THE LIFE OF CHARLES DARWIN.

From the moment the announcement was made that Mr Francis Darwin had undertaken to prepare a Life of his distinguished father, there has been the keenest interest in the promised work—an interest which was not confined to scientific circles, but which extended to the wider circle of general readers, who felt that the name of Charles Darwin was a common heritage of our generation. Nor can there be any question that the feeling was well founded. Little reasonable doubt can be entertained that when the historian of the future takes that bird's-eye view of the nineteenth century which our own position in its unfinished course makes impossible to the men of to-day, one of the few names which will stand out pre-eminent among the names that give the century its value and significance will be that of Darwin. The three volumes which Mr Murray publishes to-day have, therefore, an interest of quite an exceptional kind. Expectation with regard to them has run high, and it says much for the care and ability with which Mr Francis Darwin has carried out his task that expectation is not at all likely to be disappointed. The only book which has been issued of recent years with which these volumes can be put in comparison, as regards the interest they excite, is the biography of Carlyle which Mr Froude gave to a not over-grateful public; and it may at once be admitted that the interest which Darwin's life excites is of quite another character from that which was aroused by the Carlyle revelations. Indeed, the effect which the work under review is calculated to produce on the public mind is precisely the reverse of that produced by Mr Froude's labours. In the case of Carlyle, thousands who had made to themselves an idol, if not a god, of the Chelsea sage found their idol shattered, and stayed only to pick up fragments of the broken feet of clay to fling at the head of gold, before fleeing from the temple and renouncing their allegiance for ever. In the case of Darwin, thousands who read this life, and who before knew little more of the man but that he bore a name round which controversy raged and the anathemas of the Churches thundered their loudest, will rise from its perusal feeling that they have come to know and to love one of the noblest and most lovable of men, in whom an unrivalled intellect was joined to a sweetness and simplicity of character and disposition that together constitute true greatness.

The three volumes of the Life divide themselves naturally into three sections—by no means of equal length. In the first place, there is an autobiographical sketch written by Darwin for his children in the year 1876, which he did not intend for publication. This sketch is perhaps the most interesting portion of the book. It is not printed in its entirety, the editor having exercised a wise and wholesome discretion in suppressing such passages as were obviously intended for the eyes of those only for whom the sketch was originally written. As a protest against an unhealthy and morbid curiosity, and a return to the saner and more healthy customs of a bygone time, this excision of the more private passages in the sketch is deserving of at least a passing word of commendation. To the sketch completed in 1876 Mr Darwin added a note in 1881, bringing it up to that date. The second section consists of a chapter written by Mr Francis Darwin, in which he describes, with some fulness of detail and many interesting anecdotes, the routine of a day at Down, where the greater part of his father's life was spent. The third and by far the largest section of the book consists of letters written by Darwin at various periods of his life, each set of letters being introduced by such explanatory notes and reminiscences as may throw additional light on the period to which the letters belong.

It will be seen from this brief synopsis of the three volumes that there is an abundance of material for obtaining a clear and accurate picture of the man as he lived and moved and had his being. Indeed, the very wealth of material they contain constitutes the chief difficulty in giving any adequate account of their contents. Each page contains some characteristic trait, some happy anecdote, or some touch, however slight, that contributes to the mental portrait which insensibly grows in the reader's mind as he reads.

The Darwins, as early records of the family show, were some generations ago substantial yeomen on the northern borders of Lincolnshire. They were a remarkable race. Charles' grandfather, Erasmus, is well known as a man of the most varied accomplishments—doctor, scientist, and poet. In many respects he differed much from his distinguished grandson, but

my gun from the trembling of my hands. This taste long continued, and I became a very good shot. When at Cambridge I used to practice throwing up my gun to my shoulder before a looking-glass to see that I threw it up straight. Another and better plan was to get a friend to wave about a lighted candle, and then to fire at it with a cap on the nipple, and if the aim was accurate the little puff of air would blow out the candle. The explosion of the cap caused a sharp crack, and I was told that the tutor of the college remarked, 'What an extraordinary thing it is, Mr Darwin seems to spend hours in cracking a horse-whip in his room, for I often hear the crack when I pass under his window.'"

But before going to Cambridge Darwin spent two sessions at the University of Edinburgh. He came here direct from school, and joined his elder brother Erasmus—his senior by four years—who at that time was studying for a medical degree. The two brothers shared the same lodgings, and Charles attended lectures with the intention of qualifying as a medical man. Unfortunately there are no letters written during his residence in Edinburgh, but in the autobiography it is made quite plain that any benefit which Darwin derived from his stay here was entirely due, in his opinion, to influences outside the lecture-room. Indeed, his recollections of Edinburgh as a centre of education are not much more favourable than were his memories of Shrewsbury. He says—

"The instruction at Edinburgh was altogether by lectures, and these were intolerably dull, with the exception of those on chemistry by Hope; but to my mind there are no advantages, and many disadvantages, in lectures compared with reading. Dr Duncan's lectures on materia medica at eight o'clock on a winter's morning are something fearful to remember. Dr —— made his lectures on human anatomy as dull as he was himself, and the subject disgusted me. It has proved one of the greatest evils in my life that I was not urged to practice dissection, for I should soon have got over my disgust; and the practice would have been invaluable for all my future work. This has been an irremediable evil, as well as my incapacity to draw. I also attended regularly the clinical wards in the hospital. Some of the cases distressed me a good deal, and I still have vivid pictures before me of some of them; but I was not so foolish as to allow this to lessen my attendance."

The lectures on geology and zoology which he attended during his second session he found "intolerably dull." Of the lectures on geology he records that the sole effect they produced on him was the determination never, so long as he lived, to read a book on geology, or in any way to study the science. But fortunately his recollections of Edinburgh were not confined to University classes. Among the students of natural history there was a society known as the Plinean, which met in an underground room at the University, and it was before this society that Darwin, about the beginning of the year 1826—he had come to Edinburgh in October of the previous year—read a paper announcing the first of that great series of discoveries which is now for ever associated with his name. This particular discovery was of no great importance taken by itself, but it is excusable to feel a certain sense of gratification that Edinburgh should be associated with Darwin's first piece of independent research, a fact which is of more interest at the present moment than that the so-called ova of Flustra have the power of independent movement by means of cilia, and are, in fact, larvæ—which is the particular fact in natural history Darwin then succeeded in establishing. He was in the habit of attending other societies in Edinburgh, and an account which he gives of a visit to the Royal Society, and the remarks which accompany this account are noteworthy as affording one instance—there are many scattered through these volumes—of the native modesty of his mind—

"Mr Leonard Horner also took me once to a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, where I saw Sir Walter Scott in the chair as president, and he apologised to the meeting as not feeling fitted for such a position. I looked at him and at the whole scene with some awe and reverence, and I think it was owing to this visit during my youth, and to my having attended the Royal Medical Society, that I felt the honour of being elected a few years ago an honorary member of both these societies more than any other similar honour. If I had been told at that time that I should one day have been thus honoured, I declare that I should have thought it as ridiculous and improbable as if I had been told that I should be elected King of England."

To most people it will come as a shock of surprise that Darwin narrowly missed becoming a country clergyman. Had fortune played this strange freak, there can be little doubt that the Church of England would have reckoned among her sons a second and a greater White of Selbourn. But it was not to be. The whole episode of his leaving Edinburgh and going to Cambridge is of such interest that it had better be given in his own words—

"After having spent two sessions in Edinburgh, my father perceived, or he heard from my sisters, that I did not like the thought of being a physician, so he proposed that I should become a clergyman. He was

Darwin seems to have maintained a singularly fresh and charming buoyancy of manner which no burden of suffering could overcloud, and in these pre-Beagle days his letters brim over with high spirits. It is impossible to give many examples of his letters, but one brief extract of no intrinsic value may serve to show that this writer of grave treatises, monuments of patient observation, could write in familiar-enough style to his intimate friends:—

"April 1, 1829.

"My dear Fox,—In your letter to Holden you are pleased to observe 'that of all the blackguards you ever met with I am the greatest.' Upon this observation I shall make no remarks, excepting that I must give you all due credit for acting on it most rigidly. And now, I should like to know in what one particular you are less of a blackguard than I am? You idle old wretch, why have you not answered my last letter, which I am sure I forwarded to Clifton nearly three weeks ago? . . . . . I cannot conclude without telling you that of all the blackguards I ever met with, you are the greatest and the best.

"C. Darwin."

