail this step as a manifestation of the highest importance, and let us hope that it will not remain a generous illusion."

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SYMPATHY.

The *North German Gazette* publishes the following official statement:—"The invitation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to take part in a congress for a general disarmament is accepted by our Emperor in Germany and by his people with warm and sincere approval as a message of true love and peace. On the day on which Nicolas II. unveiled the memorial of the Czar who will be ever memorable as the liberator of all Russians, he has woven round his own head the laurel crown of the peace-loving Czar, and established for himself a memorial for all time. Nowhere can this act of noble philanthropy be acclaimed with greater joy than in our Fatherland, which, as is becoming to her after glorious success in war, has always put the preservation of peace before all other ends, and has never planned the use of powerful military forces otherwise than for defence in case of need. When from the lips of a friendly ruler an appeal is made to the world to give greater security to the dubious state of peace which has existed for almost a generation, then the German Empire, as strong as it is peace-loving, will gladly seize the proffered hand."

The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* draws special attention to the peculiar situation of Germany. It says:—"Germany is in a more difficult situation than any other Power, for she alone is surrounded on all sides by strongly armed neighbours, and can therefore assent to disarmament only if it can be effected *pari passu* with Russia, France, and Austria. But, apart altogether from that, it would be a very grave question for Germany whether she could assent to this rupture of the principle of universal military service. Moreover, there is the impracticability of international control, to which no sovereign State can submit. It seems absolutely impossible, for instance, that England should ever consent to make the strength of her Navy dependent on international checks and resolutions. We still remember the disarmament resolution introduced by Professor Virchow. It was followed a few months later by the outbreak of the Franco-German war; the outbreak of the war of 1866 was likewise preceded by proposals for a reduction of fortresses—proposals which were upset by the fact that Austria proclaimed her intention of disarming as against Russia, but at the same time perfected her armament against Italy with all the greater zeal."

The *National Zeitung* in its leading article says:—"The Czar and his Minister will not have deluded themselves with the idea that Count Muravieff's Note would, at an early date, rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When, however, the Government of a great Power nevertheless addresses proposals of this kind to the other Governments, they will be recognised everywhere as deserving the most serious consideration."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks:—"The Note will be greeted with sincere and unmixed pleasure by all lovers of peace, but no one can as yet appreciate its real significance. The document embodies the unequivocal declaration of the Czar that he, so far as it lies in his power, desires the maintenance of peace. That the Czar's proposal does not meet with universal approval is shown by the bitter-sweet reception which his Conference idea has met in France."

AUSTRIA.

The *Fremdenblatt* says:—"The ruler of the greatest empire in Europe has enlisted his services in a mission of peace, and his generous plan will undoubtedly be warmly welcomed."

The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that the appearance of the Czar with the olive-branch as a messenger of peace constitutes a new episode in history. That the proposal for an international Conference to assure the peace of the world should have come from the Czar in particular is a great point in its favour. The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and the *Vaterland* speak in a similar strain.

RUSSIA.

The *Novosti* observes:—"It stands to reason that the Disarmament Question cannot be solved without a previous clearing up and removal of the causes which lie at the root of the armaments of the present day. The Conference of the Powers will have to accurately determine the respective pretensions of the different nations, and to propose the means of a peaceful arrangement. It may after all come to pass that at the close of the nineteenth century a liquidation may be effected of international policies so prolific in troubles and dangers. May mankind be able to enter upon the twentieth century absolute master of the moral and physical forces and the intellectual and material resources, which should be employed for no other purpose than the securing of the general prosperity and progress."

The German *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, after expressing its conviction that the Emperor William will joyfully endorse the scheme of his exalted friend, says:—"The German Emperor has always manifested not only love of peace, but readiness to make peace and to be reconciled with his resentful adversary."

The *Novoe Vremya* writes:—"All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia. It is not possible for the moment to guarantee that some of the Western Cabinets will not raise objections, prompted by the fact that the armed peace which has existed since 1871 is the main source of their international strength."

A COLD RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Czar's proposal has attracted the earnest attention of officials at Washington. It is believed that the victory of the United States over Spain has been a contributing factor in the preparation of the Note. In official circles, however, the project is considered as Utopian at the present time; and while any statement regarding the attitude of the United States towards the proposed Conference is purely conjectural before the receipt of the official invitation, the impression prevails that the American Government would not care to take an active part in the deliberations of the Conference.

The New York *Evening Post*, however, says:—"The step may one day, please God, result in a splendid monument to the Czar, as the Czar Disarmer. As a confession of the folly and futility of the military spirit, the document is elevating and inspiring. The fact of its issue alone is an achievement which will crown this young Sovereign with the brightest glory the dying century has to bestow."

The New York *Times* inquires: "Is the Czar sincere?" After reviewing the present situation in China, the journal adds:—"The Czar's statements are unquestionably true. His arguments are strong, pertinent, and unanswerable; while there are many reasons for suspecting his insincerity, some very strong reasons exist for thinking them to be sincere. His proposal may be the beginning of the most momentous and beneficent movement in history."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

M. FAURE AND THE CZAR.

TELEGRAMS have been exchanged between the President of the Republic and the Czar on the occasion of the anniversary of M. Félix Faure's visit to Russia. The President addressed the following despatch to Nicolas II.:—

HAVRE, Aug. 25, 4.47 P.M.—The presence on board the *Pothuau* a year ago of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and the declarations which were exchanged under our flag in the Cronstadt Roads, are remembrances too dear to us to allow me to let this anniversary pass without again assuring your Majesty of my deep gratitude for the welcome your Majesty gave the President of the French Republic. Our sentiments have not altered, and I am to-day, as I was then, the faithful interpreter of the French people in renewing to your Majesty the expression of our ardent good wishes for your happiness and that of the Imperial family, and for the grandeur of Russia.

(Signed) FÉLIX FAURE.

The Czar replied by the following telegram:—

PETERHOF, Aug. 26, 1898, 1.12 P.M. To his Excellency Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, Havre.—The Empress and I feel deeply touched by the thanks you expressed in your name, and in that of the French people, on the occasion of the anniversary of our visit on board the *Pothuau*. We take pleasure in recalling those historical moments, of which the remembrance cannot be effaced, and it is particularly agreeable to me to be able to renew to you on this day the expression of our warm and unchangeable good wishes for you, Monsieur le Président, and for our friend France.

(Signed) NICOLAS.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A Constantinople report in the *Politische Correspondenz* states an exchange of views between Turkey and Greece is proceeding relative to a *rapprochement* between the two countries. The course of these *pourparlers*, it adds, is so favourable that they may confidently be expected to lead to the desired result, but to speak of an alliance at the present stage would be going too far. However, it is thought possible that King George may shortly visit Constantinople.

The Slavophil papers are opposing a Greco-Turkish alliance on the ground that if there is to be a Balkan Federation it would be necessary for Greece to join it.

CRETE.

Admiral Skrydloff, who, in the absence of the French admiral, the senior naval officer at Candia, has informed the Consuls that, execution of the instructions received from their respective Governments, the admirals have decided to take over the management of the tithe revenue from Sept. 3. The decision of the Powers was accordingly intimated to the Acting Governor, Ismail Bey.

THE BALKAN STATES.

The semi-official *Lemburgische Correspondent* prints the following noteworthy letter from Sofia:—

Whether a frog and mice treaty has been concluded at Cettinje or not, it is certain that the Prince of Bulgaria received in St. Petersburg more or less definite instructions to promote, without causing any complications for the present, closer relations between Bulgaria and Montenegro, and also to the Russian fold. Meanwhile, to the great dissatisfaction of this Balkan Federation, a Turco-Greek Agreement has been arrived at. Whether Austria's policy has really, as is maintained in Sofia, helped to bring about this new *rapprochement*, we do not know; but it is a fact that the semi-official Press in Vienna and Buda-Pesth has long advocated an understanding between Greece and Turkey. Small as was the importance of Greece as a single Power, and still less as was her importance as a belligerent against the numerical superiority of Turkey, she can, nevertheless, do very much to maintain the equilibrium on which peace in the Balkan Peninsula depends.

THE Selection Committee of the Darlington Liberal Unionist Association last night held a meeting at which it was announced that Mr. Arthur F. Pease, the eldest son of the late member, having declined to accept nomination in the Unionist interest, Mr. Pike Pease, the second son, had consented to stand. It is stated that Mr. Owen Cosby Phillips, son of the Rev. Canon Sir James Phillips and brother of Mr. Wynfold Phillips, M.P., will be submitted to a meeting of the Liberal Four Hundred for acceptance as Liberal candidate.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MILITARY.

Appointments, &c.—Col. E. Lake, half-pay, Royal Art., will succeed Col. E. Clayton in command of the Royal Art. in the South-Eastern District on Oct. 17.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. Waters, M.V.O., R.A., lately serving as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, has been selected for the appointment of deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Intelligence Department, Headquarters.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Dalton, commanding Royal Art. at Bermuda, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Canadian Defences. Col. Dalton was on the Staff of the Intelligence Department at Headquarters from 1887 to 1892, and has more than once been specially employed by the War Office.

The vacancy for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Royal Art., which occurs this month, when Col. G. B. Martin, commanding at Exeter, retires, will be filled by the promotion of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Cunningham.

Major the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, of the 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, has been selected for second in command of the 2nd batt. He will retain his present appointment as deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters until Dec. 31 next, unless previously relieved.

Capt. R. H. R. Smythies, 1st batt. South Lancashire Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd batt. at Warrington, vice Major V. A. M. Fowler, Liverpool Regt., whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

Capt. C. H. Vigors, 1st batt. the Royal Irish Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th batt. at Clonmel, vice Capt. A. H. Morris, whose tenure of the appointment will expire on Oct. 30.

