

Sir Joseph Fayrer's scrap-book: General interest items, including cuttings re an expedition to the Arctic in 1876, the Hibbert lectures, 1878, and war with Afghanistan, 1878

Publication/Creation

1876-1880

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RAMC 179
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NEWSPAPER
SCRAPS

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RAMC 179

The Hayes Gift.
June 1st 1916.



Miscellaneous

179

A Number of Blank Pages Follow, which have
not been Photographed.

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THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The following is the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Royal command, for the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be used at morning and evening service in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to-morrow (Sunday):

"Almighty and ever-living God, Maker of mankind, Who dost correct those whom Thou dost love, and in the midst of judgment dost remember mercy, we thank Thee for Thy great goodness in preserving the life of Thy servant, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, lately visited by grievous sickness.

"Oh, Thou Who hearest prayer, we have turned to Thee in our distress as one united family; we thank Thee that in answer to the supplications of this people, Thou hast blessed the skill and watchful care with which Thy servant was tended in his weakness, and that Thou hast thus spared Victoria our Queen, the Princess of Wales, and her young children, with all the Royal family and this whole nation, from the great calamity which for many anxious days was dreaded. Speedily restore Thy servant, we beseech Thee, to perfect bodily health and strength; let his soul be washed from all spot of sin in the precious blood of Christ, and give him more and more of the aid of Thy Holy Spirit. Enable him to serve Thee faithfully in the high station to which Thou hast called him; so that, in his person, in his family, and in all his public duties he may, for years to come, be a help and a blessing to many. Teach him and all of us ever to remember how uncertain our life is, and how great are the issues that hang on the rightful use of it: so that both he and we may daily show forth our thankfulness for Thy late mercies by Christian lives. Grant to him, we beseech Thee, to dwell for many years amidst a prosperous, loyal, and contented people; and when at last death comes, take him safely to Thy gracious presence, through Jesus Christ our Saviour—Amen."

A hymn, written for the occasion by the Rev. J. S. Stone, will next be sung, to the tune of "Aurelia," from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The following is a copy:—

I.
"O Thou our Souls' Salvation!
Our hope for earthly weal!
We who in tribulation
Did for Thy mercy kneel,
Lift up glad hearts before Thee,
And eyes no longer dim,
And for Thy grace adore Thee
In Eucharistic Hymn.

II.
"Forth went the nation weeping
With precious seed of prayer,
Hope's awful vigil keeping
Mid rumours of despair.
Then did Thy love deliver,
And from Thy gracious hand
Joy, like the Southern river,
O'erflowed the weary land.

III.
"Bless Thou our adoration!
Our gladness sanctify!
Make this rejoicing nation
To Thee by joy more nigh.
O, be this great thanksgiving
Throughout the land we raise
Wrought into holier living
In all our after days.

IV.
"Bless, Father, him Thou gavest
Back to the loyal land:
O, Saviour, him Thou savest
Still cover with Thy hand:
O, Spirit, the Defender,
Be his to guard and guide,
Now in life's midday splendour,
On to the even tide! Amen."

1

PUNJAB.

Certain it is that these materials were found in the basket which Sainte Croix left in his laboratory. The marchioness and her colleague had made poisons so fashionable and frequent that, in 1679, a court, called the *Chambre de Poison* or *Chambre Ardente*, for the special purpose of investigating these cases was established. It had not been constituted long before two women, *La Vigoreux* and *La Voisin*, were discovered to be dealing wholesale in poisonous drugs, philters, and murder, and were accordingly burnt alive in 1680. France and Italy have in modern times been the countries where these abominable practices have been most rife. It is within the last sixty years that secret poisoning has been much practised in England, though Pritchard and Palmer may fairly vie in infamy and in skill with any of the most notorious Continental adepts.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

I enclose a Report on this subject from the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated Calcutta, Saturday February 14. 1874. —

46 TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY THE HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

"2. On the 9th of last month news was received that cholera had broken out in the village Chaonoh, about a mile from the Sudr; two deaths had already occurred. I arrived at the village at 5 o'clock p.m., and found five persons ill, one of whom—a Bhargat—died just as I entered her house; of the others, two were in severe and two in mild collapse when the treatment was begun; all were cured. On the 11th one case occurred, an old man, Durai caste; in mild collapse when first seen; cured.

"On the 12th, two cases occurred: one, a boy in severe collapse when seen; the other a woman, collapse impending; both cured. On the 16th, a Kurmin was attacked, in mild collapse when treatment was commenced; cured. On the 19th, a Kurmin was attacked, in severe collapse when seen; cured. On the 21st, a Durzin was attacked, in severe collapse when treatment was commenced; cured. There was an excellent response to treatment; and, three cases of collapse impending in each place. On the 24th, three treatment was begun; all cured. On the 24th, three cases occurred, two in mild collapse, one in severe collapse when seen; all cured."

"I sincerely hope that this form of treatment of cholera will be given an extensive trial."

“LETTER FROM DR. HALL, DATED OCTOBER 18, 1873, TO
COMMISSIONER OF SITAPUR.

"In compliance with your request I have the honour to make the following statement on the subject of the treatment of cholera by the hypodermic action of chloral hydrate :—In May, 1889, I wrote a paper, entitled 'Thoughts about Cholera,' which was published in *The Indian Journal of Medical Science* for March, 1870, No. 25.

In that paper I advanced a theory that in the collapse, or collapse of cholera, instead of exhaustion of the nervous system, as was generally supposed, there is an intense irritation of certain sets of nerves, and I suggested that the principle which should guide us in the treatment of this condition was the endeavour to get the nervous system quieted by the action of pure sedatives, not to give stimulants, as was very frequently done. I pointed out that it was of little use giving medicines by the mouth on account of the frequent vomiting; and I recommended the practice of the hypodermic injection of sedatives in the state of collapse.

"2. When I wrote chloral hydrate had only recently been discovered in Germany; I had never used it, and was not aware of its true action on the nervous system. Last August twelve months Surgeon-Major Collins, of the Buffs, and myself conducted a series of experiments on large bullfrogs to ascertain the action of numerous drugs on the heart and nerves. We found that chloral hydrate is one of the most powerful sedatives that we possess."

"3. On the 21st of August last, a soldier of the Buffalo Soldiers, who had been suffering from cholera, was admitted into hospital at this station suffering from cholera. Surgeon-Major Collins kindly placed him under my care, as he knew that I was anxious to treat a case, not having had an opportunity of doing so for nearly four years. When I saw the patient he was in a state of collapse. I dissolved ten grains of chloral hydrate in one hundred drops of water, and injected this quantity subcutaneously in four different places in the arms. The effect was most satisfactory, reaction being completely established an about five hours. The man recovered without any bad symptoms, and there were no signs of prostration when the solution had been injected.

"4. I mentioned the result to Dr. Higginson, civil surgeon of Kheri, Oudh (among others) and he said he would try this plan if he had an opportunity. He has done so, and the report he has furnished shows the success of the treatment. Statistics will show that no other plan of treatment has been successful."

impending it the third when treatment was begun; all cured. On the 25th, a Kurmin was attacked in intense

collapse; an hour and a half after the injections were made, the pulse could be felt again at the wrist. I then had to leave. Directions were given to the native doctor to repeat the injections if the pulse did not improve in an hour. The directions were not fully carried out; the woman died about four hours after. On the 28th a Brahman was attacked, in intense collapse when treatment was commenced; died an hour and a half after. This was the only case in which the treatment had no effect whatever; it was a terribly rapid one. On the 29th a Barhai was attacked in mild collapse, when treatment was commenced; cured. This man since died from exhaustion; he was about 70 years old, and very feeble. No cases have occurred since the 29th of September.

"3. In the Hurdin district last year cases of cholera were treated with chloral hydrate, but the remedy was given by the mouth in almost all the cases. Dr. McKiddie had not a favourable experience of the hypodermic method; the solution he used was treble the strength of mine, and caused elching and irritation; nothing of this kind followed in any one of my cases beyond a very slight hardness at point of puncture and a little pain; there was no local evidence 24 hours after that the injections had been made. Dr. McKiddie was very successful, 82 per cent. of his cases recovered, but taking his very bad cases alone, he lost nearly 50 per cent.; 89 per cent. of the above cases recovered, and 72 per cent. of the very bad ones.

"The injections were made in the arms and thighs, the canula of the syringe being plunged pretty deeply into the flesh: the greatest quantity of chloral used in any of my cases was 10 grains or eight injections; if the case was a bad one, four injections were made at once, then nothing was done for an hour, when the treatment was repeated if necessary: as a rule, sleep was induced within two hours; neither else was done except mulling (shampooing) the limbs, and giving occasionally some cold boiled water.

4. There is no necessity for me to say much as to the *rationale* of the treatment. Surgeon Hall, R.A., the originator, has made it public. Chloral hydrate, being a powerful sedative, soothes the irritated nerves, and relaxes the contracted vessels; the blood is once more uniformly distributed, and consequently the pulse reappears at the wrist; the cramps and burning abdominal pains subside, sleep is induced, the respiring abdominal pulsations disappear, the face fills out, the voice becomes stronger, and the natural actions are restored.

ONE PENNY.

HISTORICAL POISONS AND POISONERS.

One of the most mysterious and fascinating chapters in the development of the world is that which relates the history of those who have discovered and abused the subtle properties of drugs. Poisoners have played an important part in every society, and are one of the phenomena which never fail to present themselves in an advanced and decadent civilisation. In the early and healthy stages of a nation's history we have no record of their existence; men contented themselves with speedier and simpler modes of wreaking their vengeance, and ridding themselves of hateful enemies or troublesome friends. The sword was preferred to the poison-bowl, the bludgeon to the envenomed wafer. But as time went on, the intellect began to assert itself, and the passions had time to cool before they proceeded to more deliberate vengeance. It is an error to suppose that secret poisons were not discovered and used before the seventeenth century, though such is the popular opinion. If we review the several passages in the Roman classics where these poisons are mentioned, and where their effects are described, we shall see that Imperial Rome was far ahead of medieval Italy or Paris in the knowledge it possessed of secret poison, though it would appear that Greece had anticipated her in this as in everything else. In Theophrastus we read of a poison which could be moderated and tempered so nicely that death could be quietly and gradually procured in two or three months, at the end of one year, or even in two years, according to the discretion of the poisoner; and this poison, he tells us, was prepared from acconina, and admitted of no antidote. It was invented by one Thrasyras, who passed on the prescription to a favourite pupil, Alexis. They, however, appear to have contented themselves with inventing it, and do not seem to have applied it to any practical purpose. There is a curious passage in "Ivry" describing a poison panic about B.C. 200, occasioned by a clique of Roman ladies, who had amused themselves by poisoning their husbands. A hundred and fifty of them were convicted and punished. But it was in Imperial Rome that secret poisoning reached its climax, and a lady named Locusta was its principal professor. Her objectionable practice had brought her into trouble, but as the Emperor was anxious to secure her services she pardoned her and took her into her service. Between them they prepared the memorable mushroom described grimly by Juvenal as the last Claudius was destined to eat. Having commenced thus with the Emperor, Locusta worked downward, and at the instigation of Nero proceeded to despatch Britannicus; after that she condescended to make away with nobles and commoners, and finally, amid the blessings of wives freed from troublesome husbands, and of husbands freed from troublesome wives, she set up an academy for the dissemination of her art, and she found in the Emperor Nero not only an admirer but an active patron, who regularly furnished her with pupils. Her receipts appear to have died with her pupils. We only know roughly that some of her poisons were compounded of certain plants, among which were hemlock, poppy, and acconite, and that others were extracted from animal substances, particularly from what was called the *lyssa sciriana* (supposed to be the *aspix depansia* of Linnaeus). This was the subtlest and deadliest poison known to the ancient pharmacopoeia, and if we are to believe Philostratus it was with this that Domitian despatched Titus. It was, however, according to Pliny, seldom used, because the effects produced by it were peculiar and unmistakable. With mineral poisons, so popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, both the Greeks and the Romans appear to have been altogether unacquainted. The eighteenth century has the honour of having produced the most celebrated and infamous poisoner on record, Toffana or Tophania, the inventor of the world-renowned *assa Tophania*, or *assafetida* of Napoli, a colourless, tasteless fluid, exactly like pure water, but so deadly that from four to six drops were certain death to the strongest man. She was by no means mercenary in her profession, but feeling so much for the tyranny to which her art was subjected by the violence and caprice of men, she was always ready to give a bottle of her drops to any wife who was prepared to prove that her husband annoyed her. Her charitable career was terminated at last by strangling, and she confessed that on a modest computation her victims numbered at least 600. Every effort was made to discover the receipt of her poison, but all in vain; it perished with her, and it is perhaps no loss that a poison so subtle, so deadly, and so completely baffling detection, should now be known no more. The Borgias, in their innumerable exploits of this kind, are said to have used a white powder equally deadly and expeditious, the receipt for which is not a little curious. It was, we are informed, prepared from the shaver of a wild boar hung up by his hind legs, and maddened by tectures till he died. This was by some chemical process solidified, and made into a powder. The account of the method by which the said poison was prepared certainly savours of the fabulous, as we have a minute

will be given in a future issue.

LETTERS FROM DR. HALL, NAMED OCTOBER 18, 1874, TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

In consequence of your request I have the honor to submit to you a brief report concerning the treatment of cholera by the hypodermic action of alcohol.

In May, 1874, I wrote a paper, entitled "Thoughts on the treatment of cholera by the hypodermic action of alcohol," which was published in the *British Medical Journal*, and in which I advanced a theory that in the early stages of cholera, instead of exhaustion of the nervous system, as was generally supposed, there is a condition of the system which would guide us in the treatment of the disease.

This condition was the existence of pain solvable, not by giving stimulants, but by giving opiates, and it was of little use giving stimulants by the mouth on account of the frequent vomiting; and I recommended the practice of the hypodermic injection of solution in the state of oil.

When I wrote alcohol, hyalate had only recently been discovered in Germany; I had never used it, and was not aware of its free action on the nervous system. I had, however, concluded a series of experiments on large bottles of alcohol, and I found that alcohol hyalate is one of the most and strongest.

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On the 21st of August last, a soldier of the 10th was admitted into hospital at this station suffering from cholera. Surgeon-Major Cullen kindly placed him in my hands, and I was enabled to give him the treatment which I have described.

When I saw the patient he was in a very bad state, having had an opportunity of doing so for nearly four years. When I saw the patient he was in a very bad state, having had an opportunity of doing so for nearly four years.

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TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As the period of the year when cholera has often made its appearance in Western Europe is now arrived, and as the disease is reported to be spreading in an epidemic form in Prussia, I think it will probably be of interest to the public to know that a plan of treating this malady has been recently introduced, which is very efficacious.

The subject of the plan is the hypodermic injection of alcohol, and it is contained in a paper which I have the honor to submit to you, and which is published in the *British Medical Journal*, dated October 18, 1874.

Supplement to the *Journal of India*, dated October 18, 1874.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY THE HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF ALCOHOL.

Report, dated 18th October, 1874, from Chittagong, Bengal, to the Secretary of the Government of India, by Surgeon-Major Cullen.

I have the honor to submit to you a brief report concerning the treatment of cholera by the hypodermic injection of alcohol, which I have the honor to submit to you, and which is published in the *British Medical Journal*, dated October 18, 1874.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—There is so much misconception and there are so many misrepresentations respecting the expense and difficulty of obtaining medical degrees and medical education at our Universities that I shall be glad if you will allow me to state briefly in your columns what is the real state of the case in the University of Cambridge.

A residence during nine terms—i.e., the greater part of each of three years—is, by statute, a requisite to obtain any degree in Arts, Medicine, or any other subject. The actual cost of this to a student who keeps his terms by residence in a College, living comfortably, enjoying the society of his friends, and participating as much as he should do in the amusements and recreations of the place, is about £200 a year. This includes all payments to the University and the College, all fees, as well as clothes, pocket-money, and travelling expenses, and a residence during the Long Vacation (July and August) as well through the three terms. Any sum beyond this is likely to be productive of evil, and any curtailment of this is likely to be attended with the loss of some advantage. There are not a few collegiate students who spend less than this, being good managers and thrifty, or denying themselves some of the pleasures and amusements which may be regarded as legitimate and beneficial elements in a student's life; and there are some who, for various reasons, spend more. My experience, ranging over nearly five-and-thirty years, tells me that the latter constitute a steadily decreasing proportion, which, in the face of increasing luxury and expenditure in our various households, is probably in part due to the fact that the ranks of the University are recruited from a wider area than they used to be, and not, as so commonly supposed, from the rich only. At any rate, it speaks well for the University. I am often struck by the economy, caution, and good sense in this respect which the students show, and which they certainly, to some extent, acquire here and carry away with them. The question is, whether this expenditure (£200 annually) can be reduced without detracting from the social and educational advantages which many parents desire that their sons should enjoy at the University. I believe it might be diminished somewhat in a direction which I need not here indicate, but it is obvious that it cannot be lessened much. I do not take into account the numerous scholarships, exhibitions, and bursaries which go towards defraying the cost of a University career in the case of those who obtain them, because they are out of the reach of the majority of students, though they may enter into the aspirations of a large number.

Let it, however, be borne in mind that the above estimate includes the collegiate as well as the University advantages. The latter may be obtained at a considerably less cost by those who do not enter the Colleges—i.e., by the non-collegiate students, who are an increasing body. They have simply the University fees, which are very small, to pay. They lodge and board as they like, and have no further demands made upon them. Their expenses, therefore, are entirely in their own hands. They may live as cheaply here as elsewhere, and many of them do live at very little cost. Any one who can command the means of providing the bare necessities of a student's life may enter as a non-collegiate student, may obtain all the educational advantages of the University, and take his degree in Medicine or other subjects, provided he shows the requisite knowledge. Now, in making comparisons between Cambridge and the German Universities this class of students only must be taken into account, forasmuch as in Germany all the students are non-collegiate. There are no Colleges there, no collegiate payments to be made, and no collegiate advantages to be gained. Is this a better state of things? Many who are well acquainted with the two systems tell me that it is not, and that those who are so fond of holding up the German Universities as a pattern do not sufficiently appreciate the beneficial influence of our collegiate system upon the habits and character of our University students. I may observe that this good influence radiates upon our non-collegiate students, who are, to some extent, under discipline similar to that of the Colleges, who associate with the College students, and who can look to their Censor, or officer appointed by the University for the purpose, as their friend and adviser in lieu of the College tutor, and who are therefore in this respect on a different, and many will think better, footing than the students in the German Universities.

It will not, therefore, be thought that I would speak disparagingly of the non-collegiate system. I have always advocated it, and took a part in its institution, being anxious that, for some students at any rate, all unnecessary expenditure should be swept away, and that the University degrees should be open to every one of the very humblest means compatible with a student's life. This is now the case; and the expenses of a University career need no longer be a bar to the obtaining a degree in Medicine or in any other faculty.

Then with regard to the time required to obtain a medical degree. There need be no loss of time in consequence of the residence, which must take place during three years in the University. The arrangements are now such that the requisite test of general education (the Previous Examination) may be passed in the first term of entrance at the University, or even before entrance, through the Oxford and Cambridge School Board examinations, the certificate of that Board being adopted in lieu of the Previous Examination, so that the student who is well grounded in school work, who, in short, is fit to commence a professional course, may do so at once.

The changes which allow this are, to some extent, recent date. They show that the University is not backward to meet the requirements of the age, and to extend the area of its teaching so as to include, for instance, the various subjects which form the basis of medical education. But the public and the professional mind are slow to recognize this, and to give the University the credit of opening its doors, as it has done, to enable a wider range of students to participate in its advantages. This must be my apology for thus troubling you.

Yours obediently,

G. M. HUMPHREY, Professor of Anatomy.

Cambridge, Aug. 16.

ment hitherto adopted has been followed by so many cures.

"5. I attach great importance to the strength of the solution used (one part in 10 of water); if it is too strong, it probably will not be absorbed into the blood, and only cause ulceration or sloughing.

"The following is the plan of treatment that I recommend for the three stages of cholera. During the premonitory diarrhoea, (which is almost always painless), 30 drops of dilute sulphuric acid in a large wineglassful of strong camphor water every hour. If this does not stop it, and vomiting comes on, commence the hypodermic injection at once. If the patient is first seen in collapse, inject 10 grains dissolved in 100 drops of water in four or five different places according to the size of the syringe. This will probably be enough, but if reaction does not commence within an hour, inject again. There is generally a great craving for cold water, which may be given in any quantity. Never mind if the patient vomits; as reaction proceeds, he will retain it. But no opium or stimulants are to be given in collapse.

"After reaction, if secondary fever supervenes, quinine in varying doses, every one or two hours, may be given with milk, beef tea, and mild stimulants."

Letter from the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, Lucknow, Oudh, to the Senior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated Lucknow, the 10th November, 1873. No. 120 C.C.

"In reply to your letter No. 5,166, dated the 31st ult., calling for my opinion on the subject of hypodermic injection of chloral hydrate.

"Drs. Higginson's and Hall's reports are so satisfactory as to the results of their experiments and to the cures effected, and the description of the mode of application and the strength of the remedy employed so clearly laid down, that I think it very advisable the report should be printed in its entirety for distribution to the various medical officers, civil and military, within the circle."

It is very certain that the Government of India would not have published this Report of this particular mode of treatment in their *Gazette*, unless they had been induced to think highly of its probable results. Whether the pathology of the disease advanced by Surgeon Hall is right or not, remains to be proved; but the fact is patent that up to the present, this plan of treatment is comparatively successful. But the cases are not sufficiently numerous to settle the question. They occurred, however, at the commencement of an outbreak, which is a great point in their favour.

I can only judge by results, and the fact that giving stimulants in the cold stage of cholera is followed by a high percentage of deaths is now well proved. The opposite plan of getting sedatives into the system without going through the stomach, and which shows the above results, seems to indicate that the correct principle of treatment has been hit upon.

One great thing in favour of the hypodermic injection is its easy applicability. Various methods of treatment have at different times been recommended, as hot baths, vapour baths, the application of ice to the spine, &c. But even if these plans had been proved successful, their universal employment would be impossible. Take a party of troops on the march in India. A number are attacked by cholera, how could hot, or vapour baths be given to several at once, or where could the ice required be obtained in a hurry? As is well-known, cholera does not admit of much delay. But a surgeon and his assistants (and if he has not any qualified ones, any person can be taught to use the hypodermic syringe in a very short time, with their bottles of solution of chloral hydrate always at

* Pronounced Sudder—principal station. † A native caste.

hand, can apply the remedy at once, and repeat it as often as may be required.

It is to be hoped that if cholera should visit us, this plan of treatment may be extensively tried, and the verdict pronounced upon it cannot fail to be of world-wide interest.

Y.

THE "OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE."

The "Oxford Military College" was opened at Cowley, near Oxford, on September 20, with the approval of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The General Council of the College includes such names as those of the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Waveney, Lord Overstone, the Chaplain-General, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Major Moncrieff, Sir William Palliser, and Mr. Thomas Hughes; while the Executive Committee consists of General Eardley Wilmot, R.A., Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Major Duncan, the Rev. G. W. Kitchin, and others. These names seem to show that the College has caused a good deal of interest in military and other circles. Its objects, as stated in the prospectus, are (1) to provide the best possible education for the sons of officers; (2) to train and prepare candidates, whether sons of officers or not, for commissions in the military service; (3) to enable its senior pupils to enter as unattached University students and to take degrees. This last proposal, if carried out, will necessitate a branch establishment within the University limits, that students may be qualified for a degree by the necessary residence, the College itself being beyond those limits. It has hitherto been a not unusual thing for candidates for commissions in the Army to pass some or all of the University examinations without residing at Oxford. But the proposal now made is that lads at school should be regarded as receiving a University education, and should obtain the degree which is a sign of it. The University imposes no limit of age. The requirements of academical life and the collegiate system have hitherto created a sufficient restriction. But the opportunity is now given by the "unattached" system to all schools within the limits of the University to avail themselves of that accident, and enrol their pupils as members of the University. The connexion of such with the University need only be through its examinations, and, so much being conceded, it is difficult to see why there should be any limitation of locality, and why the pupils of schools elsewhere should not enjoy the same privileges as those who happen to be at a school in the neighbourhood of Oxford. It is urged that the tendency of such schemes is to reduce the University to the simple function of an examining body; and, if so, it is obvious that the proposal suggests very serious considerations.

One of the most characteristic features of the College at Cowley is to be its combination of strict physical training with study—drill, military riding, gymnastics, and, in future, the complete out-door exercises necessary to form an efficient officer, being essential parts of the plan. There will be two classes of students—the junior consisting of boys between 14 and 17 years of age, and the senior of those who are above 17, "at which age the University course may be commenced by those who intend to graduate." The system of administration is a double one, as at Woolwich and the Naval College, the general ordering of the institution being under a military Governor, and the education under a Director of Studies. The Governor is Colonel Desborough, C.B., R.A., late Commandant at Sheerness, an officer distinguished in the last Chinese war. The Director of Studies is Mr. T. H. Ward, Tutor and late Fellow of Brasenose College. Good buildings have been secured at Cowley, well above the level of the fogs and floods of Oxford.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—Thousands suffer from wakefulness who are otherwise in good health. To some of them this becomes a habit, and too often a growing one. Some resort to soporific drugs, and this is how the opium crave is often initiated. Others find wine or spirits occasionally effectual, and are thus induced to take alcohol every night, and not a few, it is to be feared, have in this way laid the foundation of intemperance. There have, however, never been wanting people who have found a way of going to sleep without resort to such measures. The mesmerists at one time were popular, and from them a host of people learnt that looking at any fixed point steadily would often succeed in inducing sleep. In the dark, however, this is not so easy; but this difficulty was not felt in Braidism, which consisted merely in closing the eyes and trying to think they were watching attentively the stream of air entering and leaving the nostrils. It was asserted that whoever would will to see this stream as if it were visible would infallibly soon fall asleep. We have known the plan succeed, and it is evidently the same in principle as fixing the attention on any single visible object. Another plan has just reached us proposed by an American physician, Dr. Cooke, who tells us that in numerous cases of sleeplessness it is only necessary to breathe very slowly and quietly for a few minutes to secure refreshing sleep. He thinks that most cases depend on hypersemia of the brain, and that in this slow breathing the blood-supply is lessened sufficiently to make an impression. Certainly, when the mind is uncontrollably active, and so preventing sleep, we have ascertained from patients, whose observation was worth trusting, that the breathing was quick and short, and they have found they became more disposed to sleep by breathing slowly. This supports Dr. Cooke's practice, but at other times his plan quite failed. It is certainly worth any one's while who is occasionally sleepless to give it a trial. In doing so they should breathe very quietly, rather deeply, and at long intervals, but not long enough to cause the least feeling of uneasiness. In fine, they should imitate a person sleeping, and do it steadily for several minutes.—*Medical Examiner.*

"Times" 28 October 1876

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following telegram from Rear-Admiral Hillyar, at Queenstown, was received at the Admiralty at 5 45 p.m. yesterday :—

"Just received from Captain Nares, of Alert :—
'Arrived at Valentia; all well. Pole impracticable. No land to northward; otherwise voyage successful. Highest latitude, 83° 20'. Alert proceeds to Queenstown; Discovery expected hourly.'"

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VALENTIA, FRIDAY.

This morning the Alert, one of the two vessels which left England about 18 months ago on a voyage of Arctic discovery, arrived in this harbour. The following are the details of the voyage :—

"After leaving Port Foulke the 29th of July, 1875, they entered the ice off Cape Sabine. After a severe and continuous struggle, they reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea, the ice varying up to 150ft. thick. President Land does not exist. Wintered in 82° 37'. The sun was absent 142 days. The Expedition experienced the lowest recorded temperature, 73 deg. Spring travelling was intensely laborious. A detachment travelling northwards over the Polar flocs was absent 70 days, and reached 83° 20'. The party rounded Cape Columbia, the extreme north point of American land in 83° 37', and traced the shore 220 miles west. Greenland was explored far eastward. The sledgers all suffered from scurvy. Met no game. Hans Christian Petersen died of frost-bite; George Porter, of the Alert, James Hand, and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died while sledging. There were no Esquimaux met with; all traces of them ceased north of 81° 32'. There were no icebergs beyond Cape Union, but one bear was seen during absence from ship. So rugged was the ice that the sledgers could only advance one mile a day; but they reached lat. 83° 20' after a terrible struggle, being within 400 miles of the Pole. While in winter quarters parties from the ship made rich natural history collections, and many valuable scientific observations were taken. Coal, too, of excellent quality was found near the Discovery, and beautiful fossil remains of coral were met with in the extreme north. The Expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being 59 deg. below zero for a fortnight, the extreme lowest temperature on any day being 104 deg. below freezing-point. The Alert put into Valentia in consequence of her rudder shifting. She sighted the Pandora, all well, south of Cape Farewell, on Oct. 16; screw slightly damaged by the ice. The Pandora called at stations on Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. The Expedition, not calling at Littleton Island in returning, missed the letters left there by the Pandora. The Alert parted company with the Discovery on the 19th; the latter has gone on to Queenstown. The health of the crew, with the exceptions above referred to, has been good. Frostbites were severe, but not numerous. Scurvy attacked several of the sledge parties. There was no sickness on the ice. Petersen, the interpreter, died 40 days after amputation of both feet for frostbite. Among the curiosities brought home by the officers of the Alert is a specimen of wheat deposited by the Polarists when that vessel was quartered in the Arctic Regions. Both officers and crew speak in unmeasured praise of Captain Nares. He has, in anxious times, been on deck, with the exception of a few hours, night and day, for 30 days, encouraging and assisting his well-tried crew.

Upon arriving at Valentia, Captain Nares, with three officers, left immediately by special train to meet the evening express from Killarney, en route for London. He takes with him many interesting relics of the Expedition, photographs, charts, &c. A touching memorial has been erected by the officers and crew of the Expedition over the graves of their deceased comrades, photographs of which have been taken. The absence

of fresh meat for such a lengthened period has been much felt by all, and, next to home, the sight of mutton has been the long-cherished wish of their hearts. An old whaler of great Arctic experience, who has been no fewer than 25 times to the Arctic Circle, declares that no other Expedition has ever obtained such satisfactory results as the present, and its success has been much more than he anticipated. He says the Pole, of which they were within 400 miles, is surrounded by ice, the thickness of which he actually gave us as 200 feet. The opinion of all connected with the Expedition is, that to reach the Pole, or to do more with the Alert and Discovery, is simply impracticable."

Further particulars state :—

"The Alert parted with her consort owing to severe weather in the Atlantic. In lat. 87° 30' they met with icebergs 200 feet deep. Both ships were at this time about 67 miles apart, each sending out separate sledge expeditions on the ice, which, looking northwards, appeared interminable. Each took different routes and returned to their respective ships after great exertion, one party having been away 84 days and the other 75, and in each case the men were in a very helpless condition. The officers were obliged to bring some of them back on the sleds. In this high latitude they have not met many living things. They saw some traces of the Esquimaux. Fowl was scarce, any obtained being exclusively used for the invalids suffering from scurvy. The meeting between the inhabitants, officers, and men was most cordial. The Alert was not identified for some time, though flying the white ensign. The whole of her planking shows signs of having suffered considerably from the ice, and her rudders—for she had a spare one—have both been very much damaged. One of these is at present being temporarily repaired to enable her to reach Queenstown, whither she proceeds for coal and to join her consort, the Discovery. The officers of the Alert were warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the staff of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The Alert has been visited by crowds during the day, and the courtesy of all on board is the common topic. While we write, the officers and men are being fêted by the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants, who are vying with each other to do most honour to the brave fellows just returned from the highest latitude ever yet reached in the Arctic Regions."

Our Queenstown Correspondent telegraphed last night as follows :—

"The Alert left Valentia at 4 o'clock for Queenstown, and may be here shortly after midnight. Rear-Admiral Hillyar, at Queenstown, received a message from the Alert to-day, but it contained no additional particulars to those already wired."

(LLOYD'S TELEGRAM.)

Lloyd's Agent at Valentia telegraphs, under date October 27, 2 35 p.m. :—

"Alert (Expedition steamer) just arrived. First land made from frozen regions. Parted with the Discovery in the Atlantic. Crew scurvy. Sailing to-morrow."

LONG AND POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT...
intention in the House which was far from the
intention of the Government, and which could be
so much the less intended as the Government, by
its evasive answer to the questions made, had
shown sufficiently what weight it gave to the enun-
ciation of the Reichsrath. The Government could
only attribute this interpretation to a misunder-
standing, and considered it necessary, in the
face of the general gravity of the situation,
to remove that misunderstanding, as far as it
was in its power. It declared, therefore,
that by the manifestations and enunciations
mentioned in the concluding passage of its
answer to the questions about Eastern affairs, those
of the legal representative bodies, according to the
opinion of the Government, never could have been
meant. By this declaration, which was agreed upon
between the Ministry and the Presidents of the
three Clubs representing the German Constitutional
Party, the unpleasant personal conflict which
threatened between the Ministry and the House
has been allayed, although the storm which has just
passed is likely to show its traces in the debate to-
morrow.

(FROM OUR PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCT. 30.

Immediately after the defeat of the Serbian
troops at Djunis the Servian Government papers
entreated the Russian Army to come to the assist-
ance of the discomfited Servo-Russian Army if
they wished to save Serbia while it was time,
Russian Volunteers wrote and telegraphed in the
same tone to the Russian Press, and Russian papers
related that a good many Russians had left the
Servian camp, convinced that it was useless to at-
tempt to resist the Turks unless the Russian Army
took the field. As usual after a Servian defeat,
there was a change of Generals and commanders.
Notwithstanding all this, the fact of the defeat is
very seldom officially denied at Belgrade.

The Belgrade Government journal *Istok* pub-
lishes a glowing appeal to Russia for immediate
help, in which occur these words:—

"Serbia and Montenegro are steeped in fire and blood,
but Bulgaria, Roumania, and Greece keep quiet, and
Russia makes war with pen and ink. If Russia wishes to
render us effective assistance, the time to act has come.
By the magnitude of their sacrifices and the number of
their troops in the field, Serbia and Montenegro have set
an unprecedented example. Russia is no longer at liberty
to abandon this affair. She is engaged in a diplomatic
campaign, to recede from which would gravely compromise
her honour and her dignity."

This is the Servian reply to the assumption by
Russia of a more moderate attitude at Constanti-
nople.

Dr. Humphry Sandwith writes from Ushitz to
the editor of the *Istok* that England will not draw
a sword for Sodom and Gomorrah, and that the
British Cabinet in this Oriental question speak in
their own name, but not in the name of the people
of England.

The St. Petersburg journal *Noroye Fremya* pub-
lishes a telegram from Belgrade to this effect:—

"The Servian Ministers say that Serbia has consen-
sually fulfilled her duty, and that it is now Russia's turn
to act. If Russia means war, she had better begin without
any more delay; if not, she ought to tell the Servians
plainly that she does not wish to interfere. Serbia, the
same gentlemen add, is exhausted, and will be weak for
many years to come. She is altogether too feeble to bear
the burden of the entire Slavonic question on her shoulders.
The Slavs are grateful to Russia for past services,
but cannot help asking for more effective assistance. I
transmit these words literally as I heard them."

This Belgrade telegram elicits the following reply
from the *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette*:—

"Can there be any in Serbia or in Russia so ignorant as
to imagine that the solution of the South Slavonic ques-
tion depends on Russia; that Russia can act in this matter
as she pleases? No doubt there are persons among us who
think that if Russia does not act, the Balkan Peninsula will
be a scene of perpetual anarchy."

said a year ago, "Neither do I nor my people wish
for Constantinople; but we shall spend our last
man and our last rouble to struggle against the oc-
cupation of Constantinople by whoever it might be.
That was clear; and still a short time ago it was
said at the Court of the same Emperor that it was
necessary to sacrifice everything, not to struggle
against an occupation of Constantinople, but pour
la presentir.

Such is, unfortunately, the fate of these
general phrases. They can be turned from their
true sense, and people get frightened at them.
I therefore repeat that, without attaching any im-
portance to it, one must not be astonished at the
unpleasant impression produced here, and which
has translated itself into bad closing prices at the
Bourse. Everything has been forgotten beside it—
the opening of the Chambers at Versailles, as well
as the reassuring news, according to which the
Armistice is on the point of being concluded. I
must, however, add that a great many alarming
rumours are circulating here this evening which, I
believe, require confirmation, but which must be
mentioned. It is announced that, according to the
Peter Lloyd, Roumania has declared war against
Turkey, and it is added that General Blumenthal
will command the Roumanian troops. Can such a
rumour be allowed to pass without protest? Is it
to be supposed that Prince Charles of Roumania
would choose for such a declaration the day on
which the Emperor William declares that Germany
will exert every effort for the maintenance of peace?
What is true to-day, as it was yesterday, is that the
Servians are crushed, and the Armistice must pre-
serve them at once, or Russia must intervene to
save them from complete destruction.

A telegram from the Maclean Agency, dated Bel-
grade to-day, says:—

"The Turks have succeeded in taking Djunis and com-
pletely beating the Servian Army. The Servians, furious
at Tchernayeff's treatment of them, have refused to fight,
and have left the Russians to defend the positions alone.
Half the Russians have been destroyed. There is great
panic here. Prince Milan, accompanied by a numerous
Russian escort, has left Belgrade for the army."

FRANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 9 30 P.M.

The *Figaro* of to-day publishes the following
letter from M. du Sommerard in reference to the
incident I described in my letter of yesterday:—

"Sir, I arrived in Paris this morning, having only learnt
yesterday and by chance of the letter signed with my name
and published by you in your impression of the day before
yesterday under the heading of correspondence from
Vienna—a letter which is alleged to have been written
by me to a Baron de W., and which has been trans-
lated by a correspondent of the *Figaro* from a Ger-
man newspaper, and, consequently, your correspondent have
been deceived. I declare that letter to be apocryphal, and
disclaim it in the most formal manner. I may add that if
my word does not suffice, I am in a position to prove pieces
of mail in the correctness of my assertion."

"Sir, I am, &c., "E. DU SOMMERARD.
Hôtel de Clugny, Paris."

SPAIN.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARCELONA, OCT. 27.

The news is confirmed that 100 Cuban insurgents
have laid down their arms, and that they are dis-
armed at the active steps prepared for the
war. Martinez Campos, on landing in Cuba,
will be met by General Jovellar. The two will
concert plans of action, and active operations will
commence at the moment of the arrival of the last
transport of reinforcements.

Don Francisco de Llano, Port-Admiral of Barce-
lona, and a friend of M. Campos, has been ap-
pointed to the command of a squadron, to co-operate
with troops in Cuba. He at first declined, from a
point of etiquette and seniority, but finally ac-
cepted. He is a first-rate officer. The frigates
Navas de Tolosa and Villa de Madrid, with Bat-
talions A and 9 of Infantry, have sailed for Cuba;
the steamer Deon and frigate Concepcion, with Bat-
talions 10 and 17 sailed from Alicante this last week.

The great subject of discussion here has been and
is the Eastern Question, and its manifold complica-
tions. A chief subject of speculation has been
whether, in the event of England going to war, and
Spain and England being allied, England would re-
store Gibraltar—always a thorn in the side of the
Spaniards—to Spain, on condition of Spain giving
the services of 150,000 trained and hardened troops.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

VERSAILLES, OCT. 30.

The French Chambers were opened to-day. There was
no Presidential Message, nor were the proceedings marked
by any incident of special importance.

The Senate resolved to adjourn till Monday next, when
the Bill concerning the administration of the Army will
come on for debate.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned till Friday, after
fixing for that day the debate upon M. Gastineau's motion
proposing that the Government should cease prosecuting
individuals for participation in the Paris Commune.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 30.

The *Figaro* to-day publishes a letter from M. de Jom-
merard declaring the letter attributed to him, and men-
tioned in the note published yesterday by the *Journal
Officiel*, to be a fabrication, and disavowing the authorship
of it in the most formal manner.

M. de Sommerard adds that, if his word be not suffi-
cient, he is in a position to prove by documentary evidence
the truth of his statement.

Wagner's *Götterdämmerung* was performed for the first
time at the Popular Concerts here yesterday, and was re-
ceived with hisses and noisy protests by a portion of the
audience.

Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta visited
the Queen of Holland to-day, who will leave here on Wed-
nesday for Biarritz.

Monsieur Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has addressed
another letter to M. Dufaure, in which he calls the atten-
tion of the Government to the mistake they commit in en-
tertaining hostility to the Roman Catholic Church.

At a meeting of the Bureau of the Left to-day M.
Dufaure stated that the Duc Decazes was willing to
make a declaration on Eastern affairs from the tribune
should it be required of him.

The Duc Decazes will probably make his statement on
Friday next.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, OCT. 30.

The German Parliament was opened to-day. The
Speech from the Throne states that the relations of Ger-
many with foreign Powers correspond, notwithstanding the
temporary difficulties of the situation, with the pacific
character of the Emperor's policy. His Majesty's endeav-
ours are invariably directed to the maintenance of friendly
relations with all the Powers, particularly with those of
his neighbours connected with Germany by historical ties,
and to preserve peace by friendly mediation between the
latter whenever it might be threatened.

"Whatever the future may bring," continues the speech,
"Germany may be assured that the blood of her sons will
never be staked except in the defence of her own honour
and interests."

The speech next mentions that the Reichstag will have
to discuss bills upon judicial procedure and the civil and
penal codes, and expresses a conviction that the great
work of organizing the imperial judicial system will be
successfully accomplished.

In consequence of the deplorable accidents which have
occurred to German vessels, the Government will submit a
Bill regulating the procedure to be observed in the in-
vestigation of maritime disasters.

Referring to the negotiations for the renewal of com-
mercial treaties, the speech states that the Government will
endeavour to protect German industry against the pre-
judice which it suffers from the Customs and fiscal arrange-
ments of other States.

In conclusion, a hope is expressed that the debates in the
Reichstag will conduce to show that the German Empire
more than ever a firm bulwark of peace at home
and abroad.

The passage referring to foreign politics was received
with great applause.

Upon the House afterwards meeting for the transac-
tion of business, it was adjourned, the necessary quorum of
members not being present. Only 184 Deputies attend.

The election of the President of the House is fixed
to-morrow.

SPAIN.

BILBAO, OCT. 29.

Small bands of insurgents which had appeared in the
vicinity of Encarnaciones have been dispersed.

ITALY.

LEGNANO, OCT. 29.

Signor Minghetti, in a speech to his constituents, re-
ferred to the programme he had formerly sketched out
in a speech at Legnano, and declared that he had remained
faithful to it, and had succeeded in bringing about a
financial equilibrium. He entered into the cause of the
Ministerial crisis of March 18, and explained his own vote
on the railway question and the interference of the State
in the matter. He refuted the accusations brought against
the Moderate Party of having neglected the introduction
of reforms, and proceeded to declare his complete adher-
ence to the speech of Signor Sella at Cassino, and to promise
support to every useful reform proposed by the Govern-
ment. In conclusion Signor Minghetti alluded to the
foreign policy of the Government. The speech was re-
ceived with applause.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

ROME, OCT. 30.

The physicians in attendance upon Cardinal Antonelli
held a consultation yesterday. They considered the con-
dition of his Eminence to be alarming.
Cardinal Capalti is at the point of death.

1876 Nov. 1

Admiral Frederick Moore Bountlee, who died at En Down, Lyndhurst, on the 23d inst., in his 79th year, tered the Navy in March, 1811, on board the Conquest 74, Capt. Lord William Stuart, attached to the Flotilla and Channel Fleets, and from November, 1814, until October, 1820, served in the Favourite, 26, on the East India Station, St. Helena, South American, and Newfoundland stations. While next employed in the Egeria, 26, Capt. John T. Nicholas, he was promoted, December 13, 1821, to a Lieutenantcy in the Grasshopper, 18. On December 24, 1822, he joined the North Star, 26, and co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, where the course of 1827, he distinguished himself at the capture of a Spanish brig pierced for 18 guns. He advanced to Commander February 11, 1829, and from 1824, 1833, until posted, November 23, 1841, commanded the sloop, on the Mediterranean station. He became Rear Admiral on the Reserved List April 12, 1862, and Admiral May 24, 1867; and Admiral July 30, 1875.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

have already published the Report of Captain Nares. But there is one remarkable statement in that official Report itself which seems to refer to some such mission. Captain Nares is led to conclude that, when the sledges were started, the "the heavy labour of sledge travelling intensified and brought it out, as has been the case in nearly all former journeys when the travellers "have been unable to procure large supplies of game "and were unprovided with time-judice." "Woe" ing, "unprovided with time-judice." The notion would be incredible but for the facts and for such an expression on the part of the commanding officer of the Expedition. But it is proved even partially, it reveals a degree of ignorance or recklessness which will redress disgrace upon the Service. There can be no sufficient reason for keeping the fact back; and we trust the whole evidence on the subject will be at once placed before the public. There have been many instances of Naval Mismanagement lately, but they would all be eclipsed by such inexcusable neglect the omission to provide Arctic crews with an effective anti-scorbutic.

the dinner would appear to be in a very small degree, the quantity of lime juice furnished to the population was insufficient, as a result of some misapprehension at the Admiralty. Perhaps the most officers of the ships may have been imperfectly acquainted with the history of scurvy, and may not have insisted upon the absolute necessity of its cure in the case of the sailors at a time of such food for as long time, whether they were sick or well, and whether they were with their ships or engaged in hospital. Perhaps the representations of the most officers may have been controlled, as a question involving the dignity of the Admiralty, and the honor of the service, and such by ignorance, and so hoped to prevent scurvy by means which experience has shown to be inefficient. Whatever may be the truth, it ought to be made known without other delay; and there will then be no difficulty facing upon the delinquents. An outbreak now occurs, the circumstances point to a very gross neglect of duty, and we wait for the Admiralty inform the public who is to blame.

Times 7 Dec 1876

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In the standard and most authentic *Log-Book* of the ships engaged upon The Cruise of *Resolute* you will find, we know 1866 of the habits of these people in general, who they probably had not sufficient kind some of the names which are abundant in our colonies, and which upon the *Log-Book* are not so common. I have some personal knowledge of the habits of the natives of the north of Greenland, but I know that the *Expéditions* *Resolute* had previously preserved the ethnology or my will. These events will during the winter, and a snow, large or small, according to the taste of the person, dropped and with each man, so we would like to know.

In the locality (*Resolute*) rather and most months on the island of the extreme for about a month, during the year, had and being the principal article of food using the remainder of the time.

Between one of 12 women cases of scurvy which I had come under my own observation by almost the sole use of case, which were found when the snow thawed off the ground in spring, while later in the same by requiring good made into the bed of the spreading river so it was not so much snow.

Our food was almost wholly composed of fish, cod, pork, and milk, with only a little quantity of bread made with some of the wheat from. This was one of scurvy cases must finally die of the disease, and we would like to know.

Yours, &c.

Wm. L. T. T. JOHN R. B.

Wm. L. T. T.