The letter, too, in which he announces that he is through his Little-Go—"through, through, through—I could write the sheet full with the delightful word"—is surcharged with those high spirits which but rarely deserted him at this time. A tour in Wales with Professor Sedgwick intervened between his leaving Cambridge and the event which determined and coloured the whole course of his future life. Of the voyage in the Beagle the autobiography says but little, as full accounts of it have long since been published; but there is much in the correspondence of this period that is of interest. How Darwin himself regarded the famous voyage may be judged by the following passage:—

"The voyage of the Beagle has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career; yet it depended on so small a circumstance as my uncle offering to drive me thirty miles to Shrewsbury, which few uncles would have done, and on such a trifle as the shape of my nose. I have always felt that I owe to the voyage the first real training or education of my mind. I was led to attend closely to several branches of natural history, and thus my powers of observation were improved, though they were always fairly developed."

When Darwin was first asked to become the naturalist of the expedition then fitting out under Captain FitzRoy, his father gave a strong and very decided opinion against the offer being accepted, but added, "If you can find any man of common-sense who advises you to go, I will give my consent." The letter of refusal was written, but next morning Charles went to see his uncle, Josiah Wedgwood of Maer; and this gentleman, on hearing of the offer, was so strongly in favour of it that he at once proffered his services with the doctor, and the famous drive was immediately decided on. The offer, refused but yesterday, was now accepted subject to Darwin satisfying Captain FitzRoy, whose cabin he was to share. And this he was very near failing to do, for FitzRoy was a disciple of Lavater, and took exception to the naturalist's nose on the ground that it did not afford sufficient evidence of energy and determination. FitzRoy had afterwards cause to doubt either Lavater's theory or his own reading of it, for he had never any ground of complaint on that score. The voyage of the Beagle extended from December 27th, 1831, to October 2d, 1836; and it was during these long years of constant exposure and almost continuous sea sickness that Darwin sowed the seeds of the distressing malady which made the after years of his life one protracted martyrdom. But nothing was allowed to interfere with his work. His estimate of the work he did is much more modest than the facts warrant, and his statement of the motives which at this time guided his conduct is characteristic of the manly simplicity and intellectual honesty of his character. He writes in his autobiography:—

"As far as I can judge of myself, I worked to the utmost for the mere pleasure of investigation, and from my strong desire to add a few facts to the great mass of facts in natural science. But I was also ambitious to take a fair place among scientific men—whether more ambitious or less so than most of my fellow-workers I can form no opinion."

On his return to England he was somewhat unsettled, his health requiring constant attention. For some time he took up his quarters at Cambridge, but London became eventually his regular home; and on his marriage, in January 1839, he took a house and settled down to a London life. He remained in London until 1842, and during this period went out a good deal into society, where he met many of the most distinguished men of the day. In the autobiography there are sketches of some of the best-known personages whom he met, not marked by any of the acidulated candour of certain more famous sketches, but candid none the less that they are also for the most part kindly. Among others there are Lyell, Robert Brown, Sir J. Herschell, and Humboldt, he was

it was not. He would then hear any family letters read aloud as he lay on the sofa. The reading aloud, which also included part of a novel, lasted till half-past ten, when he went back to work till twelve or a quarter-past. By this time he considered his day's work over, and would often say in a satisfied voice, 'I've done a good day's work.' He then went out of doors, whether it was wet or fine. Polly, his white terrier, went with him in fair weather, but in rain she refused, or might be seen hesitating in the verandah, with a mixed expression of disgust and shame at her own want of courage; generally, however, her conscience carried the day, and as soon as he was evidently gone she could not bear to stay behind. . . . My father's midday walk generally began by a call at the greenhouse, where he looked at any germinating seeds or experimental plants which required a casual examination; but he hardly ever did any serious observing at this time. Then he went on for his constitutional either round "the Sandwalk" or outside his own grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the house. . . . Sometimes when alone he stood still or walked stealthily to observe birds or beasts. It was on one of these occasions that some young squirrels ran up his back and legs, while their mother barked at them in an agony from the tree. . . . Luncheon at Down came after his midday walk; and here I may say a word or two about his meals generally. He had a boy-like love of sweets, unluckily for himself, since he was constantly forbidden to take them. He was not particularly successful in keeping the "vows," as he called them, which he made against eating sweets, and never considered them binding unless he made them aloud. . . . After his lunch, he read the newspaper lying on the sofa in the drawing-room. I think the paper was the only non-scientific matter which he read to himself. Everything else—novels, travels, history—was read aloud to him. He took so wide an interest in life that there was much to interest him in newspapers, though he laughed at the wordiness of the debates; reading them, I think, only in abstract. His interest in politics was considerable, but his opinion on these matters was formed rather by the way than with any serious amount of thought. After he had read his paper, came his time for writing letters. These as well as the MS. of his books were written by him as he sat in a huge horse-hair chair by the fire, his paper supported by a board resting on the arms of the chair. . . . When letters were finished, about three in the afternoon, he rested in his bed-room, lying on the sofa and smoking a cigarette, and listening to a novel or other book not scientific. He only smoked when resting, whereas snuff was a stimulant, and was taken during working hours. He took snuff for many years of his life, having learnt the habit at Edinburgh as a student. . . . The reading aloud often sent him to sleep, and he used to regret losing parts of a novel, for my mother went steadily on lest the cessation of the sound might wake him. He came down at four o'clock to dress for his walk, and he was so regular that one might be quite certain it was within a few minutes of four when his descending steps were heard. From half-past four to half-past five he worked, then he came to the drawing-room, and was idle till it was time (about six) to go for another rest, with novel reading and a cigarette. Latterly he gave up late dinner, and had a simple tea at half-past seven (while we had dinner) with an egg or a small piece of meat. After dinner he never stayed in the room, and used to apologise by saying he was an old woman, who must be allowed to leave with the ladies. This was one of the many signs and results of his constant weakness and ill-health. Half an hour more or less conversation would make to him the difference of a sleepless night, and of the loss, perhaps, of half a day's work. After dinner he played backgammon with my mother, two games being played every night; for many years a score of the games which each won was kept, and in this score he took the greatest interest. He became extremely animated over these games, bitterly lamenting his bad luck, and exploding with exaggerated mock anger at my mother's good fortune. After backgammon he read some scientific book to himself, either in the drawing-room or, if much talking was going on, in the study. In the evening—that is, after he had read as much as his strength would allow, and before the reading aloud began—he would often lie on the sofa and listen to my mother playing the piano. . . . He became much tired in the evenings, especially of late years, and left the drawing-room about ten, going to bed at half-past ten. His nights were generally bad, and he often lay awake or sat up in bed for hours, suffering much discomfort. He was troubled at night by the activity of his thoughts, and would become exhausted by his mind working at some problem which he would willingly have dismissed. At night, too, anything which had vexed or troubled him in the day would haunt him, and I think it was then that he suffered if he had not answered some troublesome person's letter.

This bare outline is filled in by Mr Francis Darwin with many charming details of the life at Down. Darwin took great delight in his children, and shared their games so far as his work and the constant ill-health from which he suffered allowed him to do so. There is a pretty story told by his daughter, Mrs Litchfield, of one of her brothers, who, when about four years of age, tried to bribe his father to come and play in working hours by the offer of a sixpence. Not many visitors were received at Down, but those who did come found in Darwin a model host. There was a peculiar charm about his manner of greeting a guest which made a visit to Down an experience remembered by many with something of affectionate regret when it came to a close. As he grew older, visits to London became of very rare occurrence, and finally ceased alto-

delighted also in Gray, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley. In the midst of his ever-increasing devotion to science he seems gradually to have neglected the purer forms of literature, and when in later years he wished to renew the loves of his youth he found to his horror and dismay that he had lost the faculty of enjoying what had formerly been one of his chief delights. Nor was this decay of the æsthetic faculty confined to poetry. Music and pictures, which had at one time given him exquisite pleasure, failed entirely to do so in his later years. Music generally set him thinking too energetically on what he had been at work on. An attempt to read Shakspeare utterly failed. "I found it," he says, "so intolerably dull that it nauseated me." The taste for fine scenery survived to some extent, but it no longer caused him the exquisite delight it once did. Strange to say, novels, which he characterises as "works of the imagination, though not of a very high order," were for many years, indeed for all the later years of his life, a "wonderful relief and pleasure" to him; and, as we have seen, listening to a novel read aloud by some member of the family formed part of his daily employment. His judgment on literary matters seems to have been of no value whatever, and he was himself under no delusion in this respect. How this decay of the æsthetic side of his nature struck him may be seen in the following passage, which probably contains all that can be profitably said on the subject:—

"This curious and lamentable loss of the higher æsthetic tastes is all the odder, as books on history, biographies, and travels (independently of any scientific fact which they may contain), and essays on all sorts of subjects, interest me as much as ever they did. My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of fact, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend, I cannot conceive. A man with a mind more highly organised or better constituted than mine would not, I suppose, have thus suffered; and if I had to live my life again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once a week; for perhaps the part of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept active through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature."