Lieut. W. H. Joiner, 1st batt. the Royal Irish Regt., has been selected for service with the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut. H. J. Kinsman, 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for employment with the British South Africa Company's Police.

Lieuts. W. A. G. Williams and A. J. Forbes, of the 2nd batt. South Wales Borderers, have been selected for employment with the Royal Niger Company.

The following officers are liable to retirement from the Army during September:—Col. C. E. Foster, half-pay, late Northamptonshire Regt., on the 1st; Col. W. Hughes, chief paymaster, Southern District, on the 5th; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Bourne, Army Service Corps, on the 6th; Major R. T. Hanford-Flood, Royal West Surrey Regt., second in command of the 2nd batt., on the 13th; Col. A. Glen, commanding 10th Regimental District, on the 14th; Col. R. Leigh, commanding 11th Regimental District, on the 17th; Col. E. L. Street, assistant adjutant-general, Scottish District, on the 29th; and Col. J. L. Hewson, chief paymaster, Malta, on the 30th.

The regimental lieutenant-colonels who complete their period of command in September are:—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Mortimer, commanding 1st batt. Royal Fusiliers, the 3rd; Col. A. A. Garstin, commanding 2nd batt. Middlesex Regt., on the 18th; Col. F. A. Graves-Sawle, commanding 1st batt. Coldstream Guards, and Lieut.-Col. A. H. Nourse, commanding 2nd batt. Royal West Surrey Regt., on the 29th; and Col. G. B. N. Martin, C.B., R.A., on the 30th.

The officers holding Staff appointments who will complete their tenure in September are:—Brevet Major T. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers, inspector of Army signalling, Punjab and Bengal commands, on the 1st; Capt. B. St. J. Le Marchant, West Riding Regt., inspector of musketry, Southern District, on the 5th; Major R. B. Williams, Somersetshire Light Inf., deputy-assistant adjutant-general (and also for instruction), Southern District, on the 15th; Capt. B. R. Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards, superintendent of gymnasia, Scottish District, on the 16th; Lieut.-Gen. G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., commanding a first-class district, Bengal, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. B. Sanford, Indian Staff Corps, on the 22nd; and Col. A. G. ncer, commanding 33rd Regimental District, on the 27th.

arrow Escape of British Officers in Nigeria.—During recent fighting against the Emir of Lafaie in Nigeria several British ers had a narrow escape. Major Festing, Capt. Carroll, and ers were at mess one evening. The enemy were known to be king about in the neighbourhood, occasionally indulging in "sniping" he camp. Dinner was just over, and cigars and cigarettes being lit, when two bullets struck the table; one went through the top, and lodged in a leg; the other ricochetted off the table and hit Capt. Carroll in the mouth, knocking in two of his teeth. The gallant captain—to put it plainly—spat out cigar, bullet, and teeth, much to the amusement of his companions, and also to their relief, for Capt. Carroll had had a most narrow escape. Major Festing has brought the top of the table back with him from Africa as a memento.

The Military Manœuvres.—Lord Wolseley, accompanied by several members of the Headquarters Staff, arrived at Wareham on Aug. 25 from Salisbury. He was met at the railway station by Sir Redvers-Buller and Col. Miles, the commander and chief staff officer of the Southern Army. The Duke of Connaught is not letting his Army grow rusty for want of work. The field exercises carried out at Salisbury on Aug. 29, under his command, consisted of a series of tactical movements. There was no enemy, "skeleton" or "supposed." But the whole three divisions took up a position sou[illegible] of the river and held it for a time. The troops had concentrated near [illegible]d Stockdown from Homington, Ford, and Wilton. The Cavalry coming from Ford and the First Division from Wilton had by far the longest march, but the [illegible]nole of the troops were in position by ten o'clock. The front extended over a space nearly four m'les wide, the first line consisting of the Second and Third Divisions, with the Corps Troops and Artillery in the centre. The First Division formed the second line, and the Cavalry Brigade was held as a reserve. The principal movement was a retirement to take up a second position. At the beginning of the day the rear of the army rested on the River Ebble. The Second and Third Divisions and the Artillery retired behind this stream, the First Division taking up a position to cover the withdrawal. When the main body had effected its retirement General Sir Forestier-Walker's Division was ordered to also retire behind the Ebble and take up a fresh position. As soon as this movement had been effected the "Retire" was sounded, and the exercises for the day were at an end. The troops were immediately marched back to camp. The Duke of Connaught expressed himself as very well pleased with the manner in which his divisional generals handled the troops and the rapidity and smoothness with which the several movements were carried out.

The bulk of Sir Redvers Buller's Southern Army, consisting of the 5th and 6th Divisions, transferred its camp from the neighbourhood of Wareham to the neighbourhood of Blandford on Aug. 29, in circumstances which rendered its march an "operation of war." This operation split itself into two separate parts—the march of the troops, and the transport of their baggage. For the former act of the day's drama no observer could have anything but the most hearty praise. By six o'clock the men of the 5th and 6th Divisions had packed up all their tents and other impedimenta and were ready to start, leaving not a trace of their encampment behind. Soon after this hour both the columns got under way, the 5th taking one road and the 6th another.

With an instructive battle on the Coombe Bissett Downs on Aug. 30 the field-work of the Duke of Connaught's army concluded until after the declaration of war. The idea governing the action was that a Western or invading force had fallen back across the river Avon, and was being pursued by an Eastern force, the advanced troops of which had reached Downton, a little village on the eastern bank of the river. It was supposed that the cavalry of the opposing armies had lost touch of each other, and the pursuing General was without information as to the whereabouts of the enemy. At Downton, just before midnight, he gets information "on good authority" that the enemy was entrenched in a position west of Stratford Tony Down, and accompanying this despatch comes an order from his commander-in-chief to drive the enemy from this position, and, if possible, compel him to cross the river Ebble and retire in a northerly direction. The enemy was represented by General Kelly-Kenny's division of the Northern Army. General Kelly-Kenny's brigadiers were Major-Gen. Fitzroy Hart and Col. W. F. Vetch. To distinguish them from their foes the Western Army dispensed with their white cap-bands. The pursuing army, which was under the command of the Duke of Connaught, who has fought many a battle against General Kelly-Kenny round Aldershot, consisted of the First and Second Divisions of the Northern Army, under Generals Sir F. Forestier-Walker and C. F. Clery, with the Divisional and Corps Artillery. Neither side had any independent cavalry brigade, the Northern cavalry being still at Bulford. Col. Sir A. Mackworth acted as senior umpire, and was assisted by five field officers.

The 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt., which joined the Chatham Garrison from Ceylon in March 1896, left that town on Aug. 30 to take up its new quarters at Colchester.

The 1st Dragoon Guards have arrived in Ireland from Colchester, and taken over quarters in Dublin. The regiment takes the place on the Irish establishment of the 13th Hussars, recently removed to Salisbury for the cavalry drills.

The establishment of the new 2nd batt. Cameron Highlanders is to be increased forthwith from four to five companies—namely, by 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 colour-sergeant, 3 sergeants, 2 buglers, 5 corporals, and 95 privates. It is proposed that the battalion should remain for the present at Fort George for recruiting purposes.

Orders have been given for the names of Army officers who wish to be examined for promotion next May to be sent in to the War Office by Sept. 24, and for those of officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, who desire to be examined in tactics and other voluntary subjects, concurrently with the Army officers' examination, to be sent in by the same date. The next examination of this kind is, however, to be held in November, for which the names have already been supplied.

The movement for the erection of a monument at Ayr to the officers and men of the territorial regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who have fallen in war, is now assured of success. This is due largely to the efforts of Colonel Browne, in command of the depot, who has done his utmost to promote the movement. The sum aimed at by Colonel Browne was 800*l.*, and of this nearly 700*l.* has been raised. The flags which the regiment carried in the Crimea—at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol—are in the old church at Ayr.

NAVAL.

Appointments, &c.—AUG. 26.—*Captain*—Harry T. Grenfell, to the *Vivid*, for command of Royal Naval Barracks, and [illegible]ing captain, to date Oct. 8. *Commanders*—Herbert Swire, to the *Alexandra*, additional, for Coastguard at Weymouth; and Sidney Hughes, to the *Galatea*, additional, for Coastguard at Berwick, to date Sept. 1. *Lieutenants*—Archibald Deas, to the *Vernon*, additional, to date Aug. 29; Lawrence de W. Satow, to the *Victory*, for the *Hunter*, in command; and W. N. England, to the *Victory*, for the *Hornet*, in command, to date Sept. 13. *Surgeon*—Herbert Holyoake, to the *Pembroke*, additional, to date Aug. 21. *Assistant Engineer*—Harry Evans, to the *Nile*, undated.

AUG. 27.—*Acting Lieutenants* (R.N.R.)—Henry T. M. Watkins and George B. Eldridge, to the *Cambridge*, additional, for short course of gunnery, to date Aug. 27. *Engineers*—Charles R. Hall, to the *Magdala*; and Cecil H. A. Bermingham, to the *Vernon*, additional, to date Aug. 27. *Surgeon*—Harold G. T. Major, to the *Victory*, additional, to date Aug. 30. *Chaplain and Naval Instructor*—Rev. Edward L'E. Fawcett, to the *Cambridge*, as chaplain, to date Sept. 1.

AUG. 29.—*Captain*—Robert W. Craigie, to the *Cambridge*. *Acting Lieutenant* (R.N.R.)—George Hamilton, to the *Vernon*; additional, for short torpedo course. *Fleet Surgeons*—John Lyon, M.D., to the *President*; William R. White, M.A., M.B., to the

Magnificent; and George W. Bell, to the *Hannibal*, all to date Aug. 27.