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Times 4 Dec 1876

The interest taken by the public in the success of the Arctic Expedition shows no signs of diminution, and, indeed, it seems to be rather on the increase. Sir Gustav Xaver, in his recent speech at Portsmouth, is reported to have said that the disease had been scurvy as had on former occasions when it was last noticed, and he added to this statement the expression of his hope that the medical faculty would eventually find some means of preventing it for the future. The medical faculty, on the other hand, say that they have long ago pointed out the means of absolute prevention; and they inquire, very reasonably and pertinently, whether these means were used, and whether they were used in the precise way which experience has shown to be effective. So far the question is purely a scientific one; but if in this respect the public will then approach it from another point of view, and will ask who is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred. Notice one question for the answer is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred. Notice one question for the answer is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred.

Notice one question for the answer is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred. Notice one question for the answer is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred. Notice one question for the answer is to be held responsible for the failure which has occurred.

The facts about Scurvy, regarded from a medical point of view, are few and simple. For many years the cause of the disease was only imperfectly known, and was observed by the circumstances that it may be promoted or retarded in its operation by many subsidiary influences. Scurvy is a direct result of the absence from the system of certain matters which are supplied by fresh vegetable juices, and which, as far as we know, can be supplied from no other source. In other words, it is a result of starvation as regards only one of the elements of a wholesome diet. This partial starvation produces the effects more or less quickly in proportion to the general power of resistance to injurious influences which the sufferers may possess. It acts more quickly upon those who are also exposed to cold, to overwork, or to inefficiency of diet of other kinds, than it does upon those who are favourably circumstanced with regard to such particulars. Hence for a long while fatigue, cold, hardship, and starvation were regarded as being among the causes of Scurvy, whereas it is now certain that these injurious agencies have no other effect than to increase the severity and to hasten the appearance of the disease in persons who are deprived of fresh vegetable juices. Given these points, there is not a little of evidence that any possible combination of circumstances ever produced a case of Scurvy, or ever will produce one; and this is the point upon which the medical interest of the Expedition took every day a proper quantity of genuine lime or lemon juice, and if some of those who did this suffered from Scurvy, the fact will be

In the present instance the possible explanations of the disaster would appear to be few in number. Perhaps the quantity of lime-juice furnished to the Expedition was insufficient, as a result of some misapprehension at the Admiralty. Perhaps the medical officers of the ships may have been imperfectly acquainted with the history of Scurvy, and may not have insisted upon the absolute necessity of an ounce of the juice as an article of daily food for all the men, whether they were sick or well, and whether they were with their ships or engaged in whaling. Perhaps the representations of the medical officers may have been overruled, as a question of loading the sledges or for some other reason, by some one who was rendered rash by ignorance, and who hoped to prevent Scurvy by means which experience has shown to be insufficient. Whatever may be the truth, it ought to be made known without further delay; and there will then be no difficulty in fixing upon the delinquent. As matters stand, the circumstances point to a very grave dereliction of duty, and we wait for the Admiralty to inform the public who is to blame.

Times 7 Dec 1876

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the excellent and most instructive *Illustrated Arctic* on the shore subject in *The Times* of Monday you say—

"As with, we know little of the habits of these people (the Esquimaux), who may possibly find antiscorbutic food in some of the stores which are abundant in cold regions, and which constitute the chief food of the natives."

I have no personal knowledge of the habits of the natives of the north of Greenland, but I know that the Esquimaux of Baffin Bay lavishly possess the chemicals of gunpowder, with their caribou, of the deer or moose and their fish. These forms solid during the winter, and a piece, large or small, according to the taste of the person, is chopped and eaten with much meat, so we would do with bread.

In this locality (Esquimaux Bay) seal and walrus blubber from the chief food of the natives for about nine months of the year, but not being the principal article of diet during the remainder of the time.

Thus out of 17 months of Scurvy which I had seen under my own command by almost the sole use of gunpowder, which was found when the snow thawed off the ground in spring, and later in the season by vegetable soup made from the food of the Esquimaux even as it is served, and more ground.

Our food was almost wholly composed of seal blubber, pork, and seal and walrus blubber, with only a few pounds of seal meat each man during the whole time. The few men of seal meat which I had did so before the Esquimaux were found.

Yours, &c.

JOHN BAR.

Times 7 Dec 1876

THE ARCTIC SHIPS.

The Arctic ships, the *Alert*, Captain Sir George Mansel, and the *Discovery*, Captain Stephenson, were paid off all standing at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning. The present, which were partly forced and did not differ in any particular from those usually seen in such cases. The care was as usual in the matter of a company of sailors was made to the ship after which they left the port as they chose. The ship of the *Alert* was addressed the men, but when leaving the ship each man had a letter from the Admiralty containing the thanks of Her Majesty, and also a copy of the letter in which the Admiralty thanked their high appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men. The thanks of the Queen were conveyed in the following terms—

"Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their thanks to you for the services which you have rendered Her Majesty's cause, and to commend you to her Majesty's bounty and favour."

"The Queen highly appreciates the valuable services which have been rendered by you in the late Arctic Expedition, and highly appreciates the industry and industry which you have shown, and the interest of the work which has been done."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"Admiral George Elliot, R.N., Portsmouth."

"Sir,—Having received through your Lordship's good offices the letter from the Admiralty, I am very glad to hear that the officers and men of the *Alert* and *Discovery* have been so highly appreciated by the Queen for the services which they have rendered."

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"Admiral George Elliot, R.N., Portsmouth."

At half-past 1 the officers and men, to the number of 27, disembarked at the railway station on the Fleet, and were conveyed by ordinary train to London, where they were met by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, under the superintendence of Mr. S. Knight, for the purpose of partaking of the hospitality of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The dinner was arranged for 3 o'clock. The men passed from each other in a friendly and cheerful manner, and were seated at the tables. Before paying off, of course, the ships had been returned from the ships. It was not intended at first that the ships should be unrigged, and were seated at Portsmouth from the Admiralty for the ships to be paid off all standing, and for the reason and damaged there was to be repaired. But though the vessels have been paid off with their masts and rigging standing, and the provisions have been made to save them from decay, they have been completely repaired of all their provisions and made the vessels being ready to start away in future use. The only stores of which the Esquimaux are short were coal, and it was found necessary to take a fresh supply at Victoria and Queenstown to make them to reach Portsmouth. Before starting from England the *Alert* and the *Discovery* had on board 200 tons of the Crown, purchased coal, which had been manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. McCallum, the Government Inspector. The fuel is in the form of blocks, weighing from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. each, and is so conveniently portable—a matter of so little consequence in an Arctic expedition—that a ton can be carried in about 20 minutes. Though made of coal dust compressed by hydraulic power, the fuel is said to possess all the virtues of the best Welsh coal, and though the taking of it to the Arctic regions was purely experimental, the engineers of both ships speak in high praise of the advantage. About a ton of it was stored on the ice for six months, and when it was afterwards returned to the ships it showed no signs of deterioration, but retained all its original solidity. It was the *Alert* which sailed up from the *Discovery* it was mainly from the more of the preserved fuel, the ships containing it easily transported.

The greatest advantage, which, it is well remembered, was obtained for an undertaking which, as they have, would not only subject them to many perils and great suffering, but which might experience their lives and health for several years, have been founded and built, has been publicly thanked by the Queen and the Admiralty, and are to have their services commemorated by the issue of an Arctic medal. The vessels have also been planned to observe that many of the officers have received a step in rank; some Commanders having been promoted to Captain, three Lieutenants to Commanders, and one Sub-Lieutenant to a Lieutenant, a Staff-Surgeon to Staff-Surgeon, two Surgeons to Staff-Surgeons, two Engineers to Chief Engineers, and an Assistant-Surgeon to a Surgeon. But while honour has been bestowed with no grudging hand, we must not forget a word of praise due to the officers in the discharge of their duty, to whom the duty of equipping the expeditionary vessels was committed. The success of any undertaking of this kind depends to a very large extent upon the proper means made for carrying it out, and more especially does this apply to the expedition under Captain Mansel. It is fortunate that the *Alert* and *Discovery* were so well equipped at the time the Expedition was determined upon; and not only so, but the *Alert* was particularly well equipped for the Arctic, but his large stores and baggage were of great advantage while the vessels were being prepared for sea. His knowledge of the exigencies of Polar sailing was unique, and it may be asserted without the fear of contradiction that in the matter of rigging, and the means at hand for cutting through, getting over, and passing under the ice, no previous expedition was so well provided.

The fitting out and equipment of the two ships naturally fell upon the Chief Commissioner, the commander in charge, and the resources which represented the work. It was not until December, 1874, that final orders were given for the reconstruction to commence, so that six months were all that remained to do all that was necessary before the Expedition left England. When taken in hand the ships were little more than shells, the *Alert* especially requiring to have a large number of rotten timbers removed before the building-up could be commenced. The planing was doubled, and the hull was so fortified with iron and timber to enable her to stand the strain of the ice—that the fore compartments became as strong as the rest of a man-of-war. Iron-plating was bent all round the stern, which was further strengthened by diagonal struts. Each side of the hull, again, was fortified with iron plates placed on an extra sheathing of wood, called the clanking, the whole being worked into the iron diagonal. In the inside the ships were supported by a mass of struts and braces. In the *Alert* the clanking projected beyond the sides of the ship, and required to be built up below the clanking plates to prevent their being carried away by the waves. The whole work was so skilfully executed and the struts so skilfully provided against that the strengthening proved thoroughly efficient, and the ships were kept sound and watertight. Indeed, with the exception of their outside planking having been cracked by the ice and the *Alert* having sprung her foremast, the vessels are little the worse for their adventures, and a few days would suffice to prepare them for another year's service. The strengthening of the ships, the arrangements for the storage of provisions and stores, so that the weights could not sink the ships in the water, and the precautions which were required to be taken for the accommodation and comfort of the crews, demanded the most skilful and successful execution on the part of the ordinary crew. Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Asher were employed upon the ships, and it may be noticed as a remarkable example of this work, which rendered it impossible to remove any requirements which prevented the completion of the project, came within reach of the ship, when they could no longer be seen from the water's edge. As the mechanical efforts at Portsmouth contributed to the successful return of the Esquimaux, we have thought it right, on the paying off of the *Alert* and *Discovery*, to call attention to the services which they rendered.

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VOYAGE A L'INFERNO (Continued from page 10) *by* MICHAEL S. ROSEN

been very actively controlled by engineers with in their own estimate and that the railroad had been the unwelcome recipient of the errors of greater and more privileged hard-luck companies. The former company was a competitor of that, instead of being a subordinate part of well understood and widely held principles, it was a relatively new one and would have been a part of if this argument the public have been that the sledge parties sent out by Canada in 1900-01 was not a part of the same and that the construction was almost records to be understood, the refutation in a British manner—first, by declaring that the same construction by mistake did not, but, saying that a quarter of an inch more than one-half of the ordinary form was so small a quantity that it was really disregarded. The fact was that was re-emphasized on the ground that the sledge parties sent

The case of the Investigator rests upon somewhat different ground; and, while the mouth of the present Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy is unswerving, we are left with regard to her sledge parties very much to the guidance of reasoning. Sir ALLAN DEN ARNOLD was the surgeon of the Investigator, and he is the author of a personal narrative of the discovery of the North-West Passage. In that narrative, as well as in an official Report to the then commandant of the

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CLIMATE At 100,000 ft, the atmosphere is too thin to support life, and even the most primitive organisms would be unable to survive. The atmosphere is composed of gases, and the composition of the atmosphere is a result of the chemical composition of the atmosphere. The atmosphere is composed of gases, and the composition of the atmosphere is a result of the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

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It was with some surprise, and, at first, of minor importance, the weight handed upon the sledges, it would appear to be unquestionable that the crew of the Investigator were in better health for more than two years than any Arctic explorers before or since; and it is on record that Cook man drank an average of only one glass of spirits a day. The ration of pemmican was abundant, and there—should be decided by two Polar voyages—several attendants. The crews of ADOLPH and Sir E. BARNARD's Expedition took no matter of position (the very notion of half an ounce of lime-juice was unknown) and were with the party in this country while they were detained on sledge expeditions. They suffered from scurvy in a slight degree, but they were not disabled. The men of the last Expedition were exposed to more perils, and more privations, and to greater trials, any who had passed through the last, and, in every circumstance called for greater care than usual, they were sent out on sledge parties often with out any lime-juice or only with a small quantity for the sick. As a natural result they broke down severely, and that any of them could stand it is a fact of which it is not probable that they were even been stated that those who remained with the ships also suffered from scurvy; but we have been assured that this was not the case. For an authoritative determination of the matter, we must refer to the reports of Sir E. BARNARD and the documents are published, but even if the men on shipboard all suffer, there might be more than one simple explanation of the fact. Perhaps the lime-juice was bad; perhaps they were not used to drink it. In the meantime, even if it is not proved, it is completely to remove all doubt, since for the purpose of the cure of an assumed lack of medical science or upon imperfect information about the equipment of his predecessors, this will be better than to have the experience of a solitary sea at anchor, and our well-ordered command of the Arctic exploration of the North overhauled. While the matter cannot doubt that Sir GEORGE NAKEN, who has been critically examined several of the recent controversy will testify that he had been moved from his friends; or that the Commanders of future Arctic Expeditions, if with their aid, will be satisfied that their friends had been sustained in writing in their defence.

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the 1990s, the U.S. economy has been in a period of rapid growth, and the U.S. economy has been in a period of rapid growth, and the U.S. economy has been in a period of rapid growth.

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of the most destructive and constantly recurring phenomena in the range of human experience. The loose accounts received of them are of little use for purposes of scientific investigation. In order that any effectual means may be taken to discover their approach in time and to ward off their disastrous consequences, they must be studied and described with an accuracy and fulness not yet attempted. For the sake of humanity and in the interests of commerce they deserve a more thorough scientific investigation than they have yet received, and half the sum spent on an Arctic Expedition, devoted to the establishment of meteorological stations at suitable points on the Indian coasts and islands, might lead to an incalculable saving of life and property. Meantime, we fear but little can be done to prevent in the future a calamity such as that which happened at Backergunge on October 31. As was shown in the case of the Calcutta cyclone of 1864, dikes and embankments, unless of the height and strength of the strongest fortifications, are of little use, and who would be at the expense of thus adequately protecting the coasts at the mouth of the Hooghly? As has been the case in the past, the places of those who have been swept away will soon be filled up, in spite of the dreadful warning. It would be as impossible to prevent the natives from reappearing in this fertile and recently prosperous district, certain as is the recurrence of calamity, as it has been to prevent Italian peasants from rebuilding their consumed or overwhelmed villages on the flanks of burning Vesuvius. In restoring the huts of the devastated district some such plan as that suggested by Dr. Cornish in our pages might, indeed, be adopted. Only those, we are told, escaped the fury of the wave who managed to climb into the many trees which fortunately were at hand; and were the houses built on piles, sufficiently well fixed and of adequate strength and height, no doubt the saving of life in any future cyclonic catastrophe would be great. Could not the Indian Government or the local authorities enforce some such condition on the thousands who are sure to flock into the depopulated districts? Yet, even were this done, nothing except expensive embankments could save the crops and cattle and low-lying property from destruction by the next cyclone wave, the recurrence of which, sooner or later, may safely be predicted.

was so impressed at what he witnessed that he asked himself at once why other classes besides the "poor" should not share such easy and successful accommodation. When all that can be hoped for is a reduction of the annual expenditure to £50 a bed, it certainly does occur to the mind that this is little more than a costly experiment and a drop in the ocean of London wretchedness. There are a few other things, it is true, but it can be severely said of a thousand of our metropolitan population that has the benefit of hospital treatment, urgent and special as its case may be. No doubt the benefit of a Hospital extends far beyond its walls, not only in the relief of out-patients, but in the advancement of medical science; and this is especially the case with the diseases of children. But when one compares with even the economical and hoped-for standard of £50 a year the whole possible expenditure on a sick child even in a well-to-do middle-class household, one must feel that here is an exception to be made the rule, and no longer an exception. In a word, why should Hospitals, whether for children or for grown-up people, be only for the poor? Why not for all classes?

The question has been asked thousands of times under circumstances to make it a very serious and practical one. Indeed, we may answer for it, there is hardly anybody who has not some time and occasion to wish most fervently that it were possible to move a body or a profession, not to speak of children, into a common Hospital. Medical advances called in to attend servants in any case of all a special character will often prompt removal to a Hospital, though it stands to reason there must be much the same difficulty in the proper treatment of the mother or the mistress in their own homes. London houses especially are not made for sickness. They do not allow separation, quiet, and attendance that shall not interfere with rest. The Hospital of the house must be all comprised in one room and that with a noisy staircase at the door, the roar of traffic under the window, and usual sounds every hour of the twenty-four. Everything has to be remembered, to be undisturbed if possible, to be sent for, to be dismissed, and to be performed before the eyes of the sufferer. The ordinary domestic attendants soon weary, flag, and slough, or, what is worse, shrink with terror or disgust when anything serious is to be done. The dearest friends fly or faint at the emergency that most require them. The sensitive or the fastidious are helpless; the strong are apt to be rough and impatient. Nurses may be made, but they ought to have it in them, and it is not every woman, still less every man, who has this tender element in her composition. But whether nurses by nature or not, all have to learn by experience and all are the better for training. The Homes for Nurses testify to this. They are wanted not only as hospitals or schools, nor only for organization. They show that nursing is a regular profession. But if there must be Homes for Nurses, there are not less wanted Homes for Patients where it is possible to use them. The Hospital for all classes, open not only to the condensed and certified poor, but to those who can and will contribute more or less to the cost of their cure, is so often desired that we have to ask how it is the want has not been supplied long before this. Under the name of sanatoria, such Hospitals abound in the Continent, and are found to pay, even though it occasionally happens that a patient of the better class forgets, perhaps till too late, to express his gratitude in a substantial manner. Without such Hospitals many emigrants, bred in ease at home, would have perished in big boats or by the "typhoid." But if we still ask why there is nothing of the kind in this country, we may reply that neither was there any hotel in London on the American or Continental plan till within thirty years ago; nor any Children's Hospital at all, not to speak of many lesser matters, once hardly dreamt of, now indispensable.

What is it, then, that is wanted? It is not merely a new Hospital; indeed, perhaps the long way to meet the want is the addition of new wards and new rooms to the existing Hospitals. They may be made for various classes, and open to any who can pay either simply the whole of their cost or a proportion of it, or even more than their cost, the excess being no more profit to the Hospital. Let any one pause, if he can find heart to do it, the successful and even better realizations of the sick room. Even after many years and much change of scene, it will be opening an old wound to remember the cry for a nurse when none was to be found, the case evidently not understood, the hourly arrival of drugs in which nobody put the least faith, the impossibility of repose in a street full of coterie mongers' and tradesmen's carts, and the delay in obtaining the commonest appliances when found necessary. Even the application of a poultice requires experience, for it may kill as easily as cure. But all this is the daily business of the Hospital, which is so much wanted for such purposes as the ancient right of asylum was for the many fugitives from the speedy justice of unstaffed times. We have hotels and publichouses for the hale and strong; and what is such a Hospital as we describe but a like refuge for the sick and weak? The thing is already done by the Professor of one system, or one cure, such as the water doctors, and perhaps the strongest testimony to the need of a larger place is the notorious fact of many ladies and gentlemen bestowing themselves to hydrophobic or similar establishments without the least intention of trying the water, or other particular cure, but simply because they believe it desirable to be in a place where health is specially attended to and thought worth, if not some sacrifice, at least some suitable arrangements. A Hospital, of course, cannot be made a Paradise, for it has to make the best of things. It must be in the very thick of the population, for there are the patients and there are the doctors. Remote and secluded sites could only be obtained at the sacrifice of medical skill and other aids. But quassness, warmth, and ventilation are matters of construction; and a house in the town can be made as fit for sick people as a house in the country. We cannot help hoping, and even expecting, that the most grand Hospital built in the Metropolis will be one for all classes. It need not cost a thousand pounds a bed, like that over against the House of Parliament; but even if it does, and if the other expenses are of the same order, it would be quite worth while to pay that much ground-rent for a sick bed for a month or two, in place of the accommodation of an ordinary London dwelling-house. The want rises to the scale of a public necessity when one thinks of the many people who have now no refuge at all in the case of sickness, but must lie at the mercy of the local doctor and the surroundings. It is true there are medical men who offer accommodation for special cases in their own houses; but that is to surrender oneself to one man, to one house, to one set of servants, and, if not, not least, to one drugist. The fact of the course not being often adopted is sufficiently against it. Hospitals are an established necessity for the poor, and, in one sense, for the rich; inasmuch as it is in the Hospitals that medicine and surgery are taught in these days, and we cannot do without them. But if a necessity for the man who cannot or will not pay a shilling for his cure, are they not less so for the much greater number who can pay something, and for the many who are ready to pay not only for themselves, but something more for their

Times 27 Feb. 1877
Children's Hospital

...the profession which will not be easily filled, even expected and foreseen. The immediate cause of his death was renal disease, from which he had long suffered, inasmuch that his recovery was almost despaired of in the Spring of 1876. He was, however, as he is now, a Scotchman, and within the last few weeks he has been able to see a few of his old patients who visited for his advice. The symptoms then returned to great severity, and he died at his home in George-street (on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock).

Mr William Ferguson became a widower in 1861; and he is succeeded in his life by his eldest son, now Sir James Rankin Ferguson, who was born in 1835. He also leaves a second son and three daughters.

...be few parents who would not... and sympathy the... and the Chairman... Committee of Management at the... of the Hospital for Sick... that they describe is a Palace built... in all the modern requirements for... of the eye and the relief of the... of the well-remembered apoplexy on... influence of beauty and art. Not... and decorations, but ladies of high... and the Queen herself, have... to those objects which but the others... might not out of place in the presence... of death. The Hospital is full of... work, and in one of her visits to the... the Queen here in mind her little subjects... and sent them a collection... which has grown up in a few... a museum, and which had to stand... of the disease of childhood on a grand... that said which it is sure to receive will... over 200 beds. As the institutional... is arranged on that scale, economy... for the richest possible conception of... The noble Chairman drew chiefly... of the result and the character... of the building and its poor occu... which rendered a walk through the... People in the enjoyment of robust... and ordinary sports seldom feel at... even quite themselves, in a sick room... it is a duty, and must be done, but they feel... when it is well over. This may be ex... as an infirmity, but it is often a fact in a... house where there need be no want of all... classes may require. Lord Cairnes was full... of sympathy, but the Secretary is New Osmo... while the Chairman of the Committee

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

read with admiration and sympathy the address of Lord CARARWING and the Chairman of the Committee of Management at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children. What they describe is a Palace built not only with all the modern requirements for health and comfort, but with so much gratitude for the delight of the eye and the quiet of the mind as to call for well-deserved praise on the beneficial influence of beauty and art. Not only architects and decorators, but ladies of high rank, Princesses, and the QUEEN herself, have contributed to those objects which but the other day were thought so out of place in the presence of sickness and death. The Hospital is full of loyal handiwork, and in one of her visits to the Continent the QUEEN here is met by little subjects in New Grosvenor-street and sent thence a collection of toys. The edifice which has grown up in a few years into a mansion, and which had to stand amid a storm of reconstrance against any attempt to deal with the diseases of childhood on a grand scale, with that side which it is sure to prove will soon have more 500 beds. As the institutional expenditure is arranged on that scale, economy itself calls for the earliest possible completion of the plan. The noble Chairman dwelt chiefly on the magnificence of the result and the cheerful air of the building and its poor occupants, which rendered a walk through the wards a pleasure to the eye and a relief to the mind. People in the enjoyment of robust health and ordinary spirits seldom feel a home, or even quite themselves, in a sick room. The visit is a duty, and must be done, but they feel relieved when it is well over. This may be excusable in an infirmary, but it is often a fault in private homes where there need be no want of all that sickness may require. Lord CARARWING felt in such regret, but the contrary, in New Grosvenor-street, while the Chairman of the Committee



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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, suggesting the age of the document.

A MONUMENT OF THE PHARAOKS.

On the sea-shore of Alexandria are two giant splinters, which have been hewn out of the rock of rose-coloured syenitic granite from the quarries of Syene, sculptured with inscriptions of three lines of hieroglyphs on each side, and transported from Elephantine to Heliopolis, where the pair stood before the door of the Temple of the God Tum, or the Setting Sun, at that third of the principal cities of Egypt on the Eastern frontier. Hence, frequently abandoned, and a bronze plate, commemorating the principal events of the campaign, was inserted in the pedestal of the obelisk. The inscription of the plate was prepared by General Sir W. Auchmuty and Colonel Montresor. The funds were returned to the subscribers, the plate and coins purloined by the Turks, and the pedestal was seriously injured. Subsequently, in 1819, Mehemet Ali presented it to the Prince Regent, and the gift was accepted by the British Government. The question of its removal was seriously entertained, but the estimate of the expense, £10,000, deterred the Government from the attempt. In 1851 the late Mr. Joseph Hume, great economist as he was, advocated in the House of Commons its removal, but the supposed expense, £7,000, again appeared too great, and it was subsequently offered to the Crystal Palace, but declined. The Admiralty, however, sent to Alexandria to examine the shaft and report on its condition and the practicability of its transport to this country.

In 1852 it was examined by Mr. Scott Tucker, and a small fragment was brought to England and presented by him to the British Museum. In 1867 the subject of its removal was again brought under the notice of the Government, in consequence of a notification from the Khedive, who had let the land on which it stood to a Greek merchant; and as he found that the obelisk was a tenant that paid no rent, he desired its absence, and in default of that buried it under the earth. But the question of its removal was again brought forward in 1876 by General Sir J. E. Alexander, and there is now every prospect of its being removed and being placed on an appropriate site on the Thames Embankment. The removal is to be undertaken by Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, who, assisted by his brother, Mr. Wayman Dixon, proposes the following means of transporting this shaft of granite:—The sand is to be cleared away and the obelisk set square parallel with the existing sea wall. An iron

cylinder, finished off to a chisel edge, with sufficient diaphragm to give it strength, is to be constructed round the obelisk, which is to lie in the long axis of the cylinder and to be wedged and calked where it passes through the diaphragms so as to divide the cylinder into water tight compartments. The cylinder is to be 95ft. long by 15ft. diameter, and will have a draught of 9ft. of water when afloat. All being rivetted water tight, it will be rolled into the sea and across the sandy bed of the water till it floats. It will then be turned over and the man-holes at the top opened and about 30 tons of ballast to keep the ends vertical, so as to act like stem and stern. It will then have two bilge keels, a rudder, light spar deck, mast, and lug sails attached, and be provided with an anchor and good chain cables, and, if necessary, a pump in case of leakage. The cylinder ship will then be fit to go to any port of the world with its freight, and in any weather.

The cost of this operation will amount to about £3,000. The obelisk in its case will be towed over during the summer months and laid aside the Thames Embankment on a platform properly prepared for the purpose and lifted high enough to clear the parapet, and the bilge keels and other additions being stripped off, the cylinder will be rolled to the proposed site and then stripped off the obelisk, which will lie ready to be elevated to its pedestal, an operation which will be simply effected by means of a few barks of timber and two small hydraulic rams. The whole cost is not to exceed £10,000, and that of the obelisk at Paris is said to have been £80,000.

Such are the means proposed by Mr. Dixon for the transport of this obelisk to England. The entire height from the base to the apex is about 68ft. 5in.; it is 6ft. 11in. at the base and 4ft. 9in. under the pyramidion. Four notches are in the corners of the base to hold tenants or cramps by which it was supported on its pedestal, or on some objects which stood on the pedestal, but what they were is quite uncertain. They have been observed by different persons who have described the obelisk. The obelisk of Alexandria is the ninth in height of those known, and, although two of the faces have suffered by exposure to the sea, the hieroglyphic inscriptions are distinctly visible, and will, no doubt, be more so when the monolith is set upright, when there will be more shadow to throw them out. The mode proposed by Mr. Dixon for effecting its elevation on its pedestal is much more simple than that of Fontana, who transported and set up in its present position in Rome the obelisk which had been removed from Egypt by Caligula. Fontana effected the transfer by a complex system of 100 capstans, 800 men, and 80 horses, and this was considered at its time, A.D. 1688, a marvellous feat of engineering. The erection of the obelisk of Luxor in the Place de la Concorde at Paris was accomplished by the architect Le Bas in 1833 by means closely resembling those employed by Fontana. English engineering proposes to effect the same object with a less cumbersome apparatus and all the more powerful and simpler appliances of the 19th century.

It will have been reserved for individual enterprise to set up on the Thames Embankment this monument of the British Army, which might have been done long ago had not the prejudices of martinet of the United Services in 1801 arrested an undertaking which would have been a monument of their glory.

THE ALEXANDRIA OBELISK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have read with some dismay the description of the vessel in which it is proposed to bring over the Alexandrian obelisk. As I understand the plan, the obelisk is to be part of the construction of the tubular ship—to be its backbone, in fact, but without vertebrae. But no ship was ever built of any form or material that did not bend, to a certain extent, according to the disposition of the supports—that is, of the waves. The creaking of a ship in the most ordinary weather brings this home to the senses. The mere change of position in a mass the dimensions of which are not much the same in every direction produces a demonstrable change of form. The mirror of a large reflecting telescope, though of hard, solid metal, and weighing several tons, is proved to change its shape as soon as one side becomes higher than the other by the fact that the light is found to be reflected at a new angle. That the vessel will arrive safe and sound, and even fairly watertight, is likely enough, but I fear the obelisk will arrive in pieces. Granite, enduring as most qualities of granite are, is a treacherous material. Many of the granite columns at Rome have been broken right across, without being overthrown, it is supposed by very slight earthquakes. It is a composite material, consolidated by pressure, and sensitive of unequal and varying pressure. The obelisk, it appears to me, should be treated simply as freight, and well bedded in material of softer substance—that is, chiefly wood, capable of receiving, without transmitting, the varying pressures caused by the changing position and equilibrium of the ship, which, for the purpose, ought to be much larger than that now spoken of.

Your obedient servant,
MONOLITH.

"Englishman" 2 February 1877

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.

The following letter from the gentleman whose marvellous escape from a tiger in Assam we lately noticed, has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

It is only now that I am able to write you a full and detailed account of this unfortunate accident, and I'm sure you will agree that I have had a most miraculous and providential escape.

I had gone down to visit A—, and after spending a day there, I asked H— to accompany me next day to D—, and to return the same evening to A—.

When we arrived at D—, I felt rather unwell, and thought I was in for an attack of fever, so we pushed on to J—, intending to see D— on our way back in the afternoon. I continued seedy during the afternoon, however, and resolved to stay at J— the night. H— was resolved to return to A—, but I persuaded him also to stay the night, that he might have a shot at the tiger which carried off the bungalow chakidar the night before. Towards evening I began to feel better; and thought I should also like a chance of shooting the brute; but I had no gun, so a couple of men were despatched to K— for the loan of a gun. In the meantime there was an early dinner, and at about 7 o'clock H— and H— and three sepoy of the Guard took up their position in the verandah, I, being unarmed, remaining inside the bungalow, in a position to see the sport, should the tiger make its appearance. We sat till 9 o'clock, when torch-lights appeared coming up the teelah, and which turned out to be the men with a gun from K— and a long Snider rifle (the one that did the trick for the tiger) from the D— Babu.

Of course, after the torch-lights, we didn't expect the tiger to come near the place for some time. The *sipahis* were called away, and we three Europeans took up our position in the verandah again. I may mention that it was a moonlight night, and we were sitting in the shady side, which was comparatively dark. The verandah was more like the back verandah of an ordinary bungalow, being only the length of the centry.

room, about 16 to 20 feet, both ends being used as bottle-khanas, godowns, &c. This prevented us seeing any great distance on either side of us. Two doors led into the centre room, at each of which H— and H— took up their positions, I being between them. We had sat for an hour or more when I began to feel rather heavy, and stretched myself close to the wall, placing my elbow on the ground and my cheek on my hand. At the same time I placed the butt of my gun on the ground outside me, with the muzzle leaning against the wall over me, so that I could grasp it at a moment's notice; and at the same time, in case I might go to sleep, I asked H— to give me a nudge when he heard anything suspicious. In all my experience of tigers, I have always known them sneak about the place for a long time before they attack. All of a sudden, however, the dog ran up, howling furiously, and H— shouted "There he is; look out." I kept my eye on the brute, and tried to grasp my gun; but, instead of grasping it, I knocked it down, and hadn't a chance of getting hold of it again. Two short bounds, almost instantaneous, landed me (it seems, however) wrist and hand (fortunately the left one) and attempted to drag me outside, moving backwards. I expected every moment a shot to pass through the brute from either side of me, and relieve me, and didn't give it the chance of dragging me, but followed it up quickly, until its hind paws got down in the dip from the verandah, when it must have thought I was going to attack it, as it reared up, scratched my face with one paw, and then put both paws on my chest. Every instant I expected my head to be in its mouth, although it still held on to my wrist. Not hearing a shot, I called out at the top of my voice—"For God's sake, won't some of you come to my assistance." Instantaneously I heard a reply from H—"Good God! B—is it you he is at? Hold hard a moment"; and in the same instant I saw the bayonet pass me, then the muzzle of the rifle, and a blaze. The animal let go my hand at once, and I bolted for the door, when it made a second spring on my back; but it was so weak that I was enabled to throw it off, when it struggled to the outside, and gave up the ghost.

H—at first thought I was safe inside, and the dog being worried, and waited quietly behind the door for a clear shot when the tiger got out of the verandah.

I was quite cool and composed all through the affair, and bathed my own wounds with raw brandy, and then made up a spirit lotion to apply during the night. In the morning, however, I began to feel the shock my system had received, and was so weak and nervous that I dared not venture down to Bandukmar in a boat next day. The day after, however, I felt more braced up, and ventured a start; but I suffered excruciating pain. Dr N—who had been sent for urgently, met me half-way, and before leaving B—had all arrangements made for my reception and comfort on arrival. Dr. N—attended me some 8 or 10 days, day and night, and then Dr. R—kindly volunteered to relieve N—, and stayed with me the next 6 or 7 days. Dr. MacL—also rode from North Kachar to see me, and offered his services for a few days; so, you see, I have had first-class medical attendance throughout. I am now living at S—, and Dr. N—rides out from Silchar to see me every day. I am regaining my appetite and strength rapidly, but am still rather weak. There is very little suppuration now, but my hand is all honey-combed from the tiger's teeth and openings made with the knife. When injecting carbolic oil into one opening, it squirts out of all the other openings over my hand. A small piece of bone came out of one of the openings to-day when being syringed. I don't think any of the Doctors suspected the bones to be injured.

It is becoming exceedingly painful now, especially towards evening and morning. There is a great tingling in my fingers, and now and again shooting pains that almost make me scream. I am carrying out the Doctor's orders most religiously, and he says he never saw anything healing quicker. To-morrow I shall be 21 days on the broad of my back, day and night in one position. These are full details from beginning to date.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ARMY AND MEDICAL BOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I trust the following acts of injustice may plead my excuse for trespassing on your valuable space.

My son went up for examination for the Army on the 3d of July, 1876. In accordance with the usual practice, he had been previously examined by a medical officer at Burlington-house. After proceeding with his examination for six days, he received an intimation from one of the civil examiners that he had been rejected on medical grounds; on inquiry at the Horse Guards, I received an official notice that such was the case, and at once applied for a Special Medical Board, which was granted, and before which my son appeared on the 13th of July, the result being that, in addition to the confirmation of the former opinion that he had heart disease, curvature of the spine was detected, and alleged as a new ground for disqualification. Knowing my son to be a young man of more than ordinary strength and endurance, I was somewhat surprised at this judgment, and had him then examined by my family physician, who reported very favourably indeed upon his physique and general state of health. Here was a direct conflict of opinion, and I determined to take him to a medical man who, by his position and experience, should be above the suspicion of partiality, and unlikely to make a mistake. Sir William Gull could not discover what was so very patent to the medical officers and declared him to be fit for the most active life.

I transmitted the letter containing this opinion to the authorities, when permission was granted to my son to present himself again as a candidate for the Army in November. At this point the powers that be were not quite so cautious in their behaviour as they had hitherto been. They actually allowed a medical officer to make an impartial examination, and my son was there and then passed as fit. This *fauz pas*, however, was speedily retracted. The very much examined candidate was to go through the ordeal again. He was just leaving the room when he was stopped by a medical officer, who inquired his name, and upon learning it, produced Sir W. Gull's certificate, stating that he had special orders to look into his case. Then the process re-commenced, and the end of it was that the two gentlemen had a discussion, not to say a disagreement, the one maintaining the opinion he had previously expressed that my son was fit, the new comer the contrary. With all humility I submit that the point at issue was whether the blunder was to be sustained or whether the etiquette of the profession was for once to yield place to honesty, seeing that the whole prospects of an honourable career were in the balance. To any one who understands how rigid are the courtesies of this non-combatant branch of the service the result can be no cause of astonishment; he was again rejected.

Myself an officer of many years' service, I wished to give all credit to the medical officers for straightforward judgment, and thought that perhaps the family physician and Sir William Gull, with all his experience, might be mistaken. With the view of satisfying myself, I resolved to take the opinion of Sir James Paget, who, after making a most minute examination of the young man, corroborated the opinion of Sir William Gull, declaring that he had neither heart disease nor curvature of the spine, and that he was fit for any, even the most active manner of life. This certificate was duly forwarded to the Horse Guards, and by them transmitted to the Director-General for his comments, but the military authorities declined further to entertain the case, informing me that the decision of the Board must be adhered to. This was the end. Now, I would ask any impartial man on the facts as I have above stated them, whether he would not come to the conclusion that the prospects of my son have been sacrificed on the altar of professional etiquette, that one mistake has led to many, that in fact the incapacity of the first Board has resulted in the stultification of many. Beyond the personal resentment that I cannot help feeling, I think it to be my duty to lay the case before the public, that parents who intend presenting their sons for examination for the Army may take warning by this example of the treatment they may expect; and I say more than that,—the nation has a right to require that its institutions shall be above suspicion.

For the last ten years my son has never had a day's illness, and has led a most active life, of which I informed the authorities. Thus on one side we have ranged a fact which cannot be a matter of opinion, the unhesitating certificates of two of the most eminent practitioners in London, Sir William Gull and Sir James Paget, and the family physician; on the other side, a Board supported by a Board, confirmed by a third Board, which was divided in itself.

Apologizing for the length of this letter,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF 28 YEARS' SERVICE.

Feb. 27.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d Feb., at Haverford Park, Colorado, U.S.A., the wife of RICHARD GRUBER, of a daughter.
On the 15th Feb., at the residence of her father, Monsieur A. RACINE BRAND, Fontainebleau, the wife of H. B. HARRISON, Esq., of a son.
On the 17th Feb., at Elington, Surrey, the wife of W. G. ROSE, of a daughter.
On the 17th Feb., at Chatham, Kent, the wife of WATSON WALKER, Esq., of a son.
On the 25th Feb., 1877, at Woodford, Essex, the wife of HUGH L. MACHILL, of a son.
On the 26th Feb., at Houndswood, the wife of ILTID NICHOLL, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 26th Feb., at Bridge, Kent, the wife of J. J. COCKBURN, Esq., of a son.
On the 27th Feb., at Ashwell-road, Shepherd's-bush, the wife of HENRY THORNTON, of a daughter.
On the 27th Feb., at 5, Guildford-road, Albert-square, Clapham, the wife of ROBERT MOUNTAIN HOLME, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 27th Feb., at St. Margaret's, near Dover, the wife of THOMAS REEVE, of a son.
On the 27th Feb., at Derrymore House, Llanabes, county Fermanagh, the wife of FREDERICK CHREIGHTON, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 27th Feb., at the Clock House, Wandsworth, the wife of R. N. MOOREWORTH KIDDERLEY, Esq. (late Captain 19th Foot), of a son.
On the 28th Feb., at Rosemount, Putney-hill, the wife of ROBERT LYELL, of a daughter.
On the 28th Feb., the wife of the Rev. J. SANDERSON, Vicar of Glaston, and late Vicar of Hartley Wintney, Hants, of a daughter.
On the 28th Feb., the wife of BENJAMIN BARBER, Nightingale Villas, Wool-grove, of a daughter.
On the 28th Feb., at The Hermitage, Sandgate, the wife of the Rev. C. LEA WILSON, of a daughter.
On Thursday, the 1st inst., at 42, Finboro'-road, Redcliffe-gardens, Mrs. ALFRED TREVOR, of a son.
On the 1st March, at 43, Ryndon-street, Portman-square, the wife of J. S. SCHELL ARM-STRONG, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

A VOLCANO IN THE OCCEAN.—The Honolulu Gazette of February 28 reports an extraordinary volcanic outbreak in Kealeakana Bay, near the entrance to the harbour. The eruption occurred at 3 A.M. on the 24th, appearing like numerous red, green, and blue lights. In the afternoon the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and broken, and heaving up blocks of red-hot lava. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt by the residents of Kaimakulani during the night of the eruption.

Times 22 March 1877

Of course, after the torrid nights, we didn't expect the tiger to come near the place for some time. The *siyahis* were called away, and we three Europeans took up our position in the verandah again. I may mention that it was a moonlight night, and we were sitting in the shady side which was comparatively dark. The verandah was more like the back verandah of an ordinary bungalow, being only the length of the central

THE ALEXANDER GAIL

In 1803 it was captured by Mr. John Cook, and sold fragment by fragment to the English and presented to him by the British Museum. In 1807 the subject of its origin was again brought under the notice of the Government, and a commission was sent to the Khazivis, who had left the island on which it stood to a Greek merchant (and he found that the obelisk was a Ionian; that poet of the island had been the first to find it, and that he buried it under the earth. But the question of its removal was again brought forward in 1820 by General Sir J. E. Alexander, and there is every prospect of its being removed and being placed in the British Museum. It is a very curious monument, and is to be undertaken by Mr. John Evans, civil engineer, who, assisted by his brother, Mr. Wayman Evans proposes the following means of reaching the top of the obelisk. The sand is to be cleared away so the obelisk may be seen parallel with the existing sea wall. An iron

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TO THE ELECTOR OF THE TIME
 BY—There will come some day the
 day when the world will be a
 better place. As I understand the plan, it
 is part of the reconstruction of the fabric
 of the world. It is a plan that will
 give each of us a place as beautiful as that
 which nature, according to the disposition of
 the soil, has given. The building of
 the new world is a task that will
 take many years. The more change of position in a state the
 which are not such the more in every day
 of the world. The world is a
 reflecting telescope, though of hard, still
 weighing several tons, is ground in stages
 so that the light comes higher than
 the sun. The world is a
 dashed as a new angle. That the world is
 and moved, and even fairly successful, it is
 the world. The world is a
 during the most condition of growth are,
 is nature. The world is a
 human life, which, without being over-
 whelmed by the weight of the world,
 is maintained by the world, and the world
 is the world. The world is a
 is moved more as fresh, and will be
 the world. The world is a
 moving, without consciousness, the carrying on
 to the changing position and equilibrium
 of the world. The world is a
 new system of the world. The world is a

Englishman & Tiger
MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM
TIGER.

[illegible]

remony of re-opening this hospital, which has
roughly remodelled and considerably enlarged,
yesterday in the presence of the Prince and
of Wales and a numerous and distinguished com-
manding the Duke and Duchess of Westminster,
Astons, Lord Teutenden, the Bishop of London,
laughton, Admiral Strange, General Alexander,
Tyler, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintor Simmons,
oyd Lindsay, M.P., Major Littlede, Sir Joseph
the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. W.
M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Richard Wallace,
Gregory, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Sir Charles
M.P., Rev. W. Crichton, General Sir Richard
en, General Walker, Mr. Robert Few, Mr. J.
Norman, Colonel W. Stuart, Mr. Henry Anstey
t, Rev. Mr. Russell, and many others.

To effect alterations and additions to the hospital, which have involved an expenditure of about £13,000, the institution was partly closed for a year, and altogether for two months. *By the way, the hospital is now open again, and the patients are all well.*

Mr. Bridges, when he was first introduced to the House, was a young man, with a fair complexion, and a high forehead. He was a native of the County of Kerry, and had been educated at the University of Dublin. He was a member of the House of Commons, and had been elected to the House of Commons in 1851. He was a member of the House of Commons, and had been elected to the House of Commons in 1851. He was a member of the House of Commons, and had been elected to the House of Commons in 1851.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

The ceremony of re-opening this hospital, which has been thoroughly remodelled and considerably enlarged, was held yesterday in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a numerous and distinguished company, including the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Lord Overstone, Lord Trevelyan, the Bishop of London, Bishop Clifton, Admiral Stirling, General Alexander, Sir James Tyler, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Sturt, Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, M.P., Major Little, Sir Joseph Jagger, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Tolson, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Rev. W. Crickson, General Sir Richard Williams, General Walker, Mr. Robert Few, Mr. J. Mansel-Pleydell, Colonel W. Stuart, Mr. Henry Ansell, Messrs. G. & J. Russell, and many others.

To effect the alterations and additions to the hospital, which have involved an expenditure of about £13,500, the institution was partly closed for a year, and altogether for two months, and there are now 180 beds available for in-patients. The overcrowding of the work arose from the fact that the congested under one roof of a larger number of patients, afflicted with various diseases, than had been accommodated previously rendered it necessary to obtain a greater amount of cubic space, and increased facilities for ventilating and warming every part of the hospital. These advantages have been gained by completely remodelling the whole of the wards. The construction of the old wards impeded the free circulation of air. The elevations have been removed, and the whole made uniform and neat throughout. An excellent ward, containing 30 beds, has been obtained on the third story for children. The old sliding casement windows have been replaced by lattice windows, which secure a perfect ventilation of the wards. The closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms have been rearranged and constructed on the best sanitary principles; the corridors have been completely repaved from the wards, and provided with through ventilation; the wards are now in a perfect hygienic condition, and a uniformity of temperature is maintained day and night by means of hot-water pipes and ventilating stoves; and a fourth story has been erected, thus affording additional and appropriate rooms for the sisters and nurses. The out-patient's department has been remodelled, the dispensary enlarged, and better accommodation secured for the comfort and convenience of out-patients. These and numerous other improvements have greatly increased the salubrity and efficiency of the hospital, and rendered it in every way more thoroughly adapted to carry on the great and useful work of the charity.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the principal entrance, where a guard of honour of the Queen's (Welsh) Fusiliers was drawn up, at half-past 2 o'clock, and were received by the President, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Joseph Jagger, and the other Vice-Presidents and Treasurers. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Lord Russell and General Sir Williams and Lady Knollys, were then conducted through the various wards, where the senior medical officers were in attendance. On entering the reception room at the close of the inspection of the new and modelled buildings the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, Navy, under the direction of Mr. Frost, organist of the Chapel.

Their Royal Highnesses having taken their places on the dais, prayers were said by the Bishop of London.