When the general drift of Darwin's investigation first became apparent, the loudest outcry against his conclusions came from the official representatives of religion, who are ever filled with nervous apprehension lest the foundations of their impregnable citadel should be undermined by some insidious foe, whose methods of warfare they are unable to understand. Darwin, as a simple student of nature, seeking only to carry the torch of knowledge one step further into the darkness that surrounds the race of man, did not stop to ask himself what effect his discoveries might have in this or in that particular direction. But he, no more than can other men, could not escape from the questions which at one time or another trouble the mind and conscience of every human being whose intelligence has reached a certain stage of development. His views on religion have frequently been misrepresented. Workers of revolution must take misrepresentation as part of the penalty attaching to greatness—and Darwin revolutionised our views of the natural universe, of which man forms a part. Extreme men on both sides seized him for their own. By the one party he was represented as a monster, who taught that man was not a little lower than the angels, but only a little higher than the monkey, and who, therefore, must, in the theological sense, be a most reprehensible person. Lord Beaconsfield's complacent remark at Oxford that he was "on the side of the angels" should have done more than it did to remove any objection to this statement of Darwin's views. But the other party was equally ready to accept this popular account of the Darwinian creed, and perhaps more ready even than their orthodox opponents to draw from it the conclusion that man's asserted personal relationship to the Creator of the universe was but a fiction of the human imagination, born of man's inordinate self-complacency and ignorance. Darwin for the most part seems to have been of the opinion of Rogers the poet, who, when asked by a lady what religion he professed, replied, "Madam, the religion of all wise men," and when asked what religion that was, replied, "Madam, that all wise men keep to themselves." In 1871, for example, in reply to an appeal from the United States to permit the publication of certain opinions which he had privately expressed on the subject of religion, he said, "I do not think that I have thought deeply enough to justify any publicity," a sentence which is characteristic of the modesty

any other writer would appear a ludicrously inadequate way of acknowledging the debt which science owes to Darwin. Written by himself, it is but another proof of that innate humility which, when genuine, casts a halo round intellectual greatness. The confession with which his life closes is touching in its simplicity. "As for myself," he wrote, "I believe that I have acted rightly in steadily following and devoting my life to science. I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin; but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow-creatures." It is a noble and pathetic confession, and fitly closes the story of a noble and pathetic life.

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

The Crofters Commission sat in the Town Hall, Thurso, yesterday. The Commissioners present were Sheriff Brand (Chairman) and Mr MacIntyre. Mr Hossack, the third Commissioner, was still engaged in land valuations. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings; and long before the hour of meeting (11 A.M.) the hall was well filled. The first set of cases dealt with was from the Murkle estate of Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart., eighteen of whose tenants had been cited. Mr P. Keith, Thurso, appeared for the proprietor; and Mr G. M. Sutherland, Wick, for the crofters. On the case of Alexander Gerry, Murkle, being called, Mr Keith said, in order to expedite the business of the Commission, he wished to submit a statement showing the expenditure on the estate by the proprietor during recent years. He also stated that from want of knowledge on the part of the applicants their statement as to the expenditure by the proprietor on their crofts was hardly correct. The question of arrears had been adjusted. The applicant, Gerry, was then examined; and thereafter the application of the applicant's father was heard. The latter, Donald Gerry, stated that his rent was £22, 10s., and he had no arrears. In 1860 the proprietor had expended some money on drainage, for which he was now paying interest. A change was made on the estate in 1859, by which he had lost twenty acres of land, getting about eight back. He had lost a right of some hill grazing at the same time, while the rent had been raised 10s. Mr Sutherland here endeavoured to elicit some answer from the applicant as to the fall in the price of stock; but the Sheriff said they had heard plenty about that. Widow Watt said her rent was £3, 5s. Owing to the peat moss having become exhausted, she had to buy coals—a complaint which nearly all the tenants subsequently made. Donald Swanson was the next applicant, but his case was disallowed on an objection by Mr Keith, who maintained that he held under a lease which was signed but not stamped, which the Chairman characterised as a lease *in embryo*. John Manson said he was now going behind in his circumstances, and could not pay his creditors. In reply to Mr Sutherland, applicant stated that, owing to a squaring of the estate in 1859, the tenants had lost all their hill grazing. Alexander Manson stated that his rent was £30. Mr Keith explained that when the interest on the money expended by the landlord on drainage was added, the rent was £30, 7s. He, therefore, objected to the case being considered. Mr Sutherland, however, handed in the receipts for the last three half-years, and these were for £15 each. The objection was sustained, and the application dismissed, the Chairman stating that they had decided the same point in Tiree. A number of other cases of no general interest having been heard, Mr W. R. Tait, factor on the property, stated that, generally speaking, the area of the crofts had not been diminished since 1859. In reference to some pasture which had been stated to have been taken from tenants, Mr Tait explained that a dam on the estate had been reclaimed at the sole expense of the proprietor, and that four of the surrounding tenants were permitted to use it for grazing purposes. Upwards of £700 had been expended by the proprietor on the crofts of the present applicants.

There were two applicants from the estate of Banniskirk—one from Hill of Forss, and one from the parish of Olrig. Mr Brims, factor, appeared for the Banniskirk estate, and Mr Paterson Smith for the cases from Hill of Forss and Olrig.

The Property Market in Montrose.—Gayfield House and gardens, belonging to the trustees of the late Mr Simon Napier, Hillside, Montrose, were yesterday exposed for sale by public roup in the Star Hotel, Montrose. The upset price was £2400, but no offer was made at that sum. Mr Alexander Mackie, banker, acting for the directors of Sunnyside Asylum, offered £1800, at which price it was again offered. The upset was then bid by Mr Wills, town clerk, acting for a party. Competition thereafter became keen until it rose to £2305, at which it was knocked down to Mr Wills for Mr Inverarity of Rosemount. The dwelling-house and shops on the west side of High Street, belonging to Mr David Smart, leather merchant, were afterwards exposed at £1250, but no offerers appearing, the sale was adjourned. Various other properties were also exposed, but none sold, with the exception of one in Reform Street, which was knocked down at £130 to Mr John Valentine, mason, for another.

Crofter Disputes near Oban.—The unfortunate disputes which have arisen between Mrs Ogilvie, who acquired possession of the estate of Barcaldine, near Oban, at Whitsunday, and certain crofters on the estate have now reached an acute stage, and are likely soon to occupy the attention of the law Courts. Since purchasing this property, Mrs Ogilvie has, by negotiation and arrangement, cleared away all

LATEST NEWS.

FROM PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Friday Night.

The contribution of *Punch* to the discussion of the school question is singularly lacking in the aptitude which generally characterises Mr Tenniel's drawings. It comes just at a time when the officials of the Scottish Education Department are, I believe, preparing for the issue of a circular to the Boards with reference to the carrying out of the Technical Schools Act, passed at the end of the session. At this moment, the Department is obtaining a large amount of important information from the technical schools and colleges of London and the provinces. When the fullest knowledge has in this way been acquired, the Boards in Scotland will, I understand, be advised as to what has been found practicable in England, and some suggestions may probably also be made on the general question of the adaptability of the Act to different districts. But it is apparent enough that there will be more practical difficulty in giving effect to the Act than was foreseen. Mr Tenniel has given pictorial expression to false hopes that are in the minds of many. He has taken the shallowest possible view of the subject. One of the branches of instruction which he contemns is geometry. Now, it happens that practical men—for example, masons and carpenters—have often cited that science as one from the elements of which they might have derived great benefit. The more the subject is studied, the more it is evident that in its discussion so far there has been the greatest want of definite meaning. The schools in London may of course be referred to, but they have large endowments, and, after all, their work is carried on upon a comparatively restricted basis. At the Guildhall College, for example, engineering engrosses most attention. Everything, therefore, is contributing to the interest which attaches to the great experiment about to be made in Scotland.

This afternoon I had experience of the manner in which wild rumours originate in London. On the steps of the National Gallery I met a party of visitors who informed me that there was no use going up, as the Gallery had been closed in consequence of the riots in the Square. This story they told to several others. The truth was that the Gallery was closed to all except students, because of the fog. Within the portico were a number of strangers all anxious to pay their sixpence and gain admission. The door-keepers, however, informed every one that till the air cleared the pictures could not be seen, and that it was the invariable practice to close the Gallery on a dark day. One disconsolate visitor asked the officer if there was no public institution open to a stranger on a foggy day? He was referred to the British Museum. If he went there he would meet the same reception. At neither of these places will the authorities permit the use of artificial light. The fog thus operates indoors as well as out of doors. To-day it has again been bad. At two o'clock the darkness became absolutely dense, and the Gas Companies—to whom it is estimated a good black day's fog brings business amounting to over £40,000—must be running up handsome dividends.