Aug. 30.—*Commanders* (retired)—H. D. Law, H. E. Bourchier, and J. N. Hill; and Lieut. (retired) W. H. Caldwell, to the *Victory*, additional, for service in connection with India Troop Service Transports for ensuing season. *Lieutenants* (R.N.R.)—J. D. Ross, to the *Vernon* and *Excellent*, for short courses; and A. Cameron, to the *Cambridge*, for short course of gunnery, to date Aug. 29. *Staff-Surgeons*—E. G. Swan, to the *Collingwood*; and F. J. Burns, M.D., to the *Boscawen*, to date Aug. 30. *Surgeons*—S. H. Birt, to the *Victory*, additional, to date Aug. 26; H. W. Finlayson, M.B., to the *Vivid*, additional; R. S. Bernard, J. N. W. Stanton, and A. E. Kelsey, B.A., M.B., to Haslar Hospital; and W. Hackett, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital, to date Aug. 30; and J. C. Wood, to the *Britannia*, and C. R. Steward, M.B., to the *Vivid*, additional, to date Sept. 5.

Aug. 31.—*Commander*—George W. H. Martin, to the *Imperieuse* (N.), to date Aug. 31. *Lieutenants*—Francis A. L. Andrews, to the *Gibraltar* (N.), to date Aug. 31; Claude A. Rombulow-Pearse, to the *Rodney*, Robert W. F. Travers, Robert Jeffreys, Dennis B. Crampton (N.), and Arthur D. Barrow, to the *Proserpine*, to date Sept. 7. *Chief Engineer*—Henry P. Vining, to the *Hibernia*, for the *Rainbow* in reserve, undated. *Assistant-Paymaster*—Walter Morshead, to the *Sanspareil*, to date Aug. 27. *Clerk*—Alan E. Stack, to the *Proserpine*, to date Sept. 7.

Capt. J. H. Bainbridge, of the *Nile*, battleship, senior captain of the squadron ordered to visit the Bristol Channel during the meeting of the British Association, has been specially appointed commodore of the second class, and will hoist the commodore's flag on board the *Nile*.

The Duke of York and the "Crescent."—The Duke of York on Aug. 26 paid off the *Crescent*, and was at the pay-table during the time that the 540 men were paid and sent ashore for a week's leave. Afterwards his Royal Highness took leave of his officers, and crossed to Osborne in the royal yacht *Alberta*. A pretty ceremony took place when the Duchess of York and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein visited the *Crescent* on Thursday night. The crew were mustered on the quarter-deck, where the Duke read to them the report made on the *Crescent* by Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, port admiral, who inspected her at the end of the commission. This document spoke in complimentary terms of the cleanliness of the ship and the smartness of the crew. His Royal Highness then bade the officers and crew good-bye, and wished them a pleasant time on their next commission. After this Commander H. H. Campbell, the Duke's second in command, presented to the Duchess of York a handsome album containing photographs which had been taken on the ship during the cruise by Chief Petty Officer Macgregor, and her Royal Highness was asked to receive it as a gift from the officers and crew. The Duchess took the presentation with evident pleasure, and thanked the ship's company for it. Then she handed to each officer and petty officer an autograph portrait of the Duke as a memento of the commission. The Duke himself gave to Midshipman V. A. Gibbs, who was his Royal Highness's aide-de-camp during his commission, a handsome diamond pin. The *Crescent* has passed into the A Division, Portsmouth Fleet Reserve.

H.M.S. "Diadem."—The first-class cruiser *Diadem* anchored at Spithead early on Aug. 27, having successfully accomplished the fourth and last but one of her long series of steam trials. The results of this trial were quite satisfactory, as may be seen from the following particulars:—Duration of the trial, 60 hours' continuous steaming. Draught forward, 25 feet; draught aft, 27 ft. 6 in. Steam in boilers, average pressure 270 lb. Vacuum in condensers, average: starboard, 27 in.; port, 26·8 in. Revolutions per minute, 105·4. Average indicated horse-power: starboard engine, 6,434; port engine, 6,357; collective indicated horse-power, 12,791. Total distance run, 1,158 knots; average speed, 19·3 knots; total consumption of coal during trial, 754·26 tons; consumption per indicated horse-power per hour, 2·2 lb.; distance run for ton of coal, 1·53 knots. The ship's thirty boilers were in use.

A British Warship in Collision.—On Monday night, Aug. 29, the British cruiser *Cleopatra*, which had left Copenhagen during the day, came into collision in the Kattegat with a Norwegian schooner, the *Livlig*, which was much damaged. The captain of the *Cleopatra* put an officer and sixteen men on board the *Livlig* to assist her navigation, took her in tow, and steered for Copenhagen; but in a short time the *Livlig* suddenly foundered. All the Norwegian crew and eleven of the Englishmen were rescued; but six of the bluejackets were unfortunately drowned.

The municipal authorities of Castellamare gave a gala performance at the Moliterno Theatre on Thursday night, Aug. 25, in honour of the visit of the British Mediterranean Squadron. The British officers and seamen were enthusiastically received. The squadron, composed of seventeen vessels, anchored in the Gulf of Aranci on Aug. 31, whence they leave to engage in evolutions.

Capt. Poë, commanding the British training squadron, Capt. Cross, of the *Champion*, cruiser, the chief officers of the cruisers *Volage* and *Cleopatra*, and the Hon. A. Johnstone, British chargé d'affaires, and Mrs. Johnstone, and Vice-Admiral Havn, Minister of Marine, dined with the King of Denmark at Bernstorff Castle on Aug. 28. The King proposed the toast of "Queen Victoria and the British Fleet."

The King, the Crown Prince and Princess Charles, and Prince Valdimar of Denmark, accompanied by their suites, together with Prince George of Greece and the Minister of Marine, paid a visit to the British training squadron at Copenhagen on Aug. 29. The illustrious party went on board at eleven o'clock amid the firing of a royal salute, and remained an hour.

The *Lightning*, torpedo-boat destroyer, was paid off at Portsmouth on Aug. 31 by Comman[illegible] G. Treherne, who with his crew has commissioned the *Crane* for [illegible]ice with the Portsmouth torpedo-boat destroyer instructional flotilla.

[For Latest Military and Naval *see* "This Morning's News."]

LAW, CRIME, ACCIDENTS, &c.

Serious Charge against an Officer.—An inquest was held at Liverpool on Aug. 26 concerning the death of Jane Yates, an unmarried lady, twenty-eight years of age, of independent means, who died on July 27 at the house of a friend in Salisbury Road, Wavertree, under somewhat sensational circumstances. The evidence of the mother showed that the deceased had taken riding lessons at a riding school kept by Lieutenant Wark, who was now at Woolwich. The witness knew that the lieutenant was a married man, and warned her daughter to keep away from him. A large number of letters which had been found in her daughter's room were identified by the witness as being in the handwriting of Mr. Wark. On July 25 the deceased was seen by a doctor at Wavertree, and was found to be in a dying state. She then made and signed the following statement:—"I make this statement in the presence of Nurse Randall and my sister, Miss M. Yates, that I produced the miscarriage myself from the effects of which I am now suffering, and that I accuse no person of instrumental interference in its production, and that I have been strongly advised to the contrary." Death was due to blood-poisoning as the result of a miscarriage, brought about, the doctor thought, by the use of some instrument. The coroner read a statement which had been made to the police by Lieutenant Wark. In it Lieutenant Wark said that some five or six years ago he became acquainted with the deceased. Their friendship ripened into affection, and frequent intimacy took place. He admitted that the deceased communicated her condition to him, but denied that he ever suggested or assisted in procuring a miscarriage. After a brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by an improper operation, and that Lieutenant Wark was privy to the act. The coroner: That is, aided and abetted? The foreman: Yes. As a result of the verdict, Lieutenant Wark was at once placed under arrest, and removed to the police-office.

At Liverpool on Saturday Lieutenant Wark was charged with the wilful murder of Miss Yates. Mr. Cripps, who appeared for the police, asked for a remand until to-day (Sept. 2), and this was granted, the prisoner's counsel consenting, and no evidence being offered.

Lieutenant Wark has the distinction of having risen from the ranks. He served from private to sergeant-major in the Royal Artillery for twenty years, he received his first commission in the Coast Brigade nine years ago, and became district officer two years later. From 1890 to 1896 he was adjutant to the 2nd Lancashire Volunteer Artillery, and had the temporary rank of captain.

The Ascot Burglary.—At the Reading Police Court, on Aug. 31, James Ward and Thomas Smith were charged with burglary at Ascot. The men had been detained by the London police on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Tyler, at Blackheath, and were arrested on the new charge. The burglary, it will be remembered, was committed on July 16, under extraordinary circumstances. Two men entered a lady's room at night, and, compelling her to keep silence, stole jewellery to the value of 300*l.* and decamped. Mrs. Haigh, the lady in question, identified Ward as being one of the men, and another witness spoke to seeing him in a dogcart at Bagshot at four o'clock on the morning after the burglary. The prisoners were remanded for a week, without bail.

THE MONEY MARKET.

City Office of "The Overland Mail,"
Thursday Evening, September 1, 1898.

Bank Rate 2½ per Cent.

The Money Market this week shows a harder tendency, the best three months' bank bills being quoted at 1⅞ to ¾ discount. The cause is traceable to the demand for gold for New York, as it is expected that a large number of eagles will be exported from the Bank within the next few days. At the same time it is to be observed that the present advance in rates has materially diminished the amount of American bills offered for discount here. The gold movements for the past week at the Bank of England have resulted in an influx of 99,000*l.* from abroad. Financiers took fright about this time last year at the gold inquiries and advanced rates rather unduly, but it is not expected that they will repeat the same mistake.