The hymn, "Thy powerful aid, Almighty Father," was then sung, after which

Mr. H. A. BONAQUET, one of the treasurers, read the following address:

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We, the Governors of the Charing-cross Hospital, desire to express to your Royal Highnesses our deep gratitude for your ready acquiescence in our request that you should re-open the hospital. This institution, previously to the recent alterations, was wanting in modern arrangements for the prompt ventilation and lighting of the wards. It was therefore determined to entirely remodel the wards, and to provide the additional sleeping accommodation for the nurses and nurses which had long been required. These alterations and additions have been successfully accomplished, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Trevelyan, and the wards now possess all the modern improvements that could be suggested as conducive to the health and comfort of the patients, and especially to the successful treatment of surgical cases. The out-patient's department has been very largely, and has seriously reduced the expenses of the hospital; but it is most satisfactory to the Governors to be able to state that these important works have been accomplished without involving the institution in debt. (Applause.) The Charing-cross Hospital afforded relief in 1875 to upwards of 25,000 poor and suffering patients, including 4,200 cases of accident and emergency, which necessarily requires immediate attention and relief, and for which the position of the hospital is specially adapted. The nursing of the patients is in the charge of the Sister-in-Chief of St. John. There is an efficient staff of paid nurses under the superintendence of lady sisters, who nobly give their services to this work of charity. The Governors are anxious that this day should be the starting-point for a further extension of the hospital, for which and they have already obtained the leases of several adjacent houses, and they earnestly hope at no distant day to receive sufficient funds to enable them to provide accommodation for 200 in-patients, and to perfect the arrangements of the hospital by the addition of a chapel and a residence for a chaplain. It is a great satisfaction to the Governors to state that Her Most Gracious Majesty, when the Princess Victoria, kindly consented that the principal ward for female patients should be named the Victoria Ward, and that Her Majesty is still pleased to renew by frequent gifts the interest which she has so long taken in the hospital, of which she is the patron. We have now to request your Royal Highnesses, as a special favour, and in remembrance of this day, graciously to permit one of the wards for male patients to be named the Albert Edward Ward, and we also beg that the ward for children may be called the Alexandra Ward, as a token of the interest which Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales takes in all works of charity and mercy. (Applause.) We beg earnestly to express our most sincere thanks to your Royal Highnesses for being present on this occasion, and we trust that your valuable life may be spared to your country for many years."

The Prince of Wales, who on rising to reply was warmly received, said,—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—In declaring this hospital open, as has been desired by the Governors, I wish to express to you, on the part of the Princess as well as on my own, the great pleasure and gratification it has given to us to be here and take part in the proceedings of to-day. We have not only heard from you of the admirable arrangements which have been made, and of the still further extensions which will be made, in order to render the hospital even still better than it is, but we have had practically an opportunity of viewing the wards, which has afforded us the greatest possible satisfaction. I am sure the Princess and myself have every possible reason to congratulate the Governors on the admirable manner in which the hospital is conducted, on the admirable and efficient medical staff which it possesses, and on the efforts used by the Sisters in order to keep up that excellent and efficient staff of nurses which is an essential part of all good hospitals. (Applause.) In conclusion, I have only to say that it affords me and the Princess also the greatest pleasure to acquiesce in your wish that one of the wards for male patients should be named the Albert Edward Ward, and that the ward for children should be named the Alexandra Ward. (Applause.) I have to thank you for our reception to-day, and to assure you once more of the great gratification and pleasure it has afforded us to be present on this occasion. (Applause.)

The Prince then declared the hospital open, the Bishop of London pronounced the benediction, and their Royal Highnesses retired, loudly cheered on leaving, as they had been on their arrival, by a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the hospital. The greater number of the visitors remained to inspect the wards.

It may be added that the cost of the contemplated extensions of the hospital, including the purchase of the residences of the leaseholds, is estimated at about £20,000, which sum, it is hoped, will be raised by contributions during the present and the four succeeding years.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

With such a force in the field, there could be no difficulty in surrounding or beating out any coveys of snow, and the Prince had his heart's content from shooting. In the course of a single day

[illegible]

"Englishman" continued 16-3-77

"Echo" 24 May 1877

to them by the Crown and Parliament of England. I believe the policy which inspired that pledge was not only generous but wise; but whether it was wise or foolish is a question not now susceptible of useful or even honourable discussion. The pledge has been given; the duty of the Government of India is, not to discuss it, but to carry it out; and I think that the native commu-

my own behalf, let me add that, if permitted to promote and witness it, I shall always regard the accomplishment of that object, provided only it be accomplished justly and safely, with grateful feelings not dependent on the gratitude of others. But sincerely as I desire to see the natives of India more largely and actively associated than they are at present with the service of its Government, I should be sorry to see admission to Government employment regarded by the educated class of this country, or fitness for it contemplated by the students of the University, as the exclusive or even the highest object of their endeavours. I will not say of the

University of Calcutta that—

"I were to cramp its use, if we

Should hook it to some useful end."

Far from that; but I do say, thank God, the sphere of human usefulness is practically unlimited; and to train the growing generations of this great India in the Presidency to become useful to their fellow-creatures in more ways than one—may in every way that can be opened or advanced by sound instruction, and a manly and energetic subordination of personal interests to the attainment of the exertions of this University will long be successful. (Loud and continued cheers.)

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed.

THE FIFTEEN IMMORTALS.

AFTER long—and what is popularly believed to be conscientious study—the Royal Society's Council have decided what each member had long ago made up his mind about. Out of fifty-seven aspirants for the honour of their Fellowship they have selected fifteen. These names they will submit to the Society in a few days, when the solemn fete of electing them will be

held at the Royal Society, who had by no means a good opinion of the number of aspirants, and who were

very anxious to see the number of aspirants reduced to a manageable number.

Now, Sir, I applied to you, as this taking care of the Royal Society, and as the

little crowd gathered within a few inches of the door, I stood in a blank

void, and I was brought out of the void by the sound of a small bell, which was rung

by a small boy, who was standing at the door, and who was

very anxious to see the number of aspirants reduced to a manageable number.

Now, Sir, I applied to you, as this taking care of the Royal Society, and as the

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void, and I was brought out of the void by the sound of a small bell, which was rung

been patiently waiting for a decision on a point of the Committee, and during that interval they

Three months have passed since your reply regarding the railway terminal charge on coal.

To the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Bengal, Calcutta.

Major-General J. E. T. Nicolson, R.E., Secy.

March 1877.

THE HUGHLI BRIDGE TOLLS.

Employed ... 26

Unemployed ... 14

Capitalized Values, £ 64,594

Annuities, £ 10,685

1874. 1875. 1876. 1874. 1875. 1876.

(15) (9) (11) (18) (6) (10)

64,594 39,694 49,415 87,411 24,606 45,391

(25) (31) (29) (12) (24) (20)

11,779-12-0 10,445-5-0 5,423-5-0 8,016-5-0 7,501-13

1874. 1875. 1876. 1874. 1875. 1876.

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(15) (9) (11) (18) (6) (10)

64,594 39,694 49,415 87,411 24,606 45,391

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"Echo" 26 May 1877

to them by the Crown and Parliament of England. I believe the policy which inspired that pledge was not only generous but wise; but whether it was wise or foolish is a question not now susceptible of a reasonable or even honourable solution. The pledge has been given; the duty of the Government of India is not to discuss it, but to carry it out. I think that the native community in this country is not altogether without cause to complain of the length of time during which that pledge has been, as it will remain, inadequately redeemed. But what is the real cause of the tardy and imperfect redemption? Did time elapse, it would be easy, I think, to find out. I should judge that the Government of England and India have never consciously endeavored to evade the obligation they spontaneously incurred. When, however, the obligation was perhaps somewhat hesperately contracted, the practical difficulties of discharging it were either undervalued or ignored. But experience has proved that these difficulties cannot be ignored, and that they can scarcely be evaded. It is a very real obstacle, and I trust it will not be allowed that prospective justice to the national aspirations of the native community should involve retrospective injustice to the tried abilities and prior claims of the existing Government service. And although the completion of the service at present presents a practical monopoly of all its most important appointments, their numbers are still out of proportion to their prospects of promotion, and they already complain that the expectations held out to them when they entered the service are not being fulfilled.

It must then, I fear, be frankly acknowledged that the Government of India is practically placed in the embarrassing position of a person who has signed two incompatible contracts, each of which he is bound in law, and bound in honor, to fulfill. How may this double obligation be adequately discharged? It involves a difficulty which, once frankly acknowledged, must be boldly faced, and one, I believe, not fully overcome. The Government of India has, on many occasions, craved its satisfaction to augment the native element in its public service, and on not a few occasions it has done so at the risk of incurring reproach and provoking complaint from the European servants. But I do not for my own part believe that to go on unsystematically appointing some native here and some native there, now one and then another, to a Government post, would bring adequate redemption of our promise. In my humble judgment there is but one safe and satisfactory course now open to the Government of India. That course will no doubt involve the radical reform of a system which, having been organized anterior, and without reference, to those conflicting obligations, experience has proved to be incompatible with the complete satisfaction of either of them. I regret that a reform so increasingly needed should have been so long postponed, because those who now inherit the deferred duty must inherit also the augmented difficulty of carrying it out. But I am far from saying that its postponement was culpable, or could have been avoided. Even delay is better than precipitation, for if reform is to be desirable, it must be deliberate; and it was the clear duty of the Government of India to enquire and find its way very carefully through a matter in which one false step might be irreparable, and the mischief of its belated calculation. Now, it devolved upon me to tell the representatives of the native community at Delhi two plain truths: first, that there are certain functions of Government in this country which cannot be confided to any but British officers; and, secondly, that there is no kind of official employment for which the Government of India would be justified in regarding mere individual merit as a sufficient qualification. I have been told, gentlemen, by many organs of the native press that this was a hard saying and an indirect renunciation of promises on which they were entitled to rely. But what is the real fact? The broad principle enunciated by the Secretary of State, and adopted by the Government of India for its guidance in this matter have never been cancelled or modified. The groundwork of these principles was laid down with a mastery and by a distinguished statesman to whose authority I am content to appeal, and whose words I will ask leave to repeat. He said: "It is notorious that in this case" (that is to say, in the case of natives) "some individual sentences are no indication of ruling power. It is a question of courage, and in administrative ability some of the most of India, most backward in education, are well known to be superior to other races which, intellectually, are much more advanced. In a competitive examination the chances of a Bengalee would probably be superior to the chances of a Pathan or a Sikh. It would, nevertheless, be a dangerous experiment to place a successful student from the College of Calcutta in command over any of the martial tribes of Upper India. And to these practical disqualifications of race must be added the not less serious difficulties which may arise out of the circumstances of race and caste. It should never be forgotten—and there should never be any limitation in laying down the principle—that it is one of our first duties towards the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominion. For this purpose we must proceed gradually, employing only such natives as we can trust, and those only in such offices and in such places as in the actual condition of things the Government of India may determine to be really suited to them."

Well, now, these words, which were written in 1863, were not specially present to my mind when I addressed the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; but had they been so, I think that my language on that occasion could not have been more accurately embodied than it did the substance and significance of them. But, although it is indisputable that there are certain Government appointments which can only be entrusted to Europeans, every competent and candid observer must perceive that there are many others perfectly suitable for the employment of natives, and many natives perfectly competent to fill them with advantage to the State and credit to themselves. Such, at least, is my own belief; and I therefore think that our first step must be to classify, or re-classify, our public service from this point of view. Those permanent executive functions which, in the supreme interests of public safety and national progress, must be permanently reserved for Europeans, should be distinctly and emphatically defined; whilst to those posts—and they are neither few nor unimportant, nor yet inferior in dignity—which natives are, we believe, well qualified to occupy, the free admission of competent natives should be unreservedly facilitated and unimpededly maintained. But if natives are to be admitted to adequate numbers and frequency, and with adequate prospects of promotion, by certain offices or really confined to the conventional service, and if they are to be so admitted without injury to the posts or pre-judice to the claims of Europeans, then the present system of appointments on England for those branches of that service which, in all its branches is already overcrowded, must be promptly stopped or rigidly restricted.

Gentlemen, I need not remind you that even the principle of such a measure as I have now indicated be accomplished as I believe them to be indispensable, still they cannot be carried into practical effect without preliminary deliberation and discussion. But this I can say, not only for myself but for every member of the Government of India, the early and satisfactory settlement of this great question is an object which we all have ardently at heart; and, speaking on

my own behalf, let me add that, if permitted to promote and witness it, I shall always regard the accomplishment of that object, provided only it be accomplished justly and safely, with grateful feelings not dependent on the gratitude of others. But sincerely as I desire to see the natives of India more largely and actively associated than they are at present with the service of the Government, I should be sorry to see admission to Government employment regarded by the educated class of this country, or those for it contemplated by the students of this University, as the exclusive or even the highest object of their education. I will not say of the University of Calcutta that—

"I were to cramp its use, if we should look it to some useful end."

Far from that; but I do say, thank God, the sphere of human usefulness is practically unlimited; and to train the growing generation of this great Indian Presidency to become useful to their fellow-countrymen in more ways than one way is every way that can be aspired to by social instruction, and a manly civic education of personal to social interests. Nor really does it greatly matter. Once on a time the Royal Society was a power in the land. It was the centre of all the science, and outside the University, of all the learned men of the country. Then it sank into nothingness. Other Societies rose and divided the territory of science with it, while the Royal Society simply became a knot of sleepy old gentlemen, generally presided over by a Royal Duke, or some nobleman whose only concern was in his rent-roll. A scientific man, pure and simple, we have the authority of Professor Owen for saying, was rarely elected, simply because he was a man of science. If he were an aristocrat matters were different, and if a railway director, F.R.S. looked well in a Board Room, and was as greatly run after by Promoters as Priests of the Bishops are now, or were until lately. Then came a reform. The yearly elections are now limited to fifteen, though why this magical number was hit upon it is difficult to say. Endless need to be the joint on the subject when the general Bazaar made jests in the Society, and Augustus de Morgan on it from without. For a few years this rule worked admirably, though it was affirmed that the average yearly deaths are more than the number of men elected to fill the vacancies in the Society. However these halcyon days of purity were short-lived. Soon again the humbug and the parasites regained supremacy. With that genius for jobbing which in these gentlemen supplied the lack of brains—thus illustrating the noble law of the compensation of Nature—they speedily discovered that the Council was quite as smooth a way as the old one to get into the Royal Society. It was a small body, and could be approached by almost flattery, and that primitive diplomacy which the Scotch proverb illustrates when it enjoins the Sir Vertimus Sixty-four of the world to "claw me and I'll claw you." The result is that at the present moment it is quite as meritorious to be outside the Royal Society as to be inside it. In some branches of science, indeed, it is absolutely illusory to be rejected, and a mark of high character never to have applied. It could not be otherwise, when we see, year after year, the most eminent astronomers passed by, and gentlemen elected whose training, for their blunders in physics and mathematics, are a wonder unto all men.

The Honble the Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convention closed.

THE FIFTEEN IMMORTALS.

ARTS long—and what is popularly believed to be unchangeable—like the Royal Society's Council have decided what each member had long ago made up his mind about. Out of fifty-seven aspirants for the honour of their Fellowship they have selected fifteen. These names they will submit to the Society in a few days, when the solemn farce of electing them will be gone through. As this is never anything better than a farce, the general body of the Fellows being practically powerless in regulating the matter, we may conclude that each of the fifteen immortal elect is now writing F.R.S. in imagination after his name. It would be an idle task to examine these select names critically. Most of them belong to very respectable men of science; a few of them are even distinguished, and all of them, we may be certain, are agreeable to the Powers that be. Others, whose names would avail them nothing, Nor really does it greatly matter. Once on a time the Royal Society was a power in the land. It was the centre of all the science, and outside the University, of all the learned men of the country. Then it sank into nothingness. Other Societies rose and divided the territory of science with it, while the Royal Society simply became a knot of sleepy old gentlemen, generally presided over by a Royal Duke, or some nobleman whose only concern was in his rent-roll. A scientific man, pure and simple, we have the authority of Professor Owen for saying, was rarely elected, simply because he was a man of science. If he were an aristocrat matters were different, and if a railway director, F.R.S. looked well in a Board Room, and was as greatly run after by Promoters as Priests of the Bishops are now, or were until lately. Then came a reform. The yearly elections are now limited to fifteen, though why this magical number was hit upon it is difficult to say. Endless need to be the joint on the subject when the general Bazaar made jests in the Society, and Augustus de Morgan on it from without. For a few years this rule worked admirably, though it was affirmed that the average yearly deaths are more than the number of men elected to fill the vacancies in the Society. However these halcyon days of purity were short-lived. Soon again the humbug and the parasites regained supremacy. With that genius for jobbing which in these gentlemen supplied the lack of brains—thus illustrating the noble law of the compensation of Nature—they speedily discovered that the Council was quite as smooth a way as the old one to get into the Royal Society. It was a small body, and could be approached by almost flattery, and that primitive diplomacy which the Scotch proverb illustrates when it enjoins the Sir Vertimus Sixty-four of the world to "claw me and I'll claw you." The result is that at the present moment it is quite as meritorious to be outside the Royal Society as to be inside it. In some branches of science, indeed, it is absolutely illusory to be rejected, and a mark of high character never to have applied. It could not be otherwise, when we see, year after year, the most eminent astronomers passed by, and gentlemen elected whose training, for their blunders in physics and mathematics, are a wonder unto all men.

Yet there can be no doubt that to passing doctors and aspirants for quiet little offices, well paid out of the public purse, the Royal Society is a good haven to bring up in. True, it is not so illustrious as the French Academy, though it requires almost as much wire-pulling to get in. Neither is it so dignified, nor so much in the eye of the public, as the Académie des Sciences. The most potent of the potentates, especially those not in the habit of attending the British Association and Royal Institution meetings—do not know how little F.R.S. at the end of their doctor's name means, and Government clerks absolutely believe that it is a mysterious fetish. They are not aware that long ago the Royal Society ceased to be a real working Society. Its meetings are rarely attended by much more than a baker's dozen of the elect; while the Transactions of the Linnean, Zoological, Physical, Geological, Astronomical, or Geological Societies contain contributions to science of quite as high value as any in the Philosophical Transactions. However, these are facts not generally known. On the other hand, the Royal Society is the custodian and trustee of some nice little sums of Government money, which, with that keen sense of honour often found in Ministers of State, the Government hand over to the gentlemen in Burlington House to "advance science." True they expend it ostentatiously on this object. But he must be a sanguine man who expects to recover any of it if he has ventured to think differently from the President and Secretaries of the Society. The list of the fortunate recipients of the last four thousand pounds scribbled for, and, still more, the list of the "rejected addresses," when published, would fully prove this. Then the Royal Society has the patronage of the scientific staff of most Government expeditions and pretty appointments they occasionally make. We shall say nothing at present about the Challenger and its proceedings. We have already partially ventilated this. Neither will we give the history of the appointment of the select staff of the Arctic Expedition—for whose benefit a named herbarium had to be made up by the British Museum in case the botanist should not know the plants he was sent to discover—nor of a variety of other affairs. Equally would it be beyond our space to inquire why Dr. Huxley was elected President, and the most illustrious Anatomist of this or of any other country, and one of the oldest members of the Society, passed over. Surely there could be no personal malice in the question of electing a President over a scientific society? Would the Society, published in the next number of their proceedings a report of the trial of "Charles the King of Portugal"? It might be entertaining reading against the next Presidential election. We might, indeed, ask why the secretaries of the Society—Messrs. Huxley and Stokes—are paid good salaries for doing work that the secretaries of all the other societies do gratis—without at all insinuating that the labourers are unworthy of their hire. In fact, if one-half the complaints which reach us are true, the Royal Society has of late years become a nest of jobbery, large and small—and the chosen home of an insatiable clique which dominates everything to the hurt of British science and the ruin of all who dare to oppose the members of it. In a word the Society, once presided over by Sir Isaac Newton, has outlived its usefulness, and though it need not be allowed to die, the Government would do well to abridge its power by giving it as little power as possible in the distribution of public patronage.

"Times" 19 May 1877

Sir George Nares Commander Arctic Expedition

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"Times" 26 May 1877

The form in which Mr. MITCHELL-HENRY's question respecting the Arctic Expedition was put on Thursday was resented by Mr. HUNT; but it may have done some service by assuring the public that the Report of the Admiralty Committee, which we published on Wednesday, is of the nature of a judicial document. Thus regarded, it is of the greatest practical importance. It goes far to determine the real reason why the Expedition fell so far short of the expectations formed of it, and it must be decisive of the practice of future Expeditions, of any kind, exposed to similar trials. The Committee have taken the most elaborate measures to investigate the points at issue. They have received evidence from Sir GEORGE NARES, the Commander of the Expedition; from the principal officers, inferior officers, and men; from officers and men who have been engaged in previous Arctic voyages, and from the Medical Director-General of the Navy. But they have not been content with these professional sources of information. After communication with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, they have examined the most eminent medical authorities of the day; and their Report, therefore, represents the mature judgment of practical seamen and physicians after hearing all sides of the question. The result must be received with great satisfaction on public grounds, mingled with much personal regret. It must give occasion for the greatest satisfaction that the predictions of science before the event, and its conclusions after the event, have been, without qualification, sustained. The failure of the Expedition is not due to any ignorance on the part of medical authorities of the main conditions essential to success, but to the deliberate disregard of such conditions by the Commander of the Expedition. This disregard may, no doubt, be palliated by many considerations. But it was done the less a lamentable mistake, and the public will learn with grave regret that services which in other respects were admirable should have been marred and deprived of their chief value by one grievous error in judgment.

When the outbreak of Scurvy in the Spring sledging parties of the Expedition became known, every one who was acquainted with the practical or professional history of that disease concluded that the disaster must have been due to a neglect to use the established prophylactic of Limejuice. This supposition, however, was vehemently contested, and the most obscure and occult causes were suggested in place of the most obvious. The result of the inquiry, however, is fully to sustain the verdict of scientific knowledge and experience. The Committee attribute the early outbreak of Scurvy in the Spring sledging parties of the Expedition to the absence of Limejuice from the sledge dietaries. There are, no doubt, many subsidiary predisposing causes; but the main fact is that the only known means of counteracting such predisposing causes was not employed. The Committee, as might be expected, are of opinion that the long Winter of 142 days, without sunlight, during which the men were for the most part confined to a lower deck, breathing a comparatively vitiated atmosphere, exposed to extreme changes of temperature, and deprived to a very great extent of fresh meat, had an injurious effect on the health of the officers

and men. They started on their sledge journeys in apparently good health, but their health was only apparent, and it gave way at the first sharp trial. Had it been possible to transport them instantaneously from England to the point from which their sledge Expeditions started, and had they then been sent on these Expeditions without Limejuice, they would, according to all existing experience, have fallen victims to Scurvy. But they would not have fallen ill so soon, and there is therefore reason to believe that the sledge parties were in an unhealthy condition when they started. This is a fact which could, perhaps, only be fully appreciated by the light of subsequent experience, and there may be some excuse for a failure on the part of the Commander of the Expedition to recognize it at the moment. But, as the Committee proceed to point out, it is less easy to excuse him for having failed to take any reasonable precautions against such a deterioration of the health of his crews. The evils just mentioned might have been mitigated by employing the crews in short journeys, during which depôts of provisions might have been formed along the intended route, and other preparations made with a view to more extensive Expeditions in the Spring. It is impossible to say, in the absence of direct experience, how far the depressing effect of the Arctic Winter might thus have been neutralized; but, at all events, it must be a matter for reprehension that no such attempts to neutralize it were made. The crews were kept cooped up in their ships in circumstances the most unfavourable for their health, and opportunities for invaluable training in sledge Expeditions were thrown away. The treatment of the men during the Winter was thus of a nature which inevitably predisposed them to Scurvy; and when the time came to send them on the critical excursions of the Expedition the only known means for counteracting such a predisposition were neglected. The Committee find that the provision made by the Admiralty in the way of food, medicines, and medical comforts was in every respect adequate for the performance of the special service in which the Expedition was engaged, and was more complete than had been made for any previous Arctic Expedition. The means, in short, were all at hand for obviating the disease which is the great enemy of all such enterprises; but, by a lamentable failure of judgment, they were not used.

It is of no avail attempting to evade this unwelcome conclusion. The Admiralty and the public have rendered due honour to the gallant spirit displayed by the officers and men of the Expedition, and this admiration has been indicated, with almost eager generosity, in the honours which have been conferred upon Sir GEORGE NARES. So far as regards his general conduct of the Expedition, he doubtless well deserves all the approbation he has received. But good judgment is an essential element in professional efficiency, and in this he has been found wanting. The Committee were expressly invited to consider the propriety of the orders issued by the Commander of the Expedition for provisioning the sledge parties, and they find that the orders of the Commander of the Expedition did not include Limejuice, that in this omission he deviated from the Memorandum of Recommendations and Suggestions of the Medical Director-General, furnished by the Admiralty for his information, and that the reasons assigned by him for such deviation were insufficient. This must needs be regarded as a very grave censure. Sir GEORGE NARES took upon himself to neglect the positive advice of the highest medical authorities of the Navy, even when it had been officially recommended to his attention; and his reputation and the health of his crews paid the penalty. The scientific opinion respecting Scurvy has, however, been completely vindicated; and it is at least a satisfaction that there is no mystery whatever about the failure of the Expedition. Let us hope that the lesson will not be without its value in other military and naval enterprises. It is the standing temptation of sailors and soldiers to override the dictates of medical science by the traditional experience or supposed necessities of the service. But such presumption is always extremely perilous, and in this instance it has proved unquestionably disastrous.

INDIAN FORESTS.—At the last meeting of the Indian Section held in the lecture-hall of the Society of Arts an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Taylor (late Commissioner of Patna) on the Primæval Forests of India. The chair was occupied by Sir Joseph Fayer, M.D., K.C.S.I. Mr. Taylor said that although there were many tracts of country—as, for example, Scinde, part of the Punjab, and elsewhere in Central India—which were almost rainless, and with very little vegetation, yet on the slopes of the Himalayas and other mountain ranges, on the detached ridges in Central India, in the Deccan, and along the Eastern and Western Ghats, there were grand primæval forests, many parts of which probably no human foot had trod—great sources of wealth lying as yet undeveloped. Still, part of them had within the last 20 or 30 years come under the consideration of the Government, which had at last recognized their value, not only for timber for house and ship building, for railway sleepers, and many other purposes, but also for their general and essential importance to mankind. The benefits of forests were great, and of more than one character. First might be mentioned their direct value as timber for fuel, for their fruits and products, such as india-rubber, dyes, and other productions. They also provided grateful shade to the people. The forests naturally were principally near the mountain slopes down which rapid torrents flowed, irrigating the plains and swelling the great rivers which rolled from north to south; and if it were not for the trees clothing the sides of the hills those waters would rush down in devastating torrents, tearing down bridges, overthrowing buildings, and carrying everything before them. The presence, then, of trees and vegetation on the hill-sides had the beneficial effect of impeding the downward rush of the streams, as well as of moderating and regulating the supply of water to the plains. He could give no better illustration of the relative influence of moisture upon vegetation and of vegetation upon moisture than the district of the Terai—a tract of land from 15 to 30 miles in breadth, lying along the margins of the lower ranges of the Himalayan chain of mountains. Beyond that lay another district of about the same breadth, called in the native dialect the Bhabar. That, in fact, was one great filter-bed of sand and vegetation, through which the descending water slowly percolated. The water passed down through the earth until intercepted by a bed of clay, and then re-appeared on the surface in the form of springs and wells—a general diffusion of the subsoil moisture. That belt of land, the Terai, was covered with magnificent forests, and it would at once be seen how much they must influence the surrounding country by their effect upon the supply of water to the streams and to the country generally. It was a great pity that Bengal had not been planted with trees, as had been successfully done in the Nigeries, as well as towards Darjeeling and in many other places. The vast forests of India, great sources of national wealth, were all but unknown as regards their value, and until recently were unimpaired. In the year 1846 the Government of Bombay first deputed Dr. Gibson to assume some sort of supervision and care over these forests, with the view of providing wood for the dockyards. The supervision then extended to Madras, and from Dr. Gibson passed on to General Cotton and Colonel Michael. With them was afterwards associated Dr. Klegghorn, and now, happily, the whole forest system of India was more or less under supervision. A large tract of forest country had been demarcated and laid out, and some 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 acres of forest had been brought under the supervision and care of the Forest Department. But there were still endless tracts of forest which were unstocked and lay beyond the supervision which the civil engineers could give to them. The Oude forests were no longer to be left undeveloped, and in time the whole country would be, he hoped, so thoroughly explored that an immense increase would result to the commerce of Great Britain. A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

"Times" 30 May 1877

PRIMÆVAL FORESTS OF INDIA.—Mr. William Taylor, of Füllam, asks us to state that the paper read by him at the Society of Arts was on the marvels or recent cities of trees, and that the interesting address on Primæval Forests in India was given by Sir Joseph Fayer, who occupied the chair on that occasion.

"Times" 22 July 18

"Times" 19 May 1877

The form in which Mr. MITCHELL-HENRY's question respecting the Arctic Expedition was put on Thursday was resented by Mr. HUNT; but it may have done some service by assuring the public that the Report of the Admiralty Committee, which we published on Wednesday, is of the nature of a judicial document. Thus regarded, it is of the greatest practical importance. It goes far to determine the real reason why the Expedition fell so far short of the expectations formed of it, and it must be decisive of the practice of future Expeditions, of any kind, exposed to similar trials. The Committee have taken the most elaborate measures to investigate the points at issue. They have received evidence from Sir GEORGE NARES, the Commander of the Expedition; from the principal officers, inferior officers, and men; from officers and men who have been engaged in previous Arctic voyages, and from the Medical Director-General of the Navy. But they have not been content with these professional sources of information. After communication with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, they have examined the most eminent medical authorities of the day; and their Report, therefore, represents the mature judgment of practical seamen and physicians after hearing all sides of the question. The result must be received with great satisfaction on public grounds, mingled with much personal regret. It must give occasion for the greatest satisfaction that the predictions of science before the event, and its conclusions after the event, have been, without qualification, sustained. The failure of the Expedition is not due to any ignorance on the part of medical authorities of the main conditions essential to success, but to the deliberate disregard of such conditions by the Commander of the Expedition. This disregard may, no doubt, be palliated by many considerations. But it was none the less a lamentable mistake, and the public will learn with grave regret that services which in other respects were admirable should have been marred and deprived of their chief value by one grievous error in judgment.

When the outbreak of Scurvy in the Spring sledging parties of the Expedition became known, every one who was acquainted with the practical or professional history of that disease concluded that the disaster must have been due to a neglect to use the established prophylactic of Limejuice. This supposition, however, was vehemently contested, and the most obscure and occult causes were suggested in place of the most obvious. The result of the inquiry, however, is fully to sustain the verdict of scientific knowledge and experience. The Committee attribute the early outbreak of Scurvy in the Spring sledging parties of the Expedition to the absence of Limejuice from the sledge dietaries. There are, no doubt, many subsidiary predisposing causes; but the main fact is that the only known means of counteracting such predisposing causes was not employed. The Committee, as might be expected, are of opinion that the long Winter of 142 days, without sunlight, during which the men were for the most part confined to a lower deck, breathing a comparatively vitiated atmosphere, exposed to extreme changes of temperature, and deprived to a very great extent of fresh meat, had an injurious effect on the health of the officers.

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INDIAN FORESTS.—At the last meeting of the Indian Section held in the lecture-hall of the Society of Arts an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Taylor (late Commissioner of Patna) on the Primeval Forests of India. The chair was occupied by Sir Joseph Fayer, M.D., K.C.S.I. Mr. Taylor said that although there were many tracts of country—as, for example, Scinde, part of the Punjab, and elsewhere in Central India—which were almost rainless, and with very little vegetation, yet on the slopes of the Himalayas and other mountain ranges, on the detached ridges in Central India, in the Deccan, and along the Eastern and Western Ghats, there were grand primeval forests, many parts of which probably no human foot had trod—great sources of wealth lying as yet undeveloped. Still, part of them had within the last 20 or 30 years come under the consideration of the Government, which had at last recognized their value, not only for timber for house and ship building, for railway sleepers, and many other purposes, but also for their general and essential importance to mankind. The benefits of forests were great, and of more than one character. First might be mentioned their direct value as timber for fuel, for their fruits and products, such as india-rubber, dyes, and other productions. They also provided grateful shade to the people. The forests naturally were principally near the mountain slopes down which rapid torrents flowed, irrigating the plains and swelling the great rivers which rolled from north to south; and if it were not for the trees clothing the sides of the hills those waters would rush down in devastating torrents, tearing down bridges, overthrowing buildings, and carrying everything before them. The presence, then, of trees and vegetation on the hill-sides had the beneficial effect of impeding the downward rush of the streams, as well as of moderating and regulating the supply of water to the plains. He could give no better illustration of the relative influence of moisture upon vegetation and of vegetation upon moisture than the district of the Terai—a tract of land from 15 to 30 miles in breadth, lying along the margins of the lower ranges of the Himalayan chain of mountains. Beyond that lay another district of about the same breadth, called in the native dialect the Bahadar. That, in fact, was one great filter-bed of sand and vegetation, through which the descending water slowly permeated. The water passed down through the earth until intercepted by a bed of clay, and then re-appeared on the surface in the form of springs and wells—a general diffusion of the subsoil moisture. That belt of land, the Terai, was covered with magnificent forests, and it would at once be seen how much they must influence the surrounding country by their effect upon the supply of water to the streams and to the country generally. It was a great pity that Bengal had not been planted with trees, as had been successfully done in the Nigeries, as well as towards Darjeeling and in many other places. The vast forests of India, great sources of national wealth, were all but unknown as regarded their value, and until recently were uncared for. In the year 1846 the Government of Bombay first deputed Dr. Gibson to assume some sort of supervision and care over these forests, with the view of providing wood for the dockyards. The supervision then extended to Madras, and from Dr. Gibson passed on to General Cotton and Colonel Michael. With them was afterwards associated Dr. Klegborn, and now, happily, the whole forest system of India was more or less under supervision. A large tract of forest country had been demarcated and laid out, and some 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 acres of forest had been brought under the supervision and care of the Forest Department. But there were still endless tracts of forest which were untouched and lay beyond the supervision which the civil engineers could give to them. The Oude forests were no longer to be left undeveloped, and in time the whole country would be, he hoped, so thoroughly explored that an immense increase would result to the commerce of Great Britain. A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

Times 30 May 1877

PRIMEVAL FORESTS OF INDIA.—Mr. William Taylor, of Fulham, asks us to state that the paper read by him at the Society of Arts was on the marvels or eccentricities of trees, and that the interesting address on Primeval Forests in India was given by Sir Joseph Fayer, who occupied the chair on that occasion.

Guinea 22 July 18

"Times" July 23^d 1877

"Times" 18th Oct 1877

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.

About two miles from the City of Oxford, in a healthy and pleasant situation, stands the old Manor-house of Temple Cowley, a building which of late years has been utilized for the Cowley Diocesan School. Considerable additions having been made to the establishment, it was opened as a Military College nearly a year ago, since which time it has prospered and thriven. Such has been its progress that it is no longer capable of meeting the demands made upon it for the accommodation of the students. Hence a new wing is about to be added to it, which will contain class-rooms and dormitories sufficient for the requirements of the present, but, it is anticipated, not of the future, inasmuch as further extensions are talked about and their site in the grounds discussed. On Saturday last a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of the new wing and the distribution of prizes to the students. Among those present upon the occasion were Lord Morley, Lord Waverley, the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, Chaplain-General of the Forces, the Bishop of Oxford, Major-General Salisbury, C.B., General Sir John Acland, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, V.C., M.P., Colonel Desbory, C.B., Colonel Harcourt, C.B., and many others.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Without in any way wishing to detract from the magnificent public spirit of Mr. Erasmus Wilson in defraying all the costs of bringing home Cleopatra's Needle, still I think it is only fair that the public should know, through the medium of *The Times* that it is simply through the untiring zeal and unflagging attention to the matter of quite another person that the country will be indebted for this interesting relic. That person has with a rare modesty refrained from any ostentatious exhibition of himself, when most other men would have been goaded into asserting themselves.

As long ago as 1867, when at the Paris Exhibition, Major-General Sir James Alexander, of Westerton, in Stirlingshire, first conceived the idea of bringing home Cleopatra's Needle, on hearing casually that it was the intention of a Frenchman, whose land the obelisk was incumbering, to break it up. There was also some speculative Americans who wished to buy it. So Sir James Alexander began casting about as to how this last degradation should be spared us, and has ever since memorialized Mr. Robert Lowe, Lord Derby, and Mr. Disraeli (as he was at the time), read papers to all kinds of societies, spent a great deal of money in personally visiting the obelisk and making plans prepared, and had at last almost despaired of seeing his wish realized. Fortune then threw him Mr. Erasmus Wilson's path, who so nobly came forward that the enterprise was immediately taken in hand. James then cast about for a suitable person to undertake this perfectly simple operation, and introduced Mr. John W. G. to Mr. Wilson.

Thus, thanks to the strong Scotch tenacity of purpose in a gallant Highlander, we may see the obelisk soon in a fitting site than lying in the rubbish at Alexandria. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. G.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—There has been some misapprehension as to the possibility of some mischief having overtaken the Olga, with the obelisk ship Cleopatra, during the heavy gale and hurricane of Sunday night. Up to 9 o'clock last night, however, no tidings of disaster had reached the contractor, Mr. John Dixon, who has so far maintained his faith in the behaviour of his strange but ingenious vessel for the safe conveyance of the huge monolith, even off in the Bay of Biscay, where she most likely was at the time of the gale, as buoyant as ever. In such circumstances the Cleopatra, he thinks, would but drift slowly and safely to seaward, to be picked up again by the Olga when the weather cleared.

"Times" 18th Oct 1877

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

We have received the following telegram from Lloyd's:—

"Falmouth, Oct. 17.—The Olga, steamer, arrived at 9 p.m. The Cleopatra was abandoned on Sunday night in lat. 44 53 N., long. 7 52 W., in a gale from S.W. (force 7 to 8). The second mate and five hands were lost endeavouring to secure the Cleopatra."

Captain Carter, of the Cleopatra, telegraphs to us from Falmouth the same sad news:—

"The Cleopatra was thrown upon her beam-ends during a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, on Sunday night. The ballast broke adrift and the vessel was abandoned on Monday morning, in a hopeless condition, I fear. A boat's crew of six poor men, who came to our assistance from the Olga, have perished. The crew of the Cleopatra are all saved."

Another telegram sent to us from Falmouth says:—

"On Sunday night, during the terrific gale from the south-west, the Cleopatra was thrown on her beam-ends. The ballast broke adrift, and all efforts to secure her were fruitless. The second mate of the Olga and five men

attempted to get alongside the Cleopatra to rescue her crew, but their boat was swamped, and they were all lost."

We also have an earlier telegram from Mr. John Dixon, C.E., dated from the signal station at the Lizard Point. The Olga was then (at 6 30 p.m.) steaming slowly past the Lizard, but nothing was to be seen astern, and it was thought that the Cleopatra might be lashed alongside. We now know that this surmise was unhappily incorrect. Yesterday we reported that Mr. Dixon had such faith in the buoyancy of the Cleopatra that, even in the event of her breaking adrift, or of the Olga being obliged to cast her off, he thought she "would but drift slowly and safely to seaward, to be picked up again by the Olga when the weather cleared." Captain Carter, as will be gathered from his telegram, does not share this opinion, and fears that the recovery of the Cleopatra and the obelisk is hopeless.

"Evening Echo" 18th Oct 1877

SAFETY OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

(LLOYD'S TELEGRAM.)

Ferrol, Oct. 18 (10 50 a.m.).—The *Falmouth* (steamer), from Middlesburg for Valencia, fell in with, and recovered, at sea Cleopatra's Needle, 90 miles north of Ferrol.

A telegram, dated Falmouth, Thursday, says:—Very great difficulty has been encountered in getting particulars of the loss of Cleopatra's Needle, Captain Carter, as well as the master of the *Olga*, having declined to give reports the latter even refusing the names of the six men who were lost. Captain Carter has now, however, consented to the publication of the following statement. The *Cleopatra* passed Finisterra at five p.m., on Saturday. All went well till the following morning, when a violent squall came on, and soon increased to a furious gale. The sea rose with great rapidity, but the *Cleopatra* behaved admirably, and did not ship any heavy water. At noon on Sunday, the barometer stood at 29.76, but was steadily falling. At evening the wind veered to the westward, and the sea was turbulent and dangerous. This was in latitude 44.53 N., long. 7.52 W., where the vessel was holed to, and at six o'clock a tremendous sea threw the *Cleopatra* on her beam-ends. The mast was cut away, and every effort made to right her, but without success. Signals of distress were made, and at 10 p.m., when the wind had abated a little, six brave men from the *Olga* went to the rescue. They succeeded in reaching the *Cleopatra*, but before they could render any assistance, the boat was swept away, and fears are entertained that all hands perished. The *Cleopatra* drifted on her broadside till 7 a.m., when the *Olga* threw a line on board, and by that means a boat was hauled to the *Cleopatra*, and the crew safely rescued. The *Olga* then went in search of the missing boat, and after several hours searching without success all hopes were abandoned, and the *Olga* returned to the place where the *Cleopatra* was parted with. Every possible search was made, but up to one o'clock of that day it was feared she had foundered. The *Olga* then proceeded for Falmouth, where she arrived last night.

Dr. Jackson, in a few words, expressed the thanks of the Chautauk and others present for the honor the Ladies had done them by their presence there that day (applauded). It was also sure that the applause of the ladies, and the genial smiles on their fair faces, had considerably enhanced the satisfaction with which the prize winners had received their awards (applauded).

Cheers were then given for the Ladies, the West Master, the Council, and others, and the exercises dismissed.

done nothing in it that his people
done before. When once he
legions are out of the way, and
for present and future peace
and philosophy, it will have to
stand its ground. Already it is
justified on the ground that it has
been and oftentimes will be
the right of the civilized world
all implication of acquiescence in
defense may answer the present
record on the document before
who are deserv[ing] their whole
then, so it appears, from this
response, that old Prof. Noyes
of the age, really do no more
transformation of steps for
toward to brighter, or scowling
to harm. This we can see
truth, but we have the two
No doubt this man was various
and possibly much better than

"Times" 26 April 1878

THE HERBERT LECTURES.

Yesterday the opening discourse of the first series of lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion," as announced by the *Edinburgh Review*, was delivered by Professor T. M. Wilson, M.A., of Oxford, with the assistance of the Rev. Canon of Exeter, who, in the course of the lecture, read a paper on the "Origin and Growth of Religion," which was a very interesting and valuable contribution to the subject. The lecture was delivered in the Lecture Hall of the University of Oxford, and was attended by a large number of students and members of the public. The lecture was a very successful one, and the audience was very much interested in the subject.

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"Times" 3 June 1878

THE HERBERT LECTURES.

The second of the first series of Herbert Lectures was on "The Origin and Growth of Religion," as announced by the *Edinburgh Review*. The lecture was delivered by Professor T. M. Wilson, M.A., of Oxford, with the assistance of the Rev. Canon of Exeter, who, in the course of the lecture, read a paper on the "Origin and Growth of Religion," which was a very interesting and valuable contribution to the subject. The lecture was delivered in the Lecture Hall of the University of Oxford, and was attended by a large number of students and members of the public. The lecture was a very successful one, and the audience was very much interested in the subject.

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[illegible]

CAMPSTEAD-HEATH.—A detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, within a few yards of the top of the Heath, to which Church, near several other churches, and of numerous London bus, or country coaches, called every day. The house is in good repair, is especially well drained, abundantly supplied with water by the New Company, gas laid on to various parts, and is fitted with two and dressing rooms, bath room, two drawing rooms, dining and breakfast rooms, conservatory, cloak-room and stabling for two horses, and small garden, &c. To be let on LEASE. Terms and cards to be obtained of Mr. Fowler, Estate Agent, &c., 71, High-street, Haverstock, N.W.

Home to Lehigh River bed & beyond, to visit

[illegible][illegible]

"Times" 18 May 1878

THE HIBBERT LECTURES.

On Thursday the fourth of the first course of Hibbert Lectures "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 11th of May, the second course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 18th of May, the third course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 25th of May, the fourth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 1st of June, the fifth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 8th of June, the sixth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 15th of June, the seventh course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 22nd of June, the eighth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 29th of June, the ninth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 6th of July, the tenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 13th of July, the eleventh course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 20th of July, the twelfth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 27th of July, the thirteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 3rd of August, the fourteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 10th of August, the fifteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 17th of August, the sixteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 24th of August, the seventeenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 31st of August, the eighteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 7th of September, the nineteenth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 14th of September, the twentieth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 21st of September, the twenty-first course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 28th of September, the twenty-second course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 5th of October, the twenty-third course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

On the 12th of October, the twenty-fourth course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," was delivered at 8 o'clock, in the Chapter-house of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller. The lecturer, who had not yet returned from his tour in India, was in a more and more cheerful and confident mood, and his lecture was a most interesting and instructive one. He began by pointing out that the word "Religion" is a very vague and indefinite term, and that it is difficult to define it. He then proceeded to discuss the origin and growth of religion, and to show how it has developed from a simple belief in the existence of a higher power, to a complex system of beliefs and practices. He also discussed the various forms of religion, and the different ways in which they have been practiced. The lecture was very well received, and the audience was much interested in the subject.

anything in the Veda. The Veda, which sounds like a deep keynote through all the chords of the religious poetry of India. Nearly all the gods have epithets derived from this Rita. Two ideas are thus conveyed—first, that nature obeys an order founded by the gods; secondly, that there is a moral order which man must obey, and for whose transgression he is punished by the gods. The history and original meaning of the term were distorted and original meaning necessarily involving cussed with a thoroughness which was then pointed out by man, partly in his sacrifices, partly in his general conduct. These poetical imaginings were not to be forced into the narrow categories of rigorous thought. This would be the violence of the ancient dering, with as little violence as possible, of the ancient thought expressed by this plant and often mythological word Rita into its modern equivalent. It remained to see whether this term, belonging as it did to one of the earliest strata of thought, was purely Vedic, or like Dyaus, Zeus, Jupiter, was of primitive Aryan birth. Professor Max Müller could find nothing exactly answering to it in Greek or Latin, since he could not, for reasons given, recognize various identifications which had been proposed by other philologists. But although we look in vain among the North-Western Aryan languages for any precise equivalent for the Vedic Rita, and cannot, therefore, claim for it, as in the instance of Dyaus and Zeus, an antiquity transcending the date of the first separation of the Aryan races, it can be shown that both the word and notion existed before the Zend-avesta, became finally severed from the Indians, whose sacred hymns are preserved to us in the Veda. It has long been known that these two branches of Aryan speech must have remained together for ages after all the other branches had been torn from the parent stem. They have words and thoughts in common to which nothing analogous is found in the rest. Particularly in their religion and ceremonial are there terms common to both Sanskrit and Zend. The Zend word answering to the Sanskrit Rita, is "Asha," which, however seemingly unlike phonetically, was proved to be the same word in its Iranian dress. Accordingly, the Avesta was cited to show that Zoroastrianism also recognized the existence of a Kosmos, or world, and how the morning, the noon, and the night follow a law laid down for them; he too admires the perfect friendship nature, the miracles of every birth, harmonies of living nature, fill the breast of the mother. As in the Veda, so in the Avesta, the universe follows the Asha, the worlds are the creation of Asha, faithful while on earth pray for the upholding of Asha, while after death they will join Ormazd, in the highest Vens, the abode of Asha. The pious worshipper protects Asha, the world grows and prospers by Asha. The highest law of the world is Asha, and the highest ideal of the Zoroastrian is to become an Ashavan—i.e., one possessed of Asha.