I understand that what has been commonly known as the "Calcutta scandal case" has been settled by the parties. The action, which was at the instance of the Rev. Mr Hastie against Mr Steel, a merchant in London and Calcutta, formed the subject of considerable discussion in the Church Courts. Mr Hastie was the Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission at Calcutta, and Mr Steel was alleged to have made serious imputations against the rev. gentleman's character in letters to influential members of the Church of Scotland. The Court of Session refused to entertain Mr Hastie's action for defamation of character, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction. Mr Hastie appealed against this decision to the House of Lords, and the case was on the list for hearing, but I believe an arrangement has been arrived at by which Mr Steel agrees to withdraw all imputations on Mr Hastie's character, paying at the same time £300 for expenses. Mr Steel, I believe, in taking this step, denies having made the statements or insinuations alleged in the action. As a result of this arrangement, the appeal before the House of Lords will not require to be proceeded with, so that the case which caused so much stir in clerical circles at one time may be looked upon as at an end.

The House of Lords, in its capacity as the yeomen on the northern borders of Lincolnshire. They were a remarkable race. Charles' grandfather, Erasmus, is well known as a man of the most varied accomplishments—doctor, scientist, and poet. In many respects he differed much from his distinguished grandson, but it is a curious fact that in one of his poetic outpourings he almost anticipates the great discovery which his grandson was afterwards to make by the patient labour of years. Charles' father—Robert Waring—was also a remarkable man, although he has left behind him no enduring monument of his ability. All through his life Charles was wont to speak with the strongest respect of his father, and almost always prefaced any story of him by saying, "My father, who was the wisest man I ever knew," or words to that effect. There is abundant proof in the autobiography that Dr Darwin—he was a medical man in practice at Shrewsbury—was a man of strong character and of great and varied abilities. Charles, his fifth child, was born in February 1809, and early betrayed in a most marked manner the bent and tendency of his mind. On this point he himself says, "I am inclined to agree with Francis Galton in believing that education and environment produce only a small effect on the mind of any one, and that most of our qualities are innate." However this may be, a passion for natural history, and more especially for collecting, was well developed in the boy at the age of eight. Of his schoolboy days he tells a story which brings out the innate simplicity of his character—a simplicity which never wholly deserted him, and which he was perhaps more fortunate in retaining than the modern believers in the gospel of "smartness" may be prepared to admit:—

> I must have been a very simple little fellow when I first went to school. A boy of the name of Garnett took me into a cake shop one day, and bought some cakes for which he did not pay, as the shopman trusted him. When he came out I asked him why he did not pay for them, and he instantly answered, "Why, do you not know that my uncle left a great sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was wanted without payment to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in a particular manner," and he then showed me how it was moved. He then went into another shop where he was trusted, and asked for some small article, moving his hat in the proper manner, and of course obtaining it without payment. When he came out he said, "Now if you like to go by yourself into that cake shop (how well I remember its exact position) I will lend you my hat, and you can get whatever you like if you move the hat on your head properly." I gladly accepted the generous offer, and went in and asked for some cakes, moved the old hat, and was walking out of the shop, when the shopman made a rush at me, so I dropped the cakes and ran for dear life, and was astonished by being greeted with shouts of laughter by my false friend Garnett.

For seven years Darwin attended the well-known school at Shrewsbury of which Dr Butler was at that time head-master. He was sixteen years of age when he left, and in the autobiography he speaks with regret of the time spent there. "Nothing," he says in one place, "could have been worse for the development of my mind than Dr Butler's school, as it was strictly classical, nothing else being taught except a little ancient geography and history. The school as a means of education to me was simply a blank." There is an interesting passage referring to this time of his life which is not without its lessons. It is curious, but ought not perhaps to surprise us, to read that when he left school the greatest scientific thinker of this century was considered "a very ordinary boy," and stranger still that his father, of whom the son always speaks as a man of extraordinary sagacity and insight into character, should have prophesied that Charles would be "a disgrace to himself and to all his family." But the passage is too interesting not to be quoted in its entirety:—

> When I left the school I was, for my age, neither high nor low in it, and I believe that I was considered by all my masters and by my father as a very ordinary boy, rather below the common standard in intellect. To my deep mortification my father once said to me, "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family." But my father, who was the kindest man I ever knew, and whose memory I love with all my heart, must have been angry and somewhat unjust when he used such words.

This hasty judgment, which can hardly have represented more than a passing phase of opinion in his father's mind, found what basis of fact there was in it in the passion for field sports, which was for several years one of the master passions of Darwin's life. In after years the passion decreased in ardour, and eventually the scientific naturalist completely absorbed the sportsman, and he even left to his servant the task of shooting such specimens as he desired for his collection. But in these early days the passion was very much alive, and at times ran to somewhat extraordinary lengths.

> "In the latter part of my school life," he says, "I became passionately fond of shooting; I do not believe that anyone could have shown more zeal for the most holy cause than I did for shooting birds. How well I remember killing my first snipe! My excitement was so great that I had much difficulty in re-loading

Cambridge is of such interest that it had better be given in his own words—

> "After having spent two sessions in Edinburgh, my father perceived, or he heard from my sisters, that I did not like the thought of being a physician, so he proposed that I should become a clergyman. He was very properly vehement against my turning into an idle sporting man, which then seemed my probable destination. I asked for some time to consider, as from what little I had heard or thought on the subject, I had scruples about declaring my belief in all the dogmas of the Church of England; though otherwise I liked the thought of being a country clergyman. Accordingly I read with care 'Pearson on the Creeds,' and a few other books on divinity; and as I did not then in the least doubt the strict and literal truth of every word in the Bible, I soon persuaded myself that our creeds must be fully accepted. Considering how fiercely I have been attacked by the orthodox, it seems ludicrous that I once intended to be a clergyman. Nor was the intention and my father's wish ever formally given up, but died a natural death when, on leaving Cambridge, I joined the Beagle as naturalist. If the phrenologists are to be trusted, I was fitted in one respect to be a clergyman. A few years ago the secretaries of a German psychological society asked me earnestly by letter for a photograph of myself; and some time afterwards I received the proceedings of one of the meetings, in which it seemed that the shape of my head had been the subject of a public discussion, and one of the speakers declared that I had the bump of reverence developed enough for ten priests."

This account is supplemented to some extent in the Cambridge correspondence, and there are here and there in his intercourse with some of his more intimate friends traces of the mental history of this period of embryonic parsonhood which read curiously in the light of our after knowledge of the writer, although a little reflection shows that there is really nothing which need excite surprise. At Cambridge three years were spent—years which he describes as "on the whole the most joyful in my happy life, for I was then in excellent health, and almost always in high spirits." Such mental training as he did get at Cambridge he owed, however, in very small measure to the schools. Indeed, there is abundant evidence all through his life that his strong nature derived but little sustenance through the orthodox channels, and sought out its own appropriate nourishment in its own way and at its own time. There is something very pathetic and touching in this reference to his Cambridge days. The "happy life" of which he speaks was, as we learn from Mr Francis Darwin, the greater part of it, spent under conditions of physical pain which would have soured any man whose nature was less bounteously endowed with the milk of human kindness. Not a day of his life, his son says, after his return to England from the voyage on the Beagle, was passed without some hours of pain and prostration, and the marvel of his patient labour stands out more marvellous still against the dark background of physical pain of which all but a few must now learn for the first time. Well may these Cambridge days have appeared the "most joyful" in his life, for they were, it is clear, full of the healthiest activities. Collecting natural history specimens—and especially collecting beetles—was one of the chief pursuits of those days, but his interests were by no means bounded by his favourite pursuit. He seems to have been a more or less recognised member of several of the "sets" into which the various elements of English University life are differentiated. Quite candidly he tells that in the sporting set into which his love of shooting and riding took him, the men sometimes drank too much, and that songs and cards accompanied the bottle. "I know," he says, in a sentence from which it is easy to see that he is not quite convinced that he really ought to feel the shame he speaks of—"I know that I ought to feel shame at days and evenings thus spent; but as some of my friends were very pleasant and we were all in the highest spirits, I cannot help looking back to these times with much pleasure." He mixed, too, in a musical set, and found a real delight in music, although unable to perceive a discord or to hum a tune correctly. But the feature of his Cambridge days which most influenced his life was the social and intellectual intercourse which he enjoyed with some of the distinguished residents, men who were much his seniors both in years and in position. His friendship with Professor Henslow, he says, "influenced my whole career," and so constantly was he in the company of his friend that he became known as "the man who walks with Henslow." Writing of his undergraduate days he says:—

> "Looking back I infer that there must have been something in me a little superior to the common run of youths, otherwise the above-mentioned men, so much older than me and higher in academical position, would never have allowed me to associate with them. Certainly I was not aware of any such superiority, and I remember one of my sporting friends, Turner, who saw me at work with my beetles, saying that I should some day be a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the notion seemed to me preposterous."