Considerable buoyancy was imparted to the stock markets by the Czar's proposals for universal disarmament, but the effect passed away quickly when it was seen that France rather resented the idea. It will certainly go hard with Russia if the French investors withdraw the millions they have in the flush of their sentiment thought it wise to lend to that country. The slightly harder tendency of money is expected to have an adverse effect on the prices of high-class securities. Consols have already fallen ⅛ and Rupee Paper ¼; but Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities, on the other hand, have risen ⅛, India Threes ½, Bank Stock 1, and Birmingham Threes 1. In the colonial Government bond market there is hardly a change, but foreign Government bonds are generally strong. Argentine Funding show an advance of 2½, Brazilian 1⅛, Chilian 1, Chinese 1, Guatemala 1, and Portuguese 1½; while Mexican have receded ½, and Spanish 1. The speech of General Roca, the President-elect, is responsible for the improvement in Argentines, as he promises a settlement of the dispute between Argentina and Chili in a very short time. The gold premium, too, has receded, and all Argentine securities, both Government and railway, promise to go ahead again, especially now that the Government are about to pay the interest on their debt in full. The rise in Portuguese is due to the recent change of Ministry, which has had a favourable effect on the finances of the country and on the exchange. British rails are better on the whole, influenced by the good prospect of the early termination of the South Wales coal strike and by the receipt of excellent traffic returns on most of the systems. Great Central Preference have risen 2½, Great Northern Deferred 2, Great Western 2, Lancashire and Yorkshire 1, Brighton 1, Deferred ⅞, South-Western 1, North-Eastern 1½, and South-Eastern A ½; while Caledonian have fallen 2, and North-Western 1. Canadian rails are all better, Canadian Pacific having risen 1⅜, Pref. 1, Grand Trunk First Preference 4, and Second 3½. The "bears" in Grand Trunks have been greatly disconcerted to-day at the news that the decrease in traffic for July is only 15,812*l.* instead of 30,000*l.* as they expected. There is every probability, too, that the war of rates will be settled by a council of arbitration. United States railway securities still forge ahead and it is generally believed that the present improvement, which began before the war, is not a mere flash in the pan as at first supposed. Every industry seems to be improving, and the war has only added to the industrial activity. Given another good harvest nothing can stop a great expansion over there, and with the prosperity, up will go the prices of the various shares. Baltimore and Ohio have risen 1, Central Pacific 4⅛, Denver Preference 1½, Illinois 1, Northern Pacific 2¼, Preference 1, Southern Preference ¾, Union Pacific 5¾, Preference 1¾, Wabash Preferred 3¼, and Six per Cent. Debentures 5. In the miscellaneous list there is a little more activity, as people are forgetting the Hooley disclosures, which do not seem nearly so dreadful as he at first made them appear. Aerated Bread have risen ¾, Russian Petroleum ½, Spiers and Pond ½, Peruvian First Mortgage Debentures 2, Scottish Australian Investment 4, American Investment Trust Deferred 1½, Imperial Continental Gas 2, City Bank 3½, and a great many other banks ½ each. In other words, there is a general rise. And there is also a better feeling in the Westralian mining market under the influence of purchases from Coolgardie and Adelaide. The advices are generally good. Activity is beginning to be apparent in other places beside Kalgurli, where the greatest developments have taken place up to the present. As to South Africans, the failure of the Progressives at the Cape to get a majority has had a depressing effect, for it is regarded as giving a longer life to Krugerism and his retrogressive methods.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES.

British and Indian Funds, &c.	Closing Prices		British and Indian Funds, &c.	Closing Prices.	
2½ p.c. Consols (2½ p.c. after 1903)	110⅝	110⅞	Egyptian 3 p.c. Guaranteed..	104	106xd
New 2½ p.c. (Red. 1905)	104	105	Turkish 4 p.c. Gua. 1855	102	107
India 3½ p.c. Stock.....	113	114xd	Bank of England Stock	360	365
Do. 3 p.c. ,, ...	106	107xd	Metrop. Consold. Stock, 3½ p.c.	115	118
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	61	63	Do. do. 3 p.c.	109	111
			Do. do 2½ p.c.	97	98

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		American Railways.	Closing Prices.	
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, $100 Common Stock.	116	116⅛	Lake Shore, $100	195	205
Illinois Central, $100.	115	116	New York Central, $100	121¼	122¼
			Pennsylvania, $50	60⅜	61⅛

Shares	Paid	Miscellaneous Companies.	Closing Prices.		Shares	Paid	Miscellaneous Companies.	Closing Prices.	
£	£				£	£			
Stock		American Freehold Land 6 p.c. Pref..	83	87	Stock		Indian and General Investment Trust, 4½ p.c. Deb. Stk..	119	124
20	all	Assam Tea	52	55	Stock		Do. 5 p.c. Pref Stk.	111	114
10	all	Assam Rail. & Trading Pref.	13⅞	14⅛	Stock		Do. Deferred Stock.	56	60
100	all	Do. 5 p.c. Debs.	103	105	Stock		Inter. Invest. Trust, 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	97	101
Stock		Beng. Pres. (Bettiah Raj) 5 p.c. 1st Deb.	104	108	Stock		Do. 4½ p.c. Pref. Stk.	67	72xd
5	all	Bombay Gas	6⅛	6⅝	Stock		Do. Deferred Stock.	5	10
5	all	British Indian Tea	2⅝	3⅛	10	all	Lanka Plant. Tea..	5	6
10	all	Calcutta Tramways	4	5	10	8	Lebong Tea	14	15
10	all	Dooars Tea	17	18	10	1	London and Provcl. Marine Insce. Co.	⅛	⅜
10	all	Eastern Telegraph..	17⅝	18⅛	5	all	Nat. Telephone Ord.	5⅛	5⅜
10	all	Eastern Extens. Tel.	17½	18	5	all	Oriental Gas	7⅛	7⅜
10	all	Hong Kong and China Gas	13⅜	14⅛	10	all	Ouvah Coffee.....	6½	7⅛
25	all	Indo-European Tel.	51	54	Stock		P. & O. Steam Pref.	144	149
10	all	Jokai Tea	13⅜	14⅛	Stock		Do. Deferred	233	238
20	all	Jorehaut Tea.....	44	47	100	12	Universal Life Assu.	39	41

British Railways—Ordinary Stock	Closing Prices.		British Railways—Ordinary Stock.	Closing Prices.	
Caledonian, Ordinary	152	154	London, Brighton & S. Coast	184	186
Great Central, Pref. Ord. ...	60	62	London and North-Western..	199	200xd
Do. do. Def. Ord....	21	21⅛	London and South-Western..	222	227
Great Eastern	120⅞	121	Metropolitan, Consolidated..	128	129
Do. Northern, Prefd. Ord.	120	121	Midland, Prefd. Ord.	8⅛	8⅝
Do. Western, Consolidated	168	168½	North-Eastern, "Consols"..	175⅛	175⅝
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	147½	148½	South-Eastern.....	151	153

Indian and Colonial Railways.	Closing Prices.		Indian and Colonial Railways.	Closing Prices.	
Assam-Bengal Stock	98	102	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Deb. Stk.	106	108
Barsi Light £10 Shares	10	11	Do. do. gua. 4 p.c. Stk.	77⅛	78⅛
Bengal & N.-West. Stock ..	141	145	Do. do. 1st Pref. Stock	661	67⅛
Ben. Cent. Gua. £10 Shares (£5 paid)	5⅛	6	Gt. Ind. Penin. gua. 5 p.c. ..	171	176
Bengal Dooars Stock	112	116	Ind. Midland Stock gua. 4 p.c.	110	114
Bengal Nagpur Stock	112	116	Madras gua. 5 p.c. Stock....	160	164
Bombay, Baroda, & Cent. Ind. gua. 5 p.c. Stock.....	214	218	Rohilkd. & Kumaon	131	135
Canadian Pacific Shares $100	88⅜	89½	Scind, Punj., & Del. A Ann.	24	26
Delhi Umballa Kalka	123	128	Do. B Ann., 1958.....	29	31
Eastn. Bengal, A Ann. 1957..	24	26	South Behar £10 Shares	97	101
Do. do. B do. 1957..	30	32	Southern Mahratta gua. 3½ p.c.	115	119
E. Indian, Ann. A, 1953	27	29	Southern Punjab.....	104	108
Do. Ann. B, £1 per ann..	30	32	Nizam's State Rly. 5 p.c. Stk.	120	124
Do. Def. Ann. gua. 4 p.c.	156	160	Do. do. 4 p.c. Debs.	106	110
			West of Ind. Portu. gua. 5 p.c. Stock	76	81

Foreign Stocks.	Closing Prices.		Foreign Stocks.	Closing Prices.	
Argentine 5 p.c., 1884	70	72	French 3 p.c. Rentes.....	102	103
Do., 5 p.c., 1886–7	89½	90½	Greek 5 p.c., 1884	37	39
Do., Funding, 1891	90½	91½	Greek 4 p.c. (Monopoly)	42	44
Do., Buenos Ayres Water	73	74	Hungarian 4 p.c. Gold Rentes	100½	101⅛
Brazilian 4 p.c., 1889.....	52	53	Italian 5 p.c. Rentes	91⅛	92⅛
Do., 4½ p.c., 1883	53	55	Japan 5 p.c.	103	104
Chilian 4½ p.c., 1887	69	71	Norwegian 3½ p.c.	103	105
Do. 5 p.c., 1892	77	79	Portuguese 3 p.c.	20⅜	21
Chinese 4½ p.c. (1898)	86½	87½xd	Russian 4 p.c. Con. Ser. 1...	104	105
Do. 5 p.c. Gold (1896) ..	101	102	Spanish 4 p.c.	41⅛	41⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Gold Loan (1895)	105	107	Swedish 3½ p.c., 1880.....	102	104
Egyptian Unified	109	110	Transvaal 5 p.c.	104	106
Do. Preference, 3½ p.c.	104	105	Turkish 3½ p.c. (Tribute)....	100½	101½
Do. State Domain	103½	104½	Uruguay Bonds, 3½ p.c.	42½	43