Thus this belief in a Kosmic order is older than the oldest Gatha of the Avesta and the oldest Vedic hymn. It is not the offspring of later speculation, but an intuition lying deeply rooted in the oldest religious consciousness of the Aryans, for the due appreciation of which it is far weightier than all the theories about the Dawn, Agni, Indra, and Rudra. Think only, said Professor Max Müller, what it was to believe in a Rita, an order of the world, though it be no more at first than a belief that the sun will never overstep his bounds. It is all the difference between

and a Kosmos, between the blind play of chance and therefore intelligible Providence. Souls, when everything else has failed them, have parted with the most cherished convictions of childhood, when their faith in man has been and when the apparent triumph of all that is ble, and hideous has made them throw up the ruth, of righteousness, and innocence as no fighting for, at least in this world, how found their lost peace and comfort in a constant the Rita, of the order of the world, whether the unvarying movements of the stars, or re-invariable number of the petals and stamens the smallest forget-me-not! How many have long to this Kosmos, to this beautiful order something at least to rest, something to believe in, else has failed. To us this perception of law and order in the world, may seem very the ancient dwellers on earth, who had little rt them, it was better than their bright Devas, better than Agni and Indra, because ved, if once understood, it could never be m.

We learnt, then, from the Veda was this—ors of our race in India did not only believe a manifest to their senses in rivers and mouny and the sun, in the thunder and rain, but suggested to them two of the most essential religion—the idea of the infinite, and the d law, as revealed before them in the golden awn and in the daily path of the sun. These ch sooner or later must be minded by every ere at first no more than an impulse, but force would not rest till it had obtained had beaten into the minds of the fathers eep and indelible impression that "all is them with a hope, and more than a hope, tight."

That the next Hibbert Lecture will be ay next, at 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and not as the rest.

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On Thursday the fourth of the first course of Hibbert Lectures "On the Origin and Growth of Religion," on the subject of the

trated by the religions of India," was delivered in the morning at the University of Cambridge, and afterwards, in the Chapter House of the Abbey, by Mr. F. Max Müller, the distinguished comparative Philologist in Sanskrit. The subject was to illustrate the origin of the religious ideas of the world, and to show how they were connected with the physical and moral conditions of the human mind. The speaker, who was assisted by a large number of students, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture, which was well received by the audience. The lecture was held in the Chapter House of the Abbey, which is a most beautiful and historic building. The Chapter House is a large hall, with a high ceiling and a large window. It is a most interesting and instructive building, and is well worth a visit. The lecture was held in the Chapter House of the Abbey, which is a most beautiful and historic building. The Chapter House is a large hall, with a high ceiling and a large window. It is a most interesting and instructive building, and is well worth a visit.

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CLAPHAM—Within ten minutes of station for
or West-end, a detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, in beauti-
decorative finish, and containing many and excellent
to the most modern and comfortable appliances, three
to the kitchen rooms, and numerous offices; garden, etc.
annex. Apply to Messrs J. M. Leachman and Sons, Leake
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Chesham-common, S. W. J. (2197).

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not the offspring of later ages, but lying deeply rooted in the oldest religious consciousness of the Aryans, for the due appreciation of which it is weightier than all the theories about the Dawn, Agni, and Rudra. Think only, said Professor Max Müller, it was to believe in a Rita, an order of the world, that it be no more at first than a belief that the sun will overstep his bounds. It is all the difference

PERSON A WEEK.—To be left to a small party, a well furnished house at Ashmolestead, with well shaded gardens and tennis ground. Apply to Mr. L. A. Molyneux, 10, Coleman Hill, E.C.4.

FURNISHING GARDENS.—Late Prince of Orange side of these charming, well-kept and well-furnished gardens, with immediate possession; contains nine bed rooms, six baths, two lavatories, dressing rooms, and good office. Lease only for 21 years at 1000. For price and order to see apply to the Agents, Whiting, Brown, & Co., 11, Abchurch-lane, S.W.

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freehold property, which had been devised to the testator by his father a few months before his son's death, passed under this will to his four brothers.

Mr. J. FRANKSON, Q.C., and Mr. E. HARRISON, for the heir at law of the testator, contended that as there was no allusion in the will to real estate, and no words showing an intention to give anything but personal property, the freehold property could not pass under the bequest contained in the will.

Mr. HINDS PALMER, Q.C., and Mr. W. KARNLAKE, for the legatees, contended that there was an evident intention on the part of the testator to dispose of all his property, and not to die intestate as to any portion, and that the words were sufficiently comprehensive to include the testator's freehold property.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said in the construction of wills it was always the object of the Court to carry out the intention of the testator, if the words were sufficient for the purpose. He had no doubt whatever that this testator intended to give all his property of every description to be divided between his four brothers. There were, no doubt, many old decisions to the effect that the heir could not be disinherited except upon an expressed intention by the testator to do so, and this doctrine was carried so far that frequently the evident intention of the testator was entirely disregarded. In later years, however, a more liberal construction had been put upon the words used by a testator, and when there were words sufficiently strong, the testator's intention had always been carried out. His lordship had on a previous occasion decided that the word "effects" would carry the real estate which a testator was possessed of, and he found other decisions which he believed were equally strong. Therefore, he should decide that the words used by this testator—"I give my sheep and all the rest, residue, monies, chattels, and all other my effects"—were sufficient to pass the testator's freehold and, as well, personal property, and an order to that effect would be made.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.
Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice MILLER.

The Court heard appeals from inferior Courts.

NEW V. HALLSTON.

This was an appeal against a conviction for unlawfully allowing gaming in a public-house. The game was played by means of blowing pellets through a tube, and it was set up as a defence that the statute only intended to prohibit games of chance, and not mere games of skill, such as this was said to be.

Mr. CLERK argued the case.

The COURT took time to consider their judgment.

MAHON V. GASKELL.

This was an appeal by a publican at Bolton against a conviction for selling intoxicating liquors without a licence. He had a licence for his house, but then he had opened a room or vault, with a separate entrance from a different street, and this additional room was used for selling wine and liquors. The offence charged was committed there by the sale of intoxicating liquors. About 19 persons were found there drinking and being served with liquors by the defendant. The magistrates found as a fact that this room constituted a separate tenement, which required a separate licence, and so they convicted the defendant, who now appealed from the conviction.

Mr. J. Clerk was for the appellant; the Hon. A. Gathorne Hardy (with Mr. Black) appeared in support of the conviction.

The COURT were of opinion that the question was one of fact, and the magistrates having found as a fact that there was a new tenement, the conviction must be upheld.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before Mr. Justice FIELD and a Common Jury.)

BOWLEY V. OLIVER.

This was an action brought by a firm of oil merchants against Messrs. Oliver and Slater, a firm of lightermen, to recover the value of several barrels of petroleum oil, which it was alleged were lost through the negligence of the defendants' servants.

Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Lyce appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Telford Salter, Q.C., Mr. Cook, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for the defendants.

The plaintiffs have a wharf at Battersea, and the defendants had for some time carried oil in their barges for agreed that one of the plaintiffs' barges, the Dodo, should be navigated by the defendants' servants from Plawton to the plaintiffs' wharf for £2 a journey. There was a conflict of testimony as to whether or not one of the terms of the agreement was that the oil was to be carried at the plaintiffs' risk. There was also a conflict of testimony as to who was by the agreement to provide the gear for the barge. On the 19th of January last the Dodo left Plawton with a cargo of 300 barrels of oil in charge of two of the defendants' men. On that day they went up to Pimlico and moored for the night just below the railway bridge. On the afternoon of the 20th they started for the plaintiffs' wharf, which is about 200 yards below Battersea-bridge. When they reached the plaintiffs' wharf they ran the barge on to the shore opposite. The tide had then been flowing for about two hours, and there was not sufficient water to float the barge alongside the wharf. The men made the barge fast to a chain which was attached to a pile in front of an adjoining wharf by tying to it a rope which was on the barge. One of the men then went ashore. The barge was then floated off by the tide, the rope broke, and both men tried to bring the barge under control, but unsuccessfully, and it was carried against Battersea-bridge and sunk, and several of the barrels of oil were lost. On behalf of the plaintiffs, the loss of the barge was, in part, attributed to the fact that the oars had been looked up and could not be got at in time. The defendants' witnesses, however, denied that the oars were looked up, and they attributed the accident to the rotten state of the rope, which they said was the plaintiffs'. It was, however, said by the plaintiffs that this rope was the defendants', but that, as the defendants' men knew that the rope was rotten, it having broken on the previous night, it was negligent for them to have used it, whether it was the plaintiffs' or not.

His Lordship left it to the jury to say whether the loss of the oil was due to any act of negligence of the defendants' servants; whether the plaintiffs contributed to the loss; and whether there was any agreement between the parties that the defendants should not be responsible for the negligence of their servants.

The jury retired at a quarter to 2 o'clock yesterday to

last lecture.

...the coils of asbestos, would be seen in his next ...of all religious problems, how it should cut, like another ...in Indian mind propels with this, the last and greatest ...most faith, and that he only who has lost can find. How ...ill touch in some for every warm and honest heart. Is ...and dead, with every living, and all secure wintry and frozen ...night while the old feeling of our sorrow died, it will reach ...a that helps us in the hour of our sorrow that to understand this ...will be satisfied. For I know that to understand this ...differs from vulgar atheism, or from dishonest theism, I ...and what I mean by honest atheism, and who know how ...said. "If there are but a few here present who under ...an evolution of religious thought. "Let it be so!" ...and represented it as the highest point man can secure ...will probably be interrupted. He knew he should be ...ill that what he had just said would be interrupted. ...of "Providence Max Muller added that they believe in ...as who contend that they dare not say that they believe in ...over that, will judge more mildly and more justly of ...continued:—"God is a great word. He who took and ...ely deceased, whose honesty and piety had never been ...of "He would quote the words of a great divine, ...of making himself, "Do I believe in God?" or "Do ...of "I don't believe in God?" "Do I believe in God?" ...at the last, as a child. "Let no one say," said the ...being after a higher and more perfect conception of God than ...that. And why? Because every one of God's ...in the eyes of his British judges, because was an ...in the eyes of the Americans, because was an ...in the eyes of the Brahmins, because was an ...out that atheism no word like it is possible for any one ...that atheism no new religion, no reform, no reforma- ...tion, the truest truth in truth, the truest fact. With ...then, it is the true self-assertion, the true self- ...more perfect, however much it may be degraded, as yet, ...as perfect, however dear it may have been to us, by ...now to be no longer true; it is the power of religion ...up what, in our book, in our most honest moments, ...of all true faith. It is the power of ...which is the death; there is another which is ...truth. So it has been, so it always will be. There is ...and the cross of death were the badges of a ...was a new conception of death, working in the ...a higher word, a power thought. They denied the ...of them. There may be lower, they said, but we want ...given such general names as lower could no longer ...nothing of all that, but it was also more than all ...taller, not the lower, not the sky, not a Babel. It ...name the NO! What they looked for was not the ...avenue, not the Mohammedan and others, they thought ...at found it by giving it names after every name ...as we may call it now; and they tried to grasp and ...of a legend, of an infinite, of a living, or what ...of destruction, is in reality no longer, so far from ...but could be believed no longer, so far from ...was, such a denial, however, of what was once ...not correctly be called *atheism*, a denial of the ...for the God of historic philosophers. Their *atheism* ...is out of place as applied to the religion of India, ...the triumph of Buddhism. The word *atheism*, ...that it seemed to cultivate in *atheism*, and ...ing by extracts the growth of the scepticism, and ...toward the scepticism of his worshippers. After ...other gods were possible to man was the first ...The very God, however, to whom was the first ...but some could apprehend, not that they were con- ...oke up. Even thus early people believed that ...did not therefore have gained before the *aym* ...he Latin credo, and our own creed. This word ...throughs hang together. The word *middle*.

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be treated in accordance with the general principles of international law.

Article 28.—The Serbian troops shall be allowed

Article 22.—The subjects of Servia shall be entitled to the same treatment as the Powers at Constantinople shall be the rule of this respectation by agreement with the Sultanate. Servia shall pay a part of the Ottoman Public Debt proportionate to the new territories given her by the present Treaty, the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople determining in concert with the Sultan the exact amount of the sum on an equitable basis.

Article 23.—The high contracting parties recognize the independence of Roumania, attaching thereto the conditions set forth in the two fol-

Article 41.—In no manner shall distinction of religions be made, and no religious denomination shall have any special privilege or exemption from any one from the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public offices, or from the exercise of the various professions and occupations, whatever the locality may be. Religious liberty and the open profession of every form of worship shall be secured to all the natural subjects of the Hawaiian State, as well as to strangers, and no impediment shall be thrown in the way either of the hierarchical organization of the various religious bodies or of their relations to their spiritual chiefs. The subjects of all nationalities

Article 41.—The Principality of Rumania gives back to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia detached from Russia by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, bounded on the west by the Thule of the Pruth, on the north by the Thule of the Danube, on the East by the Thule of the Black Sea, and on the South by the Thule of the Black Sea.

Article 44.—The question of the division of the waters and fisheries shall be submitted to the arbitration of the European Commission of the Danube.

Article 45.—No transit duty shall be levied in Roumania on goods passing through the Principal gateway.

Article 46.—Conventions may be made by Roumania for the regulation of the prolegations and

Article 42.—Until the conclusion of a Treaty regulating the privileges and powers of Consuls at between Turkey and Roumania, Roumanian subjects travelling or residing in the Ottoman Empire, and, conversely, Ottoman subjects travelling or residing in Roumania, shall enjoy the rights guaranteed the subjects of other European Powers.

Article 43.—The tribute of the Principality of Roumania shall be capitalised, and the rate of this capitalisation shall be fixed by the representatives

Article 12.—In all that relates to the carrying out of public works and matters of a like nature, Romania will take upon her the rights and obligations of the Sulina Ports with regard to all the territory.

Article 13.—In order to nationalize the guarantee being thereby navigation on the Danube, which is recognized to be of European interest, the high contracting parties decide that all the fortresses and fortifications existing on the course of the river from the Iron Gate

be the mouth shall be used and no other constructed. No ship of war shall be permitted to navigate the Danube below the Iron Gate. Gunboats of the Danube Commission, however, shall be permitted to ascend the river as far as the Iron Gate.

Article 34.—The European Commission of the Danube, in the table of which Roumania shall be represented, is maintained in the functions, and will exercise them henceforth as far as Galatz in complete independence of Southern authority.

Article 32.—One year before the expiration of the term assigned for the duration of the European Commission, the Powers shall come to some agreement on the prolongation of its authority, or on the modifications they may deem necessary to be introduced.

Article 54.—The execution of the works for the removal of the obstacles caused by the River Guila and the Calumete to navigation is intrusted to Austria-Hungary. The riparian States on the right of the river shall afford every facility necessary in the interest of these operations. The direction contained in Article 6 of the Treaty of London of

Article 15.—The Bulgarian Ports engaged to accommodate again in the Island of Crete

organic law of 1890, with such modifications as shall be judged equitable. Indigenous law adapted to local requirements shall be similarly introduced into other parts of Turkey in Europe for which special provision has not been made by the present Treaty. The Sultanate Porte shall appoint special commissions, in which the native element shall be largely represented, to elaborate the details of these new laws for each province. The proposed

...submitted to the examination of the Fabian
Forte, which, before promulgating the acts destine

Article 16.—In case the agreement relative to a notification of frontier provided by Protocol 13, between the Salinae Porte and the Kingdom of Greece, should not be realized, the Powers declare themselves ready to offer their good services to the two Powers, Ottoman and Greek.

Article 17.—The Salinae Porte having agreed

its willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty and to give it the widest sphere, the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the Christian world, religious difference shall not be held as a reason of exclusion or unfriendliness in anything that relates to the use of civil and political rights, admission to public employment, offices, honors, and the exercise of all professions and

dances, whatever the locality may be. All shall be admitted, without distinction of creed, to all evidence before the tribunals. The exercise of open profession of all religions shall be entire free, and no impediment shall be offered either the hierarchical organization of the various religions or to their relations with their spiritual chief authorities, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges.

The right of official protection is accorded to all diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey both with regard to the persons above mentioned, with their religious and chartered establishments, and to others in the (the Powers and elsewhere. The rights accorded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status now with regard to the M. A. Powers shall not be changed.

affected in any way. The monks of Mount Athos, whatever their nationality, shall be maintained possession of their possessions and previous

to learn the answer of the Porte to the proposal that a considerable amount of territory should be ceded to Greece. But it would be unreasonable to complain that the Congress has done too little. It has made changes which transform an Empire; it has removed long standing causes of discontent; it has pacified, we may hope, provinces which were torn by dissension and misrule; it has placed barriers between rival forms of implacable bigotry; it has stopped many avenues of foreign interference; and, if it has achieved the peace of Ploesti, it has given peace to Europe.

The Congress is at an end, and the results of its many-sided labours are written down in the Treaty of Berlin. We hail the appearance of this important document with a feeling of satisfaction which is amply warranted by its contents. It is a settlement of the most complex and troublesome problem which has occupied the attention of statesmen in our time. The Eastern Question has now ceased to be, what it has been for some time, a menace to the public peace of Europe. We have gained, we may fairly hope, something more than a mere breathing space. If the treaty does what it is intended to do, and what we may not unreasonably expect from it, it will so change the condition of South-Eastern Europe that the Eastern Question can never again present itself in its old form. Its principal provisions are of a two-fold character. It brings a cure for the oppression and misgovernment in the provinces of European Turkey which have furnished in the past an excuse for Russian interference, and it admits thereby of the growth and development of a vigorous national life, which will be the surest barrier against all encroachments from without. We cannot as yet be sure how far this result will be attained, but the prospect is at least hopeful. The great difficulty with which the Congress has had to deal has been the poor nature of the materials it was compelled to work with. The swoop of Russia was irresistible, just because there was nothing sound to oppose to it. What the Congress has done has been to construct a framework within which a better state of things may grow up. Its completion must be the work of time. All that Europe can do is to make sure that it has a fair start. The Treaty of Berlin does all that we could expect in the way of securing this. The rest must be done by the regular ordered development which seldom fails to follow in due course where its conditions have been duly furnished. When we compare Eastern Europe as it was only a few months since and as it now promises to be, the contrast is enormous. Turkey was crushed and helpless. Russia was pressing on unopposed, and was already in virtual possession of the dominions of her vanquished neighbour. The excitement in this country, and not in this country alone, was so great as to endanger the preservation of peace. The Treaty of Berlin puts an end to all this. The course of Russian conquest is at least arrested. Turkey revives and enters on a new and more hopeful life. The principles of nationality and of political justice are recognized as they never have been before. The measured prose of the Treaty of Berlin appeals to the imagination, if we read it right, with a force beyond that of poetry. It is the poetry of real life, the charter of hope and of national well-being to the peoples it frees and for whose future career it provides as far as such provision is possible.

We must acknowledge in detail the debt of gratitude we owe to the eminent statesmen who have taken part in the deliberations at Berlin. To Prince BISMARCK, as President, the first recognition must be given. The address of thanks he received from Count ANDRASSY in the name of the entire Congress, flattering as its terms were, did not go at all beyond the literal truth. Prince BISMARCK has made it his business to arrange the differences and to smooth down the susceptibilities which threatened from time to time to be fatal to the task of pacification which the Congress had before it. The general opinion of Europe will endorse all that Count ANDRASSY has said. The expression of gratitude is not more than

wishes and aspirations that follow from them. There is thus room left for expansion within the limits which the Treaty of Berlin has marked out. Its terms may even be modified, should the need arise, without any violent process of disruption. We will not be too confident or too hopeful as to the turn affairs may take. The new races are, so to say, on their trial, and they have yet to prove themselves worthy of the care which Europe has bestowed upon them. But we may remember that it is just two-and-twenty years since the arrangements of 1856 have endured so long, we may trust that the arrangements of 1878 will be at least equally vital. If so, the Eastern Question, solved or unsolved, will at least have been pushed on safely through the present century. The next century, if it is not satisfied with what has been done, may take the matter up afresh and deal with it in its own way. Some part, at least, of what we have gained is not likely to be taken from us. The growth of Russia has been felt distinctly as a peril not only to this country, but to civilization itself. It was like the progress of a huge glacier, slow, irresistible, and hopelessly crushing to all life that it spread over. It is no small relief that we are free from any present apprehension of this. If the danger is not finally averted, it is at least indefinitely postponed. The next generation must take care in its own way for the interest of itself and its successors. The Treaty of Berlin may fairly be looked upon as a sufficient achievement for one generation to have performed.

The Irish Intermediate Education Bill stands for second reading in the House of Commons this afternoon, and, as it is the first among the Orders of the Day, it will, no doubt, receive adequate discussion. The measure passed through the House of Lords without the slightest show of opposition, and almost without a word of criticism. It was not altered in committee. Lord O'HAGAN and Lord ELMY, the most conspicuous representatives of the Irish Roman Catholics among the Peers, eulogized the proposals of the Government without a hint of question or qualification, and Mr. BURR publicly declared in favour not only of the principle of the Bill, but of the expediency of giving it every form of practical aid. The advanced section of the Home Rule party are for once inclined to defer to Mr. BURR's advice and guidance, and they will probably abstain from any course which might be called obstructive, because in this instance Irish opinion would look resentfully upon their attempts to obstruct. Hitherto, then, the Bill has met with none but favourable omens. Still it would be rash to assume that because the measure has passed through the House of Lords almost unchallenged it will not be criticized in the House of Commons. A Bill of this character is always handled with more knowledge of and taste for details by members of the popular branch of the Legislature, while the Peers are content to review and pronounce upon principles of policy. The classes for whose benefit a reform of intermediate education is intended can be only represented indirectly in the Upper House, but in the Lower House their aspirations and apprehensions find distinct and direct utterance. Moreover, the enthusiasm with which the proposals of the Government were at first hailed in Ireland has already, to some extent, cooled down. The Irish are not less pleased than they were three weeks ago at the prospect of a division among them of a million sterling, but some of them have begun to work themselves into a belief that the amount of the benefaction is insufficient, and others, having scrutinized the conditions of its distribution, have come to the conclusion that they ought to be modified or removed. Again, it may be expected that the peculiar form of Conservatism cherished in Protestant Ulster will find in the House of Commons the spokesmen it failed to find among the well-disciplined Ministerialists of the House of Lords. From this quarter, possibly, may come a direct attack upon the Bill, in which some of the most determined advocates of secular instruction

MIDDLETON, and Lord BELMORE urged this charge, though they made no attempt to give effect to their views in committee. Several members of the House of Commons, however, are inclined to propose amendments removing the restraint of the conscience clause, and the Government will, doubtless, be asked beforehand in to-night's debate to sanction the omission. It must be pointed out, however, that the omission of the conscience clause would change the aspect of the proposal to distribute a part of the Church property among inmediate schools. From another point of view threatened amendments would open up a wide and dubious controversy. It would be contended that the grant of public money in aid of intermediate schools unprotected by a conscience clause would establish a dangerous precedent which might be used to break down the safeguard of the elementary system of instruction in the National schools. The principle that public money will not now be granted by the State to any schools in which the rights to conscience are not effectually and visibly protected has been adopted in Great Britain as well as in Ireland, and the Government will not be disposed to acquiesce in amendments which would tamper with that principle. For other reasons it may be assumed that Mr. LOWTHER will turn a deaf ear to those who will contend that the amount of State aid ought to be increased, that a larger sum ought to be taken from the Church surplus, that the emoluments of the new scholarships and the scale of payments for results ought to be augmented. The Bill, it must be confessed, initiates an experiment, and a million sterling is enough to spend tentatively on what may prove a failure. The supporters of the Bill may exert themselves with advantage to dispel the doubts of those who do not believe that the distribution of a number of £200 scholarships among promising boys and of "result fees" among schoolmasters will turn bad schools into good ones, or call schools into existence where they do not exist at present. The wretched condition of intermediate education in Ireland is admitted, and it would be a waste of time to dilate upon this point. It is more material to show that the stimulation which the Bill, when it passes, will provide is likely to be effectual. But Parliament and the Irish people must be warned against expecting that this or any other measure will work in a magical way and begin to produce visible effects immediately.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday in Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Secretary Cross, the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, the Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, Viscount Cranbrook, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Lord John Manners, and Viscount Sandon.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the suite, is expected to leave Windsor Castle about Wednesday next for Osborne.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETURN.—Lord Beaconsfield will arrive at Charing-cross Station at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday. The South-Eastern Railway Company have on this occasion placed the station at the disposal of the Prime Minister's personal friends. Two hundred tickets have been issued for admission to the platform. The Prime Minister has accepted by telegraph an invitation to be present at a dinner which is to be given upon his return at the Carlton Club by the leading members of the Conservative party.—*Observer*.

AN EMIGRANT VESSEL ASHORE.—Lloyd's Correspondent at Shewbury reported by telegram on Saturday morning that a bark had gone ashore on the Mapin Sand, near the Admiralty Beacon, and that assistance had been sent to her. A steamer which arrived at Gravesend reported that she was high and dry. It was ascertained that the vessel was the Scottish Admiral, which left London on the 11th inst. for Brisbane, on her first voyage, having on board 300 emigrants. A later message reports that the vessel, having been towed off by two tugs, returned to Gravesend in tow.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Saturday morning an influential gathering of members and supporters of the Church of England Temperance Society assembled in the banqueting-room of St. James's Hall, Regent-street, to meet the Colonial and American Bishops, who had been invited by the society to discuss the subject of the "Duty of the Church in relation to the present prevalence of Intemperance." The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at whose right sat the Rev. Canon Ellison (Chairman of the Southern Executive Church of England Temperance Society), and others. The chairman, after a brief address of welcome to those assembled, called upon Canon Ellison, who explained fully the aims and progress of the parent society. The Bishops of Bloemfontein, Western New York, Adelaide, and Missouri; the Right Hon. Cowper-Temple, the Rev. Canon Farrar, the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, and the Rev. S. Sturges took part in the discussion.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE
PARTRIDGE.

MANY of our readers during the present month are doubtless amusing themselves and recruiting their health by partridge shooting. We frequently read the details of the plenty or scarcity of birds and the amount of sport obtained, but we do not recollect having seen many notes on the habits and manners of this brave little bird. The partridge pairs about the third week in February; the nest is built on the ground in corn or grass, but more particularly in clover fields; sometimes in a hollow made by a cow's or horse's foot. It is a remarkable fact that when the partridge is sitting, the scent, by means of which in the shooting season pointers, &c., ascertain the whereabouts of the birds, does not seem to exist. This is a wonderful provision for the protection of the breeding bird against her enemies, for at the period of incubation, the best-nosed dogs will pass close to a sitting bird, and will not show any signs of their being cognizant of her presence. The nest of the partridge consists of decayed leaves, bents, &c., strewn roughly about; with these she covers over the eggs when she leaves the nest. It has been found that if partridges are fed artificially in the spring, the coveys of the ensuing season will be strong and numerous. The call of the partridge may be written thus—"Cheek, cheek." When angry, its cry is "Tuck, tuck." The eggs vary in number from twelve to twenty, and are of a rich cream colour. The general hatch of cheeps, as chick partridges are called, takes place from the 18th to 24th of June, but they go much with the season. Cold and wet are very fatal to cheeps. If the weather is fine for a week or ten days after the hatch, the young birds may be considered safe. The mother bird is very affectionate to, and careful of, her young brood. The husband takes share in the duties of the nursery; he will sometimes take turns with the hen to sit on the eggs, and he will scratch up the ground for the chicks to pick up their food. When a partridge is hatched he is covered with a plumage of downy tufts, and his back and legs are well developed. These are provisions to enable him to follow his parents, and to procure his own subsistence soon after he has chirped the shell and is born. The mother bird and her cheeps are liable to the attacks of weasels, stoats, polecats, rats, foxes, magpies, carrion crows, and other enemies. Foxes may be kept away from the nest by suspending a lighted lantern near to it after dusk. The partridge is serviceable to agriculture; for nine months he lives almost entirely on insects, amongst which the wire worm and other insect enemies of the farmer are sought by him with avidity. During the months of May, June, and July soft insects are more suited to his constitution than corn. He will also eat the seed of the wild convolvulus and other field weeds. Ant eggs are his especial favourite food. A large quantity of ant eggs are collected in the pine forests of Germany and sent over to this country in a dried state as food for young partridges and pheasants reared under tame fowls. The Acclimation Society of Paris has offered a reward for some kind of food which will act as a substitute for ant eggs.

The little birds are much subject to a disease called the "gapes." This is a parasitic worm which, by some unknown means, gets into the windpipe of the bird, fixing itself there, and causing great inconvenience, if not death. In some parts of the country gamekeepers extract this worm in a very ingenious manner. The surest preventive of gapes is never to allow the homed birds to drink any water that has not been boiled, and to be more especially careful that the birds in the coop shall not have access to any earth that has not been well burnt. These precautions, it is supposed, kill the ova of the gape-worm. A full-grown partridge in good condition would weigh about fifteen or sixteen ounces, the females about two ounces less. The partridge, like the common fowl, moults once a year. About this present week the early broods of this year have clean moulted, the late-bred birds of this year are barely half-grown, and are just beginning to moult. The age of the partridge may be determined by the legs and the pinion. In the older birds the legs are more scaled than in the younger. The last feather of the wing—i.e., the pinion—should also be examined. It is pointed after the first moult; after the second moult the pinion becomes rounded. Where many partridges are killed, we venture to suggest an excellent plan for marking them, to show on which day the individual bird was killed. Hold the bird's head downward, the breast towards you; the bird has six toes; there are six shooting days in the week. If the bird was killed on a Monday, pinch off the horny tip of the first-claw of the right hand foot of the bird; if killed on the

Saturday, pinch off the last claw of the left-hand foot. On the breast of the partridge, especially towards the end of September there is a crescent of a deep chestnut colour. This breast-shoe mark is said to be absent in the female, but observations have shown this test to be often fallacious. Sportsmen would do well to assist in solving this moot point by careful observation. Partridges are fond of dusting themselves. At night partridges roost and nestle close together on the ground in a cluster, keeping their heads outwards and their tails towards the centre. When partridges are thus resting they are said to *jay*. Upon being alarmed they fly away in every direction.

Partridges are very generally distributed over the eastern continent, especially in the temperate regions. They have been taken over to Australia and New Zealand, where they are doing well, especially in the latter place. Being a shy bird, much care must be taken in packing them for a sea voyage. Boxes must be made in such a manner that the birds can always hide themselves, and whereas they are very apt to dash suddenly upwards, the lids of the boxes must be lightly pushed, or else the birds would injure their heads and wings. The partridge is a rare bird in Norway; he is said never to be found higher north than the latitude of Christiania. The red-legged partridge is not a native of this country, though it has now been quite acclimated; it is common on the plains of France, and in Guernsey, Jersey, and Italy; it is hardly ever seen in Germany or Holland. It was first introduced into this country in 1776 by the Marquis of Hertford, at Sudbury, near Oxford, in Suffolk, and also by Lord Rendlesham in Suffolk. The eggs were imported from abroad and hatched out under hens. In 1826 the red-legs were reported "now plentiful in Suffolk." In the reign of King Charles II. some of these birds were turned down in the neighbourhood of Windsor, but the experiment seems to have failed. The red-legs will sometimes perch on trees, and the upper bare of gates. It lays from fifteen to eighteen eggs, orange yellow, freckled with marks of red. He is a much greater runner than his brown cousin. He runs before the dogs and rises out of gun-shot. He is a shy and wary bird; he delights in wastes and heathery grounds, but yet thrives on arable lands. The red-legged has a far stronger spur than the common partridge. The Frenchmen are not such good eaters; the flesh is whiter and drier. This year we have it on good authority "that the stock of French partridges has sensibly decreased, owing to driving and several cold nesting seasons in succession."

There are several kinds of gamebirds which might be tried in this country. These are principally the *gallinette*, found throughout Europe, from Norway to the Alps; he frequents woodlands. The North American birch partridge would do well in this country. We do not think the prairie grouse would do so. The most desirable bird for this country would without doubt be the royal partridge of the Persians, the *Our-kak-lie* of the Turks, the *Tetraxalus* *Cyprius* of naturalists. This bird is found only in the highest regions of Armenia and Kurdistan; he is some 16 inches in height, and 24 inches in length. Sir Austin H. Layard writes of him in "Discoveries of the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon" thus:—"A covey of birds sailed with a rapid swoop, and with the whistling sound peculiar to the partridge kind, from an opposite height, and alighted within a few yards of me. They were the *our-kak-lie*, as they are called by the Turks—a gigantic partridge, almost the size of a turkey." This magnificent bird lives in the regions of snow. It runs on the rocks and ledges of precipices with great agility, and rises with a great cry at the least danger. This grand Turkish partridge would do well in the highlands of Scotland or the mountain districts of Northumberland, Cumberland, or Westmoreland, and we may hope to see the day when tourists and sportsmen now in these localities may enjoy the sight of a covey of these royal partridges on the wing. As regards the best mode of packing grouse and partridges, we suggest the adoption of the American plan, which consists of an assistant following the sportsman to the field; directly the birds are shot the intestines are removed, and a lump of charcoal placed in the cavity. The bird should then be packed and sent away in ice as soon as possible.—*Daily News*.

AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The news from Peshawar which appeared in *The Times* of the 23d inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organizing a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake despatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our doing so. Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to be so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexatious is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to force our Mission on him, still less should it induce us to declare war against him. It appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857 the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuse. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings, he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawar towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, who can we put in his place? And how are we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the throne, except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Burns's Mission in 1836 did actually bring upon them?

I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in this way and refuse to have intercourse with its neighbours. This may be a reasonable objection among civilized nations, but ought not to apply, I submit, between civilized Governments on the one hand and barbarous peoples on the other.

No doubt, Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy towards the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quetta, one at Thall, on the River Korum, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what are called "precautionary measures." I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decisive movements unless very speedily checked by the people of England.

Yours faithfully,

LAWRENCE.

Stone-house, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Sept. 27.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

We print this morning a letter from Lord LAWRENCE on the subject of our relations with Afghanistan. No reasonable man would wish to shake up his mind on a question of such moment without hearing all that can be said on either side. But we have a right to speak. Lord LAWRENCE's vast influence and acknowledged weight of character unquestionably give him such a right. The fact that his judgment is given against the policy of Lord LYTTON is in relation to Afghanistan a very important one, and it is entitled to full weight even when it is as considered on the merits of the case as it is on the basis of authority. But the reasons themselves are good, laid in virtue of their intrinsic soundness, and must be accepted entirely apart from the fact that it is Lord LAWRENCE who puts them forth. If eighteen months or two past ago a sudden change came in the British policy in Afghanistan, the argument towards Afghanistan of Lord LAWRENCE's argument would be unanswerable. "The old policy," he says, "was to hear with the Afghans as far as we reasonably could do so, and to endeavor by kindness and conciliation to bring them to the same point of view as ourselves—both that the old policy has had to be abandoned. We are not concerned at the present juncture to defend all the steps taken by Lord LYTTON and his predecessors in their protracted negotiations with the Afghans, but it is manifest that the old policy—both that the old policy has had to be abandoned, but by any alteration in our friendly disposition towards RUSSIA AND, but by the proof which he himself has afforded that he rejects our friendship and prefers the alliance of a Power whose interests, to say the least, are not identical with ours. The policy is, in fact, a policy of self-interest, and is hardly to be gained, may have been brought about by blunders on our part. If so, the blame, when the time comes for retrospect, must be distributed among all those who are found to have incurred it. But the pressing question of the moment is not to defend the policy of Lord LYTTON, but to determine what it is to be done in the circumstances in which we find ourselves. Lord LAWRENCE asks what we are to gain by going to war with the Afghans. Very little, perhaps, even supposing we to be determined upon. But we are to lose much. We are to lose our position in the East. We have incurred an effort to which it is impossible timely to submit. Lord LAWRENCE's little doubt that if we refrain from forcing our Mission on the Afghans—which would in present circumstances be a somewhat humiliating concession—will be well for us. Even so, however, we should still be in a very embarrassing position. Russia, in defiance of repeated pledges, would probably be represented by an Envoy at Cabul, whose influence would be used, as we then often heard from Russia, to bring about a closer alliance with the Afghans, while the Indian Government would have to depend for its relations with a proud and wayward neighbour on the agency of native rulers—a mode of communication which is again and again proved unsatisfactory and misleading. We have, therefore, we have already been, to come to terms with the Afghans, but we can no longer permit him to be in doubt as to the terms which satisfy both our honour and our security, and it is necessary to let him know that we would not be dissuaded in the eyes of all India, that we cannot permit him to insist with impunity.

No nation which respects itself will undertake a war with a light heart. But if it has confidence in the substantial justice of the cause, it will not be deterred from defending this cause by the difficulties that attend it in the way. The successful invasion of such a country is a task that will require the most difficult task, and its permanent occupation might be even more difficult still. It is not yet certain, however, that either will be necessary. General Aylmer may change his base when he finds that the British Government will not support him. It is at all odd. Meanwhile, we must make him feel that we do not mean to be trifled with. We are still ready to respect his independence as long as he remains on friendly terms with us and keeps clear of the Indian States. At present we are disposed to do nothing. He rejects our advances, he betrays a Russian Envoy, and he recommends a Russian alliance to the Sikhs. In such a case Lord Lawrence's plan for the relief of barbarous nations to the north-west, and refuse interference with our frontiers is almost impossible. General Aylmer does not include himself except from ourselves. His rejection of our proffered Mission is not, not of independence, but of hostility. It is a challenge which we cannot accept, and, as he will not listen to us in a friendly way as we have done before, we must force him to listen to us in the only way that is open to us. We quite admit that, as Lord Lawrence says, there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him. We will go even further than that, and say that we will not be deterred from doing so by the fact that we have lost the terms, in view of the insult we have received, must now be of our own choosing, not of his; and if he will not grant these, says under the pressure of time, there remains no alternative to us but to fight him by force of arms, again, and we will be deterred from the task neither by the weight of the difficulties, or even of possible disaster. We must do our best to surround the one and to avert the other; but if in the process of executing it, we shall be disgraced both in our own eyes and in the eyes of all our Indian subjects. What military measures may be necessary in order to effect our object it is at present impossible to say, but that we will do our best to have to be determined by Lord Lawrence and his responsible military advisers. Whether an invasion of Afghanistan is now would be either possible or perfect in face of the coming winter may be open to doubt. It is not, however, a question of the winter, but of the season at that and Quetta. (Specially to enable us to seize upon the Akhoo

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It remains for us to deal with the most important of Lord Lytton's arguments, that, namely, in which he points out the financial difficulties of the policy which events have forced upon us. India is poor, it is urged, and is already overweighed with taxation. Can it bear the additional burden of a costly and hazardous war? It is "impossible," says Lord Lytton, "to foresee" "the end of such a war, and in the meantime its 'precaution would utterly ruin the finances of India.' Now, in the first place, it seems to me unworthy of a great and wealthy Power like England, with an Imperial mission to discharge, to place a real meaning, though it has been somewhat loosely expressed, in the questions of policy put in questions of finance. It may prove in the end far more costly to defend India against more formidable foes, incited to hostility by weakness and humiliation now, than to chastise Sikhs and Afghans at once for its insolence. Besides, the cost of the Afghan expedition, if it proves to be necessary, will or ought to be charged entirely on the revenues of India. The troops who will be employed are already maintained out of Indian resources; but it will rest with Parliament to determine what proportion of the expense of an expedition beyond the frontier will be charged on the Indian Treasury, and what tribute ought to be made towards it out of the Imperial Exchequer. If hostilities are determined upon, it will be the statutory duty of the Government under the Act of 1858 formally to communicate the facts to Parliament; so that if Parliament were to refuse to fund the war, the Government will have to be subjected to the judgment of both House very early in next year. It will then be left to Parliament to determine what course should be taken to meet the cost of the war, if we are happily forced on. In such a case the course now taken in regard to Persia war in 1857 will be followed, and it is probable that the Government Lord Lytton's Government asked the House to reimburse the Indian Treasury for a portion of the extraordinary expense of that war. They had given the East India Company a conditional promise of assistance, but the Government had not intended to fulfil it. The object of the Exchequer was careful to explain, on the subject of the House. The arrangement made and ultimately sanctioned by Parliament was that the ordinary expenses of the troops should be defrayed by the Company, but that His Majesty's Government should defray the extraordinary expenses of the war. It is true that the vote was justified by the Government on the special ground that the finances of India had been grievously disturbed in consequence of the Mutiny; but if India was poor then, it is no richer now, and the fact remains that England would be obliged to pay the cost of the war. England was interested on behalf of India. If again we are forced into a war on behalf of India, it is probable that Parliament will feel, now as then, that India's interest is England's too, and that we have no right to shrink from a necessary war incurred on behalf of India. It will be kept out of war if we can, and if we fight, to fight only in a just and honorable cause; but if we once let it get forth to the world that we shrink from a necessary war because India is too poor and England too indifferently indifferent to pay for it, it is a ruin to us all and disgraceful.

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AFGHANISTAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

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_____, W. M. KUBICKO, General.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

We print this morning a letter from Lord LAWRENCE on the subject of our relations with Afghanistan. No reasonable man would wish to make up his mind on a question of such moment without hearing all that can be said on it by men who have a right to speak. Lord LAWRENCE's vast Indian experience and his acknowledged weight of character unquestionably give him such a right. The fact that his judgment is given against the policy of Lord LYTON in relation to Afghanistan is a very important one, and it is entitled to full weight even when it is dissociated from the reasons on which it is ostensibly based. But the reasons themselves are good or bad in virtue of their intrinsic soundness, and must be estimated entirely apart from the fact that it is Lord LAWRENCE who puts them forth. If eighteen months or two years ago a sudden change had been effected in the policy of the Indian Government towards Afghanistan, Lord LAWRENCE's argument would be unanswerable. "The old policy," he says, "was to bear with the Afghans as far as we reasonably could do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations." It is not our fault that the old policy has had to be abandoned. We are not concerned at the present juncture to defend all the steps taken by Lord LYTON and his predecessors in their protracted negotiations with the AMEER, but it is manifest that the old policy has been changed, so far as it has been changed, not by any alteration in our friendly disposition towards SHER ALI, but by the proof which he himself has afforded that he rejects our friendship and prefers the alliance of a Power whose interests, to say the least, are not identical with ours. This result, which in the face of recent occurrences can hardly be gainsaid, may have been brought about by blunders on our part. If so, the blame, when the time comes for retrospect, must be distributed among all those who are found to have incurred it. But the pressing question of the moment is not to ascertain what has brought us to the present pass, but to determine what is to be done in the circumstances in which we find ourselves. Lord LAWRENCE asks what we are to gain by going to war with the AMEER. Very little, perhaps, even supposing war to be determined upon. But we must ask in rejoinder, what is the alternative? We have received an affront to which it is impossible tamely to submit. Lord LAWRENCE has little doubt that if we refrain from forcing our Mission on the AMEER—which would in present circumstances be a somewhat humiliating concession—he would make any apology we could reasonably call for. Even so, however, we should still be in a very embarrassing position. Russia, in defiance of repeated pledges, would probably be represented by an Envoy at Cabul, whose influence may already be traced, as we learn this morning from Vienna, in SHER ALI's relations with the SULTAN, while the Indian Government would have to depend for its relations with a proud and wayward neighbour on the agency of native residents—a mode of communication which has again and again proved unsatisfactory and misleading. We are ready, as we have all along been, to come to terms with the AMEER, but we can no longer permit him to be in doubt as to the terms which satisfy both our honour and our security, and it is necessary to let him know, if we would not be discredited in the eyes of all India, that we cannot permit him to insult us with innuendo.

AFGHANISTAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I had hoped to see in *The Times* this morning that some one of equal Indian experience and weight of character with Lord Lawrence had entered his protest against the policy started by his lordship in his letter to *The Times* "coming to terms with the Ameer" on the ground that our dealings with Afghanistan are not as between civilized nations; and as I see that, already, a public meeting at Birmingham has been discussing the question in the spirit of this policy, [I may be allowed, perhaps (as one of the people of England to whom Lord Lawrence appeals) to express my regret that his letter was written, for I fear at its plausibility will mislead people at home who are ignorant of the Asiatic character.

While admitting the gravity of the offence committed by Ameer, Lord Lawrence urges that "we should not bear with him on this account." This reads well, but at its true bearing with reference to our relations to our subject races in India? I submit, with great respect to Lord Lawrence, that no one knows better than I does the degree of appreciation in which the art of war is used as a political weapon by all eastern potentates, and that their *finesse* in this line far surpasses that of civilized nations; and it is the manner in which such nations are resented or submitted to that affords the index to their minds. There may be, as Lord Lawrence contends, no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with the Ameer, (although I look upon the threat to shoot Cavagnari at Ali Musjid as a reflex of the Maclennan tragedy, and significant enough of the lenient

LIBRARIANS IN CONFERENCE.

of the Government of India, and given the East India Company a conditional promise of assistance, dependent for its completion, as the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was careful to explain, on the assent of the House. The arrangement made and ultimately sanctioned by Parliament was that the ordinary expenses of the troops should be defrayed by the Company, but that HER MAJESTY'S Government should defray a moiety of the extraordinary expenses. It is true that the vote was justified by the Government on the special ground that the finances of India had been grievously disturbed in consequence of the Mutiny ; but if India was poor then, it is no richer now, and the fact remains that England undertook her share of the expenses of a war in which England was interested on behalf of India. If again we are forced into a war on behalf of India, it is probable that Parliament will feel, now as then, that India's interest is England's too, and that we have no right to shrink from a necessary war because India is too poor to bear the expense. It is well to keep out of war if we can, and if we fight, to fight only in a just and honourable cause ; but if we once let it go forth to the world that we shrink from a necessary war because India is too poor and England too niggardly or too indifferent to pay for it, we shall soon find that such ill-timed economy is ruinous as well as disgraceful.

vears had made up their mind to dethrone their nominal chief. If he was not prepared to fall in with their ways—and no one believed him capable of accepting their guidance—his leadership would be openly repudiated. This is what happened at the conference itself:—A resolution was formally passed approving the course of action adopted in the House of Commons by the extreme left wing of the Home Rule party—a section never exceeding half-a-dozen members—and recommending their conduct for imitation by all other Irish representatives as the only efficacious means of securing their ends. The plan of action thus strenuously approved is that commonly known as Obstruction, and it has been as strenuously denounced by Mr. Butt both inside and outside Parliament. He has condemned it openly and without reserve. He has declared that he would have nothing to do with it at any time, and that he would rather resign his seat at once than appear to countenance it. If these declarations are remembered, it will be seen that the attitude adopted by Mr. PARNELL, Mr. O'DON. KELL, Mr. O'CONNOR POWERS, and Mr. BIGGAR at Dublin was one of distinct antagonism to Mr. Butt's authority. Mr. Butt has not failed so to

difference in maxims of conduct, perfect reconciliation is not easy. But there is a visible progress towards this desirable end, and if we are not in too great a hurry we may live to see it realized. The spirit of antagonism is restricted within narrower limits than formerly, and it is less acute where it remains in existence. Bit by bit old prejudices die away and old distinctions disappear. It may be that at this moment a step is being taken which will help to remove one great hindrance to a development of fellow-feeling. The choice of a successor to Cardinal Cullen can hardly be otherwise than productive of influence in this direction for good or for ill. The clergy are most powerfully affected by the language and policy of their prelates, and if they accepted the unity of the nation, and no longer regarded its government as that of a stranger, their flocks would catch their accents and adopt their sentiments.