The first letters which Mr Francis Darwin publishes belong to this period of his father's life, and very light-hearted and frank epistles they are. Even in the later years of his life

ages whom he met, not marked by any of the acidulated candour of certain more famous sketches, but candid none the less that they are also for the most part kindly. Among others there are Lyell, Robert Brown, Sir J. Herschell, and Humboldt—he was "a little disappointed with the great man, but my anticipations probably were too high"—Buckle, of whose famous book he says, "I think it most interesting, and read it twice, but I doubt whether his generalisations are worth anything;" Macaulay, Motley, Grote, and Lord Stanhope the historian. The father of the historian once asked Darwin, "Why don't you give up your fiddle-faddle of geology and zoology, and turn to the occult sciences?" a question to which Darwin seems to have thought that no reply was necessary, or perhaps possible. Sydney Smith, Darwin once met at Dean Milman's house. Of the great wit he says:—

> "There was something inexplicably amusing in every word which he uttered. Perhaps this was partly due to the expectation of being amused. He was talking about Lady Cork, who was then extremely old. This was the lady who, as he said, was once so much affected by one of his charity sermons that she borrowed a guinea from a friend to put in the plate. He now said, 'It is generally believed that my dear old friend Lady Cork has been overlooked;' and he said this in such a manner that no one could for a moment doubt that he meant that his dear old friend has been overlooked by the devil. How he managed to express this I know not."

Carlyle has placed on record his estimate of Darwin. In one passage in his "Reminiscences" he speaks of Erasmus Darwin—the whilom fellow-student of Charles at Edinburgh, who died a bachelor at the age of 77—as the superior of his brother in intellectual qualifications. At his brother's house Charles Darwin saw Carlyle several times, and two or three times at his own house. His impressions of the morose philosopher are summed up in a passage of great interest, which, although long, is not too long to quote:—

> "His talk was very racy and interesting, just like his writings; but he sometimes went on too long on the same subject. I remember a funny dinner at my brother's, where, amongst a few others, were Babbage and Lyell, both of whom liked to talk. Carlyle, however, silenced everyone by haranguing during the whole dinner on the advantages of silence. After dinner Babbage, in his grimmest manner, thanked Carlyle for his very interesting lecture on silence. Carlyle sneered at almost everyone; one day in my house he called Grote's 'History' 'a fetid quagmire, with nothing spiritual about it.' I always thought until his 'Reminiscences' appeared that his sneers were partly jokes, but this now seems rather doubtful. His expression was that of a depressed, almost despondent, yet benevolent man; and it is notorious how heartily he laughed. I believe that his benevolence was real, though stained by not a little jealousy. No one can doubt about his extraordinary power of drawing pictures of things and men—far more vivid, as it appears to me, than any drawn by Macaulay. Whether his pictures of men were true ones is another question. He has been all-powerful in impressing some grand moral truths on the minds of men. On the other hand, his views about slavery were revolting. In his eyes might was right. His mind seemed to me a very narrow one, even if all branches of science, which he despised, are excluded. It is astonishing to me that Kingsley should have spoken of him as a man well fitted to advance science. He laughed to scorn the idea that a mathematician such as Whewell could judge, as I maintained he could, of Goethe's views on light. He thought it a most ridiculous thing that anyone should care whether a glacier moved a little quicker or a little slower, or moved at all. As far as I could judge, I never met a man with a mind so ill-adapted for scientific research."

Failing health, and the consequent inability to stand the wear and tear of London life, made it desirable for the Darwins to seek a home where absolute quiet could be obtained, and where ideas which were even then assuming shape could be developed under as favouring circumstances as were to be had. After much search a house was fixed on in the Kentish village of Down, now within easy distance of London, but then more difficult of access. Here for forty years Darwin led a quiet life devoted to science. In the chapter by Mr Francis Darwin, which immediately follows the fragment of autobiography, a full account of the everyday life of the great naturalist is given. It is a chapter full of interest, and abounding in anecdotes which throw light upon the "happy life" at Down, with its regular duties regularly performed, its simple pleasures, and its occasional dissipations in the way of a distinguished man of science come to stay from Saturday to Monday. By carefully extracting the narrative from the incidental stories, a continuous account of the way Darwin's days were spent may be obtained. The narrative is long, but not too long for those who care to see how one of the most laborious and conscientious of workers divided the twenty-four hours. Mr Francis Darwin says:—

> "My father rose early, chiefly because he could not lie in bed, and I think he would have liked to get up earlier than he did. He took a short turn before breakfast, a habit which began when he went for the first time to a water cure establishment. . . . After breakfasting alone about 7.45, he went to work at once, considering the 1½ hours between 8 and 9.30 one of his best working times. At 9.30 he came into the drawing-room for his letters—rejoicing if the post was a light one, and being sometimes much worried if

about his manner of greeting a guest which made a visit to Down an experience remembered by many with something of affectionate regret when it came to a close. As he grew older, visits to London became of very rare occurrence, and finally ceased altogether.

It is with Down that Darwin's scientific work will be chiefly associated. In his autobiography he gives in rapid survey an account of the various books which set forth his discoveries to the world. But his books are well known, and we need not linger over this part of the subject. The man as he is now revealed to us for the first time is of more interest at this moment than his works, which have taken their place among the most precious possessions with which science has enriched the world during the present century. There is, however, one point bearing on his work which is new, and of quite peculiar interest. It is always a fascinating study to trace the growth of an idea in the mind of a great thinker, and Darwin has fortunately supplied us with the means of doing this with regard to his greatest work, "The Origin of Species." This, he says, "is no doubt the chief work of my life," and how he came to write it may be best told in his own words:—

> In October 1838—that is, fifteen months after I had begun my systematic inquiry—I happened to read for amusement "Malthus on Population," and being well prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence which everywhere goes on, from long-continued observation of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favourable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavourable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of new species. Here, then, I had at last got a theory by which to work; but I was so anxious to avoid prejudice that I determined not for some time to write even the briefest sketch of it. In June 1842 I first allowed myself the satisfaction of writing a very brief abstract of my theory in pencil in 35 pages; and this was enlarged during the summer of 1844 into one of 230 pages, which I had fairly copied out, and still possess.

It is difficult for the present generation to realise the storm which broke round Darwin's head on the appearance of this book. Traces of the controversy which it excited are to be found in the interesting series of letters which passed between Darwin and Hooker, Lyell, Huxley, Asa Grey, and others, whose opinions Darwin rightly felt to outweigh all the bewildered babblement of sententious bishops and frightened priests that for a time drowned the voice of the few men competent to express an opinion. There is in one of Professor Huxley's letters a characteristic sentence which sharply defines the difference of temperament between himself and Darwin. "As to the curs," Huxley wrote, "which will bark and yelp, you must recollect that some of your friends, at any rate, are endowed with an amount of combativeness which (though you have often and justly rebuked it) may stand you in good stead. I am sharpening up my claws and beak in readiness." What Professor Huxley thought of the book is shown in a chapter which he has contributed to the Life "on the reception of the Origin of Species." With beak and claws, unblunted by the long years that have passed, he tears to pieces the unfortunate Bishop of Oxford, whose *Quarterly Review* article may surely now be left in an ignominious grave. It is, of course, excusable that Professor Huxley—whose memory of the ignorant and virulent but honest frenzy into which Darwin's theories sent Dr Wilberforce has been sharpened by the task he has undertaken in aid of his old friend's son—should still take some measure of delight in slaying the thrice slain; but most people will find more to their minds the eulogy in which the Professor sums up his estimate of Darwin's great work. It is at least more worthy of quotation:—

> The known is finite, the unknown, infinite; intellectually we stand on an islet in the midst of an illimitable ocean of inexplicability. Our business in every generation is to reclaim a little more land, to add something to the extent and the solidity of our possessions. And even a cursory glance at the history of the biological sciences during the last quarter of a century is sufficient to justify the assertion, that the most potent instrument for the extension of the realm of natural knowledge which has come into men's hands since the publication of Newton's "Principia" is Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Darwin's literary method varied very much at different periods. Eventually he found that the plan which worked best for him was to scribble whole pages as quickly as he possibly could in a vile hand, constructing only half the words, and then carefully and deliberately correcting this almost illegible copy. By adopting this plan he frequently found that his sentences were better formed than if he had carefully thought them out before committing them to paper—a system which he followed for some time with such disastrous results that he says "there seems to be a sort of fatality in my mind leading me to put at first my statement or proposition in a wrong or awkward form."