Shares	Paid	Banks.	Closing Prices.		Shares	Paid	Banks.	Closing Prices.	
£	£				£	£			
6	all	Agra	3¾	4	25	12½	Egypt	18	19
15	5	Anglo-Egyptian ..	5⅛	6	28⅛	all	Hong Kong & Shanghai	46½	47½xd
40	all	Australasia	50	52					
20	all	Chartered of India.	33⅛	34⅛	20	all	New South Wales..	38⅛	39
100	30	Colonial	18	19	75	25	Union of Australia..	25⅛	26⅛

Colonial Inscribed Stocks.	Closing Prices.		Colonial Inscribed Stocks.	Closing Prices.	
Canada 3½ p c.....	106	108	Queensland 4 p.c.	108	113
Do. 3 p.c.	103	105	South Australia 4 p.c.	109	112
Cape of Good Hope 3½ p.c...	109	111	Tasmanian 3½ p.c.	107	109
Natal 3½ p.c., 1939.....	105	107	Victoria 4 p.c., 1882–4	105	112
New South Wales 4 p.c.	116	118	Do. 3½ p.c.	105	107
Do. do. 3½ p.c., 1924	108	110	Western Australia 4 p.c., 1934	117	119
New Zealand 4 p.c.	114	116	Do. do. 4 p.c., 1911-31	108	110

Shares	Paid	Mines.	Closing Prices.		Shares	Paid	Mines.	Closing Prices.	
£					£				
1	10/-	Balaghats	7/	8/	10/-	all	Mysores	5⅛	5⅜
1	all	British S. Africa ..	2⅛	2⅜	1	10/-	Mysore Reefs.....	4/3	4/9
1	18/-	Burma Rubys.....	3/6	4/6	1	all	Do. West.....	4/9	5/3
2	all	Cape Copper	4⅜	4⅞	1	all	Do. Wynaad ..	3/6	4/
10/-	all	Champions	4⅛	5⅛	2	all	Namaquas	2⅛	2⅛
5	all	De Beers.....	25⅜	25⅝	5/-	all	Nine Reefs	1/9	2/3
1	16/-	Goldfields of Mysore	7/6	8/6	1	all	Nundydroog	4⅛	4⅜
5	all	Hyderabad (Deccan)	2⅞	3	1	all	Ooregum, Ordinary	3⅞	3⅛
1	all	Jubilees	10⅜	10⅞	1	all	Do. Preference	3⅜	3⅝
1	all	Jumpers	5	5⅛	1	all	Randfonteins	1⅝	1⅝
5/-	4/6	Kempinkotes	/6	1/	5	all	Rio Tinto, Ord.....	28⅜	29
1	all	Knights	4	4⅛	5	all	Do. Pref.....	6	6⅛
5	all	Libiolas	1⅞	2⅛	5	all	Robinsons	8	8⅛
1	all	London and Globe .	21/	21/6	1	all	Shebas	1⅝	1⅝
4	all	Mason and Barry ..	3⅜	3⅝	2	all	Tharsis.....	6⅜	6⅝

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Capt. and Mrs. Le Prunandage.

s.s. **VICTORIA**, from London Sept. 22, and Marseilles Sept. 29; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Colombo, and **Australia**; connecting at Aden with s.s. **CLYDE** for Bombay, and at Colombo with s.s. **BENGAL** for The Straits, China, and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. F. W. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Clark, Mr. C. G. Rogers, Mr. C. G. Palmer, Mr. R. Boteler, Mr. W. H. Schmidt, Mrs. Willcocks, Col. and Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. Cross, Miss E. C. Anislie, Major T. W. P. Angelo, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Master Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Cudmore, Miss Cudmore, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Curry and child, Miss J. McKellar, Mr. S. Keay, Major and Mrs. H. Mansfield, Miss Stanbridge, Mrs. and Miss Poolman, Miss E. Poolman, Lieut. H. A. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Webb, Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. F. Row, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MacMullen, two Misses MacMullen, Mr. F. MacMullen, Mrs. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Landall and maid, Mr. Wallace, Lieut.-Col. F. Fitz-Roy, Mrs. Gibson and child, Mr. H. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. E. Young and infant, Mrs. and Miss Darrock, Miss Blacklaws, Mrs. Hewlett, Miss Paulsen, Miss King, Miss Burton, Miss Eldred, Miss Backenstone, Dr. J. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Goold, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pearson, Mr. T. H. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. L. E. Quick, Mr. A. E. Pierpoint, Mr. Bomanp, Lieut.-Col. B. W. H. Barr, Mr. E. H. Hankin, Lieut. A. L. F. Smith, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. G. W. Eves, Mr. W. Dumergue, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Col. W. N. Rathbone, Mr. G. and Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. D. J. McFarlan, Mr. A. Wilkie, Mr. J. Wilkie, Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. T. G. Scott, Mr. M. C. Nevanas, Mr. E. Rutcliffe, Capt. E. Wilson, Mr. G. T. Barlow, Mr. J. T. Maxwell, Miss F. M. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Young, Mr. J. B. Ellerker, Miss Ellerker, Miss Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Johnstone-Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Maynard, Mr. W. E. Douglas, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. H. W. Boyd, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. ...nnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hyland, Mr. R. C. Main, Miss Fisher, Mr. J. ...eed, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Austen, Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. C. Newborn, Mr. R. D. ...mpal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Godwin-Austen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Forrest, Mr. G. A. Paterson, Mrs. and Miss Hoare, Mr. M. Stanfield, Mr. ... Harrison, Mr. Geyder, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Mr. Swinnerton, Mr. C. Roper, Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. E. A. Byrd, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cunliff, Miss Moses, Lieut. F. C. Nicolas, Mrs. Kingsbury, Major C. J. Nedley, Mr. A. S. Montgomery, Lieut. A. M. Rotheram, Lieut. J. S. Gosselin, Mr. G. W. Eves, Mrs. M. Ede, Mr. W. Littlewood, Mrs. S. Ellis, Mrs. Dallen, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Moriarty, Mr. A. Pilkington, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. H. Hill, Mr. D. C. Bailie, Major Franklin and party, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. A. V. Baxter, Lieut. W. A. Short, Lady Cromer, Mrs. Hardy and friend, Mr. Brushfield, Mr. T. D. Fry, Mr. W. Knight, Miss A. Jesse, Miss T. Chapman, Mrs. F. Ridgway, Mr. J. G. Buror, Mr. Prichard, Mr. L. T. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. F. de B. Young, Mr. D. Kerr, Lt. R. J. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brereton, Mr. J. Alward, Mr. G. C. Gilmore, Mr. C. C. Goodall, Mr. Gale, Mr. E. T. Saunders, Miss Aplin, Mr. J. S. Middleton, Col. W. R. Routh, Mr. T. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Lieut. G. A. Rooke, Miss Fulton, Mr. J. Naismith, Mr. R. S. Hawkins, Mr. Lewin, Mrs. Stanfield, Miss Touche, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. E. de St. Dalmas, Mr. W. H. Flemming, Mr. McNevanas, Mr. G. Allenby, Mrs. Bamber, Sir A. Colvin, Miss Moffitt, Mr. Steel, Mr. D. McGlasham, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mrs. Lawrance, Mrs. L. Walsh, Mrs. Lancaster, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. R. Ziegtes, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Hogge, Mr. G. N. Cockburn, Mr. A. W. J. Cecil, Mr. Tudor, Mr. Flood, Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. Williams.

s.s. **SUNDA**, from London Sept. 23; for Malta, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Colombo, and **Calcutta.**

Mr. J. M. Wadsworth, Mr. F. A. Stack, Mrs. H. A. Reily, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mr. A. A. Vlasto, Mr. Calvocorisse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shrigley, Mrs. L. Cresswell, Mr. A. F. Cox, Lady C. Suamey, Mr. A. de Suamey, Miss Fraser-Tytler, Miss Broncke, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. du Boulay, two Misses Cameron, Mrs. Dann, Mr. W. Goodfellow, Mr. Westwater, Miss Gilkes, Miss Cornish, Mr. A. B. Duncan, Miss K. Stephen, Mrs. Prior, Mr. W. Ironside, Mr. Whyte, Mr. F. Morley, Mr. Gawthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pearce.

s.s. **ARABIA**, from London Sept. 29, and Marseilles Oct. 6; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, and **Bombay.**