It seems that a double correspondence has been instituted between the United States Government and our own on the subject of the North-American fisheries, and it is most desirable that the scope and purport of the two should be kept apart from one another. In November last two members of the Halifax Commission decided, the third, the United States Commissioner, dissenting, that a sum of \$5,500,000 should be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the QUEEN, in pursuance of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington referring to the fisheries of North America. The magnitude of the sum was received with surprise in the United States, and there was a disposition to repudiate the award, partly because it was excessive, and partly because it had not been made unanimously. In the end Congress provided the money for the payment of the sum, but directed the PRESIDENT to assure himself that it was properly payable before he paid it over. In accordance with that direction, Mr. EVARTS, the Secretary of State, addressed a despatch to the United States Minister at this Court in September last; and thus began the first correspondence to which we have referred. More recently, however, another question has arisen. The Provincial Government of Newfoundland have passed a statute since the Treaty of Washington prohibiting, under penalties, fishing on Sundays; and, as this seems to have been disregarded by some New England fishing-boats, the Newfoundland fishermen took the law into their own hands by driving off the law-breakers and destroying their seines. These summary proceedings have, of course, provoked remonstrances from Washington, and Mr. EVARTS has not only complained of the lawless conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen, but has protested against the notion that the provincial statute is in any way binding on the crews coming from the United States. This is the subject of the second correspondence with our Government. The newspapers of New York have eagerly mixed up the two, in the freedom of what Lord BRACONFIELD would call their irresponsible frivolity, but we must keep the two complaints apart, just as we must distinguish between newspapers and Governments.

The despatch of Mr. EVARTS on the Halifax award was written at the behest of Congress, and it is well that this should be kept in mind. Mr. EVARTS was a man of deserved eminence in his own profession before he became Secretary of State, and, although it is the besetting weakness of a lawyer to fall in love with his own brief, we think it can be discerned that Mr. EVARTS was not enamoured of the task Congress had practically set him. On the point of want of unanimity in the award he has very little to say, and he explains in the end that he does not wish to lay undue stress on the objection, which he submits to Lord SALISBURY'S opinion. All he urges is that there was a general opinion that the award would be unanimous, and that from the way the treaty was interpreted by the two Governments unanimity was required. This is very weak. Whoever expected unanimity must have been more than sanguine, and we are not aware of the evidence that shows that such an expectation was generally entertained. It would have been very pleasant if there had been unanimity, but to make this a necessary condition of the award would have given each member of the Commission a power to override the others. It must be remembered also that the Geneva award was not unanimously given, and we can lay

concession of privileges made by the treaty as that concession must be understood. The police authority of both the contracting parties to the treaty must be understood to be reserved, and its *bona fide* exercise remains uncontrolled. The treaty, as Mr. EVARTS has so strongly insisted, admits the Canadians to the free sale of their fish in the United States; but this would not prevent a duly-created sanitary authority at New York or Boston from exercising the functions the Fishmongers' Company exercise here, of inspecting all the fish, Canadian or otherwise, brought to market, and rejecting those unfit for food. A police law of this kind, made binding in its terms upon all, and applied without discrimination, must be within the scope of the local authority, and it is not denied that the statute against Sunday fishing in Newfoundland is of this character. It is not an infringement of the treaty, and it is quite immaterial that it has been made subsequent to the treaty. The authority of a local law establishing a close season for some fishing of herrings is not so clear. Mr. EVARTS admits that such a law may be desirable, but he urges that its object should be attained by a joint convention between the two Governments; and it may be admitted that a local law might be framed which would be unequal in its operation. *Prima facie*, however, the authority of the Provincial Legislature must extend to the regulation of close seasons; but we shall be quite ready to consider all that Mr. EVARTS has to urge on the subject, even if the argument, as far as we understand it, is now against him.

It is, unfortunately, true that in the United States, as elsewhere, international questions get mixed up with party politics. The outburst of indignation, or seeming indignation, which was occasioned by the publication of a despatch on the questions raised in Newfoundland can scarcely be dissociated from the Fall elections, upon the result of which depended the complexion of the future Congress, and, in a possible contingency, the choice of the next President. These elections are now over, and we hope it will not prove difficult to pursue the controversy between the United States Government and the Foreign Office in a calm spirit. If we are wrong, we shall be ready to admit it; but we have a right to ask in return that the Government of Washington will be no less willing to allow their arguments to be overruled if they are seen to be faulty. As for the high-handed conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen, it may be said in extenuation of their offence that they have not been the first to take the law into their own hands on the coasts of British North America. We do not defend their action, but it would be unjust to condemn it as if it was an absolutely unprecedented demonstration of lawlessness.

There died at Geneva last week, as the public will have seen from the biographical notice which we published on Saturday, a man who has helped to make more than one Revolution, who had been the Dictator of a small but important society, and who had added a remarkable chapter to the history of a town which is the best existing type of what the free civic communities were in the Middle Ages. M. JAMES FAZY'S long life of more than eighty years would give a good idea of the movements which during that time have been refashioning the whole of Western Europe. They may be studied in Switzerland more profitably, perhaps, than in any other country, because that small State has been an epitome of all the forms of Western society, and has laid bare in miniature the contending forces of Aristocracy and Democracy, Ultramontanism and Rationalism. Down to comparatively recent days the several cantons were more sharply divided from each other in forms of society than many independent States. Some Catholic and some Protestant, some French and some German, some purely democratic and other ruled by a small body of patrician families, some guided by the commercial Liberalism of the towns and others by the immovable Conservatism of the peasants, they formed a loose federation which nothing could have held together but the common fear of the great military States and the common love of freedom. In no country were the Catholic priests, and especially the Jesuits, as powerful as in some of the Catholic cantons. In no other had they kept so many of the privileges of their order. In no other, not even in Ireland, were they so emphatically the political guides of the

Lucas 12 November 1878

LORD NORTHBROOK ON APOHANTAS.

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veners had made up their mind to dethrone their nominal chief. If he was not prepared to fall in with their ways—and no one believed him capable of accepting their guidance—his leadership would be openly repudiated. This is what happened at the conference itself:—A resolution was formally passed approving the course of action adopted in the House of Commons by the extreme left wing of the Home Rule party—a section never exceeding half-a-dozen members—and recommending their conduct for imitation by all other Irish representatives as the only efficacious means of securing their ends. The plan of action thus strenuously approved is that commonly known as Obstruction, and it has been as strenuously denounced by Mr. BURY both inside and outside Parliament. He has condemned it openly and without reserve. He has declared that he would have nothing to do with it at any time, and that he would rather resign his seat at once than appear to countenance it. If these declarations are remembered, it will be seen that the attitude adopted by Mr. PARNELL, Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. O'CONNOR POWELL, and Mr. BIGGAR at Dublin was one of distinct antagonism to Mr. BURY's authority. Mr. BURY has not failed so to

difference in maxims of conduct, perfect reconciliation is not easy. But there is a visible progress towards this desirable end, and if we are not in too great a hurry we may live to see it realized. The spirit of antagonism is restricted within narrower limits than formerly, and it is less acute where it remains in existence. Bit by bit old prejudices die away and old distinctions disappear. It may be that at this moment a step is being taken which will help to remove one great hindrance to a development of fellow-feeling. The choice of a successor to Cardinal CULLEN can hardly be otherwise than productive of influence in this direction for good or for ill. The clergy are most powerfully affected by the language and policy of their prelates, and if they accepted the unity of the nation, and no longer regarded its government as that of a stranger, their flocks would catch their accents and adopt their sentiments.

It seems that a double correspondence has been instituted between the United States Government and our own on the subject of the North-American fisheries, and it is most desirable that the scope and purport of the two should be kept apart from one another. In November last two members of the Halifax Commission decided, the third, the United States Commissioner, dissenting, that a sum of \$5,500,000 should be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of the QUEBEC, in pursuance of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington referring to the fisheries of North America. The magnitude of the sum was received with surprise in the United States, and there was a disposition to repudiate the award, partly because it was excessive, and partly because it had not been made unanimously. In the end Congress provided the money for the payment of the sum, but directed the PRESIDENT to assure himself that it was properly payable before he paid it over. In accordance with that direction, Mr. EVARTS, the Secretary of State, addressed a despatch to the United States Minister at this Court in September last; and thus began the first correspondence to which we have referred. More recently, however, another question has arisen. The Provincial Government of Newfoundland have passed a statute since the Treaty of Washington prohibiting, under penalties, fishing on Sundays; and, as this seems to have been disregarded by some New England fishing-boats, the Newfoundland fishermen took the law into their own hands by driving off the law-breakers and destroying their seines. These summary proceedings have, of course, provoked remonstrances from Washington, and Mr. EVARTS has not only complained of the lawless conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen, but has protested against the notion that the provincial statute is in any way binding on the crews coming from the United States. This is the subject of the second correspondence with our Government. The newspapers of New York have eagerly mixed up the two, in the freedom of what Lord BRACONFIELD would call their irresponsible frivolity, but we must keep the two complaints apart, just as we must distinguish between newspapers and Governments.

The despatch of Mr. EVARTS on the Halifax award was written at the behest of Congress, and it is well that this should be kept in mind. Mr. EVARTS was a man of deserved eminence in his own profession before he became Secretary of State, and, although it is the besetting weakness of a lawyer to fall in love with his own brief, we think it can be discerned that Mr. EVARTS was not enamoured of the task Congress had practically set him. On the point of want of unanimity in the award he has very little to say, and he explains in the end that he does not wish to lay undue stress on the objection, which he submits to Lord SALISBURY'S opinion. All he urges is that there was a general opinion that the award would be unanimous, and that from the way the treaty was interpreted by the two Governments unanimity was required. This is very weak. Whoever expected unanimity must have been more than sanguine, and we are not aware of the evidence that shows that such an expectation was generally entertained. It would have been very pleasant if there had been unanimity, but to make this a necessary condition of the award would have given each member of the Commission a power to override the others. It must be remembered also that the Geneva award was not unanimously given, and we can lay

concession of privileges made by the treaty as that concession must be understood. The police authority of both the contracting parties to the treaty must be understood to be reserved, and its *bona fide* exercise remains uncontrolled. The treaty, as Mr. EVARTS has so strongly insisted, admits the Canadians to the free sale of their fish in the United States; but this would not prevent a duly-created sanitary authority at New York or Boston from exercising the functions the Fishmongers' Company exercise here, of inspecting all the fish, Canadian or otherwise, brought to market, and rejecting those unfit for food. A police law of this kind, made binding in its terms upon all, and applied without discrimination, must be within the scope of the local authority, and it is not denied that the statute against Sunday fishing in Newfoundland is of this character. It is not an infringement of the treaty, and it is quite immaterial that it has been made subsequent to the treaty. The authority of a local law establishing a close season for some fishing of herrings is not so clear. Mr. EVARTS admits that such a law may be desirable, but urges that its object should be attained by a joint convention between the two Governments; and it may be admitted that a local law might be framed which would be unequal in its operation. *Prima facie*, however, the authority of the Provincial Legislature must extend to the regulation of close seasons; but we shall be quite ready to consider all that Mr. EVARTS has to urge on the subject, even if the argument, as far as we understand it, is now against him.

It is, unfortunately, true that in the United States, as elsewhere, international questions get mixed up with party politics. The outburst of indignation, or seeming indignation, which was occasioned by the publication of a despatch on the questions raised in Newfoundland can scarcely be dissociated from the Fall elections, upon the result of which depended the complexion of the future Congress, and, in a possible contingency, the choice of the next President. These elections are now over, and we hope it will not prove difficult to pursue the controversy between the United States Government and the Foreign Office in a calm spirit. If we are wrong, we shall be ready to admit it; but we have a right to ask in return that the Government of Washington will be no less willing to allow their arguments to be overruled if they are seen to be faulty. As for the high-handed conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen, it may be said in extenuation of their offence that they have not been the first to take the law into their own hands on the coasts of British North America. We do not defend their action, but it would be unjust to condemn it as if it was an absolutely unprecedented demonstration of lawlessness.

There died at Geneva last week, as the public will have seen from the biographical notice which we published on Saturday, a man who has helped to make more than one Revolution, who had been the Dictator of a small but important society, and who had added a remarkable chapter to the history of a town which is the best existing type of what the free civic communities were in the Middle Ages. M. JAMES FAZY'S long life of more than eighty years would give a good idea of the movements which during that time have been refashioning the whole of Western Europe. They may be studied in Switzerland more profitably, perhaps, than in any other country, because that small State has been an epitome of all the forms of Western society, and has laid bare in miniature the contending forces of Aristocracy and Democracy, Ultramontanism and Rationalism. Down to comparatively recent days the several cantons were more sharply divided from each other in forms of society than many independent States. Some Catholic and some Protestant, some French and some German, some purely democratic and other ruled by a small body of patrician families, some guided by the commercial Liberalism of the towns and others by the immovable Conservatism of the peasants, they formed a loose federation which nothing could have held together but the common fear of the great military States and the common love of freedom. In no country were the Catholic priests, and especially the Jesuits, as powerful as in some of the Catholic cantons. In no other had they kept so many of the privileges of their order. In no other, not even in Ireland, were they so emphatically the political guides of the

For a cash payment of £1,648, which was paid on the 5th inst. Extra space being required through the increased business of the co-operative, they had secured the leasehold and ground floor of No. 40, a night-trader-street, which, with a through communication, now formed a portion of the head stores. They might now venture to congratulate the proprietors that the co-operation had at length been extricated from the formidable difficulties which surrounded it when they were appointed.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Memoranda relating to traffic receipts of railways, telegraphs, tramways, and other companies should be addressed "City Office."

The estimated gross earnings of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for two days ended with the 10th inst. amounted to £2,043.

The Direct United States Cable Company's receipts for two days were £230.

For the past week the traffic receipts of the London and Brighton and the South-Eastern Railway Companies show an increase of £8 and £11.15 respectively.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company for the week ended October 11 amounted to £35,799, against the estimated revenue for the corresponding period of last year, £35,153.

The traffic receipts of the Barcelona Tramways Company for the month of October amounted to £2,457, against £2,710 for the corresponding period of last year.

The traffic receipts of the Submarine Telegraph Company for October amounted to £20,830, as compared with £20,323.

The revenue of the Bristol Tramways Company for the week ended November 1 was £278.

The traffic receipts of the Austrian lines of the Lombard-Venetian Railway Company for the week just ended amounted to £60,000, showing an increase of £7,000, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The earnings and expenses of the railroads owned and leased by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the month of September were as follows:—Gross earnings, September, 1897, \$305,305; net earnings, September, 1897, \$253,993; ditto, 1896, \$277,881; net earnings, September, 1896, \$241,311; ditto, 1895, \$210,313; increase in gross earnings, September, 1897, \$28,424; ditto, net earnings, \$12,682.

Great Western of Canada, Nov. 8 (By Cable) .. 804 .. 772 .. 18,000 .. 18,200

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 11.

(PRICES OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.)

Bower's West Hartley, 15s. 9d. Wallsend—Hetton, 19s.; Hetton Lyons, 17s. 3d.; Hawthorn, 17s. 3d.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool, 18s.; Wear, 17s. 3d.; South Hetton, 19s.; Tyneside, 17s. 3d. Ships at market, 7; sold, 10; contracts, gas, &c., 14—24; unsold, 3; at sea, 5.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.
WHEAT.—Messrs. Arles-Dufour and Co. report:—"We confirm our advice of the 11th inst. that the hope of a revival has not been realized. The exceptionally fine weather of October has again retarded sales of winter goods and the placing of orders for the spring. Other unfavourable circumstances have more particularly depressed the market. We speak of the fresh political complications in the East and the financial crisis in England, which originated with the City of Glasgow Bank failure, and others which were the immediate result. These unfortunate occurrences caused many orders in silk goods to be withdrawn or postponed, while the greater tightness of money induced many holders who had taken advances on their stocks to realize. A fall of 2s. to 3s. on all classes of silk has been the consequence. During the last week we have seen prices arrived at have attracted the attention of buyers; a large business has been done, and prices seem now to have reached their lowest. Looking at the position of the silk goods trade, a good business is doing with America in cheap stuffs; but the state of politics and finance continues to interfere with trade in England. These questions, coupled with the heavy losses sustained, seem to be the principal obstacles to the resuscitation of confidence. At all events present low prices ought to bring by themselves a more healthy and prosperous state of things."

COTTON.—The trade continues very inactive. Spot prices are not appreciably altered. Universally sold at 4½d. Western at 4½d.; forward delivery American, November, sold 1-32d. lower at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. for middling 1s. 6d.

Wool.—Messrs. Woolton and Son report that the serious decline of 2s. to 5s. per bale since the opening of the season in the value of all new lots, except the smallest holdings, continues to attract buyers. The supply is still, however, so large that it is now considered that the English crop of 1898 can hardly be less than equal to 2,600,000 old duty. Nevertheless, the market has been less a large proportion of damaged and well-sown worthless samples. Of their descriptions 10s. to 12s. per wt. are the nominal prices. At Worcester on Saturday the market was inactive, and as the bulk of the present year's crop has already passed out of planters' hands, future transactions will be limited. Mr. T. M. Hopkins reports that 219 pockets were weighed last week, making a total of 12,770 pockets of new wool which have passed the scales since September 1. This quantity confirms the estimate sent in August that the crop would average 12,000 old duty. Very few lots now remain in planters' hands. Prices are hardening and will continue to do so, even with a very moderate demand, as it is noticed the crop is so entirely cleared at such an early period of the season.

PROVISIONS.—The trade throughout is very quiet. No arrival of fresh butter in market here. Other imports meet a slow sale at late rates. Normally 15s. to 15s.; Jersey, 16s. to 16s. per cw. There is no alteration in the cheese trade, and only a limited business doing. Bacon in moderate request; Waterford, sizeable sides, 6s. 6d.; Cork and Limerick, 5s. to 6s.; and Hamburg, 5s. to 6s. per cw.

METALS.—Official report of the London Metal Exchange.—Copper firm, and but small quantities of Chili have offering; G.O.R.'s quoted 23½; Walpole, 23½ to 23½; Burma, 23½ to 23½. Fine foreign tin sold at 25½ to 25½; English, 25½; Scotch pig iron, 25½; cast, 25½ to 25½. 6d. each. Quicksilver, 25½ to 25½.

PERUOLITE.—Messrs. Arthur Brown and Co. report that throughout the past week the market here has been very sensitive. New York prices of refined rose 1½d., and have since fallen 1½d. to present quotation of 8s. while "cruel" certificates rose rapidly until they were reported to have touched 9½d., and have since fallen to 7½d., the result being only a limited business has been done. Prime and standard white Pennsylvania on spot sold at 7d. to 7½d. per gallon according to wharf, prompt, &c., the most being worth 1-5d. more; December at 7½d. to 7½d.; January-February changed hands at 7½d. to 7½d.; sellers have been scarce in all forward positions. Today's market closes steadily, spot 9-3-5d. to 7½d.; December, 7½d. to 7½d. sellers. The following comparison is between the first ten months of this year and last:—Shipments from India to all parts show a decrease of 4 per cent.; stocks at chief ports of Northern Europe, including those about and shipping, show an increase of 9 per cent.; deliveries at above show a decrease of 1 per cent.; stocks in London show an increase of 16 per cent.; deliveries in London show an increase of 1 per cent. Naphtha very steady; ordinary, 54; English, refined, 5½d. at sellers' works, same price to March. Coal Oil.—A few small sales at 7d. to 7½d., according to quality.

FALLOW.—The market is 8½d. at 2s. 5d. to 2s. for new P.Y.C.; 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5d. is the nearest price for December; 2s. 6d. March. Australian mutton, 2s. to 2s.; ditto beef, 2s. to 2s.

DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD.—At a Corporation banquet on Saturday the Mayor of Sheffield stated that he should be compelled to follow the example of his predecessor, and at a very early period inaugurate a relief fund to meet the distress among persons out of work. The

Yesterday the valley of the Aron throughout extensive districts above and below Bath was flooded as a consequence of the heavy and continuous rains of Saturday night and Sunday. Several instances are reported in which damage has been done to agricultural property and of animals being drowned. Although the rain has ceased, the drainage is so great that the river is still rising and the number of flooded houses in the low-lying districts of Bath is hourly increasing.

LYNN, Nov. 11.

This district was on Sunday visited by one of the heaviest rainfalls known for the past ten years, and to-day the neighbourhood presented an extraordinary scene, many thousands of acres of land being under water. Many parts of the fens of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire are also under water, and in some cases damage to property has arisen.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 11.

Last night a severe snowstorm, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, occurred in Edinburgh and district. The streets were covered with snow to a depth of several inches, and the tramway traffic was somewhat interrupted. The weather had been cold for several days before.

DUNDEE, Nov. 11.

Snow is falling heavily all over the north of Scotland, and everything indicates the approach of a very severe winter. Keen frost prevails, and the cold is intense.

SEWAGE IRRIGATION WORKS AT BERLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Aird writes to me under date the 8th inst., from Berlin:—

"Herewith I forward you a general plan of the sewage irrigation works for Berlin. The Engineer-in-Chief tells me the total cost of the same, including purchase of land, farm buildings, also the main and other pipes from the pumping stations, the laying out of the lands, roads, &c., is 200 thalers per morgen, or about £60 per acre. The authorities are more than satisfied with the working (actual) results."

The plan shows that the whole city is sewaged, and the sewage is conveyed in various directions to areas of land, distant from the city, comprising an area equal to about one-half of the city itself. The ex-Mayor of Drotlich informs me that the authorities have purchased 40 acres, at a cost of £240 per acre, to receive the sewage.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. MECHL.

Tiptree-hall, Kelvedon, Essex, Nov. 11.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Passing on foot from the Portland-road Station to Pall-mall with my wife on Saturday evening, as we were turning into Oxford-street a jet of water was squirted into my wife's face by a passing French gentleman, who, when remonstrated with by me, explained "that they all did it."

I had been absent from England in India for many years, and was not, therefore, acquainted with this fact, and I must do the gentleman the justice due him for expressing his regret at the occurrence. On getting into Oxford-street, however, I soon found from the numerous jets of water squirted by both men and women on passing pedestrians that one way of celebrating the birthday illuminations of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was an adoption of the Hindu custom of the "Hookee" festival, where natives of India outvie each other in squirting a yellow dye over themselves in memory of their gods, and the dirtier they become the greater pleasure they derive; but it is certainly surprising that the wholesale sale of these squirting fountains for such a purpose is allowed by the police.

Not only is the cold water down your neck or upon your face extremely disagreeable on a cold November night, but the practice is so barbarous that its use in the streets of one of the most civilized cities in the world shows very little for the innate degree of decorum among the people at large, and certainly is not a sign of progress on the part of School Boards and education of the masses.

I write this to call the attention of the police authorities to this very unpleasant method of paying homage to our future King. I have a personal objection to being saturated with cold water, and no doubt many others have the same feeling.

I am yours faithfully,

November 11.

UMBALLA.

MARITIME INQUIRIES.—A Court of Inquiry has been held at South Shields by Mr. J. A. Yorke, the stipendiary magistrate, assisted by Captains Pickard, R.N., and Castle, as nautical assessors, into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the bark F.E. Althausen on the Cabrita Rocks, Carrero Point, Gibraltar Bay, on June 28. Three charges were brought by the Board of Trade against the master, Mr. A. B. Barker. The first was that he committed a grave and serious dereliction of duty in having been absent from the deck when the safety of the vessel required his presence; the second, that instead of anchoring the vessel for the night, he allowed her to be tacked about in the Bay of Gibraltar. The third charge preferred against him was that during the whole of the voyage he was constantly under the influence of drink. The Court found that these charges were fully proved, and suspended his certificate for 12 months. A charge was also preferred against Mr. George Burt, the chief mate, for having run the vessel into danger after the master had gone below. This charge was also proved to the satisfaction of the Court, and his certificate was suspended for six months, but it was recommended that a second mate's certificate should be allowed him during that period. A Court of Inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade at Glasgow to investigate the abandonment of the schooner Margaret Boyd on her passage from America to Ayr, has decided that the master was justified in leaving the schooner on account of the misconduct of the crew. For not assisting the master, the mate was condemned to have his certificate cancelled, and the mate and two singlers of the crew were ordered to pay £5 each towards the expenses of the investigation.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE LATTER CANNOT BE SOLD.

Veal has been in more demand than of late, Gs. 6d. per stone for choice being within the mark.

The trade in pork has declined materially.

SUPPLY.			
Beasts	British	Foreign	Total
Sheep and lambs	3,319	200	3,519
Cattle	150	2,650	2,800
Pigs	70	—	70

At per stone of 14lb., sinking the offal.

LIVERPOOL, 11th.			
Beef	At per stone of 14lb., sinking the offal.	First	Second
Beef	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Pork	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.

At per stone of 14lb., sinking the offal.

ARRIVALS.			
Beasts	From Scotland	From Ireland	From Holland and Home Counties
Beef	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	5s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL, 11th.—The supplies were rather better to-day than last Monday, there being 2,577 head of cattle and 6,704 sheep. There was, however, a very slow demand for all kinds of cattle, and the prices declined to some extent. There was no quotable variation in the prices of the best sheep, but ewes and inferior sheep were cheaper. The arrivals of American live cattle have been much smaller, but this falling off has been compensated by increased importations of dead meat, which sells at low rates. The Christmas market will be held on the 19th of December. The prices prevalent to-day ranged from 6d. to 6d. per lb. for beef, and 7½d. to 7½d. for mutton.

SWINDON, 11th.—There was a large supply of beasts in the market. A considerable fall in the price of beef, which barely made 8s. per lb. for weather mutton, 10½d.; ewes, 6d. to 6d. per lb. All other meat down.

SWINDON, 11th.—Beef a fair supply with a slow trade, prime cuts only commanding good prices, which varied from 12s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. Mutton scarce and dear, best wethers making 10½d. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARIS BOURSE, Nov. 11, 10 40 P.M.—Business was done on the Bourse this evening in the Five per Cent. Rentes at 112.10.

THE BERLIN BOURSE, Nov. 11.—The Bourse was quiet, but firm. Among international stocks Russian and Turkish were slightly firmer, though the former did not close at the best. Italians continued the upward movement. Lombard Rentes were fractionally dearer.

THE VIENNA BOURSE, Nov. 11.—The tone of the Stock market was favourable to-day, but the changes in prices were quite insignificant. Foreign bills and gold coins were obtainable at slightly easier rates. Exchange of London (three months) closed at 116.8. 80kr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—(By Cable.)—Closing Prices.—Gold closed 100½; highest, 100½; lowest, 100½. Exchange on London, \$4 80½. Five-Twenty United States Bonds, 1897, 106½; Five per Cent. Funded Loan, 1871, 103½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Funded Loan, 1876, 104½; Four per Cent. Funded Loan, 1877, 100½. Union Pacific, 67½; Central Pacific, 107½; New York Central, 110½; Illinois, 78½; Erie shares, 19½. Cotton—middling upland, 9½c. ditto, February delivery, 9-48c. Petroleum, 9c. Flour, \$3 90 to \$4 10c. Corn, 47c. Red winter wheat, \$1 7c. Western Union Telegraph shares, 94½. Lard—Wilcox, 6½. Today's receipts of cotton at all United States ports have been 33,000 bales; the exports to Great Britain 11,000 bales; and to the Continent 8,000 bales.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 7.—The total exports from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney for Great Britain, from the 31st to the 31st Oct. have been:—Wool, 59,000 bales; tallow, 2,000 casks; copper, 300 tons; copper ore, 2,000 tons; wheat, 6,000 qrs.; flour, 4,000 tons; tin, 21,000 ingots.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS IN SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—May I be allowed to corroborate, from personal knowledge, the leading features of Dr. Edin's statement, to-wit:—the necessity of seats being provided in shops and the need for curtailing the hours of business? The enforcement of these measures has injured, and is injuring, the health of hundreds of women. The reason alleged for its necessity is, that it looks unbusinesslike to sit down and give any impression to the customers that there is little doing. These ladies would seriously take up the question and patronise those shops only where seats are not only provided, but used, and reasonable hours enforced. I believe much suffering would be relieved. At present a young person subjects herself to remark if she uses the seats which, in one or two instances, have been provided, and she, therefore, prefers standing. In the larger houses the hours of closing are regular and reasonable, but in the lesser ones the hours are frequently 9, 10, and on Saturdays, 11 and 12 p.m. The girls do not complain of the late hours of Saturday, as they are sufficiently alive to their employers' interests to see the necessity of them; but they do complain of being obliged to stand behind the counter till 10 and 10 o'clock on ordinary nights to catch a few idle customers, who if the rule was to close at 8 o'clock would find no difficulty in making their purchases before that time. With regard to the food, in the best houses it is good and abundant; in others the quality is at times bad and the girls suffer. It is obviously difficult to enter into details, as complaints would incur dismissal and the loss of livelihood, and to repeat statements made privately to me would possibly do more harm than good to those in whom I am interested. Your obedient servant,

November 9.

A. L. P.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.—We are informed that, in all, 24 meetings have been held in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and other towns in the country, to consider the new Weights and Measures Act. Ten of these were of Chambers of Agriculture, three of Chambers of Commerce, and eleven of millers and corn merchants. Twenty-two meetings voted for weight and the "cental," one voted for weight as in the Act, and one for weight and 112lb. Meetings at York, Northampton, and Bedford are to be held on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred yesterday morning at the Sandwell-park Colliery, West Bromwich. While the men were at work on the night turn in their several stalls a fall of coal occurred, and a man named John Wilkes and his son, Joseph Wilkes, were buried beneath an immense mass of mineral. They were extricated as quickly as possible, but Joseph died a few hours after his liberation. John Wilkes had several ribs fractured, and his chest was much injured.

ment, nor, indeed, do they with any other Power desire enmity or strife; but when any Government, whether friendly or inimical to this Government, takes any step which the latter is left in the hands of God and to His will.

"The esteemed Nawab Ghulam Hussain, the bearer of this despatch, has, in accordance with written instructions received from this Government, asked for permission to retire, and it has been granted. Dated Sunday, October 6."

"Telegram from Viceroys, October 19, 1878.

"The present letter, which was written after a month's deliberation, leaves still unanswered my amiable proposal of August 14, contains no apology for public affront to British Government, and indicates no desire for proposed Mission or improved relations. In the opinion of Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, Sir Charles Darnley, Mr. Lyall, and all persons here familiar with Oriental style, the tone of the letter is intentionally rude and conveys a direct challenge. It will certainly be so regarded by all our native subjects, and will be written off the shelves of the British Consulate at Kabul as a piece of insolent affront at Ali Masjid and light in the eyes of the Amir. Any demand for apology would now, in my opinion, be useless, and only expose us to fresh insult, while losing valuable time. I will telegraph in detail proposed reasons this afternoon after special Council."

"From Viceroys, October 19, 1878. (Extract.)

"Special Council assembled to-day for consideration of Amier's letter. Following measures proposed:—

"1. To send a friendly mission to Kabul, on the cause of offence, declaring friendly disposition towards Afghan people, reluctance to interfere in their internal affairs, and fixing sole responsibility on Amier.

"2. To advance into Kuram Valley on completion of work collected at this point.

"3. Expulsion of Amier's garrison at Khyber Pass.

"4. Advance from Quetta on Peshin, if necessary, to Kandahar.

"Advantages of delay none; disadvantages obvious. Distrust of our resolve to act already prevails widely; will increase daily, much raising Amier's prestige, lowering ours. Shall lose present opportunity of securing adherence of independent tribes.

"Amir's letter is so grossly insulting that it is imperative to request immediate sanction to measures stated above."

"Telegram from Secretary of State, Oct. 25, 1878.

"Do not consider matters to be at present ripe for taking all the steps you mention in your telegram, October 19th."

"Am of opinion that before crossing the frontier of Afghanistan a demand, in temperate language, should be made for an apology and acceptance of a permanent British Mission on the Afghan frontier."

"Am inclined to demand an apology sufficient for the purpose. Send by telegram text of your letter before it is despatched. In the meantime the massing of troops should be continued and adequate forces assembled at the frontier. Do not let Amier think would be the case of war. There must be no mistake as to our show of power to enforce what we require. This *locus penitentis* should be allowed before hostile acts are committed against the Amier."

"Telegram from Secretary of State, Oct. 30, 1878.

"Text of letter, as approved, to be sent to the Amier in the hands of my Sirdar. It will be in your recollection that immediately on my arrival in India I proposed to send you a friendly Mission, the purpose of which was to remove the cause of the British Government, and of removing those past misunderstandings to which you have frequently alluded."

"After leaving this proposal long unanswered, you rejected it, on the grounds that you could not answer for the conduct of European troops in the frontier districts, and the reception of a British Mission might afford Russia a pretext for forcing you to receive a Russian Mission. Such refusal to receive a friendly Mission was contrary to the practice of allied States, yet the British Government, untroubled by such excuses, accepted your excuses."

"Nevertheless, you have now received a Russian Envoy at your capital at a time when a war was believed to be imminent, in which England and Russia would have been arrayed on opposite sides, thereby not only acting in contradiction to the reasons asserted by you for not receiving a British Mission, but giving to your conduct the appearance of being actuated by motives inimical to the British Government."

"In these circumstances, the British Government, remembering the former friendliness by your father, and still desiring to maintain with you amicable relations, determined to send, after such delay as the domestic affairs of your country rendered fitting, a Mission to you under the charge of Mr. Neville Martin Hall, a trusted and experienced officer of the Government, who is personally known to you; the escort attached to his Mission, not exceeding 200 men, was much less numerous than that which accompanied you into British territory, and was not intended to detract from the dignity of the Envoy. Such Missions are customary between friendly

The pits in the interior, called by the Bedawin S Shuwak, were also dug into and planned. The taken to be a huge metallurgical factory and the service of the country to the south, buildings, remains of glass, &c., seemed to be the richer classes. The two answered to Ptolemy's description of the gold mines of the Red Sea. The expedition next began its exploration of 1890 to which Captain Burton had been invited as first, who have given the best part of the months. Leaving the port El-Wih on March 18th, they entered the interior and explored called Ummei-Karakayst and Ummei-Ibn-Hafsa was toward the white desert, winning other granites. In the 24 days during which excursion lasted, a linear length of 170 mapped, including the most important on the coast, which, however, has no hydrographic chart. The whole water-slope of the lowland chain belonging to the vast quartz field, not one tithe of which has Gold was seen in the chalcodony quartz and in of rhyolite veins. The quantity of minerals everywhere. Summing up the results of the whole, Captain Burton said it had covered land nearly 2,600 miles, of which some mapped by Lieutenants A. H. Murray and staff, and a few others stations astronomically Egyptian naval officer, Athanas Kapitan. It is planned, and sketched the skeletons of 16 large enough to be called cities, still showing extensive public works. He saw many villages and ateliers. M. Lacaze portfolio with 200 croquis, and with drawing water-colours, as well as in pencil, besides. Some of these were exhibited at the meeting, with maps of North and South Africa and a continent. In addition to the 25 tons of rich minerals collected by M. Marie for assay and are brought back to Cairo stone impregnated with ancient Middle Ages, mixed with Kufic fragments of copper and bronze, pottery, Nabathean inscriptions, and A marks, a box of skulls, zoological specimens rare shells from the shores of the Red Sea, a vicus, the most interesting of which consists of plants gathered at a height of 5,000ft. S. Burton said, is now the condition of the v associated with Joseph and his brethren, with Jethro, with the Hebrews, and with the Bedawins and we be heretofore Bedawin, Z-bah and Zai evidently less civilized in the 19th Christian it was in B.C. 1900. But this mining region, so long, with an unknown breadth, which the sun so well, English enterprise, they might hope to see wilderness transformed into a rich and fruitful mineral wealth.

"TECHNICAL EDUCATION ON THE CONTINENT"

The following correspondence on this subject between the Secretary of the Society of All Majesty's Foreign Office:—"My Lord,—I am instructed by the Council of this Society to send you a view of obtaining information as to technical education in foreign countries. In circular was addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers, desiring them to collect and forward information of technical and industrial education in foreign countries. The result of their inquiries will be published in 1898, containing a great deal of valuable on the subject. Since that very great advance in education has been made in many countries, and it would be of considerable value to have the latest progress communicated by a second circular, the information down to the present date. As Arts, as your lordship is aware, has not so far as a system of technical examinations, I indeed, cannot be the only nations which have advanced in this country. And they are anxious all possible information, with a view to the of their own system, and for the use of number of schools and other public bodies who direct their efforts to improve instruction. I Council, therefore, venture to hope that you recognize the desirability of completing and to the present time the work commenced in 1890, you may see fit to give instructions with a view preparation of a second volume, similar to the published and referred to above. I am, my lord ship's obedient servant, P. LE NEVE FOSTER."

Foreign Office, 19th, 1878. Sir,—I am the Secretary of the Society of Arts, and acknowledge your letter of the 6th inst. suggesting the collection, through Her Majesty's representatives abroad, of further particulars relating to technical education in foreign countries for presentation to the Council of the Society of Arts, which was published in 1898; and I am in reply you, for the information of the Council of the Society of Arts, that this matter shall receive Lord Salisbury's consideration. Very respectfully,
T. V. LINDEN. The Secretary to the Society

The following letter has been received by the Afghan Committee from Lord Shaftesbury :—

" St. Giles's house, Nov. 25, 1878.

" Gentlemen,—You did me the honour of requesting me to join your Committee, and I ventured at the time to decline the offer, and I did so for this reason, among some others, that Her Majesty's Ministers were entitled to forbearance and to the right of announcing themselves, without external pressure, both their policy and the grounds on which they acted.

" But the Government in their despatch to Lord Lytton have now stated their entire case at their own time and in the full exercise of their judgment. They have no more facts to adduce and no more arguments to urge in justification.

" The forthcoming papers may possibly abate their claim to public approval, but they cannot possibly improve it, unless it should be found (which is most unlikely) on the perusal of the documents that they had neglected some matters of importance to the position of himself and his colleagues.

" They may have cause for dissatisfaction and even for displeasure, but they have no cause for war. In the matter, moreover, of dissatisfaction and displeasure, the Ameret too may have had a cause as good as theirs, and the answer given in 1873 to a Prince of so haughty and vindictive a race may have roused his feeling to a high point of hostility. But we shall not have the right to read Blue-book we can give no judgment whatever on the conduct of the Administration of that day.

" The Ameret has, in every respect and sense of justice, a right to refuse permission for an Envoy to reside in his Court. But if the Viceroy pleads so much more proudly too, a message from the Ameret that he intended, whether the Viceroy approved it or not, to send a Vakeel to represent him in Calcutta, is here and what is the difference? If the Viceroy pleads the necessity of procuring information and his fears about a Russian influence, the Ameret might plead, with similar force, that he also was desirous to know what was going on, and that he too had his apprehensions about a complete or a partial annexation.

" It is a right that we acknowledge as appertaining to all Sovereigns and Republics. The existing Mission would never dare to say to the Czar, to Marshal MacMahon, or the President of the United States,—' Hence this man or that, and, unless you acquiesce, we will cross your frontier, ravage your territory, and exact by violence what you will not give us of your own free will.'

" Such treatment, then, of the Ameret, a feeble and comparatively insignificant Power, that is only not a generous, but is absolutely an oppressive act.

" But it is further maintained that we have been exposed to an insult. Possibly we have; but, if so, we have brought it on ourselves.

" Suppose for the sake of argument that it is an insult; is every insult to be avenged by blood, and all the woes and sufferings that follow both sides in the train of war? Is our dignity so childish and unreal that it cannot endure a slight rebuff, and our spirit of Christianity so feeble that we will not endure it?

" But we hasten to reply that the insult was so public, so conspicuous, and so perpetrated, moreover, in the presence of many witnesses, that forbearance is next to impossible. But who made this so public thus conspicuous? Was not they who despatched such a vast and ostentatious Mission to a Prince who everybody knew was determined to reject it?

" The insult was nearly as much on our own part as on his. To send, without his previous consent, an embassy of that character to a haughty, uncivilized, independent, and angry ruler was an act of despatch and offensive patronage too tender to afford him the means of far less lively temperament. To send it against his consent was an act of aggression which had, and which has, all the air of seeking an occasion of quarrel, to terminate in war, victory, and ' a scientific frontier.'

" Have we any right, except the right of the more powerful, to demand a ' rectified frontier' for the preservation of our empire? The very frontier that we would exact from the Ameret, as essential to our safety, he might on his side, urge as essential to his own, and with greater force, and he is, in long-established and acknowledged possession.

" There is but one way of governing India, and that way is in the exercise of justice all round. The observance of justice by an Asiatic Power would be a grand example even to Western nations, but to Eastern nations (so little used are they to that sort of thing) it would appear to be a mission directly from Heaven.

" The people of India must not weigh well whether such a war is legitimate in the sight of God and man. Their responsibilities are tremendous; and let them remember that it is not success in the field, nor a vote of the majority in the House of Commons, that can rescue a course of action such as this from being monstrous.

" I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

" The Afghan Committee." "SHAFTESBURY.

"Observer" 8 December/78

SIR HENRY NORMAN ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

SIR: I have only now, by the publication of the correspondence relating to Afghan affairs, seen the despatch of the Government of India of the 10th May, 1877, reporting the proceedings connected with Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, and, as I was a member of the Government of India from the arrival of Lord Lytton in April, 1876, until the 19th of March, 1877, I am anxious, in the most public manner, to state that I did not concur in the propriety of the policy with respect to Afghanistan, which was commenced on Lord Lytton's assuming office, or in various measures taken to give effect to that policy. This denial seems to me most essential, as, if I remain silent it would be inferred that I, who, on the 28th of January, 1876, was party to a despatch which "deprecated as involving serious danger to the peace of Afghanistan, and to the interests of the British Empire in India," the execution of the Marquis of Salisbury's orders to urge upon the Ameer of Cabul the desirability of stationing British officers on the frontier of Afghanistan, did within a few weeks cordially and cheerfully concur in adopting this very measure.

I did no such thing, nor did Sir William Muir, or Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who, with myself, were members of the Viceroy's Council during all the discussions preceding Sir Lewis Pelly's mission. On the contrary, we objected to the policy, and to measures in connection with it. As a member of the Government of India I was entitled to record my dissent when a despatch was sent home relating to Sir Lewis Pelly's mission; but owing to no report being sent by the Viceroy for thirteen months, I and the other dissentients had left India. The consequence of this was that the despatch was concurred in and signed by three members of Government who were not in the Government when the proceedings took place which were reported in the despatch, while three members who were present and dissented are not referred to.

I am in possession of copies of the official notes I submitted between June and December, 1876, the originals of which are in the Foreign Office in India, but I abstain from publishing them for reasons which, perhaps, I need not here give. I must distinctly say, however, that my opinions were such that I could not have assented to much that is said in the despatch of the 10th May, 1877, and that I should, in signing it, have recorded a Minute showing on what points I differed, and supplying certain important omissions with respect to the grievances of the Ameer of Cabul.

My opinion was and is that, up to the time of Lord Northbrook's departure, the Ameer had no feeling of hostility to us, though he was somewhat out of temper, and was disquieted by writings which more or less pointed to measures distasteful to him. Any real resentment he may have subsequently shown is entirely due, according to my belief, to measures taken from April, 1876, to the present time.

While writing this I am very glad to find that my friend General Roberts has gained a complete success over the Afghans at the Peiwar Kotul, and has effected with his force all that could be expected from brave troops under a skilful leader. All the commanders of forces in Afghanistan are officers in whom entire reliance can be placed, and with their admirable troops are certain to maintain the honour of the British arms. But no military success can blind me to what I believe to be a bad policy, which has brought on war, must embitter against us the Afghans who we desired should be our friends, and has involved us in difficulties which may even now be minimised by extreme moderation, but which at the best are serious and may be lasting. Entertaining this conviction, I feel it due to myself to say that I never should without dissent have signed the despatch of the 10th May, 1877, reporting proceedings which took place when I was a member of the Government of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. NORMAN.

6th December, 1878.

"Times" 8 December 1878

THE AMEER'S REPLY.

We have received the following from the India Office:—

(Telegram from the Viceroy of India to the Secretary of State, December 8.)

"The following is the text of the Ameer's reply, dated November 19, to my ultimatum:—

"Be it known to your Excellency that I received and read from beginning to end the friendly letter which your Excellency has sent in reply to the letter I despatched by Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan.

"With regard to the expressions used by your Excellency in the beginning of your letter, referring to the friendly character of the Mission and the goodwill of the British Government, I leave it to your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted, to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon goodwill if evidenced by words only; but if, on the other hand, goodwill really consists of deeds and actions, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes that have been expressed and the proposals that have been made by British officials during the last few years to officials of this God-granted Government—proposals which, from their nature, it was impossible for them to comply with.

"One of these proposals referred to my unfortunate son, the ill-starred wretch Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British agent then residing at Cabul. It was written in that letter that if "the said Yakoob Khan be released and set at liberty, our friendship with the Afghanistan Government will be firmly cemented, but that otherwise it will not."

"There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature, which contain no evidence of goodwill, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God-granted Government.

"With regard to my refusal to receive the British Mission, your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government. I assure your Excellency that, on the contrary, the officials of this God-granted Government, in repulsing the Mission, were not influenced by any hostile or inimical feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered; but they were afraid that the independence of this Government might be affected by the arrival of the Mission, and that the friendship which has now existed between the two Governments for several years might be annihilated.

"A paragraph in your Excellency's letter corroborated the statements which they have made to this Government. The feelings of apprehension which were aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a Mission to Cabul before the Mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawar have subsequently been fully justified by the statement in your Excellency's letter, that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes who acted as guides to the Mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation for any loss they might have suffered, and that if at any time those tribes should meet with ill-treatment at my hands, the British Government would at once take steps to protect them.

"Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had the object of the Mission been really friendly, and no force or threats of violence used, the Mission would, as a matter of course, have been allowed a free passage, as such Missions are customary and of frequent occurrence between allied States.

"I am now sincerely stating my own feelings when I say this Government has maintained, and always will maintain, the former friendship which existed between the two Governments, and cherishes no feelings of hostility or opposition towards the British Government.