As Darwin grew older, a curious change came over his mental habits. When a lad at school he was passionately fond of Shakespeare and the poets. Milton was his favourite author, but he

publication of certain opinions which he had privately expressed on the subject of religion, he said, "I do not think that I have thought deeply enough to justify any publicity," a sentence which is characteristic of the modesty and common sense which were two of his most strongly marked characteristics. In 1873 he wrote in reply to a Dutch student who had asked him concerning these things—

> "The impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value I have never been able to decide. I am aware that if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to know whence it came and how it arose. Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world. I am also induced to defer to a certain extent to the judgment of the many able men who have fully believed in God; but here, again, I see how poor an argument this is. The safest conclusion seems to me that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect; but man can do his duty."

A German student who some years later wrote to him on the same subject was told that he "considered the theory of evolution quite compatible with the belief in a God; but that you must remember that different persons have different definitions of what they mean by God." But the German student, as is the habit of his kind, was not easily satisfied, and, returning to the subject, drew from Darwin a further declaration of his personal views. "Science," he wrote, "has nothing to do with Christ, except in so far as the habit of scientific research makes a man cautious in admitting evidence. For myself I do not believe that there ever has been any revelation. As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague probabilities." He was naturally enough often appealed to by correspondents to state his views on religion and kindred topics, and though he does so with evident reluctance, the courtesy of which his son speaks, which would not allow him to leave even the most tiresome and obtrusive letter unanswered, induced him—perhaps compelled him would be the more correct expression—to say more than he dared to say in many cases. There is, perhaps, a touch of irritation—a little touch only, which in men of a less gentle disposition would pass unnoticed—in the following reply to one of these inquiring correspondents:—

> "What my own views may be is a question of no consequence to any one but myself. But, as you ask, I may state that my judgment often fluctuates. . . . In my most extreme fluctuations I have never been an Atheist in the sense of denying the existence of a God. I think that generally (and more and more as I grow older), but not always, that an Agnostic would be the more correct description of my state of mind."

And in another place he says:—"I cannot pretend to throw the least light on such abstruse problems. The mystery of the beginning of all things is insoluble by us; and I, for one, must be content to remain an Agnostic."

It is a singularly fascinating personality that is revealed to us in these volumes. Rightly to appreciate the heroism of Darwin's life we must bear in mind the conditions under which he worked. One great advantage he undoubtedly had. From his father he inherited a fortune which amply supplied all his material wants, and released him from anxiety about the more sordid details of life. But this fortune, which he turned to such good account, might readily have proved the most fatal obstacle to greatness had the man been less strong and less single-hearted in his devotion to the cause of science. He had every excuse had he chosen to lead an idle life. On this point Mr Francis Darwin says:—

> "If the character of my father's working life is to be understood, the conditions of ill-health under which he worked must be constantly borne in mind. . . . No one, indeed, except my mother, knows the full amount of suffering he endured, or the full amount of his wonderful patience. For all the latter years of his life she never left him for a night; and her days were so planned that all his resting hours might be shared with her. She shielded him from every avoidable annoyance, and omitted nothing that might save him trouble, or prevent him becoming overtired, or that might alleviate the many discomforts of his ill-health."

That he should have achieved so much under such conditions of bodily pain says much for the strength of his will, and it adds to the interest—if that be possible—with which we turn to his own analysis of the conditions which determined his success in the field of science. The whole of this admirable and impartial page of self analysis is deserving of the most careful study, but here it is only possible to find space for the few lines in which he summarises the result:—

> "Therefore my success as a man of science, whatever this may have amounted to, has been determined, as far as I can judge, by complex and diversified mental qualities and conditions. Of these the most important have been—the love of science, unbounded patience in long reflecting over any subject, industry in observing and collecting facts, and a fair share of invention as well as of common sense. With such moderate abilities as I possess, it is truly surprising that I should have influenced to a considerable extent the belief of scientific men on some important points."

"Influenced to a considerable extent the belief of scientific men on some important points" from

Ogilvie, who acquired possession of the estate of Barcaldine, near Oban, at Whitsunday, and certain crofters on the estate have now reached an acute stage, and are likely soon to occupy the attention of the law Courts. Since purchasing this property, Mrs Ogilvie has, by negotiation and arrangement, cleared away all the farmers and several of the crofters on the estate; but a few of the latter, taking advantage of the provisions of the Crofters Act, have declined to remove. Notices have been served upon them by the proprietrix that she will resume possession of their ground at Martinmas, and plant the same with trees; and in order to prevent this procedure, two of the crofters—Archibald Macarthur, Rhugarbh, and Peter Macintyre, Ferlochan—have applied for interdict against Mrs Ogilvie.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT STONEHAVEN.—On Thursday morning, a fisherman named Wm. Leeper fell from the south pier to the deck of a fishing-boat, and was so seriously injured that he died the same evening. Deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A meeting of the committee of the Public Library was held yesterday afternoon—Lord Provost Henderson presiding. It was explained by the PROVOST that, under the amended Act of Parliament, it was not now necessary that he should act *ex officio* as chairman, and he asked them to make the requisite appointment to that office. On the suggestion of Mr ALEXANDER WALKER, the Lord Provost was re-elected chairman of the committee. The amended Act of 1887 now provided, the librarian (Mr Robertson) pointed out, that all things necessary for the management of the Library were now vested in the power of the committee instead of the Town Council. The financial estimate had to be made up in April as heretofore and presented to the Council, who "shall" provide the amount required, the Council having formerly a discretionary power. The various committees were afterwards appointed. To the Book Sub-Committee the names of Mr Wm. Alexander, LL.D., and Mr Wm. Johnston (the representative of the working classes) were added, Mr George Walker being re-elected convener. Mr A. O. Gill of Fairfield was reappointed convener of the Building Sub-Committee; while to the membership were added Mr Alex. Walker, Mr Croll, and Mr John Sangster. In the Finance Sub-Committee the only change was the substitution of Mr Sangster for Mr John Duguid Milne of Melgum, Bailie Berry being reappointed the convener.

ABERDEEN THEATRE LICENCE. — Yesterday the Magistrates had under consideration a petition by Mr William M'Farland, the lessee, for an extension of the temporary licence granted to Her Majesty's Theatre from 26th November till June next. The Magistrates decided to satisfy themselves by a personal inspection whether the alterations that had been suggested had been carried out, and the application was adjourned till 23d inst.

AN Aberdeen draper was yesterday fined 10s., with the option of three days' imprisonment, for obstructing the footway by hanging up a quantity of goods on the front of his shop.

EMERITUS PROFESSOR FORBES, Aberdeen, has been presented with an illuminated address by his former students.

A POPULAR PRIEST.—The Rev. Mr Dawson, who has for the last thirty-five years been pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Inverness, has been appointed to Inverurie. As an acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the community during his long stay in Inverness, Father Dawson was yesterday entertained at a banquet in the Caledonian Hotel, at which Provost Sir Henry Cockburn MacAndrew presided, over 120 representative citizens of Inverness being present. The Chairman highly eulogised the services rendered to the community by the guest, especially among the poor and needy. Father Dawson replied.

ELGINSHIRE COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY.—Yesterday, the following gentlemen were enrolled as Commissioners of Supply for Elginshire, viz.:—Mr Mackessack, as proprietor of Kinloss; Mr Wedderspoon, Commissioner for the Duke of Richmond; and Bailie Wink, Elgin, factor for Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield.

MR W. M'LAREN, M.P., AT NAIRN.—Mr W. M'Laren, M.P., addressed a meeting in Nairn last night—Mr Hugh Mann presiding. Mr M'Laren confined himself mainly to the Irish question, and said there were times when judicious resistance of the law was justifiable. It was by judicious resistance of the law that all great Liberal victories had been won. The Irish were specially justified in resisting the present Coercion Act, as, unlike other Acts, it was not law on all occasions, but only when Mr Balfour thought proper to use it. In resisting it they were only resisting the individual opinion of the Irish Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr M'Laren.

OBJECTIONABLE BILL USAGE IN UIST.—Sheriff-Substitute Webster held a Small-Debt Court at Lochmaddy on Wednesday, and disposed of a large number of cases. In one case from Benbecula, where several acceptors of a bill were sued jointly and severally, a very objectionable custom relating to the granting of bills for purchases made at public auctions in the Outer Hebrides was disclosed. It appears that where settlement is made by bill, instead of each person accepting a bill for his individual purchases, it is customary for the amount of the purchases made by two or more persons to be slumped together, and one bill accepted by all for the total amount, the acceptors—many of whom sign by mark—being entirely ignorant that they thereby become each liable for the full sum in the bill. The Sheriff-Substitute animadverted upon this objectionable practice being pursued among illiterate people.