Mrs. A. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mullahy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de L. Adams and infant, Mrs. C. Haggard, Mr. G. R. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Verney, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Newcomen, Mrs. G. Gough, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Harvey, Mrs. Darrah, Mr. and Mrs. Gayer, Miss Goodall, Capt. and Mrs. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chesney, Mr. and Mrs. Bellasis, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. Mould, Lieut. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockley, Miss Dick, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. F. Leggatt and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas, Mrs. E. T. Paul, Mr. W. H. Johnstone, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Milne and child, Mr. J. W. Rogers, Surg.-Capt. G. J. H. Beel, Miss Ellington, Mr. F. Archer, Lieut. F. L. L. Learmonth, Col. and Mrs. E. R. Courtenay, Dr. H. H. Bathe, Mrs. A. B. Skinner, Mrs. H. F. Loch, Miss Scott-Eliot, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Wells, Mr. F. F. Handley, Lieut.-Col. C. H. des Vœux, Mr. C. T. Geddes, Mr. F. Whitney, Mrs. M. J. Richards, Mrs. A. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. E. Waller, Col. D. Hutchinson, Mr. S. Keay, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss Pott, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Major and Mrs. J. G. Bord, Mr. J. C. Reuss, Col. R. A. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston and child, Miss A. M. Forbes, Mr. W. F. Kirton, Mrs. and Miss Durrant, Mrs. and Miss Gilchrist, Miss Conrie, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Roddy, Mrs. Ringe and child, Mrs. F. N. Nicholson, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Hyde, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Langley and infant, two Misses Betham, Miss de Candt, Lieut. E. W. Keily, Major H. G. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Lieut. E. H. Harper, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Lukis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Manning, Mr. C. L. Huson, Lieut. V. E. Muspratt, Mr. R. M. Moseley, Mr. H. W. Boileau, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Mr. G. Sim, Mr. E. Outon, Miss Macnaghton, Mr. J. D. Bayley, Miss Torrie, Lieut. A. C. Ralph, Mr. G. Hart, Mr. F. F. Handley, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Procter Watson, two Misses Betham, Mrs. W. Boyce, Mr. Jacomb Pasha Artin, Mrs. and Miss Artin, Mrs. Mosse, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White and child, Mrs. Pratt and two children, Major Maconchy, Mr. W. R. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. MacMunn, Mr. Phelps, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, Miss G. Tate, Miss M. Tate, Miss Martineau, Col. and Mrs. J. Kellie, Mr. B. P. Khoster, Mrs. Maddox, Miss W. A. Betham, Mr. B. Hankey, Mr. D. Billings, Mr. W. H. Wood, Dr. J. R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Holmwood, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forrest, Miss Lewin, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangier, Mr. T. R. Nolan, Miss M. Lea, Miss Howells, Mr. R. Griene, Miss S. Currie, Rev. S. F. Williams, Mr. T. Gilmartin, Mrs. and Miss Peterson, Capt. and Mrs. Peile, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Jopp, Mrs. Denman, Mr. F. Nangles, Mr. J. Reddie, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Ross, Mr. Ingham, Mr. P. S. Allen, Mr. J. W. Best, Mr. H. W. Bathurst, Mr. F. B. Sweeten, Mr. and Mrs. Tipple, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Col. Penrose, Mrs. Brownlow, Major B. F. Holme, Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. C. D. Carmichael, Lieut.-Col. B. Glover, Mrs. Cunliffe and child, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Lupton, Mr. V. T. Barnard, Mrs. H. de Voeux, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. W. H Nightingale, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Carmichael, Lady Westmacott, Lieut. D. A. D. McVean, Major R. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Hajee Ismail Saib, Mr. S. Hassan, Mrs. I. Tate, Mr. G. R. Short, Mr. C. N. West, Mr. S. Cooke, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Mrs. W. Capper, Mr. E. R. Parson, Mrs. G. M. R. Field, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forrest, Mrs. Cruickshank and infant, Mr. A. Duff, Mr. A. L. M. Moncrieff, Miss E. E. Lovett, Surg.-Col. H. Banks, Mrs. A. C. Logan, Major Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. J. Weir, Miss Thomson, Mr. Clayton, Mrs. and Miss Cosser, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. de Iowza, Mrs. H. T. Kenny, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Allen, Mr. F. Wilson, Miss J. Tracey, Miss N. McGaughey, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Ewing and child, Miss E. Donaldson, Miss J. Demlap, Mr. G. T. Jackson, Mr. A. J. Hughes, Miss A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Smeeth, Mr. J. M. Wilson, Col. N. J. and Mrs. Gore, two Misses Gore, Mr. Curtis, Mr. L. K. Lawrie, Col. Fordyce, Mr. A. H. Palmer, Mr. E. F. Growse, Lieut. W. Boret, Mrs. Melvill and maid, Mr. Bremner, Mr. B. A. Meyer, Mrs. A. B. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Arthur, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Elkington, three children, and nurse, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Robinson, Major W. H. Allen, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. C. F. Laslett, Capt. and Mrs. O'Brien, Col. A. Porcelli, Mr. A. S. Jameson, Mr. W. Harding, Miss K. Elliot, Surg.-Col. E. Palmer, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Govan, Mr. H. H. Gordon, Mr. N. Williamson, Mr. J. H. Fox, Mr. R. C. Lees, Rev. and Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Carter, Brig.-Surg.-Col. and Mrs. Little. Mr. W. S. Shaw, Mr. G. B. Groves, Miss Owen, Mrs. M. Bedford, Major G. V. Kemball, Mr. C. K. Hills, Miss L. E. Warburton, Col. P. de H. Haig, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Ezechill, Mrs. L. K. Lawrie, Mrs. Sturge, Mr. E. Muspratt, Col. and Mrs. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fido, Mr. R. Sangvier, Capt. Adam, Miss Firth, Mrs. Hare, Miss Tucker, Surg.-Major Street, Mr. Waller, Mr. J. R. Hickson, Mr. J. A. Hickson, Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Argles, Mrs. and Miss Marriott, Mr. J. Leech, Mr. W. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mr. H. J. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Maynard, Surg.-Capt. C. C. Manifold, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Simmonds, Mr. F. S. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Sherston, Capt. and Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. Moore, Mr. M. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carry, Mr. Maynard, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. J. Duffus, Lieut.-Col. B. Reilly, Mrs. Gray, Mr. E. M. Showers, Mr. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Highet, Mr. Gilliland, Dr. Dallas, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Peirce, Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jemyns, Capt. T. B. Renny-Tailyour, Col. G. Hutcheson, Mr. R. Berens, Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Surg.-Col. P. de H. Haig, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Kelly and infant, Miss L. E. Harrison, Mr. Stapleton, Lieut. T. Bruce, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Mr. G. H. Stevenson, Major Saunders, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. A. Martindale, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. Leech, Mr. R. McGill, Mr. H. G. Billson, Mrs. Corrance, Miss Lawthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Russell, Mr. D. Clark, Rev. and Mrs. Luchman, Mr. C. P. Bathurst, Mr. W. A. C. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Johnstone, Col. and Mrs. Lynn, Mr. M. H. Logan, Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Sullivan, Mr. Gardiner, Col. O. C. Radford, Mr. G. A. Bassadone, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Bassadone, Miss C. Bassadone, Mr. A. Gaddum, Mr. Wilson, Mr. J. Coates, Mr. Jehangir, Mr. J. E. Aird, Mrs. P. B. Wall, Mr. Wildeblood, Lieut.-Col. C. Wheeler, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mr. Simpson, Mr. T. Buchan, Mr. E. H. Blakesley, Mrs. Mosse, Mr. Wheatcroft, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Boyle, Mr. J. W. Best, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Col. Hutcheson, Mr. F. C. T. Halliday.

s.s. **SHANGHAI**, from London Oct. 1; for Malta, The Straits, China, and **Japan.**

The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Hoare, five children, and governess, Mrs. Reece and child, Miss H. M. Rowcroft, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Rev. A. J. Walker, Mrs. J. Vaughan.