"It is also incumbent upon the officials of the British Government that, out of respect and consideration for the greatness and eminence of their own Government, they should not consent to inflict any injury upon their well-disposed neighbours, or to impose the burden of grievous trouble upon the shoulders of their sincere friends; but, on the contrary, they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed towards this God-granted Government, in order that the relations between the two Governments may remain on the same footing as before; and if, in accordance with the custom of allied States, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporary Mission to this country, with a small escort, not exceeding 20 or 30 members, similar to that which attended the Russian Mission, this servant of God will not oppose its progress."

AN IMPOSTOR.—Professor Selss writes from Trinity College, Dublin :—"Residents of London and the neighbourhood, especially on the north and north-west side, are cautioned not to believe the allegations of a young German, apparently about 15 years old, dark complexioned, and rather short, who of late has been going about soliciting alms and representing himself as my nephew. He asserts that he is journeying to his uncle in Dublin and finds himself out of pocket."

(Telegram from the Viceroy of India to the Secretary of State, December 8.)

"The following is the text of the American reply, dated November 19, to my ultimatum:—

"Do it known to your Excellency that I received and read from beginning to end the friendly letter which your Excellency has sent in reply to the letter I despatched by Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan.

"With regard to the expressions used by your Excellency in the beginning of your letter, referring to the friendly character of the Mission and the goodwill of the British Government, I leave it to your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted, to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon goodwill if evinced by words only; but if, on the other hand, goodwill really consists of deeds and actions, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes that have been expressed and the proposals that have been made by British officials during the last few years to officials of this God-granted Government—proposals which, from their nature, it was impossible for them to comply with.

"One of these proposals referred to my undutiful son, the ill-starred wretch Mahmood Karood Khan, who was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British agent then residing at Cabul. It was written in that letter that if "the said Yakooob Khan be released and set at liberty, your friendship with the Afghanistan Government will be firmly cemented, but that otherwise it will not."

"There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature, which contain no evidence of goodwill, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God-granted Government.

"With regard to my refusal to receive the British Mission, your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government. I assure your Excellency that, on the contrary, the officials of this God-granted Government, in replying the Mission, were not influenced by any hostile or invidious feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered; but they were afraid that the independence of this Government.

THE AMER'S REPLY.

hold trifles rather than in politics; containing little about the great events of Europe, as much about his wife's earnings. The next important movement in his life was his transfer, for a few months, to the Paris Embassy. It is amusing to read his apparent anxiety to hurry away from Berlin to his new post, lest he should be detained and made *notens votens* a Minister. "Perhaps," he says to his wife, "they will discover another President for the Ministry when I am once out of sight." His letters from France are graphic and pointed, full, as he tells his sister, a letter ought to be, of "events, facts." The correspondence rather falls off in interest as it approaches present times; but it gives a curious glimpse of the Minister at work. Here is the beginning of a note which he writes to his wife in 1862, when he is the President of the

sure. I did no such thing, nor did Sir William Martin, or Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who, with myself, were members of the Viceroy's Council during all the discussions preceding Sir Lewis Pelly's mission. On the contrary, we objected to the policy, and to measures in connection with it. As a member of the Government of India I was entitled to record my dissent when a despatch was sent home relating to Sir Lewis Pelly's mission; but owing to no report being sent by the Viceroy for thirteen months, I and the other dissentients had left India. The consequence of this was that the despatch was concocted in and signed by three members of Government who were not in the Government when the proceedings took place which were reported in the despatch, while three members who were present and dissented are not referred to.

I am in possession of copies of the official notice I submitted between June and December 1876, the originals of which are in the Foreign Office in India, but I abstain from publishing them for reasons which, perhaps, I need not here give. I must distinctly say, however, that my opinions are such that I could not have assented to much that is said in the despatch of the 10th May, 1877, and that I should, in signing it, have regretted, and should, in showing on what points

Sir: I have only now, by the publication of the correspondence relating to Afghan affairs, seen the despatch of the Government of India of the 10th May, 1872, reporting the proceedings connected with Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, and, as I was a member of the Government of India from the arrival of Lord Lytton in April, 1870, until the 19th of March, 1872, I am anxious, in the most proper manner, to state that I did not concur in the propriety of the policy with respect to Afghanistan, which was commenced on Lord Lytton's assuming office, or in various measures taken to give effect to that policy. This denial seems to me most essential, as, if I remain silent it would be inferred that I, who, on the 28th of January, 1870, was party to a despatch which "deprecated as involving serious danger to the peace of Afghanistan, and to the interests of the British Empire in India," the execution of the Marquis of Salisbury's orders to urge upon the Amir of Cabul the desirability of appointing British officers on the frontier of Afghanistan, did within a few weeks cordially

4th Dec

SIR HENRY NORMAN ON
THE AFGHAN WAR.

full and respected in the Imperial
 forests the difficulties of his task
 reminded his constituents that he
 many reproaches both in England
 hearing. He had to show that Irish
 as a party were "fit for the management
 "separate institutions," and could
 all things self-restraint and love of ord
 to convince the English people that he
 not mean a dismemberment of the B
 of England. He desired to win over
 tion and property in Ireland by assu
 his efforts to establish these points he
 sure of success, and if we could have
 Mr. Butt and such allies as Mr.
 Mitchell-Henry, and others were
 sentiment of the Irish Nationalist
 of aims, there would have been lit
 meeting the Home Rule party on
 Parliament, and while steadily resist
 demand as impracticable, in conse
 reasonable and opportune. But Mr.
 Mr. Briceman, and their imitators, ha
 confined Mr. Butt. This the Home
 himself regretfully confesses. The
 separation has shown that Irish poli
 considerable popular following, do n
 the elementary conditions of Par
 Government; it has alarmed the
 wealthy classes in Ireland; it
 this country that the claims of Ir
 are not to be measured by Mr. Butt
 Mr. Butt has been unable hitherto
 numbers; he has even been put
 defence, and at this moment, separate
 Rule party is being split up into
 seems not improbable that the p
 widened daily. Mr. Butt, once a
 Tory, is at the head of a section wh
 leaning to Conservatism. Another
 section is seemingly willing to re
 Liberal Opposition. Lastly, there
 Irreconcilables, which is backed by
 attractions in Ireland, and has consi
 in solid electoral strength when the
 of mischiefs, but will probably be
 in solid electoral strength when the
 comes. It is difficult to see how
 name of Home Rule can much longe
 point for a party thus dispersed. M
 ever, Mr. Butt retains some me
 and his warnings can hardly fail
 thing that remains of serious
 political temper among Irishmen.
 of Ireland are advanced, he urges
 hope of winning any practical gain
 "serving the interests of party, or
 "fashion in the councils of the m
 "when, as he does so to help the
 "enemy," a severe shock will be
 kindly disposition towards Ireland
 to do justice to Irish grievances
 Butt candidly acknowledged, have
 up in this country, and now prevail
 We trust, however, that should the
 among the Home Rulers set at naught
 wise and generous counsel, English
 attach more importance to their

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their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.
Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many

worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.
Be sure to obtain Brown's Bronchial Troches, and see that the words

"Brown Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around
each box.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Ask your
Chemist for them.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES SOLD in
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES should be
kept in every family.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES should be
kept by all.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Office,
No. 463, Oxford-street.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—
 All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be

agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use
of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous lozenges are

now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per
box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bron-

chial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if
allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affec-

tions. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Gov-
ernment stamp around each box. Manufactured by John I. Brown

and Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 463, Oxford-street, London.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES SOLD in

SOUTH AFRICA.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the
throat and lungs, are prepared by John I. Brown and Sons,

Boston, United States, and sold in all the principal cities of the British Empire.

respectively to enable

US. already given it may be assumed that our procedure will

100

is regarded by the people as the symbol of good government. It is impossible, however, that the condition of Cyprus can be essentially improved so long as it remains subject to an annual tribute of £200,000 to the Ottoman Empire. The trouble stems in the first place from the fiscal system of E.E.T.B.R., and several items of receipt ought to disappear from the budget of an English administration.

Among the taxes enumerated by Mr. Hamilton Ling, a writer, editor, linguist, or representative are the following:—

4. The tax on sheep and goats is continuously heavy.

5. The incentive paid by the Government to the sheep-rearers for supplying the military service cannot be maintained.

6. The waste in the product of wool, the shearing of which would be more than any other measure that could be devised to encourage the planting and the more careful management of forests.

The suggestions from the above sources are—

—Yingli

If the Government of Cyprus were relieved of its burdens which we have unfortunately accumulated to pay, it is probable that we have slight to meet, that Cyprus would stand, as the island made in 1960, that Cyprus would be a country that one could visit in Cyprus to see a modernized Government existing in light of Singapore, and other parts which the same enlightened policy is now achieved. Cyprus might then become what Hong Kong is to China and Singapore is to the Eastern Archipelago, the principal commercial depot for Syria and the southern parts of Asia Minor.

sources at present available. These resources could be increased by laying new taxes on a dispersed and in-predictable population. The restriction of the income is the only legitimate means at our disposal.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

It is obvious, however, that in the population growth in small communities, as the hunting season in England will be less pronounced.

The suggestion of Quaternary may be taken into account in the future. That Quaternary is not my present purpose to discuss. However it is clear that the suggestion of the Quaternary will be useful and the others will be useful, if we can show a practical necessity for a state of improvement and then to the policy.

[illegible][illegible]

4. The tax on sheep and goats is continuously heavy.

5. The incentive paid by the Government to the sheep-rearers for sheep-rearing from military service cannot be maximized.

6. The waste in the product of wool, the shearing of which would be more than any other measure that could be devised to encourage the planting and the more careful management of forests.

The suggestions from the above sources are —

If the Government of Cyprus were relieved of its burdens which we have unfortunately accumulated to pay, it is probable that we have slight to meet, but Constantine has stated, as the island must be ruled, that "I cannot be deceived that one day there will come in Cyprus a more advanced Government similar to that of Singapore, and other parts where the same enlightened policy is now advanced. Cyprus might then become what Hongkong is to China and Singapore is to the Eastern Archipelago; the principal commercial depot for Syria and the southern parts of Asia Minor."

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others. As for the first, it is certain that the Sultan was very much irritated against him. The day before he was deposed one of the higher officials was received in a longer audience than usual by the Sultan. Having been invited to dine with Safvet Pasha, he asked the Sultan's leave to do so, whereupon the latter rebuked him for being on intimate terms with a traitor. It seems that the evil influence exercised by Mahmoud Damad on the conduct of the war was adroitly taken advantage of by his adversaries to precipitate his fall. The defence set up by all the unsuccessful Turkish Generals, from Abdul Kerim down to Suleiman, has uniformly been that they acted in accordance with the instructions sent them from Constantinople, chiefly by Mahmoud Damad, in the name of the Sultan. The reports made by the Generals and the evidence given by them before the Court-martial, though they made the round of all Europe, never reached the ears of the Sultan; or, at any rate, did so in so vague a form that it was not difficult for Mahmoud Damad to efface any impression they might have produced on the mind of the Sultan and to represent the accusations as calumnies. When once, however, the real facts of the case were brought before the Sultan, the impression produced on him was that Mahmoud Damad had been conspiring against him. Mahmoud Damad was represented to him as the main cause of the fatal issue of the war. In consequence, Suleiman Pasha, who strongly maintained that he acted at the Shipka Pass and subsequently by the instructions he had received, has been pardoned.

There are again rumours of Khairaddin Pasha's position having been shaken and that he will shortly be replaced by Said Pasha. These rumours, as yet, seem chiefly owing to the unpopularity of Khairaddin Pasha in the Turkish official hierarchy. He is there regarded as an intruder and a stranger, not able even to express himself correctly in the Capu Lisan, the refined form of the Turkish language used in official transactions at the Porte, with a large admixture of Arabic and Persian words, and differing as much from the vernacular Turkish as the language of Cicero may have differed from the *lingua vulgaris* of Rome.

The liberality shown him by the Sultan does not contribute, either, to make Khairaddin Pasha more popular among the Effendis, who think that he has already cost the State more than his services are worth; every one of them, no doubt, deeming himself curtailed thereby of his proper share. Liberal as the Sultan may have been to Khairaddin Pasha, the latter has the advantage of being a rich man on his own account. He is supposed to have a very extensive landed property in Tunis and large sums of ready money. There are even some who say that his rapid rise in the favour of the Sultan was not a little promoted by this circumstance, and that if accounts were squared it would be found that, financially, he has lost rather than gained since he came to Constantinople. These people are therefore of opinion that as Khairaddin Pasha has been able to acquire his present position, he will likewise be able to keep it.

BOSNIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 25.

words. After declaring that, whatever ambition was attributed to him, he wished for no other distinction or recompense than the appreciation of his services, he added:—

"I think that in a society like ours a man may very effectively serve his country by remaining where his aptitudes, acquirements, and influence are most favourably exercised. There are plenty of people ambitious to run elsewhere; but, for my part, I hold that where there is a service to be rendered there is the task and duty, and other injunctions would be necessary to make me abandon what I consider the dictates of my conscience and of my electors."

Curiously enough, M. de Girardin in this evening's *France* argues with much force that M. Dufaure's retirement would necessarily involve M. Gambetta's premiership, and he hints that that retirement cannot be far distant, considering M. Dufaure's disinclination to go as far as the majority in the Chamber want him. It is evident, indeed, that M. Gambetta would not show as much deference and forbearance to any other Premier as he does to M. Dufaure, and that if the latter, by a repetition of the tactics of 1876, is irritated into resignation, his successor must either be the tool of M. Gambetta or M. Gambetta himself. The evident moral of this is that everything should be avoided which could endanger the stability of the present Cabinet. This is the only way of preventing a deadlock repugnant to the Marshal, and, as is now manifest, to M. Gambetta also. A passage, moreover, in his speech may be taken as tantamount to this advice, for he dwelt on the necessity of union and patience, of considering what reforms were mature and urgent, what could wait, and what schemes should be rejected; and he held up the last ten years of patience as a model for imitation. As to his disclaimer of any propaganda outside France—a disclaimer which the Radicals will doubtless attribute to the attentions recently paid him by Royal personages—it is again desirable to cite his words:—

"We shall have at last founded in this country a government for it—for it and not for others. Yes, for it; and I do not say this on account of the transitory circumstances we are traversing; I say it because it has always been the cry of my conscience and, if I may be allowed the expression, the dogma of my Republican influence. We had only to concern ourselves with making the French Republic; it is for others to consider what government pleases them. As for us, having henceforth no thought of propagandism, but aversion and antipathy for it, we are above the reproach which could formerly be levelled at us. We do not want to make an export trade of our theories. We have our national traditions; we have a Constitution of our own, manners of our own, property based on immutable foundations which the world may envy us. With this property, this genius, this task, this aptitude for refinement in all things of artists and literary greatness, are we called on to think or act for the rest of the globe? Let us make a model government resembling some of those which have preceded it, a government really for the French and for them alone."

This passage will make a very favourable impression in neighbouring countries and will wipe out the last vestiges of the distrust with which M. Gambetta was long regarded by Monarchical Governments.

M. Fustel de Coulanges, the author of "*La Cité Antique*," has been appointed to a new Professorship of Medieval History at the Sorbonne, and M. Accarias to a new Professorship of the Pandects at the Faculty of Law.

A telegram received at Marseilles from the captain of the *Byzantin* states that 18 of the crew and 103 of the passengers have been saved.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, DEC. 23.

A trial for murder which is exciting a considerable sensation in Switzerland began yesterday at Fribourg. The circumstances of this murder have been already related in *The Times*. On the 16th of October the body of a little girl, about 11 years old, was found hanging in a shed near the railway station at Fribourg. At first it was supposed that she had committed suicide, but the unanimous opinion of medical experts was that the child had been strangled before being hanged and that was a clear case of murder. Search was then made for the assassin. Photographs of the murdered child were sent to every police-station in Switzerland and descriptions of her published in eve-

Times 122 January 1879

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I am pleased to find from a letter just received from Khartoum that the views which you allowed me to put before the public in *The Times* on the 20th of September last on the African elephant have attracted the notice of Gordon Pasha, and that he is disposed to agree generally with my opinions on this subject. Of the six elephants employed at Khartoum, however, it appears that all but one are Indian, and that in this case the single African animal has not turned out so well as his Indian brethren. But there are particular circumstances which may easily account for this exception to what I maintain is the general rule—viz., that the African elephant is quite as docile and intelligent as the Indian.

Speaking of the frightful slaughter now annually effected of African elephants for the sake of their ivory, Gordon Pasha observes that "it is miserable to see a pile of tusks and to think that for the sake of a wretched heap of ivory so many noble animals have been killed." "Since I have been at Khartoum," Gordon Pasha continues, "I have seen the spoils of some thousands of elephants, and I fully believe that each tusk has cost us more than twice its real value." So convinced is he that the ivory trade does not pay, and that it is, in fact, "only the slave trade under another name," that he has quite determined to give up the business altogether. There is, therefore, a good prospect that the extermination of the African elephant (which we should recollect has already occurred in the Cape Colony) will in this part of Africa be deferred, at any rate, a little longer.

Meanwhile, permit me again to call attention to the expediency of introducing the use of elephants for transport on the route now being opened up from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika. The colony of English missionaries just planted on the banks of the great lake will certainly require regular supplies from and intercourse with their base of operations at the sea-board. Instead of despatching caravans of some 200 or 300 negroes, over-weighted by the burden of their own food and requiring two or three months to cross a distance of 500 or 600 miles, it would surely be more economical and more expeditious to import a few elephants from India for use on this route. There can be little doubt that a small party mounted on elephants would accomplish the distance in very much less time, and would carry a far greater amount of supplies than the usual huge caravan of bearers on foot, and at the same time be better able to defend itself from the attacks of the natives, who levy blackmail on the route.

When it has been once ascertained, as I believe it quickly will be, that the country is adapted for elephant-travelling, the Indian elephants might be employed, under the superintendence of some one who has learnt his trade at the *kheddahs* in India, to capture their African relatives, and to make them work for their livelihood in their own country. We know from Speke and Grant and other authorities that elephants are to be met with in the wooded districts very near the coast opposite Zanzibar, and, indeed, that the whole of the interior teems with them. It seems to me that we have thus at hand the raw material best fitted for the exploration of the country in which it is found.

Trusting that these suggestions may lead to some practical result, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. L. SCLATER.

11, Hanover-square, W., Jan. 1.

heavy loads—such, for instance, as the sections of a boat—would be greatly reduced; the interminable delay occasioned by the caprices of chiefs or the desertion of carriers would be at an end; the "tsetze" would no longer be an object of dread; and, lastly, the elephant would no longer be mercilessly shot down for the sake of a few pounds of ivory.

At a meeting of the African section of the Society of Arts during last session a proposal was made to offer a prize of £100 for the first African elephant employed in Eastern Africa. I do not know whether such a prize has actually been offered, but I feel sure that any who may have the wish to forward the cause of Africa in making an attempt to utilize the African elephant will obtain encouragement and support from all who are interested in that continent.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. B. COTTEILL.

Poundisford, Taunton, Jan. 2.

Atlas Indian Mail 27 January 1879 41

A YEAR'S losses on either side, in the constant war waged in India between the *ferre natura* on the one side, and the native population, under the encouraging auspices of Government, on the other, are summarised in a Government resolution on the returns for 1877. The total number of persons killed in 1877 was 19,695 as compared with 19,273 in 1876; the number of cattle destroyed was 53,197 against 54,830 in the previous year; the number of snakes destroyed was 1,27,295 against 2,12,371 in 1876; and the number of wild animals killed was 22,851 against 23,459. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes in 1877 was Rs.1,03,017-5-6, while in 1876 the amount of rewards paid reached Rs.1,24,574-4-6. The number of persons killed by tigers and wolves is very considerably less than in the preceding year. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh alone the numbers killed by wolves were 380 as compared with 673 in the preceding year. There has at the same time been a small decrease in the total number of animals killed. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh this decrease in the number of larger animals destroyed has been most marked; for in the year 1877 ninety-five tigers and 2,261 wolves were destroyed as compared with 135 and 4,770 respectively in the preceding year. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals, though the number destroyed by snakes has decreased one-half. The only serious increase in the number of persons killed is due to deaths by snake-bites. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven persons were killed in the year 1877 as compared with 15,946 in the preceding year. Rewards were paid for the destruction of snakes in the provinces of Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, and, to a very small extent, in the Central Provinces and Mysore; but the number of snakes for the destruction of which rewards were paid have largely decreased in all provinces. It is remarkable that the number of reported deaths from snake-bites is not larger in the provinces where rewards for the destruction of snakes are withheld than in other provinces. For instance, in Madras, where no rewards are given, deaths from snake-bites decreased during the year, and were 23 per million of the population. In Bombay, where rewards have been paid for the destruction of 246,000 snakes during the past two years, the deaths from snake-bites remained about the same, 960 to 933, or about 50 per million of the population. In Bengal, where even larger sums have been spent during the last two years on rewards for the destruction of snakes, the number of reported deaths from snake-bites rose from 8,548 in 1876 to 8,879 in 1887, or about 142 per million of the population. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh, where no rewards are given, the number of deaths from snake-bites rose from 3,693 to 3,871, or about 92 per million. In the Punjab, where rewards have been given for some years, deaths rose from 640 to 672, or about 32 per million. Rewards were given up, because not found to be attended with any proportionate results. In the North West Provinces and Oudh complaint is made of the apathy and prejudice of the people, and in Bengal the Lieutenant Governor approves of rewards for killing snakes in towns and large villages, in order to induce the "common people" to destroy, instead of venerating, the snakes which haunt the roofs and purlieus of their dwellings. In the Central Provinces the commissioner finds it impossible to consider the "appalling loss of life by snakes without reopening the question of rewards," and suggests paying half the rewards paid by any municipality, but he finds it impossible to say where the snakes are most destructive, whether in towns, villages, or wilder rural localities.

change is wholesome, but it will be a long while even with the most rigid economy before some of our cities—especially New York and Brooklyn—will cease staggering under the huge load of debt piled on them in the last 15 years.

There has been considerable criticism of the treatment of General Grant by the Cork Town Council, and it has been unfavourably contrasted with his generous welcome at Dublin, Belfast, and Derry. Our Irish citizens have been especially indignant, and some of the more exuberant have held meetings and indulged in speech-making and resolutions. As Grant is to be the Republican candidate for President, the party organs are making what capital they can out of the incident, and some of them suggest that Cork is bidding to be made the "head-quarters of the Democratic party." Religious zeal was probably at the bottom of the Cork movement, inspired by Grant's free-school speech at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1876, in which he took ground against any sectarian division of the school funds. It is quite probable

that Grant would not now make that speech over again. It has served its purpose. The Republicans, in 1874, had been woefully beaten at the elections, and the Democrats elected two-thirds of Congress. In 1876 it was necessary to get up some new lodge to bring out the voter, and, knowing that the Catholics were but one-sixth or one-seventh of the population, some injudicious utterances by earnest Catholics were availed of and the cry started that the Catholics wanted to divide the school funds, so as to have their portion separately administered by the Church. The Catholics probably had no more intention of moving in the matter than they had had at any time for 30 years, but the cry served its purpose, and it was given particular point by its utterance by the then President. The Republicans regained some of their lost ground, and this was what they were chiefly after, and the school funds, which had not been disturbed before, have not been since. A good many men who had never darkened a church door got into office, and when the elections were over no more was said on the subject. Our people had entirely forgotten this matter, and so probably had Grant, until it was revived by the Cork demonstration; but now, having been revived, it will be made to serve good purpose in helping Grant's ambition. The Catholic Irish are not the most beloved of our immigrants, and their peculiar anxiety on landing here to vote, hold office, and run the "political machine" is not at all relished either by the Republicans with whom they rarely consort or by the American portion of the Democratic party. Their rule in New York city is such that it disgusts the rest of the country, and is one of the most potent arguments made use of against the Democrats. Cork has now taken the trouble to call the attention of the United States to the fact that the Irish Catholics do not like Grant; while Belfast has shown that the Orangemen think just the opposite. A little more of this kind of thing will create such a stir among the Protestant Americans that Grant will be re-elected by a more swinging victory than he gained over Greeley. He can afford to receive on such terms, and will probably be glad to take, all the snubs that Cork may choose to give him. Here is the portion of the Des Moines speech referred to:—

"The free school is as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future for our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other. Now, in this centennial year of our national existence, I believe it a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundation of the house commenced by our patriotic forefathers 100 years ago at Concord and Lexington. Let us all labour to add all needful guarantees for the more perfect security of free thought, free speech, and free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, colour, or religion. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar of money be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunities of a good common school education, unbiassed by sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the Church, and the private schools, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the Church and State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created the army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain."

The question of the adjustment of the Virginia State debt is to be made the subject of a conference on January 22 between the Virginia Legislature and the bondholders, or their representatives. Several days ago the Virginia Senate passed a resolution for this conference, and the Assembly has concurred in it, so that the Governor is authorized to give the invitation. The Virginia auditor has sent a communication to the Legislature in reference to this subject, in which he gives the opinion that the present rate of tax will yield sufficient revenue to pay 4 per cent. "On the public debt proper," provided the present valuations for tax purposes are maintained. But under the law, there will be a general reassessment of the lands in the State in 1880, and he fears there will be a decline in real estate values of 20 to 25 per cent. In personal property there will be no decline. Should this depreciation in the land values, which are the chief source of tax, occur, and the debt be liquidated at 4 per cent interest, the deficiency

gradually to 21lb, when the lights went out. Upon another occasion the experiment was repeated and the lights went out when the steam pressure had fallen to 25lb. The reporters state that the engine was not adapted for the application of an indicator, whereby the actual indicated horse-power required to drive the machines might have been ascertained. It is evident, however, that the full nominal power was absorbed.

In order to ascertain the illuminating power of the electric light, photometric experiments were carried out which are given in detail in the report. The light was tested with a 17-inch globe, but one of 20 inches in diameter was found to give a great increase in the quantity of light, and upon this sized globe the results are based. This effect was noticed by us when inspecting the lights at Westgate last December, and was commented upon by us at the time. The average illuminating power of each lamp was ascertained to be equal to 197 candles, the variations, which are said to have been incessant, ranging from 192 to 207 candles. Attempts were made to ascertain the illuminating power of the naked light, but they did not succeed, owing to the violence of the wind, which greatly reduced the light.

The next question dealt with by the reporters is that of cost, and into this they have gone very carefully. It was found that during the 24 days over which the experiment extended the fuel, water, and oil cost £7 14s. 8d.; the 585 Jablochhoff candles at 8d. each cost £19 10s. 8d.; while an allowance of £13 4s. is made for the two attendants, thus bringing the total working expenses to £40 9s. 4d. for maintaining a light of 1,182 candles for 96 hours; the actual time, however, was a trifle less. In order to produce an equivalent of light with gas, 107½ ordinary street lamps would be required, each burning five cubic feet of gas per hour of the quality used at Westgate, and which would give 11 candles. These 107½ lamps, consuming 584½ cu. ft. of gas per hour and burning four hours per night for 24 nights, would use 51,600 cubic feet of gas, the cost of which at 6s. 6d. per 1,000 feet (the price paid at Westgate), would amount to £16 15s. 4d., as against £40 9s. 4d., the cost of the electric light, thus showing, according to these figures, a saving of £23 14s. in favour of gas. It will be observed that the price paid for gas in Westgate is very high. Comparing the results of electric lighting, however, with London gas, both as regards quality, which is higher, and price, which is lower, than at Westgate the reporters observe that 94½ lamps would yield an equivalent light at a total cost of only £7 13s. 9d. for gas for the same period. The figures would be 45,360 cubic feet of gas at 3s. 6d. per 1,000ft., which is the average price in London. It will be noticed that the cost of fuel, oil, and water alone for the Jablochhoff light was £7 14s. 8d. Curiously enough, this very closely approaches the total cost of the equivalent of gas at London prices, which is £7 13s. 9d.

The reporters proceed to give the estimated cost of establishing and working six electric lamps for one year of 4,320 lighting hours, the estimate being framed upon the basis of the figures given in the cost of the electric light as above. The estimated cost of buildings, 10-horse engine, and boiler (in duplicate), pair of Gramme machines (also in duplicate), cable, lamps, standards, and accessories, is £1,022. The interest on this sum at 10 per cent.—depreciation on £500—the cost of one set of machinery and lamps at 10 per cent.; the fuel, water, oil, electric candles (£2,412 at 8d.), and attendances, together amount to £1,576 0s. 8d., or 14s. 6d.—a fraction over 1s. 2½d.—per light per hour. In this no allowance is made for interest for working capital nor for depreciation of buildings and cables. The cost of the Jablochhoff candles is estimated on the assumption that they would only burn for one hour and thus amounts to £280 8s. Assuming them to burn their full estimated time of one hour and a-half, the interest would be reduced to £235 15s. 4d. In order to supply the same illuminating power by means of gas for a year, the estimated cost is £755 17s. 4d. for gas at the Westgate price of 6s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Adding 13s. per lamp per annum to this for lighting, cleaning, and repairing, brings the amount to £825 14s. 10d., or £24 13s. 2d., less than it would cost for the electric candles alone according to the experience obtained at Westgate. The same amount of light for a similar period at the average rate charged for gas in London, including lighting, cleaning, and repairing, would amount to only £427 13s. 3d.

The reporters point out that while the intensity of any given light can be accurately measured, there are no known means of measuring its quantity. They observe that the electric light has great intensity, but possesses very little quantity; and that as quantity is a necessity for good illumination it is almost impossible to draw a correct money value comparison between electricity and gas, and that if 1,182 candles, or their equivalent, 107½ gas lamps had been distributed over the same area as the six electric lamps, they would have afforded a far more brilliant and agreeable illumination than did the latter. In conclusion, they observe that while the exhibition of the electric light at Westgate, as an electric light, has been most successful, that method of illumination is surrounded by so many practical difficulties that no amount of improvement, in their opinion, is likely to fit it for general adoption. These difficulties, which are specified, consist in the liability of the machinery to derangement at any moment; the defective character of the candles; the incessant variation of the illuminating power; want of diffusibility and means of storage; the constant care and attention the lights require, and the enormous cost of producing the light, all of which, they observe, unfit it for use as a general public illuminating agent.

Such is the substance of Messrs. Bennett and Valon's report, and we place the figures and conclusions it contains before our readers without present comment, further than that, as far as we have had the opportunity of observing, everything was done to give the system a fair trial. It will be interesting to note the results of the application of the Jablochhoff system on the Holborn viaduct when they appear as well as those of the Thames Embankment experiment, as compared with those of the Westgate trial. Whatever may be the eventual results Mr. Davis certainly deserves every credit for the spirit he has shown in affording the opportunity for an investigation of a method of illumination being made on a practical working scale, which investigation he intrusted to gentlemen well qualified by their special knowledge to deal with it.

happened upon him for his vote and speech in favour of the Ministry at the close of last Session.

The revival now of the policy of exasperation would defeat the efforts that Mr. Berr has made with patience and sincerity to overcome the prejudices naturally aroused in England by the assertion of Irish National claims. To make Ireland a separate nation would be, in the opinion of almost all Englishmen and of the majority of educated Irishmen, an immense and unpardonable blunder, and the history of the attempts to realize that dream is in every way a mournful one. Mr. Berr, when he undertook to organize an Irish Nationalist party which should be powerful

original activity and the degree of concentration of the poison, and the susceptibility or resisting power of the recipient. There can be no doubt that the poison given off from some patients will be more active, and probably more abundant, than that from others, and assuming the diffusion to be uniform, the quantity present in a given volume of air must be inversely as the square of its distance from the source. The dose of poison which would infect one person might have no influence upon another. In these circumstances, to talk about a precise distance at which infection may occur, if this distance could be measured by a foot rule, is an absurdity. The experience of modern times has shown that the ordinary range of infection, in average cases and circumstances, is very limited; and the instances mentioned by HAYGARTH and other old writers, in which the infection was said to have spread across wide rivers and otherwise to have travelled great distances, would probably have been susceptible of more simple explanation if all the facts about them had been known. At the time when HAYGARTH wrote it was customary to take for granted a great deal which would now be subjected to rigid scrutiny; and the effect of such scrutiny is generally to bring back the marvellous into the region of the familiar. The first impulse of a physician who hears of any extraordinary spreading of disease is to say that the statements to this effect are probably in some way based upon error, either through imperfect knowledge of the occurrences, or through incorrect deductions from them; and he is led by this impression to investigate very carefully, usually with the result that he finds out something which entirely alters the complexion of the narrative, and which the lovers of strange stories had neglected to take into account.

A fact long since verified beyond question, and which has justly been much relied upon as affording proof that persons convalescent from smallpox are not sources of danger to others from whom they are separated by even a very small intervening distance was furnished by the experience of the old Smallpox Hospital, which for some years stood on the ground now occupied by the Great Northern Railway Company at King's-cross. The London Fever Hospital was the immediately adjacent building; and the exercising grounds of the two hospitals were contiguous; but there was never any instance of the communication of smallpox to a fever patient, although the two classes of convalescents were separated only by a fence. With a view to the trial just conducted, Dr. SHIRLEY MURPHY made some interesting inquiries, the results of which were not given in evidence, into the circumstances connected with an outbreak of the disease in a row of buildings contiguous to the Homerton Smallpox Hospital. That such a hospital was in operation, and that smallpox existed in houses near to it, would have been quite sufficient for many people; but Dr. MURPHY discovered on close inquiry that there was no kind of relation between the two occurrences. Smallpox had appeared in the houses in question before the hospital was opened to receive patients, and, having once broken out, it spread in the ordinary manner—in one group of cases from a man who had nursed an infected child upon his knees, and who then went among some neighbours; in another group, from the unrestrained intercourse between members of infected families and others at the adjoining publichouse. If the managers of the Hampstead Hospital had caused the origin of any local smallpox to be investigated in a similar manner at the time of its occurrence, while the facts were recent, it is highly probable that the cases would have been traced to sources of infection unconnected with the hospital, and that there would thus have been an answer to one part of the plaintiffs' case. For example, it appeared in evidence that a lady who contracted the disease in Hampstead had been induced by the love of knowledge so often displayed by her sex to go and peep into an ambulance as it stood in the road; and it seems probable that, if smallpox had actually spread from the hospital to the circle of houses around, it would also have spread from these houses to a still wider circle, and, under the influence of a constantly operating centre of infection, would have prevailed extensively in the vicinity. As a matter of fact, however, no such extensive prevalence of the disease occurred; and the cases were much less numerous in Hampstead, where

the old, and that the cry of extravagance would raise the country against it. Mr. BACONOR did not live to find the charge of enhanced expenditure proved. He was ready, however, to assume that it would be; and he denied that it would be fatal to Conservative rule. Englishmen may talk as if they loved a cheap Government; but, in Mr. BACONOR's opinion, it is nothing but "cant." The real danger of shipwreck he apprehended for the Government was neither from internal dissensions nor from external odium for public prodigality. What he questioned was the capacity of "a novelist who was near to seventy," "whose whole mind had been occupied in clever strategy," "who hates detail, and who knows no detail," to guide his younger colleagues in a new world of thorny business. Paralysis from galling privation of vital power was the catastrophe this political seer supposed more likely than any other casualty to destroy the commencing régime. Yet, on the whole, he inclined to a belief that Lord BRACONSFIELD's probable inability to exchange the function of a corner of "little epigrams which will sting" for an industrious official would not have this fatal effect. For a Government to be ejected a successor must be ready; and Mr. BACONOR, in a sketch he appears to have left of the sequel of the paper which is now printed, intimated his grave doubt if the country would be yet awhile ripe for the succession of the Liberal party. A party must have a cry, and he seems to have arrived at the conclusion that it will be some time before the Liberal party can have one to stir the nation. "There is no advertising measure which the Liberals can get 'hold of' and the Tories cannot." Consequently, Lord BRACONSFIELD will continue to rule, unless he should himself choose to commit political suicide.

The Liberal party, as Mr. BACONOR anticipated, has not yet discovered a cry fulfilling the conditions he lays down as necessary to bring back the nation to its flag. These conditions are that the Liberals, as a whole party, shall have some great new measure which they will pass, which the Conservatives will not pass, and which the country will put the Liberals in power in order to pass. Mr. BACONOR's prophecy is further fulfilled so far as that Lord BRACONSFIELD is still in office, and sure, so long as the present Parliament continues, to remain in office if he himself so will. In these two very practical points Mr. BACONOR has proved a true prophet. But his surmises of the particular dangers which the Conservative party had to dread are an instructive record of the force in politics of the unexpected. The Liberal party had taught the kingdom to believe that continually watchful administrativeness was an indispensable quality of any Government. Men might dislike the alleged meddling with the foundations of the Constitution; but it was natural to assume that they would expect Conservative rulers as much as Liberal to be engaged in perpetual mending and repairing. Mr. BACONOR's view was perfectly natural that, although a Conservative Government might not pass important new laws, they would be required, like every English Government, to supplement the laws passed by previous Liberal Ministries by "incessant subordinate auxiliary legislation." How near the Ministry could have approached the administrative standard propounded by Mr. BACONOR cannot be told. We doubt his inference that official life is so intricate an art and mystery that politicians need to have inherited party instincts of office in order to govern and legislate repeatably. Premiers might be named who have been very far from fulfilling Sir ROBERT PELL's ideal, as quoted by Mr. BACONOR, and yet have ruled in their Cabinet and in Parliament. Lord MELBOURNE was not the idler men imagined who saw him making a business of pleasure, and could not understand that he made a pleasure of business. But Lord MELBOURNE would not have satisfied Sir ROBERT PELL's view of the work a Prime Minister should do. Lord BRACONSFIELD has not the untiring industry of a PELL, nor perhaps the instinct by which Lord MELBOURNE could catch the clue to a political labyrinth. Lord BRACONSFIELD, as Mr. BACONOR says, "scarcely pretends to be a man of 'business at all.'" A political adversary would, however, be making a dangerous mistake if he acted upon the faith that Lord BRACONSFIELD possesses no business aptitudes because he pretends to have none. In any case it has so happened that what Mr. BACONOR had learned from the habits

ceedings than they deserve.

After a trial lasting over the unusual period of eleven days, a special jury has found the Smallpox Hospital at Hampstead to be a nuisance to the residents and owners in its vicinity, both by the fact of its existence and on account of the necessary coming and going of infected persons. It is also declared that the managers of the hospital did not use all proper and reasonable care and skill, either in order to mini-

THE EXPOSITION OF THE BODY
OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1878? GOA, JAN. 2.
So many persons have been to Goa within the last few weeks, and so many descriptions have appeared both of the place itself and of the journey to it, that I feel the difficulty of saying anything fresh on so exhausted a subject. Moreover, when people are quite tired of hearing of a thing, they are often unwilling to listen even to any fresh remarks on it, while old remarks on an old subject are generally intolerable.

Nevertheless, since you desire it, I will proceed to write you a short account of my own particular experiences and impressions of a recent pilgrimage. I left the Apollo Bunder at about 11 a.m. on Friday in a pilgrim bunder-boat for the pilgrim ship Alabama, which was to start at about noon. The Alabama was at anchor, at what appeared only a short distance from the shore, but so full was the bunder-boat of pilgrims, chiefly reverend ones, so closely did we hug the shore on the right until the very last possible moment, and so laboriously slow was our consequent progress, that we took, I should think, more than an hour in reaching the ship.

Having accomplished that feat, the first thing was to look at the arrangements below which had been made for our comfort, and to appropriate to one's self as much of the best available accommodation as one could without provoking any very violent or undesirable remonstrance from others bent on the same purpose. I found the cabins much better than I expected. The ship, which was a large screw-steamer ordinarily employed in carrying general cargoes from or to any port whatever, had been chartered for the express purpose of carrying pilgrims, first, second, and third class, to and from Goa, and was fitted up with temporary wooden partitions, dividing the space between the engine-room and the permanent saloon into cabins. These cabins were tolerably spacious, and being new, were sufficiently clean and comfortable, but the ports in those which were fortunate enough to possess any at all were too small to admit of much light or fresh air.

The bathing and latrine arrangements were far less satisfactory. With regard to the former there was only one bathroom, and that close, dark, dirty, and full of odds and ends of rubbish. The less said about the latter the better, as they were indescribably filthy. We made some complaint to the authorities on board, but were only met by the very characteristic rejoinder, "Ah! it is only you English people who care about such things!" The truth is that it only pays them to take the shoals of second and third class passengers, of whom there were some six or seven hundred on board on this occasion, and sahib logs are neither wanted nor expected. I do not make these remarks by way of complaint. For the purpose for which the ship was fitted up the arrangements seemed excellent, and even if they had not been so, it would have been not so much my business as that of the persons for whom the arrangements were professedly made. But I do wish to let sahib-logs, who think of going, know exactly what they may expect, inasmuch as, if some of those who had gone before had been good enough to do so, I don't think I should have undertaken the pilgrimage. Perhaps, now that I am safe home again, I am glad on the whole that they did not do so. For the rest, the food was fairly good, though the table was slightly crowded. The permanent saloon in the stem of the vessel with its cabins was reserved for the officers of the ship. The front part of the vessel was crowded

above and below with native pilgrims, which made a head wind doubly undesirable. Fortunately, however, we had delightful weather, and after a short run of 24 hours arrived at our destination, Panjim or New Goa. At the commencement of the voyage we kept rather far out from the land, gradually getting nearer and nearer until we came to the Vingoria rocks, which are about three hours this side of Panjim. From that point we kept close in and were able to admire the scenery, which was delightful, especially on approaching the mouth of the river on which Panjim stands. Everybody now knows that on turning into the river we must have passed between Aguado on the left and Cabo on the right. Everybody also knows that Aguado is a fort, the chief duty of whose defenders seems to be to provide water for ships, and that on the top of the headland known as Cabo par excellence is situated an old convent which is now used by the Viceroy of Portuguese India as a summer-palace. But does everybody know what a nice little hotel there is at Panjim? The Goa Hotel kept by one Gomes is certainly advertised in the papers, and as certainly there proclaimed to be the best hotel in the place if not in the whole world; but so is the Hotel of Santa Monica, and so are several others. The Goa Hotel at Panjim, however, if not the best in the two Goas, which I cannot swear to, not having tried all the other, is certainly comfortable, clean, and moderate in its charges, and keeps a better table than any hotel in this our great city of Bombay. It is also, in my opinion, superior in every way to the Santa Monica Hotel in Old Goa, which I did see. The bathrooms have a new and temporary appearance, and might indeed be more private. But they are none the less clean for that, and privacy becomes a matter of only second importance when there is no one to look at you.

But to resume. On arriving at the hotel we immediately ordered a *pari* and started off for Old Goa, where St. Francis Xavier's body is being exhibited, and which is six miles from Panjim. The road, which is a very good one, runs along the river, through two or three dilapidated villages, which with the exception of the churches and convents, are the sole remains of a town once containing a quarter of a million souls. And this was the miracle I went out for to see—in my opinion a far more striking and interesting one than the miraculous preservation of the body of the Saint, or the miraculous cures worked by it. The body which is exposed to view in the Church of Bom Jesus, where we went first, has been sufficiently described by others; I shall therefore gladly be excused from going through the horrible details. Whatever may be the cause, the effect produced is not different in kind from that which must be familiar to most readers of this letter in connection with the grilled monks of Valetta or of Rome. The interest in this case has been enhanced by the celebrity given to it by authority, and it certainly is a moving sight to see, not the body, but the crowds of people who go to look at it, and a moving thought to wonder how many out of those crowds really in their heart of hearts believe in its miraculous elements, and how many wisely go because others do.

In our case, however, the awe-inspiring presence of believing thousands was entirely wanting. We were surprised, instead, that there were so few people present, and sorry, though our admission to the spectacle was rendered easier by their absence. We got in easily, looked at our leisure, and departed, not without disappointment. We then went to look at the tomb, where the body is ordinarily kept, which is situated in a kind of shrine at the end of the right-hand wing of the church. The marble is beautifully carved, but the narrow dimensions of the finely worked shrine in which it is placed prevent its presenting as imposing an appearance as it otherwise would. We then went to look at a picture supposed to be by Murillo, which is in the vestry, close by the tomb. I didn't admire it, though I suppose I ought to have done so. I think the others who were with me

managed to get up some enthusiasm over it, but this did not show itself by any rapturous expressions. After leaving the Bom Jesus and its mouldy contents we went round to have a look at the other old buildings and remains of which we had heard. We first took the chapel and convent of Santa Monica. The latter, having accommodation for 800 nuns, has one. This venerable relic with her suite of lay sisters, occupies one side of the building. She is not difficult of access, for she was pointed out to us sitting almost in an open door-way, in front of which the sisters were endeavouring to sell home-made but holy sweetmeats and rosaries. The rest of the convent is fitted up, or rather is said to be fitted up as a temporary hotel. It looked uncomfortable enough for a prison, but we were tempted to try, and were able to get a bottle of vino tiato at this Convent Hotel, which we found not bad.

We then went on to the Chapel and Convent of St. Francis d'Assis, and thence to the Cathedral which is next door. From the Cathedral on to the Church of St. Caetano, which is supposed to be a small model of St. Peter's at Rome, without however those semicircular wings which are among the most characteristic features of that splendid edifice. In this church is the tomb of the Viceroy; about which there is nothing remarkable except its prominent position just in front of the chancel. It is a pretty little church, though smaller than the other buildings, but like the rest defaced as to much of its architectural beauty by an all-pervading coating of white-wash. Indeed, this is the most noticeable feature of all the buildings which are still in a state of preservation. Otherwise there is but little to be said, and that little has been so well summed up in a few graphic lines by Captain Burton that I shall content myself with referring you to his description. More interesting, however, than these comparatively stalwart survivors of the past are the fragmentary ruins, which are scattered about here and there, and which crop up, some of them in wonderfully unexpected places. As for instance the solitary remnant of the old palace of the Viceroy, which seems trying to conceal its diminished head, as if hiding itself from the white washers, in a thorny jungle between the Cathedral and the little St. Peter's. Not far from this solitary block of stone is another remnant of the phantom palace. It appears to have been the principal gateway, and tradition has handed down to it the name by which it is still known, "the Arch of the Viceroy;" the gate by which we may imagine the Viceroy of her prosperity to have entered Old Goa on landing from their stately barges.

Another and much larger fragment is the tower and, what appears to have been, part of one end of the chapel belonging to the Convent of St. Augustine. It is just opposite that of Santa Monica.

The Convent, or whatever it was, is said to have been three-quarters of a mile in length; but so complete has been its annihilation that we could not with any certainty determine even in which of its possible directions it originally extended.

It is this almost total annihilation of a once large and prosperous town which most of all strikes the visitor. Not a remnant, except the few I have mentioned, hardly a trace remains of the buildings that once stood there, and formed the great city of Goa. Captain Burton attributes this to the mauls having been carried away for building purposes. He says that an unaccountable change of climate first drove away the inhabitants, and that the desertion of the capital was followed some years later on by its demolition in the above-mentioned manner. The remarks of Mackintosh, the historian, are also interesting on this head. He visited Goa early in the present century, and his diary are the following words, quoted by Mr. Spencer Walpole in his History of England.

"No mosque, pagoda, or public rite of the native religions was, or is, allowed at Goa. No native of the least rank or character could live here. Even the engineers are forbidden to employ any Christian labourers. The effect of this wise system

is visible. In Goa are neither merchants nor bankers, nor commercial correspondence with the rest of India."