MEASLES IN THE ISLAND OF ERISKAY.—The severe epidemic of measles which has visited several of the islands of the Hebrides, and particularly the small island of Eriskay, recently, can hardly be said to have abated yet. So far as fatal cases are concerned, Eriskay has suffered most severely, no less than ten deaths having occurred since the epidemic broke out. The island appears to be greatly over-populated, and owing to the failure of the fishing this year, the inhabitants are mostly in dire poverty. The population is close on 500, almost all the heads of families being crofter fishermen, but the whole island would not graze more than 300 or 400 sheep.

Lords will not require to be proceeded with, so that the case which caused so much stir in clerical circles at one time may be looked upon as at an end.

The House of Lords, in its capacity as the highest legal tribunal in the land, has adopted an arrangement this session with regard to Scottish and Irish cases which will be of great advantage to litigants. Formerly it was the habit to put two cases on the list every day. It frequently happened under this arrangement that if the first case turned out to be a long one, counsel and the parties in the second case had to hang about for days before their appeal was reached. This operated very severely in Scottish and Irish cases, where the counsel had to be summoned as soon as the case was put on the list. It did not matter so much in English cases, as counsel and solicitors could be got at in a very short time when it was known the case was on the eve of coming on. The initiative, I believe, in this new arrangement is entirely due to their Lordships. So far the plan has worked admirably. Only once can it be said to have resulted in the loss of time, and that only a couple of hours; but that is a trifling matter to put against the saving which will result from the change. Counsel were entitled to their "refreshers" every day the case was on the list, whether they were in attendance or not. In many instances this meant, as can be easily understood, a very considerable addition to the costs of an appeal.

The passion for sending "deputations" of working men to Ireland to study the question "on the spot" is growing in intensity, and very soon "studying Ireland" promises to become as fashionable an occupation for the working classes as "slumming" was some time ago for the upper classes of society. And it will have very much the same results. The truth is that of all shams this deputation sham is one of the most hollow. I hear that among some of the Radical Clubs in the East End a subscription has been started for sending representative working men to Ireland to report to their fellows what they saw there. It would be interesting to know in how many cases the "representative working man" is a member of the Executive of the Club, and whether he gets more enjoyment from his free trip across the Channel than his fellow-workmen get information on the question of the day. Of course the subscriptions do not come from the fellow-workmen who are to be enlightened. Such wealthy members of the Liberal party as still follow Mr Gladstone are appealed to for assistance in the "good cause," and at the present moment, when the tide is running in favour of such deputations, there is no lack of funds. Of serious results these visits are of course absolutely sterile; but they are worthy of note as indicating a state of opinion among certain sections of the public which is calculated to drive all who take a serious view of a great question to despair. A ten days' sojourn in Ireland can show a man nothing of the real conditions of the problem; it can only lead a more fatal fluency to the conceit with which he displays his ignorance.

The ugliness of yellow-covered novels has become almost proverbial, yet there are many artists of ability who make the greater part of their livelihood out of designing these monstrosities. I was talking with one on the subject to-day, and asked him why he did not advise the publishers for whom he designs covers to choose a less glaring background than yellow. He assures me that the very first suggestion any artist makes to a firm is to have the boards in white or cream. The publishers say it cannot be done. He must keep to yellow. I learn that it is really Mr W. H. Smith & Son who have given the yellow-coloured novel such a long lease of life in this country. They do not consider the artistic, but it is the only bright cover that does not soil quickly, and for the bookstalls this is an important consideration, Messrs Smith & Sons being a firm which prefers buying outright to arranging to take books from publishers and returning the copies if they do not sell. The matter is chiefly worth noticing, because it proves once more how much preferable the French system of publishing is to ours. We publish in the first instance at a price so prohibitive that only the libraries and a limited number of persons think of buying the book. If it takes the public taste it is subsequently published—if a novel—with yellow covers, when many may purchase it, but few rebind it. In France it is published originally at the cheapest possible price. Being new, the interest in it is much keener than if it were a second edition, and in the majority of cases the book is bound again to suit the buyer's taste. We have, it is true, the intermediate stage through which the novel frequently passes. Then it can be got in cloth for six shillings, but it has already lost its novelty, and the purchaser has not the satisfaction of choosing his own binding.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]*

BERLIN, November 18, night.—The Czar, the Czarina, and their family arrived here from the north at half-past ten o'clock this morning. It may be said with truth that the preparations made for the reception of the Imperial party took the form more of police precautions than of manifestations of the good feeling of the people of the city. There was, however, a distinguished party of Princes and high dignitaries of State at the railway station, and Prince Albrecht received His Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Emperor William. The reception accorded by the general public was cold in the extreme, hardly a cheer being raised as the party drove to the Russian Embassy. The Czar drove to the Palace, and had an interview with the Emperor. It was only, however, of twenty minutes' duration. After the Czar had left the Palace the populace gave vent to enthusiastic cheering, in response to which the Emperor William appeared at the well-known corner window, his reception contrasting strangely with that accorded to the Czar of all the Russias.

In the afternoon the Czar sent his aide-de-camp to ask Prince Bismarck to visit him at the Russian Embassy, where His Majesty has taken up his quarters. The Chancellor promptly responded to the invitation, and remained at the Embassy over an hour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BERLIN, November 18.—The reception of their Imperial Majesties at the railway station was carried out in conformity with the prearranged programme. Dense crowds of people awaited the arrival of the Czar and Czarina in the Avenue Unter den Linden, the square at the Brandenburg Gate, and along the whole route as far as the Lehrte Railway Station. Shortly after ten o'clock the Emperor Alexander Regiment, in full parade uniform, took up a position assigned to it on the Alsen Strasse Esplanade. The guard of honour at the railway station consisted of a company of the Second Regiment of the Guards, with its band and colours. Another guard of honour, composed of a company of the Emperor Alexander Regiment with its colours, was stationed in front of the Russian Embassy.

Prince William, who had been deputed by the Emperor to welcome the Czar and Czarina, proceeded to Wittenberge this morning. Besides the Princes of the Prussian Royal House, there were also present at the railway station the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, Field-Marshal Count Von Moltke, all the Generals of Berlin and Potsdam garrisons, the aides-de-camp, general and adjutants of the Emperor and the Royal Princes. Immediately after the arrival of the Czar three flags of the Emperor Alexander Regiment were taken to His Majesty at the Embassy, and the Colonel of the regiment and a general officer, a non-commissioned officer, and a private reported themselves to the Czar to act as orderlies to His Majesty. The Emperor Alexander on passing down the front of the guard of honour at the railway station was accompanied by Prince William, the other Princes, and Field-Marshal Von Moltke.

10.40 A.M.—The Emperor William is now on his way to the Russian Embassy. All the princely personages now in Berlin have been invited to the banquet to be given at the Imperial Palace this afternoon in honour of the Czar and Czarina. The members of their Imperial Majesty's suite, and of the Russian Embassy and their wives, the Imperial Chancellor, all the Ministers of State, the high Court dignitaries, and the Generals of the army, will also be present.

The Czar and Czarina have just driven up to the Russian Embassy. The Emperor of Russia and Prince William, attired in Russian uniform, arrived first in an open carriage drawn by four horses, being followed by the Czarina and Princess William in a closed carriage.

Most of this morning's papers publish leading articles referring to the Czar's visit, and are convinced that Berlin will receive His Imperial Majesty with the respect due to the guest of the Emperor William, irrespective of the reasons which dictated his visit, and to a ruler of a great Empire living in peace with Germany. The journals regard the Czar's visit as an act of courtesy, to which political significance can hardly be attached. They believe, however, the Czar will be able to convince himself at his meeting with the Emperor of the pacific bent of German policy. The *North German Gazette* makes no reference to the visit.

LATER. — The Emperor Alexander and Prince William alighted in front of the Russian Embassy, and passed down the front of the guard of honour, the Czarina and Princess William remaining in the carriage. The Czar had intended to make the first visit to his uncle, but the Emperor William anticipated him by proceeding to the Russian Embassy to await his nephew's arrival there. On entering the Embassy the Czar was most cordially received by the Emperor William, Prince Albrecht, Prince Leopold, and other Princes, who, after receiving their Imperial Majesties at the railway station, proceeded to the Russian Embassy. After the three flags of the Alexander Regiment had been delivered at the Embassy, the guard of honour marched past, while the two Emperors stood at the window. The Emperor William, after a stay at the Embassy for nearly three-quarters of an hour, returned to the Palace amid the enthusiastic acclamations of dense crowds lining the roads. The Emperor William and Princes wore Russian uniforms and orders. At half-past eleven the Czar, accompanied by General von Werder, the Military Governor of Berlin, returned the Emperor's visit. The Czar appeared in excellent health.