s.s. **INDIA**, from London Oct. 6, and Marseilles Oct. 13; for Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Colombo, and **Australia**; connecting at Aden with s.s. **SUTLEJ** for Bombay, and at Colombo with s.s. **BALLARAT** for The Straits, China, and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wigham and two infants, Mr. H. Stuart, Mrs. S. Smith, Miss Langford, Mr. A. Flowers, Mr. J. H. Cocksedge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gillespie, two children, and two nurses, Mrs. Moseley, Mr. C. H. Lyall, Mr. Beresford Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Lorezi and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Tipple, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Mr. H. and Mrs. Humfress, two infants, and niece, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heckle, child, and nurse, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Long and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearson, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. R. M. Ross, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Joubert, Mrs. E. Forbes, Mr. R. H. McLeod, Mr. A. Seymour, Vet.-Col. A. E. Queripel, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Bretherton, Sir H. de Trafford, Mr. G. A. Miller, Lord Kensington, Mrs. Marsham, Miss N. Nutter, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Mr. and Mrs. Plowden, infant, and maid, Mr. J. D. West, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Mrs. Bower, Col. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. and Miss Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Jacob, Mrs. W. B. Piers, Mr. Short, Mr. W. Paton, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Leggatt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tipping, Mrs. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. Macdiarmed and three children, Mrs. Leak, Mrs. Gellior, Major and Mrs. Currie, Mr. C. H. Lyall, Mrs. Crutwell, Miss E. A. Cox, Rev. and Mrs. J. Price, Miss Richardson, Mr. G. W. E. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maries, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Capt. C. L. M. Rich, Miss I. Chambers, Miss Jones, Miss Kirby, Miss Montfort, Mr. S. Neale, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. Benford, Mr. B. Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wennys, Col. C. C. Rawson, Mr. P. B. Wall, Major A. Hilderbrand, Mr. E. W. Mackay, Miss Hibbert, Lieut.-Col. Donne, Mr. Wilding, two Misses Wilding, Capt. and Mrs. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lorewzi, Mr. Lorewzi, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Gaywood, Mr. Wing, Mrs. Birks, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson, Sir L. Kershaw, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. T. R. Theakston, Mr. G. Browne, Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Jervis-Smith, Miss Spooner, Mr. E. J. Jervis-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Major A. H. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wise and two children, Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Mr. E. H. Whiteman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, Mrs. and Miss Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lindsay, Miss McLeish, Miss M. F. Hall, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. G. F. Morris, Mrs. and Miss Morris, Miss G. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Allhusen, Mr. and Mrs. Cave, Mr. J. M. Booth, Mr. Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Jockheim, Miss Fraser, Mr. R. M. Bell, Mr. G. Tattle, Mr. J. M. Wendt, Mr. and Mrs. Bewley, Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Bunnyard, Hon. F. Conlan, Mr. J. E. Hall, Mr. J. H. Wall, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. J. C. Stewart, two Misses Stewart, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Mr. C. C. Walker, Capt. G. C. Beadon, Mr. A. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray, Mr. Barry, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Rev. H. F. and Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Blaxland, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss Amundall, Mr. and Miss Russell, Miss Fraser, Mr. J. H. Bond, Mr. L. Robjohns, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Duncan, jun., Major R. Broone, Mr. W. G. Stephens, Mr. O. Chalk, Mrs. Oxford, Mr. G. N. Greig, Mr. Beattie, Mr. J. Brind, Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Miss Kilgour, Mr. H. W. Astell, Rev. and Mrs. R. Roe, Mrs. Rowbottam, Lieut. F. W. Vanderkish, Miss M. Sisson, Mr. H. W. Boileau, Mr. and Miss Wall, Mr. Potts, Mr. F. P. Harrold, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. W. F. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Huddlestone, Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. W. Evans, Mr. J. B. Spiar, Major and Miss Tulloch, Rev. J. Hill, Mr. J. H. Moncriff, Mr. H. Ronald, Mr. M. A. Coubeld, Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. D. Lewis, Mr. A. W. Trethwey, Mr. T. H. Wall, Major Kuper, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. France, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goode, Miss M. Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. Darrack, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. E. R. Henry, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Pendlebury, Mr. C. C. Boucher, Rev. C. H. Browne, Lady Plowden, Miss Peddie, Mr. Parker, Mr. T. B. Pink, Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Mr. A. Hood, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. L. Munn, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. W. N. Jenkins, Miss Moore, Capt. A. R. Knox, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Low, Mr. Boxwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. W. Stringer, Mr. A. R. Rempler, Mr. H. Hooker, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Dr. E. Bovill, Mr. H. H. Sandilands, Sir W. Garstin, Mr. Frewen, Mrs. J. Caldecott-Smith, Miss Caldecott-Smith, Mr. W. H. Blakesley, Mrs. Bovill, Mrs. Russell, Miss Rivaz, Mr. Teunon.

s.s. **VALETTA**, from London Oct. 7; for Malta, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Colombo, and **Calcutta.**

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Brooke and child, Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Maudsley, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Watkins and infant, Miss Pratt, Mr. G. T. Lane, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mr. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Larymore, Mr. Swales, Miss A. S. C. Marsh, Mrs. Showers and two infants, Mr. K. D. P. Walsh, Miss J. A. Oates, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Young and three children, Miss Adams, Mr. M. Fox, Miss E. R. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Miss Dalton, Miss Tomkins, Mrs. Braby, Mr. and Mrs. Thom, Mrs. B. Heaton, Miss L. Blair, Miss M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Gregson, Mr. and Mrs. Punlow, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. M. Muirhead, Mr. H. McCann, Mrs. R. W. Deane, Miss Blencome, Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mr. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, Miss B. Leigh, Mr. R. Macrae, Mr. A. Walton, Mr. W. Gorrie, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Miss F. Hunt, Mrs. and Miss Boylan, Mrs. Silk, Mrs. Cooper-Hay, Mrs. Garth, Mrs. Christian and child, Miss Blair, Mr. F. Durham, Mr. F. J. S. Mackenzie, Mrs. Harington-Young, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Rahinan, Mrs. A. W. Rendell, Miss Rendell, Miss B. Rendell, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Porter, Miss Hemingway, Mr. G. Suttie, Mrs. L. Allen, Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Jellie, Miss Cunliff, Mr. Hoff, Miss Earl, Mr. Swan, Mr. C. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weston, Mr. P. F. Bennett, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Major, Mrs. London, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chalmers, Mr. A. S. Bosco.

s.s. **DUKE OF WESTMINSTER** (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 7.

For Batavia.—Mr. E. Laughton, Mr. J. Snashall, Mr. T. Snashall.
For Townsville.—Mr. S. V. Dickins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Power, Mr. and Mrs. J. Craib and family, Mr. T. Craib, Mrs. S. Hill, Mr. P. Hand, Miss A. Byrnes, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. A. Pengelly, Mrs. Champion and three children, Mr. J. Condon, Mr. S. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Doney and child, Miss Knight, Mr. Attwell.
For Rockhampton.—Mr. R. J. Wedgwood, Mr. R. Main, Mr. J. Brosnam, Miss Sarah Hodgkiss.
For Brisbane.—Mr. A. B. Elmslie, Mr. and Mrs. Langham and family, Miss Eden, Mr. H. W. Fisk, Miss N. E. Elmslie, Mr. J. Pearn, Miss E. Stuart, Mrs. Sinclair and child, Mr. J. Heany, Miss M. Heany, Miss B. O'Connor, Miss H. O'Connor, Mr. D. Griffiths, Miss J. Griffiths, Mrs. Gibson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pember and three children, Mr. J. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and child.

s.s. **GOORKHA** (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 16.

For Colombo.—Mr. Hepburn, Mrs. Farquharshand, Mr. H. E. K. Moon, Mrs. Mackenzie, infant, and ayah.
For Madras.—Col. and Miss Roberts, Miss Penny, Mrs. Pinhey and infant, Miss M. Harrington, Miss E. C. Martin, Miss M. Rolland, Mrs. Mackenzie and infant, Rev. J. J. Philips, Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hall, Mr. D. Anderson, Mrs. Steel, Mr. H. S. Williams, Mr. G. P. Johnson, Mr. E. P. Johnson, Mrs. Anderson.
For Calcutta.—Mr. S. Ballard, Mr. J. Lane, Miss D. M. Swan, Mr. D. C. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Couper, Miss Martin, Miss Partington, Mr. H. H. Parton, Mr. A. Page, Mr. W. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hall, Mrs. Chapell and infant, Mrs. Moyes and infant, Mr. J. B. Findlay, Mr. A. W. Smart, Mr. F. S. Smart, Mr. A. J. Sheen.

s.s. **GOLCONDA** (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Sept. 30.

For Aden.—Capt. and Mrs. Kemmis.
For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss N. C. Rutherfurd, Mrs. Sowden, Mrs. Clement Smith and child, Mrs. Seely and two children, Mrs. Ashfield and family, Mrs. Ashpitel and child, Mrs. Chambers and infant, Mrs. Icely and two children, Miss M. Rolland, Dr. Munro, Mrs. Munro and infant, Mr. W. D. Manes.
For Calcutta.—Mrs. and Master Schorn, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Swindon, four Misses Swindon, Mrs. J. G. Smith and child, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Glen and two children, Miss Gordon, Mrs. E. Smith, infant, and ayah, Mr. C. Ingram, Miss Pearce, Miss Holt, Mr. and Miss Coles, Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Simpson, Mrs. Field and child, Miss Shewan, Mr. T. Smeal, Mrs. Wernicke, two Misses Wernicke, Mrs. J. S. Wells and infant, Mr. A. O. Ginivan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith and child, Miss M. Smith, Miss D. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Radford and child, Mr. H. U. Baker, Mr. J. D. Smith, Mr. J. Tripe, Mr. and Mrs. Bainford, Miss B. Smithett, Miss M. Smithett, Mrs. M. Venters, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. F. A. Boscolo, Miss Wildman, Mrs. Ross and two children.

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For Singapore.—Mr. Chape, Mr. Mouchet, Mr. Rickli.
For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Middleton, Major and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Mitchell, Capt. M. Cowper, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Hill, Messrs. J. and B. Davidson, Mr. Tangwalden, Capt. A. W. Dunlop, Mr. Sanan, Mr. F. Charriol, Mr. G. Swan, Mr. Guignard, Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett, Mr. Kharadi, Mrs. Pantin, Mr. Perignon, Mr. J. Cochery, Mr. Luhar, Mr. H. Ainsworth, Major S. Hyde Baker, Mrs. Pantin, Mr. G. N. S. Keene.

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For Tamatave.—Mr. Chaix, Mr. Patrigeon, Mr. Gainier, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Lagrange, Mr. Raynal, Mr. Letrosne, Mr. Bois, Mr. Priou, [illegible]espagnol, Mr. Weber, Mr. Moudon.
For Nossi Bé.—Mr. Agnel.
For Zanzibar.—Rev. — Woodward, Rev. — Weston, Mr. S. B. [illegible]per, Mr. and Mrs. Sleeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kestell Cornish, Mr. and [illegible]s. F. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Makins, Mrs. A. Lee, Mr. [illegible]. J. Corbet, Mr. T. T. Gilkinson, Mr. Carpmael.
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For Albany.—Mr. G. F. Hillman, Mr. J. H. Sedergreen, Hon. H. J. Saunders, Mr. Bisset.
For Yokohama.—Mr. Martinow, Mr. Fribourg.
For Shanghai.—Mr. Césaire, Rev. Father Apollinaire, Rev. Father Louis, Rev. Father Mansuit, Mr. Tillot, Mr. Leslie Sandercock, Mr. Ebray, Mr. Ganesco.
For Haiphong.—Mr. Baurac, Mr. Burdin, Mr. Dourne, Mr. and Mrs. Clamens, Mr. Lagisquetat and family, Mr. Petitjean, Mrs. Pelletier, Mr. E. Stoefler.
For Saigon.—Sister St. Anne de Jésus, Mr. Chéne, Mr. L. Serrure, Mr. E. Serrure, Mrs. Serrure, Miss Serrure, Mr. W. Kloss, Mr. Bresler, Mr. Simon, Mr. Niobey, Mr. Bailly, Mr. Cougoulat, Mr. P. Aubin, Mr. Rand St. Lubin, Mr. Édard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alzas.
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For Batavia.—Mr. R. du Mosch and family, Mrs. Stravers.
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For Saigon.—Mr. Du Crouzet and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lecadre.
For Calcutta.—Mr. Rastoul, Mr. and Mrs. Zanopoulo, Mr. and Mrs. Beahan, Bishop of Jaffna.
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For Samarang.—Mr. E. Bervoets, Mr. J. G. Matthieu, Mr. L. Andriesse, Mr. A. G. Willemsen.
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Bushe—Wife of Capt C K, Queenstown, Cape Colony, South Africa, Aug 6
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MARRIAGES.