But whatever be the cause of its decay, the startling fact remains that little is left of all its greatness for the eyes of the ordinary visitor. An artist, an antiquary, or a poet might revel here for a month, but we, who are none of these, were well satisfied with an afternoon. We began our inspection at about 2 P.M., and about six we went down through the arch of the Viceroy's to the quay of the Viceroy's, where we got on board a steam-launch and floated down the stream back to Panjim.

But before leaving Old Goa for good, I must not omit to mention the very curious hotels scattered about there, and especially those erected along the banks of the river near the quay. They are rough kind of erections, some of them of immense size, made by stretching bamboos or sticks of some kind from one palm tree to another for a continuous length of, I should think, over a hundred yards, and covering them over with leaves and in some parts an over-all coating of mud. This task is made easy by the number of palm trees, which abound on that the southern side of the river. The other side is also thickly wooded, but apparently not with palms. The scenery is lovely every where, but especially from the river. And its picturesqueness is not a little added to by these artificial caravanserais, as also by stray remains of dilapidated forts and other buildings, which keep out here and there at rare intervals on either bank.

At Panjim there is nothing remarkable except the grand square, an open sort of garden with a statue of the Great Albuquerque set up in it, and the whole town looked very much like some of those newer and cleaner ones that may be seen on the continent. We were told, however, that Cabo was worth a visit, so as it is about six miles from Panjim we started off in a gari next morning before breakfast. The drive to it is very pretty through the trees, and along the top of the ridge, and we passed a cemetery on the left, which, we were told, but unfortunately not until after our return, contained the remains of British soldiers, a detachment or so of whom occupied Goa at the time of the Peninsular War. As it was, we did not stop to look at it. The transformed convent at Cabo, which looked rather imposing than otherwise from the ship as we steamed in the harbour, was somewhat disappointing at close quarters, and certainly looked a poor place to be a Viceroy's dwelling, but the view which here, as everywhere, was magnificent, amply compensated us for the trouble of going.

In conclusion, I may mention that the people of those parts are the most impracticable I met with, speaking apparently no language but their own, and that was hardly Portuguese, though it must have been very much like, for I found the expedient of adding an "O" to all my words, whether English, French, Hindustani, or anything else, an excellent one, and had very much the same effect as adding an "O" to a number in arithmetic. It increased their value at least ten times. As such I recommend it to the attention of visitors, together with the rest of these remarks.

Among the many anniversaries the celebration of which has now become so common, none surely deserves more honourably to be remembered than that of the relief of Lucknow commemorated this day. Two-and-twenty years ago at this season the heart of the nation was moved by tidings from India far gloomier than any that oppress it now. Our hold on Hindostan was in sore peril. The great Mutiny was at its height. The Sepoys at twenty-one military stations had broken out in revolt, and deeds of ferocity, the bare recollection of which curdles the blood, had been perpetrated. All England was still thrilling with horror at the tale of the massacre of Cawnpore; the British troops had been repulsed at Arrah; Amson, Lawrence, and Nicholson were dead; Nana Sahib was at the head of a formidable force, Tantia Topce was at large, and the Gwalior contingent in the field; the news of the capture of Delhi had not yet arrived, and the garrison of Lucknow was beleaguered and in dire straits. Nevertheless, the nation did not despair. It had an abiding faith in its own star—that is to say, in the valour, and intellect, and perseverance of the breed which had brought the East to its feet, and which, in scattered handfuls, was still upholding the honour of the flag all over India, and daily giving heroic proof that there was no degeneracy in the descendants of the Clives, the Coates, the Wellesleys, and the Napiers. It knew that Colin Campbell, the tenacious old Highland General, of the clear brain and iron nerves, was on the war-path, and by this time must be bucking to his work. It had learned with pride that there were Paladins in the Indian army still; the name of Havelock had sprung from comparative obscurity, and was familiar on every lip. England hoped for the best; but it would be idle to conceal it from ourselves that the nation was in the throes of a terrible anxiety. The strain of nerve was something more than those could bear who had none of the active excitement of the contest to buoy them up, but waited as each new despatch was read in a perfect agony of suspense, lest the next line might bring word of the death of some friend, or of some fresh disaster to our arms. While the little phalanx of Europeans, and of natives true to their salt, who were shut up in the capital of Oude were unassisted, and the dread that the scenes of the well of Cawnpore might be repeated was real, hope was clouded with the shadow of occasional misgiving. It was felt that while Lucknow was surrounded by hordes of mutineers full confidence in the suppression of the Mutiny would be premature.

The disaffection betrayed itself in Lucknow on the 30th of May, and not until eighty-seven days had elapsed did the relieving column penetrate into the Residency. Those were eighty-seven days of fearful trial for those within—days of continuous alarm and apprehension, of ever-present pain and privation, of unremitting work, and of increasing loss from bullet, pestilence, and the unnatural heat. Not a spot in the place was safe. To the dangers of projectiles falling through the roofs were added those of hidden mines sprung under foot. The slender garrison, hemmed in by taunting savages, who declared that its comrades elsewhere had been slaughtered, grew smaller and weaker each hour that passed. Forty-nine officers had disappeared from the rolls, the majority of them having been killed on the spot; a fate more merciful than that of the poor fellows who perished in the delirious agony of fever, or the spasms of cholera, or who died of their wounds after exhausting operations. The losses among civilians of the covenanted and uncovenantd service was equally grievous. The mortality in the ranks of innocent babyhood was appalling. Several mothers lost two children, and one, Mrs. Keogh, lost three. Of the two chaplains, one, the Rev. H. S. Polehampton, died of wounds; and of the ladies, three, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Dorn, and Mrs. Sequera, junior, were shot; and numbers, less fortunate, succumbed to disease. Towards the

close of the protracted ordeal, when the most sanguine durst hardly encourage the notion that the long-expected aid would arrive before it was too late, there were but four-and-twenty English gunners to serve the thirty guns in the place, and of the nine artillery officers who had belonged to the garrison five were dead, and but one, Lieutenant Thomas, of Madras, was unwounded.

Up to the night of the 23d September, when Unged, a native spy, who had succeeded in taking to General Havelock a letter done up in a piece of quill, and brought back the news that the relieving force would arrive in a few days, the besieged were beginning to look upon their situation as desperate. But the message at once elated them, and they kept on the eager watch for tokens of the coming of their deliverers. On the 23d cannonading was heard in the direction of Cawnpore, but it was feared that Havelock's aids would not have approached so near, in consequence of the state of the roads from the heavy rains. Movements of large bodies of the enemy were noticed during the day, and the garrison pitched many shells into the city. On the following day cannonading was again heard, and the movements continued, but there was no further news. All was blind conjecture. Ensign Hewitt, of the 41st Native Infantry, was confused on the head by bricks struck out of a wall by a round shot, and at eight p.m. the enemy made a false attack on the Cawnpore battery, keeping up a vigorous cannonade and musketry fire for half an hour, and at night the flash of guns was distinctly visible on the Cawnpore road, about seven miles distant. The night that ushered in the 25th was very unquiet; there were alarms at half-past one and at four, and the garrison stood to its arms; Captain Radcliffe, of the 7th Light Cavalry, was dangerously wounded at the Cawnpore battery; there was a noise as of great disturbance in the city, and thus the hours went by till the sun stood out strongly in the sky. About ten in the forenoon an emissary arrived from without with a letter from Outram, dated Cawnpore, September 16, announcing that he was about to march on Lucknow. The messenger added that the General, with a force whose strength he was not in a position to estimate, had actually reached the outskirts of the city. At eleven am firing had ceased, but the blaze of two conflagrations flared upwards in the city; an hour later the rattle of musketry could be heard, and the smoke of big guns perceived. At half-past one the inhabitants were seen to leave with bundles on their heads, and in half-an-hour armed men and bodies of irregular cavalry followed in their wake. The beleaguered garrison was now in a state of the extreme tension, and relaxed itself by pounding at the retreating line from every gun and mortar it could bring to bear. At four in the afternoon a rumour flew from mouth to mouth that officers in shooting coats and solah topces, and European privates in blue pantaloons and shirts, had been detected by the quick eye of somebody on the look-out, and at five the rattle of musketry, rising in volumes, came nearer and nearer. Suddenly the whizz of a Minié bullet was heard overhead. Never did missile make more welcome sound. That it was, and no fancied strain of the "The Campbells are coming" that told the excited garrison their brothers were at hand. Lucknow was relieved, it is true, but at what a cost. Of two thousand six hundred men who had started from Cawnpore, nearly one-third were either killed or wounded. But the brave act they accomplished, two and twenty years ago this very day, will live as long as England has a history.

The 32d, which was made light infantry in tribute to its defence—one which equalled, if it did not eclipse, that at Jellalabad—was the only British regiment in Lucknow, but a detachment of the 84th was also present. Among those which advanced to the relief, the Essex-shire Buffs, the 64th, the 84th, the 90th, and the Ferozepore Sikhs were conspicuous. To Outram, the "Bayard of India," as he was called by Sir Charles Napier, the honour of commanding the column might have been accredited had he chosen, but he chivalrously waived his claim to leadership in favour of Havelock, and accompanied the troops as a simple volunteer. Havelock it was who insisted that the Highlanders and their Sikh companions should press on immediately that they had secured a foothold in the city to that portion of it where their countrymen and countrywomen were hard-beset and looking for them with straining eye-balls through the lurid atmosphere of the fight. The last push into the Residency was along a path sown with death. Nothing like the resistance had been experienced since Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. But the Highlanders were not to be baffled. Every man was a hero. The difficulty was to select those who did not earn the Victoria Cross in that race for glory. But how many bit the dust! The ranks of those who were greeted as saviours in the Residency that night, and regaled with the best that the half-famished garrison could afford, have been sadly thinned since but their fame is alive, for it is imperishable. To-night the survivors meet at a banquet "in celebration of the combined entry into Lucknow of Havelock and Outram," when Lord Napier of Magdala, who was present at the rescue as Colonel of Engineers, will preside. Havelock and Outram are no more. The one died in harness a few weeks after the relief; the other passed peacefully away in 1863; but both lived long enough to know that they had written their names high in the military annals of a grateful country. There are statues to both in prominent positions in the capital of the Empire, and to-night their names will not be forgotten by the comrades whose boast it is that they stood beside them in the hour of trial and helped to bear a hand in the Relief of Lucknow, one of the most consolatory episodes in a year remarkable for its surprising alternations of mourning and triumph, mishap, and ultimate victory.

less fortunate, succumbed to disease. Towards the end of the halloo, three, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Dorn, and Mrs. Sequena, junior, were shot; and number, one, the Rev. H. S. Pothamptun, died of wounds; one, Mrs. Keogh, lost three. Of the two chaplains, appalling. Several mothers lost two children, and mortality in the ranks of innocent babyhood was

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Bill which was recently presented to the Second Chamber by the Government, modifying the present excise duty on sugar, proposes, in order to favour native manufacturers, to replace the uniform duty on candied sugar by a tax imposed according to three categories.

The dissection betrayed itself in Lucknow on the 30th of May, and not until eighty-seven days had elapsed did the following column penetrate into the Residency. Those were eighty-seven days of fearful trial for those within—days to continuous alarm and apprehension, of ever-present death and privation, of unrelenting work, and of increasing heat. Not a spot in the place was safe. To the dangers of projectiles falling through the roofs were added those of hidden mines sprung under foot. The slender garrison, hemmed in by swarming savages, who declared that his comrades elsewhere had been slaughtered, grew smaller and weaker each hour that passed. Forty-nine officers had disappeared from the rolls, the majority of them having been killed on the spot; a fate more merciful than that of the poor fellows who perished in the delirious agony of fever, or the spasms of cholera, or who died of their wounds after exhausting operations. The losses among civilians were equally appalling, and the unaccompanied service was equally heavy.

Some fresh disaster to our arms. While the little
 group stood on the death of some friend, or of
 phalanx of Europeans, and of natives true to their
 ally, who were shut up in the capital of Oude were
 unaccounted, and the dread that the voices of the
 well of Cawnpore might be repeated was real, hope
 was clouded with the shadow of occasional mis-
 giving. It was felt that while Lucknow was sur-
 rounded by hordes of numbers full conditions in
 the apprehension of the situation would be deteriorat-
 ing.

Among the many anniversaries the celebration of which has now become so common, none surely deserves more honourably to be remembered than that of the relief of Lucknow commemorated this day. Two-and-twenty years ago at this season the heart of the nation was moved by tidings from India far gloomier than any that oppress it now. Our hold on Hindostan was in sore peril. The great Mutiny was at its height. The Sepoys at twenty-one military stations had broken out in revolt, and deeds of ferocity, the bare recollection of which curdles the blood, had been perpetrated. All England was still thrilling with horror at the tale of the massacre of Cawnpore; the British troops had been repulsed at Arrah; Amoy, Lawrence, and Nicholson were dead; Kanu Sahib was at the head of a formidable force, Tantia Topce was at large, and the Gwalior contingent in the bail; the news of the capture of Delhi had not yet arrived, and the garrison of Lucknow was beleaguered and in dread of traitors. Nevertheless, the nation did not despair. It had an abiding faith in itself, and perseverance of the breed which had brought the East to its feet, and which, in scattered handbills, was still upholding the honour of the flag all over India, and daily giving heroic proof that there was no degeneracy in the descendants of the Clives, the Cootes, the Wellesleys, and the Marquis. It knew that Colin Campbell, the famous old Highland General, of the clear brain and iron nerves, was on the war-path, and by this time must be buckling to his work. It had learned with pride that there were Peshawars in the Indian army still; the name of Hailey Lock had sprung from comparative obscurity, and was familiar on every lip. England hoped for the best; but it would be idle to conceal it from ourselves that the nation was in the throes of a terrible anxiety. The strain of nerve was something more than those could bear who had none of the active excitement of the contest to buoy them up, but waited as each new despatch was read in a perfect agony of suspense, lest the next line might

view which here, as everywhere, was magnificent, but the poor place to be a Victory's dwelling, but the disporting at close quarters, and certainly looked ship as we steamed in the harbour, was somewhat looked rather imposing than otherwise from the at it. The transformed general at Cabo, which Peninsula War. As it was, we did not stop to look or so of whom occupied Goa at the time of the reared the remains of British soldiers, a detachment

But whatever be the cause of its decay, the starting fact remains that little is left of all its greatness for the eyes of the ordinary visitor. An artist, an antiquary, or a poet might revel here for a month, but we, who are none of these, were well satisfied with an afternoon. We began our inspection at about 2 p. m., and at about six we went down through the arch of the Viaduct to the quay of the Viaduct where we got on board a steam-launch and floated down the stream back to Paimon.

But before leaving Old Gao for good, I must not omit to mention the very curious hotels scattered along the banks of the river near the quay. They are rough kind of erections, some of them of immense size, made by attaching bamboos or sticks of some kind from one palm tree to another for a continuous length of, I should think, over a hundred yards, and covering them over with leaves and in some parts an overall coating of mud. This task is made easy by the number of palm trees, which abound on that the southern side of the river. The other side is also thickly wooded, but apparently not with palms. The scenery is lovely every where, but is not a little added to by the artificial character especially from the river. And its picturesque character, as also by stray remains of dilapidated forts and other buildings, which keep out here and there at rare intervals on either bank.

At Paimon there is nothing remarkable except the grand square, an open sort of garden with a statue of the Great Abaqueque set up in it, and the whole town looked very much like some of those newer and cleaner ones that may be seen on the continent. We were told, however, that Cabo Paimon was situated off in a gulf next morning before breakfast. The drive to it is very pretty through the trees, and along the top of the ridge, and we passed a cemetery on the left, which, we were told, was unfortunately not until after sunset, con-

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Times 20 Nov. 199

June 1879

OXFORD INDIAN INSTITUTE—A Committee

The Committee recently issued its **PRIORITY REPORT** for assistance to Africa. It contains a list of countries which are most in need of help, and suggests ways in which the Government can assist them.

The report is available from the Department of International Development, Whitehall, London SW1A 2HQ. It may also be obtained from the University of Oxford, and at bookshops by the post through the following:

Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 80 Brookfield Drive, New Haven, Conn. 06511, U.S.A.
Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 9600 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, Md. 20814, U.S.A.
Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, England
Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 350 Main Street, Malden, Mass. 02148, U.S.A.

It will be a matter of some time before the aid suggested in the report can be put into effect. In the meantime, the Government has been taking steps to ensure that the lives of those suffering from drought in Africa are not endangered as far as possible. These steps include the provision of food, medical supplies and other relief materials to the affected areas.

The Committee's report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the needs of Africa, and it is hoped that it will lead to increased support for the continent.

The Committee's report is available from the Department of International Development, Whitehall, London SW1A 2HQ. It may also be obtained from the University of Oxford, and at bookshops by the post through the following:

Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 80 Brookfield Drive, New Haven, Conn. 06511, U.S.A.
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Contributions may be sent to Professor Martin Williams or to any member of the Committee. All notices received will be immediately printed in the names of the Editors, *Colloquia, Serb., M.F., T. Huxley, Esq., M.F., and the Editor, Professor of Zoology, Oxford.*

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Malabar...	20 0 0	Yam, R.C.B.I.	0 0 0
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is little more than three-and-twenty years since the child was born to whom the title of *Countess of Paris IMPERIAL* may now be given without cavil. Those years of married life had gone by without offspring, when the annunciation of the invasions announced to the people of Paris that a son had been given to the *EMPEROR*. We need not go over his subsequent years. The boy grew into a amiable and intelligent youth, but he was *more* than fourteen when the great events happened which exiled his father and himself from France. The war whose unhappy fortunes produced this result may be said to have been made for this young man. It will be remembered how his father took him to the front, and how carefully it was arranged that Louis should witness his baptism of fire. When the first serious difficulties arose, he was sent back to Paris, and he subsequently accompanied the *EMPEROR* in her flight to our shores. Now, on his father's death, the son succeeded to his father's claims, and with what modest good-sense he bore himself as a student among fellow-students of the art of war at Woolwich, are facts which will be all to us. He bore a difficult and what might have been an irksome position with simple ease and dignity, which made his companionship pleasant to all, irrespective of political sympathies. At a life of idleness and of high pretensions must have been his hours of weariness, and it was with real satisfaction that the *PRINCE* volunteered for the South African campaign. His mother accompanied him to the port of departure, and he left our shores with the most sanguine and brightest hopes. We heard from time to time of his experiences in the South; but, as a general, the record of his days in Africa was not so uniformly followed in France. An African campaign had been the first experience of many French soldiers, although some have been in Algeria instead of Zululand, and though the perils of war befell all men, there was little thought of the future in store for the *PRINCE*. The news of his aid and fate came with a shock proportional to its unexpectedness of the calamity is heightened by the sense of the secure chance that proved fatal.

the death of the PRINCE IMPERIAL is a political event the importance of which cannot be overestimated, even if it has not the momentous character which might once have possessed. The Imperialist party in France have agreed in loyalty to his name, the great strength of the Empire among the people was apotheosized in 1870 almost beyond recovery, yet it was always possible that a crisis, warned of disorders, should turn to the representative of a dynasty associated with such of the glory, if also with some of the disasters, of France. This feeling has not yet been, and the PRINCE was himself too young to have excited confidence in his own political power. But he had done nothing to impair the possibility of a revival of the popularity of his family, and his father's friends associated their future with his name. His death makes PRINCE NAROLDOX the inheritor of the throne according to the law of succession of the IMPERIAL family, and the PRINCE is as much an object of division as the PRINCE IMPERIAL was before his death. A Bonapartist Prince was also a Bonapartist King, like PHILIPPE he was also a Bonapartist King in turn by ALBERT, suspected and discredited. It will be difficult for M. BOCCA to induce a reversion to this new inheritor of the Bonapartist pretensions. PRINCE NAROLDOX has, indeed, two sons of some 15 and 17 years of age, and loyalty may fasten around their names; but for the time the counsels of the Imperialist party in France must be dictated, and the possibility of a return of the Empire must appear more and more shadowy in popular estimation. The Republic may thus gain in stability the partial disappearance of one competitor, and even possible that the violence of the Chamber may be abated through the effect of the blow that has fallen on the Imperialist party.

June 11 June 1879

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Kearns, John, South African. And
the National League has forwarded a letter

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June 18 June 179

STAFFORD-HOUSE SOUTH AFRICAN AID FUND.—The Empress Eugénie has forwarded a donation to this fund. Surgeon-General Carter Ross, chief commissioner and Dr. Stoker, assistant-commissioner, with seven nurses, left Paddington Station last night for Durban, where they embark to-day for Natal. Lady Brownlow, Lady Augusta Poulton, Lady Howe and Lady Burdett-Coutts, as well as some of the gentlemen of the Stafford-house Committee, were at the station to bid them farewell. The nurses have been most carefully selected from some of the principal hospitals and from Miss Firth's institution in London. By the ladies' committee, who provided at very short notice their dress and equipment. Each nurse has a dressing case filled with everything requisite for the care of the sick and wounded. Cases of surgical instruments and a supply of medicines are also sent. Three of the nurses are well acquainted with the work which they have before them. Others have served in the war in the East.

June 11 June 1879

STAFFORD-HOUSE SOUTH AFRICAN AID FUND.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall has given her name as one of the patronesses of this fund. Surgeon-General J. T. Carter Ross, C.I.E., who has recently retired from the Indian service, after a distinguished career, has accepted the post of chief commissioner, and proceeds by the next steamer to Natal. He takes with him an assistant commissioner, who is also a medical officer, also some trained nurses. Surgeon-General Ross will have full authority to exercise his discretion as to the application of the funds already remitted to Lady Fenn by the committee, and will make such arrangements, always in strict accordance with the views and sanction of the military, civil, and medical authorities, as may seem best calculated to give effect to the object of the contributors to the fund.

MADEIRA, JUNE 19.—The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Bonny, with mails and passengers from the West Coast of Africa, arrived here to-day, and left for Liverpool. She reports the same company's steamers as follows, viz.: Corisco, at Lourenço, on May 12; Dodo, at Lagos, on May 17; Volta, at Quitta, on May 23; Congo, at Little Popo, on May 24; Cameroon, at Cape Coast, on May 27; Senegal, at Grand Bassa, on June 5; and Luulaba, at Bathurst, on June 7.

GREENOCK, JUNE 19.—The Allan Royal Mail steamer corinthian left here to-day for Quebec and Montreal.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, JUNE 18.—The Belgian ed Star Line steamer Zeeland, from New York for Antwerp, was signalled off this place at 3 30 p.m. to-day. **JUNE 19.**—The steamer Paraday, for the North Atlantic ocean, with telegraph cable on board, was signalled off here at 4 p.m. to-day.

HURST CASTLE, JUNE 19.—The Union Steamship company's Royal Mail steamer Teuton, from Cape Town, id Plymouth, for Southampton, with passengers and cargo, passed this station at 6 30 p.m. to-day.

QUEBEC (By Cable).—Messrs. Ross and Co.'s steamer Ocean King, from London, has arrived here.

WOOSUNG, JUNE 18.—Messrs. Watts, Milburn, and Co.'s steamer Hankow left here to-day.

PORT SAID, JUNE 19.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bokhara, from London for Suez, Aden, and Bombay; the Glen Line steamer Glenlyon, from London or Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai; and the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Navarino, from London for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, have arrived here. The Hall Line steamer Wistow-hall, from Bombay, for Liverpool, has arrived at Suez.

BOMBAY, JUNE 19.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, from Glasgow, has arrived here.

DEAL, JUNE 19.—The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, from New York for London, and the Temperley Line steamer Ulick, from London for Quebec and Montreal, passed through the Downs to-day.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 19.—The Brazilian steamer Principe do Gras Para, from London for Bahia, put in here to-day for shelter.

ST. VINCENT, C.V., JUNE 18.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Iberia, from Chili, River Plate, and Brazil, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day, and left at 1 p.m. for Lisbon, Bordeaux, and Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, JUNE 19.—The Allan Royal Mail steamer Hibernian, from Halifax, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day, and after landing 42 bags of mails and some passengers, proceeded at 7 30 a.m., all well, for Liverpool. The Guion United States mail steamer Wisconsin, from New York, arrived here this afternoon, and, after landing mails and some passengers, proceeded immediately for Liverpool. The Cunard Royal Mail steamer Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon, and, after embarking passengers, proceeded immediately for Boston and New York respectively.

FATHER POINT, JUNE 18.—Messrs. Ross and Co.'s steamer Ocean King, from London for Quebec and Montreal, passed this place to-day.

DOVER, JUNE 19.—The African Steamship Company's steamer Benin, from Congo, &c., for Hamburg, passed this place this morning. The Dutch mail steamer P. Caland, from New York for Rotterdam, passed this station between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.—The Harrison Line steamer Inventor, from New Orleans, and the Warren Line steamer Minnesota, from Boston, arrived in the Mersey to-day.

JUNE 19.—The Leyland Line steamer Iberian, from Boston, arrived in the Mersey this morning. The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Ulysses left the Mersey to-day for Penang. The Allan Royal Mail steamer Nestor in from Quebec and Montreal, arrived in the Mersey to-day. The Dominion Line steamer Dominion, for Quebec and Montreal, the White Star Royal Mail steamer Germanic, for New York, and the Allan Royal Mail steamer Peruvian, for Quebec and Montreal, with 300 passengers and the mails, left here this evening.

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 18.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Commodore was reported to be free from danger; and the steamer with two or three companions in a district an enemy. He had gone on a reconnaissance fall on the field of battle face to face with dead, and it was part of his sad fate that he did not survive. The Prince Imperial is dead. He was were most opposed to the pretensions of his even by many, if not by all, of those who death will be received with regretful sympathy. The Zulu war has demanded a victim whose

INSURANCE.
Commercial Union, 19% Marine, 84
Home and Colonial Marine 0.1 % Ocean Marine, 85% %
Imperial Life, 20%

GAS.
Bombay, New, 47% Gas L. & C. A. Ord., 179% 91 80 1/2
Crystal Palace, 6 p. c. Prof., 122 75% 60% 80
Do., 5 p. c. Prof., A. 4th fa., 174 1/2
European (L.) 18% Do., 10 p. c. Prof., 210
a Do., New, 127% Impl. Continental, 193 1/2
t Do., New, 8% Oriental (L.), 75% 74

DOCKS.
Thull, 91% 24 Millwall, 95
London & St. Katharine, 77%
East London, 180% 1 1/2 80

WATERWORKS.
BONDS, LOANS, AND TRUSTS.
American Invest. Trst. (L.) Pl., 104 Egypt Khedive Daira Sanieh Con.
Do., Deferred, 94% Deb., 67% 5% 8% 74 8% 1/2
C. of Auckland, 6 p. c. Act 1872, 110% 3 1/2 7% 5% 8
City of Montreal, 5 p. c. s. 101% 1/2 For & Col. Gov. Trust (L.) Pl., 103% 3
Egyptian, 7 p. c. Viceroy M. L., 52 Do., Deferred, 93% 3
r Do., 9 p. c. s. by Egypt Gov., 57% 8 Pt. Elizabeth 6 p. c. Municipal Wtr.
s 1/2 7 Works Loan, 108% 1/2

COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL.
City (L.) 11% Lawson and Co. (L.) 5%
City of London, 11% Tele. Con. & Main. (L.) 35% 5% 5 1/2 5
City of London, 11% Do., 24 Bonus Tr. Cert., 2%
City of London, 11% Tramways & Gen. Works (L.) 74%
City of London, 11% U. States Rolling Stock, 17% 1/2
City of London, 11% Works Loan, 108% 1/2

IRON, &c.
Bibb Vale Steel, Iron, &c., 85% 9% Rhymney Iron (L.) 23%
English & Austlin Copper (L.) 11 1/2 Do., New, 7% 5 1/2

LAND.
Australian Agric., 25% 8 Queensland Invest. & L. M., 2%
Hudson's Bay, 15% 1/2 1/2 Van Diemen's Land, 27% 8

SHIPPING.
London Steamboat (L.) 9% Royal Mail Steam, 68 1/2
Penin. & Orient. Steam, New, 15% Union Steam Ship, 25%

TEA.
Assam, 72 Darjeeling (Lm.), 25%
British India (Lm.), 5% Luckimpore Tea Com., 11% 1/2

TRAMWAYS.
Anglo-Argentine (L.), 411-16 London (Limited), 11% 1/2
Argentine (Lm.), 11% Do., 6 p. c. Prof., 12%
Belfast Street Tramways, 8% London Street Tramways, 11 1/2
City of Buenos Ayres, 5% 5-10 North Metropolitan, 15%
Dublin, 13% Do., New, 12%
Edinburgh Street Tram., 15% Provincial (Lm.), 10%
Glasgow Tram. & Om. (L.) 10% 1/2 Tramways Union (Lm.), 6 15-16
Liverpool U. Tram. & Om. (L.) 12% Wolverhampton (Lm.), 10% 11%
National Safe Deposit (L.), 4% Royal Aquarium & S. & W. Garden.
Socopo Guano (Lm.), 5 Society (L.), 6 p. c. Prof., 5%

COAL MARKET, Nov. 19.
(PRICES OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.)
East Wylam, 16s. Wallend, 16s. 3d.;
Lambton, 17s.; Original Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Wear, 16s.
outh Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Tunstall, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 3d.
Radford Navigation, 15s. 9d. Ships at market, 33; sold,
5; contracts, gas, &c., 15; unsold, 3. At sea, 5.

PRODUCE MARKETS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There has again been a dull market for West India, and a business of consequence done since the 7th inst. For arrival, some families (Taai) has been sold at 19s. 3d., and transactions have taken place in Java distant shipment.

COFFEY.—A few parcels new crop plantation Ceylon sold by auction & fully yesterday & prices—Middling to good low middling to middling, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; good middling to bold, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 2d.; old crop, 9s. to 10s. In all 153 casks 123 barrels and bags offered and sold. Of 186 packages Mocha a small part sold at 10s. to 11s. for mixed greenish short berry; 24 bags colour, Porto Rico, at 9s. 7 1/2 bags Rio bought in at 7s. to 7s. 1/2; washed, ditto, 9s.; and 25 bags Rio, per steamer Neva, also bought in at 6s. to 7s. per cwt. London floating terms.

SPICES.—Pepper held firmly, and in the auctions chiefly bought in: 155 bags common Penang at 3 1/2 d. and 457 bags Singapore at 4 1/2 d. to 4 1/2 d. Of 770 bags Singapore, white, 250 bags fine, realized 6 1/2 d., the remainder being retired at 5 1/2 d. for fair; and 117 bags Penang at 3 1/2 d. per lb. Cassia nut only reduced bids, and 1,428 boxes were withdrawn at 5s. 6d. Privately sales reported at 5s. to 5s. 1/2; 65 cases 'adang cassia vera sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.; 45 barrels Zanzibar cloves sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Of 35 packages Ceylon ginger, a few lots medium scraped sold at 5s. per cwt. Pimento in demand; 11 bags sold readily at dearer rates, ordinary to good at 4 1/2 d. to 5 1/2 d. per lb., and a large business done for arrival. Nutmegs firm; 15 packages Penang realized 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. for small to medium, and 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. for bold; 12 boxes Java bought in, 2s. 11d.; 30 packages musco part sold without alteration; red to fair palish, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; Sue bright bought in at 3s. 3d., with 3s. per lb. bid.

RAGO FIRM. 333 bags brought 19s. per cwt. for medium, and 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. for small; 102 bags flour bought in at 18s. 3d.; 192 bags pearl tapioca went at 30s. for bullet and 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. for medium. Flake sold at 2 1/2 d. to 2 1/2 d. for Singapore and 3 1/2 d. to 3 1/2 d. per lb. for Penang.

RICE in steady demand. A cargo of field Siam sold, for arrival, at 8s. 10 1/2 d., open charter, and one of Rangoon, floating, at 10s. 1 1/2 d. per cwt.

JUTE.—The market is quiet, but of 4,665 bales at auction, three-fourths sold at about former rates.

COTTON.—There has been more demand to-day, and American deliveries are 1/2 d. up. Sales about 6,000 bales, including Tinniveilly, at 5 1/2 d., western at 5 1/2 d., and Bengal at 4 1/2 d. to 5 1/2 d. per lb. For arrival:—Tinniveilly, July-November, 5 1/2 d. to 6d. for good fair Ocoonda; June-August, 5s. 16d. to 5 1/2 d. for fair red Bengal; August, 5 1/2 d. for fine g.c.; December-January, 5s. 16d. for good f.g.c. Forward delivery—American, November-February, 5 1/2 d. to 5 13-16d. per lb. for middling f.m.c.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The catalogue this evening was commenced at 46

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DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

On the motion to go into Committee for the purpose of obtaining leave to introduce a Bill for the renewal of Exchequer Bonds,

Mr. PULESTON asked what information the Government had received with reference to a report which had occasioned much anxiety to the members who had heard of it.

Colonel STANLEY.—Sir, with your permission, and with feelings of very deep regret, which I am sure will be shared by the House, I will read the telegram just received from General Lord Chelmsford, telegraphed from Madeira to-day :—

"Camp, seven miles beyond Blood River, under Itellezi Mountain, 2d June.

"Prince Imperial, acting under orders of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, reconnoitered on the 1st of June. Rode to camping ground on June 2, accompanied by Lieutenant Carey, 98th, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and six white men and friendly Zulus, all mounted. Party halted and off-saddled off the road about ten miles from this camp. Just as the Prince gave orders to mount a volley was fired from the long grass around the kraals. The Prince Imperial and two troopers are reported missing by Lieutenant Carey, who escaped and reached the camp at dark. On the evidence taken there can be no doubt of the Prince being killed. Some 17th Lancers and ambulances are now starting to recover the body, but I send this off at once hoping to catch the mail. I myself was unaware that the Prince Imperial had been detailed for this duty."

I have the melancholy satisfaction of adding that a telegram has been received by my right hon. friend (Sir) M. Hicks-Beach stating that the body of the late Prince Imperial has been recovered. It is hardly necessary for me to express here in this House what I am sure is felt by all of us in this House, of whatever party (cheers), that a young prince who we are proud to think had derived some portion at least of his military education in our own Military Academy, and who, united by the tenderest bonds of comradeship, had volunteered gallantly to go out and assist his former comrades at a time of difficulty and danger should have met with a fate which, though it well becomes a soldier, still is one which has cut him off prematurely. I am sure we must all feel the deepest sympathy with that gracious lady who is thus deprived of the only prop to which she might have justly looked forward in after-life. (General and sympathetic cheering.)

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 3 (via Madeira.)

The sad news of the death of the Prince Imperial has just been received. He had gone out from Wood's camp with other officers and some Beddington's Horse on a reconnaissance expedition. The party off-saddled in a mealie-field, and were remounting when Zulus attacked them. A volley was fired from among the mealies, and the Prince immediately fell.

ITELEZI-HILL, JUNE 2.

At daybreak a cavalry patrol under General Marshall left to search for the Prince Imperial, and went to kraals 10 miles on. The body of the Prince was discovered among long grass in Donga, three hundred yards from a kraal. There was no bullet wound, but 17 assegai wounds were found in front. The clothes had been taken. Round the neck there was a chain with a locket. A stretcher of lances was formed, and the body was borne by Marshall, Drury, Lowe, Major Stewart, and officers of the 17th Lancers to meet the ambulance, by which it was then brought hither with an escort. There was a funeral parade in the afternoon.

Deep sorrow prevails throughout the column.

The Prince did not mount after the attack, his horse being restive. He ran on foot.

The corpse leaves with an escort for transport home.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 3, AFTERNOON (via Madeira).

Prince Louis Napoleon (the Prince Imperial) is dead. On the 1st of June, his Imperial Highness, accompanied by several other officers, left General Wood's camp on a reconnaissance. The party dismounted from their horses in a mealie field near the Hyotozozi river. The enemy crept up and assailed the Prince and two troopers. Their bodies have been recovered. The Prince had just returned from a three days' patrol with Colonel Buller, when none of the enemy was met with.

LORD LAWRENCE MEMORIAL.

A meeting was held yesterday, by permission of the Dean of Westminster, in the Jerusalem Chamber, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to raise some memorial of Lord Lawrence. There was a large gathering of gentlemen representing both parties in politics at home, and the civil as well as the military service of India.

The Dean of Westminster was requested to take the chair in the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala, who had hoped to be present, but was prevented by a serious cold from appearing in public at present.

The CHAIRMAN said that many other gentlemen who had wished to attend had been unable, through various causes, to come. Among them were the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Cardwell, Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Robert Montgomery, who was one of the oldest of Lord Lawrence's friends. Earl Granville, who was present early in the afternoon, had been obliged to leave in order to go to the House of Lords. It was the wish, the chairman continued, of those who had arranged this meeting that it should be simply a business meeting, and not an occasion for speech-making. They were come together to decide upon the best mode of showing their respect to the distinguished statesman whom they had lost. With regard to the suggestion that a memorial should be erected in Westminster Abbey, he had been instructed to say that the family of Lord Lawrence wished to undertake at their own charge the placing of a bust or some appropriate memorial of their relative in the Abbey, on some site to be decided upon, as near the grave as possible. Any memorial, therefore, which this meeting might decide upon would be outside the Abbey; and the next thing was to determine what form the memorial should take. In the organization of this movement, it should not be forgotten that their Indian fellow-subjects would certainly wish to take part in the work. He might mention that Messrs. Courts had kindly consented to receive subscriptions. He would suggest that Lord Napier of Magdala be elected chairman, and that a committee be appointed with power to add to their number.

Sir C. TREVELYAN, replying to a suggestion made by Sir Arthur Hobhouse that the committee, when formed, should propose alternative plans, said he thought they had better decide at once upon what principle this memorial should be based. They had to choose between two principles—one, much in vogue of late years, the creation of some memorial having an utilitarian object, as a hospital, a refuge, a school, or a scholarship; and the other some more strictly personal memorial. All those useful things he had named were exceedingly important, but they did not seem to him to effect in the best way that which this meeting had directly in view—to do honour to the man, to perpetuate the memory of his virtues, to show to all posterity how highly we valued those qualities which, by the general confidence they inspired, had enabled him to save an empire—to keep those who followed us for ever in mind of his unflinching devotion and love for the people of India. The old conventional mode of showing honour to the departed was to raise a statue to them, and he did not think anything better had been invented. (Hear, hear.) He should, therefore, propose that a statue be erected in some public place in the metropolis.

Lord NORTHBROOK also thought the memorial should be a personal one rather than an institution merely connected by name with him whom they wished to commemorate. As to the form of the memorial, he thought that might be left to the committee to decide when it was known what the amount of the subscriptions would be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FAWCETT, M.P., agreeing with Sir Charles Trevelyan and Lord Northbrook that the memorial should be a personal one, said he had no doubt that a majority of the English and Indian people would wish to do honour to the memory of Lord Lawrence, and therefore it appeared to him that it would be undesirable to bind the committee to any particular size or style of memorial. Possibly, after erecting some worthy memorial, the remaining funds might be sufficient to found some scholarships at the Universities of London or Oxford for the benefit of those whom Lord Lawrence was always anxious to assist, the natives of India. (Hear, hear.)

The motion of Sir Charles Trevelyan, amended in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, was then carried unanimously.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON asked what memorials of Lord Lawrence there were already in existence.

Sir RICHARD POLLOCK said there was a statue in Calcutta and the Lawrence Memorial Hall at Lahore, and so far as he knew these were the only memorials at present. A committee was then chosen, with power to add to their number, which included many of those present, and to revise who, though not present, had signified their readiness to join a committee.

Among those at the meeting, in addition to the names already given, were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord O'Neill, Lieutenant-General Sir George St. P. Lawrence, Major-General R. C. Lawrence, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir Douglas Lumsden, Sir George Young, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Joseph Fawcett, Sir William Muir, Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir Henry Kicketts, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Norman, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lefroy, Major-General Sir Seymour Blane, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, Major-General J. T. Bollen, Major-General J. A. Steel, Major-General Saunders Abbott, Major-General John Clarke, Major-General Bowie, Colonel Allen H. Johnson, Colonel C. P. Keyes, Colonel T. K. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Grant, Captain Eastwicke, the Rev. Canon Harvey, Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Rev. Stanley Leathes, Mr. Woolner, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Mr. Charles Raikes, Mr. Vincent S. Leam, Mr. Arthur Brandreth, Mr. G. Fogg, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. Arthur H. Cooks, and Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell.

Mr. F. Edgcombe, of 8, Gloucester-terrace, Camden Hill; and Major-General George Hutchinson, C.B., of Stonydown, Brackley-road, Beckenham, consented to act as honorary secretaries to the Memorial Committee.

25 August 1879

THE DIFFUSION OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—A review in *The Times* of the 14th of August notices a report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Central India, on Cholera in 1875-76, and describes it as "almost the first attempt which has been made to apply the rigid methods of investigation in India which have been for long practised at home." But I would venture to suggest that this was by no means the first attempt at such medical investigation in India, that there is nothing new in the conclusions arrived at in the report, and that some of them flatly contradict each other; while the only remedies proposed are admitted in these very conclusions to be too difficult for practical application. It will be sufficient if I instance conclusions 2 and 7, which, with No. 1, contain the whole argument. In paragraphs 2 and 5 of conclusion 7 it is admitted that the conditions determining the existence of cholera and its spread stated in No. 3—namely, that cholera is infective and that human intercourse supplies the means of infection—are so established throughout India as to be "almost insuperable," and their removal to be "encompassed by so great difficulties as to be practically nearly impossible." The human intercourse is said in conclusion 7 to be brought about, "conveyed and communicated," by travellers "apparently in perfect health," and also by the fairs, pilgrimages to holy places, and "numerous marriages in hot weather." The Sanitary Commissioner attacks that scapegoat element water, and accuses surface water and the water used for drinking as being the most powerful agents of all, without whose malevolent influence even the "numerous marriages in hot weather" would fail in causing epidemic outbreaks. But I contend that surface water and drinking water, fairs or pilgrimages, although the last two have often caused outbreaks of disease of many kinds, can never cause epidemics. There have been many investigations, hitherto without result, for the discovery of the mysterious progress of the epidemic visitations which have scourged the world. These progress have in them something little "dreamt of in our philosophy." The Surgeon-General alludes to certain "views which discredit the fact that cholera is a dangerous epidemic." I never heard of any sane man who held such views. When the Sanitary Commissioner talks of infection by human intercourse and water charged with animal matter as being main causes of cholera he seems to me himself to under-estimate its terrible reality. There is another epidemic which in its mysterious and capricious movement strikingly resembles cholera. It is the yellow fever of the West. Cholera in the East and yellow fever in the West march with stealthy but giant strides in the same marvellous progress. They alike take one bank of a mighty river, one wing of a barrack, one side of a street or cantonment; and, after years sometimes of resistance, will again attack and ravage the very same regions and localities. They both strike where men lie thickest, and they strike at night. They strike palatial buildings on elevated ground and avoid the low-lying cottage by the stagnant pool. The reason is, I maintain, the same in each hemisphere. What the sun touches both avoid. It is from where subsoil drainage has been neglected, where carbonic gas breeds and noxious exhalations arise from ground saturated by confined and infected water a very few feet underneath the abodes of men, that the shafts of epidemics are shot with most deadly effect. It is there where, "under some unknown and undefined conditions, cholera miasma may emanate and cause epidemic outbreaks." These are the Sanitary Commissioner's words, but I would put it "does attract and propagate" instead of "cause." He ridicules the idea. But I could show him great cities and large cantonments in Bengal and Bombay where I have proved its truth, and how careful subsoil drainage and the planting of trees which absorb during the night the dangerous emanations from the soil have prevented killing outbreaks of fever and warded off the approach of cholera.

Clean the soil, I say, by careful drainage, and no surface or other water need cause any anxiety.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARK KERN, General.

upon the former. If doused with chloroform, the sensitive plant ceases to drink from the loam. The process of germination is suspended while the plant is under the action of an anesthetic; and it has been found that taking in carbonic acid and giving out oxygen, which are characteristic of every green thing under the influence of light, are interrupted if an aquatic plant is placed in chloroform water. Mr. DARWIN has shown how the common sun dew will not feed like the lettuce; and he has explained that, in his view, plants, far from being stationary, can move whenever it is to their interest to do so. It has been generally held that, however many and striking the points of resemblance between plants and animals, there is complete antagonism in their modes of breathing. Plants, it was said, do not absorb oxygen and send out carbonic acid. But we are now told that this opposition vanishes under the light of useful investigation. Plants and animals breathe alike. They both burn up the outer air; they take in oxygen and give out carbonic acid. Still, it is fair to say, the circle of similitude is not completed; there appear to exist some fundamental differences which science has not succeeded in removing. Plants and animals must be constantly fed; their life is a process of destruction, the effects of which must be repaired. The plant finds its food in inorganic matter, and converts, by some unknown chemistry, lifeless matter into protoplasm. But animals are incapable of accomplishing this operation. They must draw their life from life, and are sustained only by the protoplasm of which they are composed.

It was Professor ALKMAN's task to dwell yesterday on the conception of unity to which the researches of biologists have conducted them. And, indeed, the advance in knowledge which they can already chronicle is immense and momentous. But, as is always the outcome of a discovery, what we know serves only to introduce us to the presence of new mysteries. The structural unity pervading all living creation, the fact that every organism, great and small, appears to have protoplasm as its basis, leads us to the brink of an abyss which the plenitude of science has not yet sounded. How comes it that facts so different are in store for two phases of life—animal and vegetable, in appearance and chemical constitution so dissimilar? The one will develop into a jelly-fish, the other will grow into the framework of a Newton or a Shakespeare. Have our investigations gone far enough under their surface to discover the commonest origin under the fiercest tests in their inception? Have we come to a region in which there is only dim twilight, and in which conjecture and hypothesis, more or less plausible, reign? Encouraged with this difficulty, feeling that chemistry has not solved half the problems, modern science revises the ideas and almost the terminology which occurred two thousand years ago to DEMOCRITUS. It seeks an explanation of these puzzling hypotheses which deny their nature removed from the range of proof. Indeed, if we are to take Professor ALKMAN as a guide, the biologist has not yet approached and never will cross the threshold of the problem of problems—the conditions under which consciousness arises. "The chain between unconscious life and thought," he says, "is deep and impassable." Whatever the solution is, store for us of the momentous questions which are broached in this address, science must pursue its destined course. Old prejudices, if they are in its way, will break up, and in the end men will risk all, even the semblance of god, for the sake of truth. Victorians of science sometimes magnify the antecedents of their work by exaggerating the prejudices with which they have to battle. This is not an uncommon form of self-glorification. The truth is that a vast multitude of educated men and women are ready to give attentive ear to all that is told them in the name of science. How readily, for instance, do they get aside, at the bidding of biologists, popular, misleading and erroneous terminology, which once seemed a short-cut to truth. They are not afraid when they are assured that many animals have rudimentary reason which are useless; that whales have teeth which are never employed; and that in pythons the remains of lost hind legs may be detected. Science recognizes in these facts, repugnant to first impressions, indications of an all-pervading law; and educated men are disposed here, as elsewhere, to watch with growing eagerness the destruction of even their dearest prejudices by patient investigation of nature.