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Cabell—Mosse—At Christ Church, Ealing, W L Cabell to Helen Gordon Margaret, d of late Major P A Mosse Warwickshire Regt, Aug 27

Hicks—Jollands—At St Marylebone, W J Hicks, RA (ret), to Edith Mary Evelyn Jollands, Aug 24

DEATHS.

David—On the 30th August, 1898, at Sevenoaks, Kent, Lt-Colonel Ernest Frederic David, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and late Egyptian Army, son of the late Major F L David, RMLI, aged 35

Anderson—On 31st August, at 126 Christchurch Road, Tulse Hill, of paralysis, Fanny Jane, wife of S W Anderson, of Karachi, Sind

Ford—On August 29th, at the Lower Close, Norwich, James Patrick, infant son of the Revd G A Ford, Senior Bengal Chaplain

Peek—Sir H W, Bart, Lyme Regis, 73, Aug 29

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Akyab.	Bussorah.	Colombo.	Malacca.	Penang.	Tuticorin.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.	Galle.	Mangalore.	Pondicherry.	Vingorla.
Bassein.	Calicut.	Goa.	Masulipatam.	Port Said.	Vizagapatam.
Batavia.	Cannanore.	Hodeida.	Mauritius.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Bimlipatam.	Chittagong.	Jeddah.	Moulmein.	Singapore.	

FULL-POWERED, commodious, and well-appointed Steamers, built specially for the trade, owned by or worked under the auspices of the Company, sail Fortnightly from London (direct) *via* Naples to COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA; *via* Naples to LAMU, MOMBASA, and ZANZIBAR four-weekly; also, as occasion may require, to ADEN, KURRACHEE, and the PERSIAN GULF PORTS. Passengers can have arrival telegraphed to friends by registering address, prepaying 15*s*. Return Tickets, available for Six Months from date of landing, are granted at a reduction of one-fifth, and for Twelve Months of one-tenth on the Return Passage Money. Passengers may break the Voyage at Intermediate Ports, and proceed by a following steamer. Passengers booked to or from Tuticorin, Negapatam, Cochin, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Vingorla change at Colombo to Company's weekly steamers; to or from Pondicherry, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, change at Colombo or Madras to the Company's weekly steamers; to or from Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, change at Calcutta to the Company's steamers. From Calcutta the Company's steamers leave weekly for the Burmah Ports, and fortnightly for the Straits. Passengers may also be provided with Circular Tickets, giving the option of travelling all over the Company's lines as follows:—

To RANGOON and MOULMEIN.—From Calcutta weekly.
To BURMAH and STRAITS.—From Calcutta weekly.
To CHITTAGONG, ARRACAN, and BURMAH.—From Calcutta weekly.
To MOULMEIN, TAVOY RIVER, and MERGUI.—From Rangoon weekly.
To MADRAS, COROMANDEL COAST, and RANGOON.—From Negapatam weekly.
To COROMANDEL and MALABAR COASTS.—From Calcutta weekly.

To KURRACHEE.—From Bombay bi-weekly.
To KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF.—From Bombay weekly.
To ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and BRISBANE.—From Calcutta monthly.
To MAURITIUS *via* COLOMBO.—From Calcutta four-weekly.
To LAMU, MOMBASA, and ZANZIBAR.—From Aden four-weekly.
To MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.—From Bombay as occasion may require.

For particulars respecting the Indian Coasting Services apply to the Company's Agents at the above-named Ports; for information respecting the Home lines apply to GRAY DAWES & CO., 23 Great Winchester Street, and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, & CO., Dock House, Billiter Street, London; BEYTS & CO., Suez; COWASJEE, DINSHAW & BROS., Aden; McIVER, MACKENZIE, & CO., Kurrachee; BOIS BROS. & CO., Colombo; BINNY & CO., Madras; MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO. (Managing Agents in India), Calcutta and Bombay.

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via Suez Canal, from LONDON, see soon after Noon

Bombay and Kurrachee.	London.	Marseilles.
Tons.		
Oceana 6,603	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
Shannon 4,362	Sept. 14	Sept. 22
Victoria 6,527	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
Calcutta and Ceylon.		London.
Tons.		
Malta 6,064		Sept. 9
Sunda 4,674		Sept. 23
Valetta 5,023		Oct. 7
China, Straits, Japan, and Australia.	London.	Marseilles.
Tons.		
Oceana 6,603	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
Victoria 6,527	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
India 7,911	Oct. 6	Oct. 13

For Passage and Freight apply at 122 Leadenhall Street and 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company will despatch their Mail Steamers from MARSEILLES (*via* Suez Canal) as follows:—

For BOMBAY direct and CHINA, *via* Colombo.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 P.M., the CALEDONIEN, 4,232 tons, for Kurrachee, by transhipment at Bombay.

For AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 4 P.M., the VILLE DE LA CIOTAT, 6,531 tons, for Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Nouméa; connecting at COLOMBO for Straits, Tonquin, China, Japan.

For CHINA.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 P.M., the OCEANIEN, 4,259 tons, for Ceylon, Calcutta, Straits, Tonquin, China, Japan.

INDIAN OCEAN.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 4 P.M., the PEIHO, 3,392 tons, for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi Bé, Diego Suarez, Ste. Marie, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius. On SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 P.M., the YANGTSE, 3,802 tons, for Diego Suarez, Tamatave, Réunion, Mauritius, transhipping at Diego Suarez for Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

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.—Sept. 9 and Sept. 23.

For passages and particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 97 Cannon Street, E.C., or 51 Pall Mall, S.W.

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For BOMBAY Direct.

Hardwick Hall, Sept. 6 | Stanley Hall, Sept. 29

For KURRACHEE and the PUNJAB.

Hardwick Hall (*via* Bombay), Sept. 6
*†Rufford Hall (Direct), Sept. 17
*†Branksome Hall (Direct), Oct. 19
*†Locksley Hall (Direct), Nov. 12

* Fitted with Electric Light and carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Calling at Marseilles to embark Passengers.

Note.—Passengers, Parcels, and Cargo are booked through, *via* Kurrachee, to all the principal Stations on the North-Western Railway of India. Rates on application.

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By Fast Steamers, leaving TRIESTE every Wednesday at noon, in connection with the newly established weekly through Train de Luxe, *via* Ostende, Vienna, Trieste. Passengers by this train should leave London on Mondays at 10 A.M., reaching Trieste on Wednesday at 8.20 A.M. Above Steamers leave Brindisi every Thursday, in connection with the train due there at 11 A.M. Passengers, *via* Brindisi, should leave London on Mondays at 9 P.M.; arrival at Alexandria at daybreak on Sundays, in connection with the train leaving for Cairo at 7 A.M.

MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE TO BOMBAY.

The well-known fast Steamers "Imperator" and "Imperatrix" are usually employed on this line, leaving TRIESTE on the 3rd, at noon, and BRINDISI on the 4th, after the arrival of the train due at Brindisi at 11 A.M. Passengers from London, *via* Brindisi, should leave by the 9 P.M. train on the 1st of each month, and *via* Trieste on the 1st at 11 A.M. The next steamer will be the *Imperator*, Capt. T. Nicolich.

For through tickets from London apply to Hickie, Borman, & Co., 29 Billiter Street, E.C., and 14 Waterloo Place; or to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65 Cornhill, E.C., and 45 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO.

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CHESHIRE*	5,708	.... Sept. 21	.... Sept. 28
SHROPSHIRE*	5,720	.... Oct. 12	.... Oct. 19
STAFFORDSHIRE*	6,005	.... Nov. 2	.... Nov. 9
DERBYSHIRE*	6,635	.... Nov. 23	.... Nov. 30

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Passengers embarking at MARSEILLES will be met on arrival at the Railway Station and their Baggage conveyed to the Steamer, if instructions be previously sent to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., at 6 Rue Papère. Homeward Passengers will also receive every assistance at this Port.

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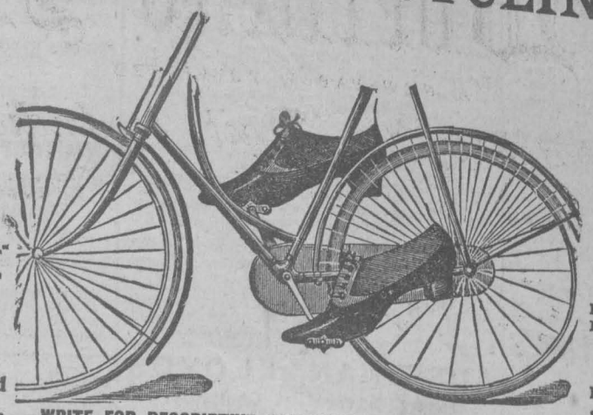
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