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Professor ALKMAN is a student of medicine, and the address which he delivered yesterday evening in the Albert Hall at Sheffield, as President of the British Association, may be taken to be the reason and quintessence of the latest teaching of biological science. But modern thought is in spirit and substance, the chief topics of it are strangely ancient. This must be so. We are still groping round the old problems which, in the morning of knowledge, fascinated the intelligence and excited the curiosity of Ionian ages. When wonder and awe ended down, so as to give play to the speculative faculties of men, and the old legends with their poetical answers to everything had lost their hold, thinkers put to themselves the question—What is life, and what is matter, and what is the informing principle which runs through all living things? We, too, when the world laid, are still preoccupied with unrelated interest the same questions which go down to the roots of our being; and surely a President of the British Association fails to meet in his address some of the very problems which exercised Democritus or Epicurus hundreds of years ago. But the modern method of investigation is different; it is a more modest and more successful. Those early guesses at truth were venturesome, and they would waste from Nature her last secret without satisfying, without patience, and without price. They chose out bold surmises in verse or crystal sayings, and on a few facts, imperfectly understood, they reared the scaffolding of a whole untried theory. They had no accumulated stores of observation, no dispassionate analysis, they shied from the patient. They were young and ambitious, close primitive seekers after truth, and they must needs begin at the point to which modern science has attained by slow and laborious effort. The intellectual descendants of the early natural philosophers found that they made little progress by postulating a boundless element from which all proceeded, or a divine primitive fire into which all that is returns to be born again. The brilliant, plausible hypotheses which natural science, speaking through the mouth-piece of LEUCIPPUS, could dash off for the satisfaction of MENIPPUS have proved unfruitful and unstable. Men have been obliged to walk slowly where they thought to fly, to moderate their expectations, and to fall back on facts and observation; and if, as Professor ALKMAN's address appears to show, it is now possible to approach some of the old fundamental problems of knowledge without too much presumption, we owe this to plodding and laborious research, often pursued without regard to their end.

Professor ALKMAN's address will lift many readers to a vantage place from which they will discern truths and solutions totally new to them. He formulates a proposition which breaks down some very ancient walls. It is, perhaps, an old truth which he enunciates; it is certainly a new one. But it was left to modern science to verify, surmise, and to demonstrate that in the uniformity of Nature there is no sharp distinction between animals and plants. The distinction is good for the farm or the shop or the kitchen; but when it is necessary to take a large and correct view of the facts of life, the cabbage and the animal which eats it are seen to be in many essentials alike. Most of the differences which strike the eye are superficial, while the points of agreement are pervading and deep. How the wonderful germination, which has become an axiom of modern biology, has been got at as explained by Professor ALKMAN. Put a drop of blood under a microscope, and it will be found to consist in part of minute, colourless, rapidly moving bodies. Take again a portion of a sea-nettle and apply it to a microscope. A similar structure, similar activity, similar currents, similar asexual or involuntary, indicative of the presence of life, will be witnessed. If the chemical analysis this "tenuous, glaucous liquid," as Professor ALKMAN terms the fluid, or semi-fluid albuminous substance which is alleged to be at the base of all life, he will give such the same account of the elements, whether this protoplasm forms a plant or an animal. He will discover, in complicated combinations, and in various forms, with infinite varieties of the application of the principle, or division of labor, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, wherever life endows itself, in the minute fungus barely visible to the naked eye or in the forest tree, in the lowliest mosses, mosses, or the large whale of Greenland. The statement is pointed what to make of some of the lower orders of beings. They have, to make use of a bold metaphor as applied to them, one foot in the vegetable and the other in the animal world. They are uncertain whether they will remain where they grew as a sort of fungus, or not out on their travels as animals. Some are at once claimed by both botanists and zoologists as their property; and others are so peculiar that zoologists pronounce them to be animals while they are creeping about in their early life, and that botanists pronounce them plants when they have settled down in old age. What place in the animal or vegetable world can we assign to that wonderful slime or shapeless protoplasm dredged from ocean abysses which is without form or individuality, but which is nevertheless endowed with life, and which some to realize OZAN's prophetic dream of an ameboid or a primitive slime, the origin of all the phenomena of life? What are we to make of the opiate droves off by some plants which fly towards the light, and which seems to be endowed with life as they steer themselves so as to avoid obstacles in their way? Plants, too, are found to exhibit many of the supposed peculiar distinctive properties of animals. Chloroform or ether stops the play of the functions of the brain. It operates in a similar manner

Unusually-minded professor, of refuting these desert lands from barbarism and promoting the advance of civilization. This magnificent idea of the *condemna* is based on the conviction that the interests of Russia and England in Central Asia are essentially the same. Both these Great Powers should always be impressed with the solemn truth that the advancing mission undertaken by them for the benefit of the most savage inhabitants of these desert regions is no children, but a real fact and a task worthy of them. May Russia and England, truly conscious the professor, never give up that mission. May their relations in the future not be based on hostility and distrust but on mutual confidence, on upright respect for acquired rights, and on the legitimate aims and aspirations of both. The plains and hills of Central Asia give free and equal scope for developing the intellectual and material resources of both the English and the Russian nations, who must share hands and press in the Asiatic peoples by mutual confidence and mutual confidence and respect that they find their interests in an unceasing struggle with barbarism and in the introduction of social institutions calculated to pledge the progress of civilization. By trustfully shaking hands and forgetting the passionate prejudices of the past, the Russian and English nations will furnish triumphant proof that true civilization consists in co-operation towards a common and sublime and worthy of the 19th century. Is reading the learned and large-headed dissertation of Professor Martens one can only bitterly regret that the cosmopolitan principles of the academic chair are not more frequently adopted by the practical politician. Closely following on the publication of the official report on the civil administration of Eastern Russia, by the Russian rulers, the Czar has issued a rescript conveying his grateful thanks to Prince Dandoloff Koushoff and General Stolypine for the successful way in which they performed their duties north of the Danube.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 9:30 P.M.
A little pamphlet entitled "Gambetta, l'homme," the author of which is M. Jules Laffitte, editor of the *Faillite* and late manager of the *Republique Francaise*, has just been sent to me. Although I do not think literature concerning the private life of politicians should be encouraged, the following little chapter will prove interesting, as it relates to a subject about which public opinion shows a good deal of curiosity, and which is written to expose the fabric of reports which were evidently invented with malicious intent.
"Gambetta never had a fortune. As a witness of law he led a modest life; as a Deputy under the Empire he continued the same asceticism as in the Quaker Latin, as chief of the National Assembly he left office with debt. The success of the *Republique Francaise* only afforded Gambetta comfortable circumstances. The financial papers have spoken of his luxury, of his hotel, his horses, his train of domestics. Luxury? . . . an apartment furnished by a newspaper with great simplicity, some objects of art, and books, Gambetta's only weakness. The train of domestics, his marriage only. He had a carriage hired by the month. His secretary, the young Gerle, who served him since 1870. Then there is the Dubouché legend. M. Dubouché very rightly thought and lived to tell his friends that a fortune could do no harm to the chief of a party in fighting with adversity in the enjoyment of large pecuniary resources. He whom parties had so often been opened for the needs of the party knew that whatever Gambetta possessed would take the same direction. Once only he directly alluded to his intentions to the presence of his friend. They were walking on the banks of the Lake of Geneva and looking at the millenary three splendid country mansions. "What do you like best?" asked M. Dubouché. "That," said Gambetta, pointing to the Chateau de Chillon. "Well," said M. Dubouché, laughing, "it will be yours some day." On M. Dubouché's death Gambetta was accused to have succeeded to a fortune. In reality the will left everything to his natural heirs—M. Dubouché and Madame Armand. The latter thought they would be superseding the wishes of their uncle in selling his friend's property in remembrance of him, a sum of 2,000,000. Gambetta replied by a friendly refusal, which he would not divulge.

Approval of measures concerning the Comte de Chambord, the Union, the organ of the Legitimist party, publishes the following paragraph:—
"Several telegrams reproduced by the French and foreign papers announce that the Comte de Chambord is to pay a visit to England. Others even assert that he is about to travel in Switzerland. We are authorized to contradict these rumors, which are without foundation."

According to the *France*, M. de Lamoignon will start for the United States next month, or at the latest early in October.
The Paris Municipal Council has voted 1,000, in aid of the Biringer Committee, and empowered it to place the statue in the popular post in the Jardin du Temple.

A leading Greek advocate, M. Pangalos, has addressed a petition to M. Waddington, asking the favor of pleading guilty before the law courts for indigent French subjects dwelling in Athens and the Piræus. He was desirous of showing his gratitude for the good France has done for his country. M. Waddington has replied, through the French Legation at Athens, that he accepts with thanks M. Pangalos's offer.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.
The King of Saxony has graciously pardoned and set free a number of those officers who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for having offered to the cause of the German Empire during the war following the attempt last year on His Majesty's life.

Field-Marshal Manteuffel will proceed early in September to Stralsund to assume the chief civil and military command under the new law granting greater autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine; but, upon the mild treatment which now seems to be intended, should be to retire to his private work has just been completed which fully typifies the permanent attachment of the annexed provinces to the new German Empire. The other day the King of the subterranean cable linking Berlin, Metz, and Stralsund was finished. This, however, forms but a small part of the underground telegraphic network enveloping all Germany, every commercial center, fortress, and place of arms being thus united to the capital by means of communication equally safe from atmosphere and from enemy. The military representatives of foreign Powers here cannot fail to be struck with the importance of this subterranean system of telegraphy, which has been developed to such an extent in Germany since the war of 1870-71, no less than with the almost but indubitable construction of so many strategic lines of railway all over the Empire. Curiously enough, of all the foreign observers of progress in the military art here none are more wide and penetrating than the servants of the Mikado. It was but the other day that Major-General Takashima arrived here from the far East

been earnest workers, some of them even establishing a reputation for original genius. Among them may be mentioned Lieutenant Colonel Manteuffel, of the Imperial Japanese Division, whose specialty was the study of French gunpowder and weapons; and the real wherewithal he devoted himself to his work may be judged from the fact that he suggested some slight improvement in the construction of the Mauser rifle which won the favorable consideration of a scientific committee. Another eminent contemporary of his, Lieutenant Tawaka, is attached to the Tripartite Section of the General Staff here. Last year he was intrusted with the survey of the Nieuwstadt district, in Holland, which he accomplished on the scale of 1 to 25,000, and in a way, moreover, which entitled his performance to be placed among the maps of reference lying at the elbow of Field-Marshal Count von Moltke. A third Japanese officer of note was Prince Sakai, who returned home a few months ago, after serving with distinction here, by special permission, in the Kaiser Regiment of the Guard, and assimilating those of military organization and discipline only procurable in Prussia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.
Count Andorffy will arrive here to-morrow, when the question of his successor will be seriously taken up. Till the result of the conference to be held between the Minister and his Sovereign is known, all conjectures as to the solution of the present crisis are idle.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 26.
General Garibaldi is much better, but it is stated that, not having experienced that advantage from the bath of Ciria Vecchia he had anticipated, he will return to Capri immediately the family affairs for the regulation of which he came to Rome are completed.
The Minister of Public Instruction has sent a subsidy of 2,000 to the Italian school in London.
The reports regarding the independence of Leo XIII, his desire to go to Perugia, and the opposition made by the Cardinals are more serious of the season. The Pope is in the enjoyment of perfect health.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 26.
Another mountain accident like the one which happened last week on the Matterhorn, has occurred to an almost criminal foolhardiness, in reported from Interlaken. The victim is Harry George Manning, from Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, who, with two fellow students of Zurich University, made the ascent of the Salpêtre Peak on the 15th inst., when, desiring to reach Lauterbrunnen without returning to Interlaken, they took a short cut by a dangerous footpath used only by goatherds and guides. They were far below the snow line, but the gully on the mountain side is often as slippery as on a glacier. They had not gone far when Herr Manning slipped, and, failing to regain his footing, rolled rapidly down the slope and fell over a precipice at a point not far from the Grindelwald road. Strongly enough, for he had fallen from a height of 800 ft., he was not killed outright, but, according to the latest accounts he lies in a hopeless state in the inn at Zwilltshausen, whither he was promptly removed. It cannot be too often repeated, especially just now, when there are so many tourists in Switzerland, that people unaccustomed to mountaineering, and who venture, unaccompanied by guides, out of the beaten tracks, do so at the peril of their lives.

Marshal McMahon arrived here on Sunday and is staying at the Hotel des Bergues.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.
I learn from a good source that the Porte, in a circular, has categorically refused to pay the indemnity demanded by the Government of Bulgaria for the damages inflicted by the Armed Incursions into Serbian territory, the Porte declaring that the border troops were provoked by people of the Principality.

Nikolai Pashas has just announced to the Porte that peace has been completely re-established at Djakovica between the Mahomedans and Christians. The assassins of the Bey, the murder of whom was the cause of the disturbance there, have been hanged, all of them being Mahomedans.

The *Agence Reue* having published intelligence of a close rapprochement between Russia and Sweden, it is not without interest to hear that Turkey is also verifying a lively desire for the maintenance of good relations with Russia. The Ottoman Minister Resident at Stockholm has just been raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and has been ordered to repair to his post immediately. The new Minister, Mustaf Effendi, is a personal friend of Sultan in Germany, and a personal acquaintance at the Court of the King of Sweden, whose talent and positiveness of mind are well known.

OSERIE.

PARIS, Aug. 26.
You published a telegram yesterday from Vienna announcing a telegram from Constantinople, dated the 15th inst., according to which Sultan Abdulhamid had declared to M. Fournier, the French Ambassador, that the Sultan "had just assured him that, in respect of Greece, he would not allow any pressure affecting his personal dignity and that of his Empire to be laid on him, being convinced that his authority and rights in this respect had the support of more than one European Power." Your correspondent adds that he could not guarantee this statement. I believe this reservation to be well justified, and, without being in a position to contradict the telegram in a perfectly authorized way, I nevertheless think I may affirm that it is ill-founded, and that the French Government has not as yet been informed of the serious change which is now being effected in the Sultan's relations with regard to the Greek question. On the contrary, the French Government rather seems at this moment to have reasons for believing that the question will be settled very shortly, and in a satisfactory manner.

It is certainly possible that Russia is not encouraging the Porte to make haste, but it is not likely that the Sultan is justified in affirming that his resistance is approved by several Powers. Russia herself at the Congress made the warmest declarations in favour of Greece, and all the other Powers ranged themselves expressly on her side, England perhaps showing the least warmth for her cause. But this attitude was based upon England by her position as defending the integrity of the Turkish Empire within the limits in which that apparent integrity could be supported. It is not now, however, to be feared that the Powers opposed the Greek cause from less of a mere general and higher political motive induced them to form the resolution inserted in the Treaty of London, which it would be inopportune to discuss at the present moment, but which are still existing as at the time of the Congress, and which led to the energetic adhesion of the German Chancellor, who had originally shown them little favour. I do not believe that any of the Powers has changed or could change its opinion on the subject, and this it is that makes me suppose that the Sultan cannot have believed that his resistance was encouraged by more than one Power. Another ground for supposing that he has done so is that he is perfectly aware that, so long as he has not justified the Greek question, he cannot reckon on

the ally, and that he is not in a position to do so.

It is a known fact that the Greek question is the one which is the most difficult to solve.

The is for France, and the political line is the same.

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SHOOTING.

TIGERS IN ALLAHABAD.

By "BOHILLA."

THE DISTRICT OF ALLAHABAD, containing the metropolitan of the North-Western Province of India, is, I should suppose, about the last place where one would think of looking for a tiger. As well expect an armadillo in Spain and France. There is only a small tract of about four square miles, in the extreme south of the district, where in any single acre tolerably likely to hold a tiger. Some spots of the Kaimur range jut out into the Allahabad district at this point; and their rock-strewn bases are everywhere cut up into a network of ravines, which in parts are covered with more or less dense forest jungle. In January last I was in camp down in that direction, and was told that a large tiger occasionally came to a solitary hill, standing detached, about a mile within the Allahabad district. I was incredulous, but collected a couple of young buffaloes to be tied up in likely spots, and marched to the neighborhood of the hill. Next morning both the buffaloes were killed, and I was soon on the war path. I found that I had been very injudiciously tied up in the middle of an open piece of ground, crossed by a tolerably frequented pathway. A glance at the carcass was enough to show that it had been killed by a leopard. The other had been tied up in a well-chosen spot, about a hundred and fifty yards from the first one, higher up the mountain, and in dense forest cover. This one had plainly been killed by a tiger of small tiger. As the covert was dense and extensive, there was every chance of the tiger coming to rest in the middle of the day, as only the black and white head and nose of the carcass extend. So my Kols and Bahulyas (the devotees of aboriginal tribes of those parts, and every man a shikari and woodman) silently departed to fetch from a distance the material for a "machin" for me to sit up in.

It is wonderful to see how quickly, deftly, and silently these men will construct one of these killing places. With the sharp little axe, which a Kol never goes without, of the exact shape of some of the old flint axe-heads of the fossil-yielding caves, a sufficient number of poles are rapidly cut and dressed; they are then laid, in the shape of the platform about three feet square, across between the fork and branches of a chosen tree, about ten to twelve feet above the ground, and are firmly bound to the tree with wicker made from the fresh peeled bark of the elephant creeper (*Bambusa nuda*) or some such plant. Light rolls are similarly bound all round, as a railing to this platform, and in and out of these are entwined fresh branches of green leaves, to screen the sportsman from his cautious game. I was soon in position, and the men had all gone off, ostentatiously talking as they went, in order to tell any animal which might be about that they had left the coast clear.

It was by this time about ten a.m. I had a full view from my machin of the other buffalo still lying in the open below me, about a hundred and fifty yards off; and I had not been long in position when the vulture came down on it. Such a sight as that! First one bird swoops down, closely followed by another; and then later, after bird by bird and noise, come rushing from all parts of the heavens, where a second before not a bird was to be seen. The mighty rushing sound of their powerful wings has a weird, all-pervading character as it sweeps over and around me. And then the heaving, clattering, straggling host of men over the canopy, as the tear it to pieces, and the scattered episodes in the way of small private duels which now and then go on outside the main body, go to form a sight to see—once. The Indian vulture (*Daps indicus* and *heuglini*) is perhaps the most disgusting-looking bird in the world. Even were one ignorant of the dirty work he does in India, he does very good and necessary work; his appearance is much against him. The vulture had been at work perhaps a quarter of an hour, and had eaten about half the calf, when I saw their heads go up, and in a second or two all left the carcass, shambling off with their awkward but about twenty yards or so, and then they suddenly flew to the nearest trees. Now it is a well-known fact in the creed of Indian sportsmen that, once the vulture has gone down on a carcass, a tiger will not touch it. Perhaps it would be a fairer way to state it, that the vulture will not go down on a carcass until the tiger has done with it, or left the neighborhood. With their wonderful sight, and from the vantage ground (?) of the air, the vulture can satisfy themselves whether he is still about or not. However, like most other denizens, this one is not of universal application.

I saw once upon the dead bodies of two venturous vultures, which had evidently gone down on a tiger's kill during the temporary absence of its owner, and had been caught by the tiger on its sudden and stealthy return. And here I was about to see a refutation of the above statement, as far as such evidence is given by a panther. The vulture had hardly taken perch, when a splendid panther walked calmly down the pathway which crossed the open, and went up to the carcass. He looked magnificently handsome (he is a far handsomer beast than a tiger) as he stood in the bright sunlight, unconcerned and careless of evil, standing to his full height, his waving tail about, and evidently very angry at the vulture having been before him. He first rolled himself several times on the carcass, and then lay down at full length alongside it and began at the fore part of the stomach. Even at that distance, the sound of his teeth going through the raw flesh made the sound of one's back shiver a bit. As I was waiting in the hopes of a better game, I let him go on with his feast undisturbed, though I could have shot him dead at almost any moment for those hours. He would walk away a few yards every now and then, and he under the shade of a tree; and soon he went quite away. I suppose for a drink, for his muscles are so. The vulture were down again, when he dashed up with a great deal and dispersed them. All this while nothing had come near my kill, and it was about two o'clock, when, raising himself from a seat, the panther slowly came up straight towards me. He came on to within about eighty yards of my hiding place, perfectly without fear or suspicion, and heading for the kill over which I was sitting. I began to think that I must have been mistaken, and that he had killed both, their lying so close together making this seem the more likely. The panther stopped for a second behind a bush, and then slowly began to retreat in steps, looking a totally different beast. While out in the open, and while coming up fearlessly, he was at his full ordinary height, his coat sleek and shiny, and his colour light; when, with fear, suspicion, and anger in his heart, he turned to go back, he was low-crouched on the ground, his hair seemed ruffled as if standing on end, and he looked a darker color altogether. I suddenly concluded that he had discovered me, and thinking also that he had slain my kill too, I determined to let him have it. I let him with the right barrel just before the spine near the centre of the back, when he sat down on his paralyzed haunches with his back towards me, and roared hoarsely; the left struck him on the spine fair and square, and went right through into the cavity of the chest, killing him instantly. A low quick growl, just up the hill above the kill, told me that I had thrown away the tiger; and I believe it was the panther's sudden discovery of the vicinity of the tiger which made him turn back. However, I had bagged an exceedingly handsome panther; he measured 7 ft. 2 in., which is large for the panthers of those parts. It was nearly three p.m. when I bagged him, and I had had nothing to eat since five a.m., for, not expecting to be detained so long, I had brought nothing with me. I was, therefore, agreeably surprised by the arrival on the spot, guided by the sound of the Express, of my faithful "Kols" and a good tiffin, sent to me by a thoughtful friend in camp.

Moral: always have a thoughtful friend in camp. But I provided you a story of a tiger, not of a panther. Yet this was an episode of the tiger story, and so had to be told. I had three more buffaloes tied up, and this time saw to it myself. There was no result next morning; indeed, I badly expected it, after having disturbed the jungle. But on the second morning, arriving at the spot before day had quite dawned, I found the "tie-up" I visited gone. I tracked the manse into a ravine, noticing, for the first time, what I took to be small cub's footmarks following the mother as she dragged the kill away; they were on the kill when I approached, but retired before I could see them. A machin was soon made, and I began another silent, motionless watch. Soon vultures came down; but I was not going to be done, after my experience of a few days before. They were evidently very uneasy, and kept constantly running away from the kill, and venturing back with diffidence; then a large tiger came do very close thing, and who has seen such forest tiger-shooting must have noticed how good a fellow of a tiger's whereabouts a crow is, and what a totally different view from his ordinary conventional note he utters under such circumstances. On this occasion a crow, perched on a tree

hard by, suddenly burst into a torrent of those peculiar caws, and instantly every vulture disappeared. The crow calmly flew down at once, and began on the carcass. Now, that crow deliberately frightened away the vultures to secure a titbit for himself. Clever *Corvus splendens*! One of my men just then appeared running towards me, and waving his stick to me frantically. I descended to his help, to learn that the tiger had gone on to look at where he had tied up a rather larger cub than usual, and had found him carried off, and carried, too, through some very broken ground, over fallen timber, and through dense jungle of creepers and trees, a distance of some three hundred yards. The other man was asking a machin to be made for the hill for me, and it was not to be in such a good place that I had better go at once, especially as, from the work done, it was evidently that of a large tiger. I was soon in my new position; and, as it was not an over-ripe place, being rather low and quite within springing distance of a tiger, I was freely against my will, persuaded to allow the best shikari among the men to stay with me. I had once before lost a tiger, from the impossibility of getting a native to keep absolutely still for long, and had vowed I would never have one with me again; but I was overruled on this occasion. We had not been a quarter of an hour in the machin before the crows and cocky birds began to herald the approach of the tiger. At last I heard the soft, cautious, slow tread coming down a small ravine from my right rear.

What a sensation it is—every nerve at tension, every sense on the fullest watch, every muscle under control, the heart almost audibly beating, the breath quick and suppressed, the blood coursing at its best, the mouth open and dry, your finger on the right trigger of your trusty Henry, and your eye fixed on the spot where every second you expect to see that handsome creature appear. But, alas! in the very crisis, when confidence for one-fifth part of a second would have given me my tiger almost to a certainty, there was a sound behind me like a cross between a clucking-cocked water-bottle and the hurrying of the back strap of your valise. Anger had tried to stiffen a muscle, and the tiger was gone! I think it is greatly to my credit that that man still lives, and I am sure that my coat of justice would have condemned his instant insinuation. I only promise non-ven of the machin.

I sat there through the whole of that long day, and the tiger prowled about all the time, now on my left, now on my right, and soon behind me; but he never ventured within sight, and as soon as it became dark I got down and came away.

I had to leave a great part of the country for a time, but I arranged to keep woodcutters and such like out of the jungle, and had the tigers fed every third or fourth day with a young buffalo. What a lot of money they did cost me, to be sure! It was early in March before I could arrange to get back to that part of the district, and by that time the shikaris told me that the tigers were so much at home that they might almost have been stalked. I was determined not to be done on this occasion, and had got some celebrated Bahulyas from an adjoining district, who were adepts in the art of driving a tiger up to the sportsman. I sent my camp out to a place about a mile from the jungle, where the tigers had taken up their abode on account of my careful commissariat arrangements, and arrived there myself, soon after daylight, on the 7th of March. It is pretty hot in Allahabad by then, and I could not induce anyone to accompany me.

Everything was ready; machins had been erected at fixed spots, and the lines converging on the machin, up to which the tigers were to be driven, had been formed by Kols put up in trees. These men are known as "raks" (stap), and are provided with sticks. The long array of hunters and trimmings is drawn up across the line of a triangle, which may be miles long, of which the line of raks form the sides, and the machin the apex. The raks keep the tiger between the lines by tapping on their trees with their sticks whenever the tiger approaches them in his endeavor to break right or left of the advancing line of hunters. These shikaris boast that they can make a tiger come with certainty to any given spot, and they were as good as their word on this occasion. There were three machins, as I had hoped to have brought two friends. I was told to take the centre machin, which seemed to me to be the worst stand of the three, and I said so. But the great Zaim, the head shikari, insisted on my taking it, saying that the tiger would come between me and the machin on my left. The other two machins were occupied by natives to act as additional raks.

The best began at one p.m., and was so long that it was only now and then that a brown-brown sound of the drum and the cry of the leaders reached me. Some of the deer of the jungle began to die before me. First the lovely sambar (*Rusa aristoteli*), the largest deer in India save the shoo of Sikkim, *Corvus affinis*, most timid of all, some plunging along the hillside, leaving the stones rattling down the gulches—the doe and fawns in front, a frightened herd, the bucks in the rear, singly or in small groups through the bush their heavy antlers, tall well back over the crop. Then the wary pardo in great numbers, followed by the almost equally wary wild boar; a corner or two of the painted sparrow (*Chlorophaps picturata*), a most difficult bird to flush, and swiftly red; several grey partridges (*Oxypterus pectoratus*), a porcupine, and a couple of hares. By the time the line—called *hank*, or *hanki*, has got within four or five hundred yards of my machin, and there has been no sign of the gramin game I was there to bag, the deer have not yet reached him either; for there has been no order, three walls of their bodies, and no further hallooming of the "Indian drum," such as always tells that dangerous game is about.

I took despairingly at my companion, a fat Tahsilidar (native collector of revenue), an up-country Jat, and as quickly as the day, and with a slow waving of my left hand, with the fingers outstretched, convey the meaning "Kuch nah" ("There is nothing") when—what is that? A tap on a tree above, and two hundred yards off—two tigers—running like the wind! His he turned him to the right (the right for it was a risk meeting the tiger's advance to break up the hill). But another and a nearer tap, still up the hill; and then the instantly recognized measured third, third, third of a trotting tiger advancing. Half a minute more, and a splendid male tiger broke, at a single leap, exactly on the very spot upon which we were waiting. He had staked his reputation he would break if he broke at all. My right bullet plunged square into his shoulder, and over his back, half charging, half tumbling down the hill. I missed him with the left as he came, and he passed straight under my machin, roaring away. As he went away down I hit him again, immediately under his sagging waving tail, and head over heels he tumbled into a deep ravine out of sight, kicking up no end of a row.

He had hardly disappeared when, inside the bit of covert he had looked from, I heard the female call to him, "Ahaung!" Knowing that all was not right in front, and with a piling line of enemies in rear, the old fellow did not know what to do. The line had by this time come up perilously close, and was still coming on; one tiger was lying between me and them, out of sight, and perhaps still with large capabilities for mischief. I might not drop the tiger's head, and if not, she broke back. There would be a terrible business coming, and I was not a man to be taken by surprise. I thought that she had cub with her, and I never care to shoot a tigress with young cubs. (It proved, however, that she had not.) On the whole, I was afraid to let the line come on. Another ten yards, and they would have come pushed her out on the spot where I was. I shot to stop, and stood up in the machin, and the tigress walked round under cover close to the machin above him (what a chance a friend would have had), was turned from there, and walked quietly and silently back round the right flank of the line of hunters.

I then got down and went to prosecute the tiger in the ravine. I soon found him, but he had very little life left in him—only enough for a vicious snarl, and that I cut short with an Express bullet in the ear. He measured 6 ft. 6 in., and was an awful "do" in the matter of tail. His head and body were the largest I had ever seen, but his tail was like a wild cat's—short and stumpy. With that body a Tiger tiger would have measured over 10 ft. My first bullet (from my old friend Henry, striking fair and square on the shoulder, smashed that shoulder to atoms, pierced both lungs, and injured the coccyx, a complete answer, surely, to those who say that the 450 Express is of no use against dangerous game.

I started the body off in a bed carried by sixteen bearers for the nearest railway station, and rode over next morning myself. I shot no more tigers as he was into Allahabad, for the first time in history, had I not been for an all too partial station master, who could find no class in his goods lists for dead tigers, and was forbidden, he said, to carry corpses, except at special rates! I accordingly found "the gift" and "the cost" of the station when I came up, and the former too "high" by far to taking in as he was, so he was skinned on the railway platform.

There has not been a tiger shot within the limits of the Allahabad district for the last fifty-two years, though once there have been larger not very far out of it—in the territories of H. H. the Maharajah of Dewa.

THE WINDSOR DISTRICT.—Water in the same fine order, but very few anglers availing themselves of its lovely conditions, who have only been well rewarded, plenty of sport being had where a thorough knowledge of the art is brought to bear. Jack are running fairly, and another grand fish of 15lb. has had to succumb to that well-known local enthusiast, Mr Parsons, of Thames-street, Windsor, whilst out with a friend, Mr King, of the Royal Oak, opposite the Windsor station of the L. & S.W. Railway, who is himself a thorough angler, but who on this occasion was content with a smaller fish of 1lb. Both fish were taken spinning, the larger one by Mr King, and the smaller by Mr Parsons, the largest of the largest, Mr Cooper, of Radnor-street, St. Luke's, and who would not be a handsome addition to this well-known hostelry. On 24th, Mr Manning, of

FISH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—A curious incident of the whole of the occupants of a small fish pond being destroyed by a flash of lightning is reported from Seck, Grand Duchy of Nassau. The *Neues* states that during a very heavy thunder and hail storm at night time, a flash of lightning struck a small pond, well stocked with various kinds of fish, the property of the pastor of the parish. The following morning the whole number of the fish were discovered dead upon the surface of the water. They had all the appearance of having been half boiled, and continued to rot for at least two days, just as is the case with fish after being cooked. Neither the scales nor the scales of the scales were preserved intact, and the swimming bladder filled and well preserved. The water in the pond was still muddy and dull the morning after the storm, as if the lightning had only then struck it.

Name.	Judge.	Slipper.	Day of Draw.	Day of Manning.
What a sensation it is!—every nerve at tension, every sense alert, the faintest watch, every eye under scrutiny, the heart almost				
leaves, cautious, slow tread coming down a small ravine from my right				
birds began to herald the approach of the tiger. At last I heard the				
for an hour in the machine before the tiger, from the quarter				
permeated no on this occasion. We had not been a quarter				
would I never have one with me again; but I was over-				
bility of getting a minute to keep absolutely still for long, and had				
to stay with it. I had once before lost a tiger, from the impos-				
regard my will) permeated to allow the best of things among the men				
low and quiet within springing distance of a tiger. I was (scarcely				
own position; and, as it was not an over-ripe place, being rather				
work done, it was evidently that of a large tiger. I was soon in my				
a good place that I had better go at once, especially as, from the				
making a machine over the hill for me, and it was as if he were in				
a distance of some three hundred yards. The other men were				
over fallen timber, and through dense jungle of creepers and trees,				
carried off, and carried, too, through some very broken ground,				
had put on a rather larger calf than usual, and had found him				
in his haste, to learn that the men had gone on to look at where we				
towards me, and waving his cloth to me frantically. I descended				
Corymbus splendens? One of my men just then appeared running				
frightened away, the waiters to secure a libel for himself. (Clayton				
at once, and began to run towards me. Now, that you doubtless				
instantly every valiantly disappeared. The crowd calmly flew down				
heart of my suddenly burst into a torrent of these peculiar laws, and				

SHOOTING.
TREES IN ALHABAD.
By "ROHILA."

MAULED BY A TIGER.

DURING MY SOJOURN IN CHAZUTANA the following adventure happened, which might have cost me my life. My abode was some six miles from a small military station, and I was busy on one of the many new lines of railway then being constructed. The doctor of the station was a shrewd old man, and we had determined in concert to try to bag some of the tigers that we knew lived in the hills facing my bungalow, and which were about one mile from it, but stretched away in the opposite direction. A shikari had often brought me in word that there were tigers about, and one afternoon came in and reported four as being in the neighborhood; but it was not often that I had leisure to go out, work keeping me at home or up and down the line. Being unable to go after the four, I was determined to verify the fact of their presence, as shikaris, unless looked after, are very hazy at reporting as many tigers as they think their employers will believe in; so I strolled out in the evening with the doctor, and were enough to see the four. This only made us the keener, and we went out next day to find that three of them had returned in the night, and had impinged their paws over those of our camels made the evening before. We had a beat that day, but did not go any farther before we had not included sufficient ground with our beaters, for just before we began a tiger had killed a sheep, but had been driven off by the shikari. After our unsuccessful try, we on our way home went to the spot, and saw the carcass of the sheep, and followed the tracks of the tiger to a cave, into which he had retired. We saw traces on the ground inside where the beast had lain down and whistled its tail about. I asked the shikari how he had driven the brute off, and he showed me a sling, with which he said he threw stones over the intervening bushes. The tiger could not stand being thus shooed, and left the carcass after sucking the blood.

Work prevented my looking the animal up again for about a fortnight, when one day my "chimpanzee" came in and told me that the shikari had seen a tiger. I told him to admit it was, and once to the door, killed the "chimpanzee" (or reversed made with about a blow) to keep out the game or fowl, and made his salaams. He was a man with rather a nice-looking face, grey whiskers, and a subdued expression, and, for his caste—he was a Bhed—was a good-looking old man; he was also a man of few words, so when I said, "Is there any news, Khadabhai?" he answered with a short "Hail." Then I asked him for further particulars, and found he had that morning seen the fresh paws of a tiger coming into the hill that I have before mentioned, and had followed them up a short distance till they went into a ravine, rocky and well-wooded in, in which he was convinced the tiger would pass the day.

The doctor had that morning turned up to breakfast, and everything was prepared; the time of year was the middle of February, when, although the sun is hot, it is still bearable even in the middle of the day. I told the shikari to collect some coolies for beaters; he also suggested getting a big drum from the village, so I sent off for one, loaded to my cartridges, and then went to breakfast. After breakfast the riding camels were ordered, and we started, accompanied by a straggling following of beaters, a few volunteers, some armed with one or two old guns, some with bows and arrows, and the big drum. After about a mile we had to leave our camels in the bed of a river and then go on foot for half a mile or so, passing the paws of the tiger, which were duly pointed out by the shikari, who described to us the direction they went in. Here the bulk of the beaters were sent off to take up their stations and to get some of them well up on the hillside, so as to leave no chance of the tiger escaping upwards. One man was left as a vedette in the open country, from which he could command a view of the whole hillside, so as to warn us if the animal broke, and to let us know what direction he was taking, whether up or down the hill.

We resumed our march, and shortly came to the foot of the hill and chose our stations. The doctor went half-way up, and climbed on to a large boulder about the size of a small cottage, up which he had to scramble, first taking off his boots. I did not go on a large rock near the foot of the hill, where I was in hope that, if the tiger came out in the same direction that he had gone in, I should be able to cut off his retreat. The hillside rose above me, here large patches of bare grey rock, there masses of rock piled one on the other, and grass and bushes growing in between them, making up a scene of savage beauty and grandeur. When once in position, I made myself as comfortable as possible, and began to admire the scenery around me; the doctor, I could see, had arrived at his post, and was duly on the look-out.

I know nothing more pleasant than the first ten or fifteen minutes before a hunt begins, when you are anticipating good sport. You have time to look about you till the first faint voices warn you that the game has begun to move, and you then have to be on the alert. The booming of the big drum came at intervals, and in between, the crashing of large rocks and stones detached by the beaters, which went dashing and tumbling down the hillside, making a noise sufficient to stir up any animal, much less a tiger, who does not like peaceful solitude, and when a very little disturbance is usually enough to send off to look for more quiet quarters.

After some continuance of this noise, and as the beaters were approaching, the voice of the vedette was heard shouting, and the shikari informed me he was crying out that he had seen the tiger going along the top of the hill. As yet we could not detect it, but in a minute or two I saw it walking calmly on over a mass of bare rock on the hillside. It moved gracefully and quietly, but was about three hundred yards or more from me—too far to shoot; and I know, from the direction it took, that it must pass much nearer the doctor, so I did not fire. The shikari, noting his mistake, and seeing that I was alone away, but I restrained him. I knew his old weapon was not one to make accurate practice at that range, and the report would probably make the tiger bolt, and so spoil the doctor's shot. I said, "Let him go quietly, the doctor is a good shot, and will hit him." The old man was vexed, but the shikari's "baken" (order) was law, and I was right, for in another minute the tiger passed above the doctor, who fired; the beast fell to the shot without a growl or sign; he simply toppled over, and was lost in a mass of rocks and bushes, and there he stayed.

As he did not stop again, I was for moving up, "Wait," said the shikari, "perhaps something else may come out, and you will get a shot, perhaps a panther or a bear." The hillside often had these animals in it, so I waited, and at the end of the hour out came an old hyena. To try the effect of a shot, and as the tiger had been fired at and wounded, I let drive at the hyena, saw him stagger and reel, and then fall over on his back dead.

The beaters by this time were coming on, and some of them along the upper portion of the hill were following the track taken by the tiger. We whistled and shouted to them, and warned them not to go on, as the brute had been wounded, and was down in the rocks ahead of them.

The question now was, what was to be done? I was evidently out of the hunt. As it was not likely the tiger would come down to where I was, I determined to go up the hill to see if I could get into a better position for a shot, so I scrambled with the help of some of the coolies from my rock, and went up the hillside, passing the dead hyena on the way. When I got up to about some fifty yards or so of where we knew the tiger was lying, I saw it was an impossible kind of place to catch sight of him, as it was all rocks, bushes, and grass. By this time the coolies had surrounded the place on the hillside, and, as some of them seemed inclined to poke in and spot the animal, I was considerably shouting to them to be careful, to peer well before advancing, and to let stones over the bushes well ahead of them to stir the brute up if he were still alive, or to get some indication in the shape of a growl as to his position.

As the beaters were closing in, I could not stay outside and allow unarmed men to go without somebody to protect them, in case the animal should be still living and should charge. I had taken the path that the tiger went in by; perhaps it would have been wiser had I gone more up the hill and come downwards. After advancing a very little way, of a sudden the tiger jumped up with a "rough" laugh, and I saw through the grass and bushes a flash of white, which was the animal's white chest as it came bounding over the rocks. The glimpse was too transitory to allow me even to get a gun up, and I could tell by the direction of the tiger's growl that it was coming towards me. Before I could clear a little on one side, I felt a grip on my shoulder, and knew I had been seized.

Where the animal sprang from I did not see, as, owing to the rocks and bushes, that one transient glimpse was all I saw of it the second time. From the position of the teeth marks, it must have sprung upon me a little from behind. Why it came back upon its tracks I cannot say, unless, hearing me shout to the coolies to be

careful, made it imagine that was the direction to go for one of its enemies. Anyway, look it came, and I was the victim. There were two coolies immediately behind me and one in front, but I fancy the English white skin, with large hat and brown clothes, were more conspicuous than the black skins of my followers, and also my being stouter than they probably made me catch the animal's eye more readily. Anyway, there I was, seized and knocked down.

Many persons have asked me to describe my sensations, but I have always assured them they were commonplace. As I mentioned before, the first I knew of it was feeling the grip on my shoulder; this produced nothing but a sensation of numbness, as if I had been struck on the shoulder by a man of giant strength, or kicked by a horse. The first idea I had was "He has got me," the second, "Get my gun round with the other hand and shoot him." The shoulder seized was my left; by the time these two thoughts had gone through my head, I must have been in contact with the rocks, as a deep cut on the forehead proved I had come down on the ground violently, damaging the bridge of my nose, and knocking me senseless.

The tiger then let go his hold of my shoulder, and took me up by the back and carried me some twenty yards, when it dropped me again, left me, and went down the hill. I must have recovered consciousness as soon as I was dropped, for I heard two shots fired, one by the doctor, one by the shikari, as the tiger made down the hill after leaving me. I found myself lying with my head on the hill and my head down, and with a shoulder and left arm that felt paralyzed and numb.

The coolies came and gathered round me and began to lament the disaster in their own way, some saying, "Hi! hi!" others "Wah! wah!" The headman of them, who had been just behind me at the time, came and sat by me, and put a cloth under my head as a pillow. I was still feeling queer from the blow on my head, and this man kept saying, as he saw my eyes flinching over, "Sahib, sahib, speak to me, I'm getting frightened," so I tried to talk myself together and smile at him; but I'm afraid I only effected a ghastly grin. In two or three minutes I recovered thoroughly, and first I tried to see what damage had been done. I felt a wound on my back, and was not sure whether my lungs had been injured or not, so I drew a long breath; as I could do so without pain, I was relieved on this score. I next tried to move my arm; this I could do by twitching the shoulder, so I came to the conclusion it was not broken, and made myself easy on that ground. I told the coolies to go and call the doctor, and directed them to cut some small trees to make a litter in case I should have to be carried down; they were too much damaged to do anything but sit round me on the rocks and say, "Hi! hi!" the man who gave us our bread intermingled with exclamations of "It had been better if one of us had been taken, instead of the leader of the party." Such was their way of putting the fact that I paid them for work they did. It seemed to me the doctor took a long time in coming, but I knew he would reach me as soon as he could, so I had time to review my position.

Here was I lying on my back, having been mauled by a tiger, and not knowing exactly what amount of injury had been done. That so far I was alive was due to merciful Providence; but whether I should live through or not I could not tell. I thought over all the mass of people I knew or had heard of, who had been in the like straits, and I could muster up three men who had been mauled and recovered, and of whom two were coolies and one a major. Two others I had known of, but they both had died from the effects; one of these latter happened to be a civil engineer, and one a revenue surveyor; so I thought that, being a captain in the regular staff, I had a good chance of the military having pulled through as far as my experience went. The deduction was perhaps hardly logical, but such was the consolation I came to, and comforted myself accordingly. I thought of my wife and two children at home in the bungalow, and consoled myself with the idea that I had done the best I could for them in the way of caution, so had nothing to worry me on that score; for I should have felt it much if I had thought I was in a bad way and should leave them without their being in the best position I could put them in; then I gave up thinking, to ask when the doctor was coming.

He shortly turned up, and his first expression was, "I've been in an agony till I could get here." He then explained how he had not been able to get off his rock without assistance, and had had to make a detour up the hill to avoid the tiger, who had taken cover in some rocks between us. He then put me on my legs, and said, "We must get out of this." When once up, I found I could walk; and, having had my shoulder and arm bandaged, we set off down the hill, having to make another detour to avoid going near the tiger again. It was a tiresome business walking over slippery rocks and getting through bushes, and in two places I had to lie down and creep through holes under the overhanging rocks; but at last we got to the foot of the hill, and we walked back to the camels. Here I mounted the doctor's camel with him, as his paces were easier than those of mine, and we went at a walk home. Dismounting at the gate, I sent the doctor on foot to tell my wife that I had met with an accident, as my blood-stained clothes and face might otherwise have frightened her.

Then followed a weary dressing of the wounds. I had fourteen holes in me from the track alone, a scratch from the claw, besides the damage to my forehead and nose. I was bandaged up, and the next day taken into the station to the doctor's house; he for three weeks tended me with the care of a brother. After this I left for a hill station, and then came an irksome journey to the railway and on to Bombay, where a medical board decided I was to go to England. And here I am, some eight months after, with my wounds nearly healed, but with a stiffened shoulder that will need a surgical operation, and I expect take many years to recover its strength, if ever it does so again.

The tiger—or rather tigress, as it turned out to be—was brought in dead four days later; but it had gone bad, and the skin was not worth keeping, as the hair was coming off. The first shot had proved a mortal wound.

THE VICTIM.

[illegible]

COONSAVINGO, Apr. 18.
 Baker Paul left Tiedland 7-4-5 on his return to
 Coonsavong.

The following appointments in the French Consular Service are gazetted to-day:—M. Chaillet as Consul of the 1st Class at Glasgow; M. Fournier as Consul of the Consulate-General in London; and M. Knight as Consul of the Consulate in Liverpool.

It is stated in well-authenticated circles that the following administrative changes will shortly be made:—The Japanese Exemption Commission, under the presidency of General Lucius Mott, will be dissolved, and the Third Section of the Imperial Chancery will be incorporated with the Ministry of the Interior, with General Mott at its head. The Corps of Commissioners, attached under the orders of the Third Section, will also be placed under the control of General Mott. Mr. Mott, former Minister of the Interior, will be Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, retaining the Department of Foreign Consulates. Mr. Mott's scheduled successor, Mr. Matsuoka, former Minister of the Interior, will return to the Ministry of the Interior. Mr. Matsuoka will return to the Senate, and Mr. Kato, former Minister of the Committee of Ministers, will be the Assistant of General Mott.

[illegible]

SPAIN. MADRID, Apr. 18.

The Council of Ministers held a lengthy sitting to-day at which it was decided to take provocative measures in view of the general attitude of the Carlist party in the Basque provinces. A despatch from the Vatican was read at the sitting, announcing that the Pope accepted the position of mediator in the expected war to the Spanish throne. It is considered that this will draw down the already relations existing between Spain and the Vatican.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday brought to the attention of two-and-a-half million dollars, the price being \$100 0/10 for the first ten cents, \$100 1/10 for the next ten cents, \$100 2/10 for the next ten cents, and \$100 3/10 for the next ten cents.

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QUEENSLAND.
BUREAU, Aug. 18.
The Treasurer has introduced his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. He estimates the revenue at £1,710,000, and the expenditure at £1,870,000. The deficit on June 30 was £20,000. The deficit is to be

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