1.15 P.M.—The decision arrived at yesterday not to give a gala performance at the opera to-day was taken in deference to a wish expressed by the Czar, in consideration of the Crown Prince's condition. After remaining for half an hour at the Imperial Palace, the

THE PROSECUTION OF M. GREVY'S SON-IN-LAW.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing last evening, says:—The advisability of sending a deputation to the President calling on him to resign was warmly discussed by one of the Radical groups in the Chamber this morning. M. Lockroy was among those who discouraged the idea, and it was eventually abandoned. The forces employed for the defence of the Palace have been considerably augmented, and one journal gravely announces to-day that General Rie, an officer well known in Paris, is to take the command if the populace assume a threatening attitude. Meetings of various Parliamentary groups were held this afternoon to discuss the situation. The Extreme Left adhered to its idea of interpellating the Cabinet to-morrow, under the auspices of M. Clemenceau, but the other Republican groups decided on opposing an immediate interpellation in deference to wishes of the Government. The opinion given by M. Rouvier at the meeting of his group—the union of the Lefts—is worthy of note. After explaining that he was speaking as a Minister, but not as a private member, the President of the Council declared that any step taken to induce M. Grévy to resign would be revolutionary, and that if the Chamber were to commit itself in this way it would not have the last word. The mob and not the Chamber would settle the matter. M. Rouvier urged his friends to reflect, and not to allow themselves to be carried away. As for the Reactionaries, their counsels were divided, but the majority seemed to deprecate any Presidential or Ministerial crisis for the present. Most of the Republican groups expressed their readiness to act in concert with each other with a view to obtaining some practical solution. It is rumoured to-night that M. Dufour, a Bonapartist Deputy, intends laying on the table of the House at to-morrow's sitting a proposal for the impeachment of the President of the Republic.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, November 18.—Several of this morning's papers continue to anticipate the resignation of President Grévy.

M. Rouvier has given it to be understood that he will not consent to a debate on the interpellation to be brought forward in the Chamber to-morrow by the Republican groups. M. Rouvier will propose to adjourn the debate until the 24th inst., in order that progress may be made with the Conversion Bill. A trial of strength may, therefore, be expected on the motion for adjournment. As, however, several of the Republican groups have pronounced in favour of postponement of M. Clemenceau's interpellation, and as it is probable that the Right will vote with the Government on this point, there is reason to suppose that M. Rouvier will carry the day.

The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to-day examined M. Wilson, who addressed himself to refuting several of the accusations brought against him.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATIONS.

NEW ORDER BY SIR CHARLES WARREN.

THE following is a copy of an order issued last evening by Sir Charles Warren:—

"Whereas the holding of meetings and passage of processions have caused, and are liable to cause, public tumult and disorder in Trafalgar Square; and have created, and are liable to create, obstruction in the streets and thoroughfares adjoining and leading thereto, I, Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, for the prevention of such disorder and obstruction, pursuant to the powers vested in me, 2d and 3d Victoria, cap. 47, and 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 60, make the following regulations and give the following directions to the Metropolitan police constables:—No meeting shall be allowed to assemble, nor shall any person be allowed to deliver a public speech in Trafalgar Square or in the streets or thoroughfares adjoining or leading thereto; no organised procession shall be allowed to pass along the streets or thoroughfares adjoining or leading to Trafalgar Square. These regulations and directions are to continue in force until further notice. (Signed)—C. Warren, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis."

The enrolment of special constables was proceeded with yesterday at the various Metropolitan Police Courts. The city authorities have decided to swear in specials to-day at the Guildhall. Sir James Ingham sat yesterday in the Extradition Court, Bow Street, where a large number were sworn in, including the superintendent and many attendants at the Royal Courts of Justice. Mr W. Gurney, acting secretary to the Royal College of Physicians; Mr C. Rawson, a colonial magistrate; and a number of professional gentlemen. At Westminster Police Court, among those sworn were Major-General Curtis, Col. Eardley Wilmot, Rear-Admiral Colomb, and other officers, several barristers, doctors, a number of officials of banks and co-operative stores, but very few of the artisan class. Mr De Rutzen presided at Marylebone Police Court, where 267 persons were enrolled, the majority being tradesmen in and near Regent Street and Oxford Street. At the Paddington Vestry Hall, three Middlesex Magistrates swore in 137 special constables, including merchants, bank clerks, students, and naval and military officers. About half-a-dozen working men were enrolled. Mr Bushby presided at Worship Street, where 237 were sworn in, among whom were Lord Alwyne Compton and Captain T. Rose. At Clerkenwell over one hundred were accepted as specials, including many working men. Mr Newton again attended at Marlborough Street, and during the day about four hundred persons took the oath, including the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Carew, the Hon. Reginald Brougham, and Mr A. K. Franklin, banker. In Surrey Sessions Court 177 persons were sworn. Several Magistrates from other counties were among the number. At Kensington Petty Sessions 284 persons were enrolled, Sir Frederick Leighton, the Earl of Airlie, the Hon. William H. Treacher, Governor of British North Borneo; many stockbrokers, artists, professional gentlemen, and a considerable number of working men being included. The number

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CATTLE DISEASE.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lord Cranbrook and Lord John Manners received a deputation at the Privy Council from the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, who desired that steps should be taken to stamp out the yearly increasing losses arising from pleuro-pneumonia. The deputation consisted of Mr Stirling of Kippendavie, Mr Paterson of Blythwood, Mr John Marr of Cairnbrogie, and Mr F. N. Menzies, secretary. They presented a memorial, which set out that, "as representing the landed proprietors, tenant-farmers, and others in Scotland, they have a very deep interest in the preservation from disease of the farm live stock of the kingdom, and have viewed with dismay the yearly increasing losses which are occurring from pleuro-pneumonia. They believe that the approaching winter months (when stocks are being adjusted for the winter, the movement of cattle, with the exception of those intended for immediate slaughter, is greatly restricted) would afford a favourable opportunity for uniform and stringent measures being taken to stamp out the disease with the least inconvenience and loss to all parties concerned, and that to protect the herds of great Britain from the danger of having the disease re-introduced from Ireland, it is extremely important that the disease should be stamped out there also. They therefore request the Government to compel Local Authorities to slaughter during the approaching winter months all animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and also all cattle that have been in contact with them." They also prayed that their Lordships of the Privy Council would use their influence to get the same policy carried out in Ireland.

Mr STIRLING, in supporting the memorial, said that the directors of the Highland Society felt that pleuro-pneumonia had got such a hold on the country that it was absolutely necessary that most energetic steps should be taken in order to stamp it out effectively. Several counties, including Perth and Aberdeen, had enforced the compulsory slaughter of diseased animals with very great success. Their success had, however, been limited, owing to this course not being adopted universally. The deputation asked that the compulsory slaughter of infected animals should be made universal, because it was hardly fair to expect the north of Scotland to carry out those restrictions, and to pay a heavy price for compensation, if in other parts of the country the door was to be left open for the reintroduction of the disease into the northern counties by the action of authorities over whom they had no control. The action of the Irish authorities had been very much criticised, and Mr Fletcher Menzies had reported to the Secretary for Scotland upon the crowded way in which the cattle are shipped in Belfast and Dublin.

Mr JOHN MARR believed it was unanimously desired to enforce compulsory slaughter, and the national society of Scotland, he believed, for the first time were now recommending it. Past experience had led the advocates of compulsory slaughter to suppose that it would effectually stamp out the disease if carried out universally. It had not succeeded at present, because only the more energetic authorities had put into operation the full powers which they possessed in this direction. The disease was such a subtle one that it was impossible to eradicate it efficiently by any other means than killing all the animals which had contracted the disease, and also all those animals which had come in contact with the infected cattle. It had been fully proved that an animal might have a pleuro lesion in its lung which could not be detected except upon a post-mortem examination. The dairymen were opposed to the slaughter, but surely it was inconceivable that the interests of the whole stock of the country and its owners should be made to suffer in order to avoid loss or inconvenience to a few dairymen. In the opinion of many, the compulsory slaughter would prove the cheapest in the end.

Mr PATERSON said that in Lanarkshire they had killed cattle worth £13,000; they had got £3000 for the carcases, and had assessed the county at £10,000. Credit should be given to the county for having blotted out the whole pleuro-pneumonia cases within its limits. With the exception of two cases, in which they had adopted inoculation, they had killed every animal, but they did not know what further suffering was in store for them, because pleuro-pneumonia was in their immediate neighbourhood. In Lanarkshire, for every unhealthy beast they had killed fifteen healthy ones, and they asked the Government to put very strongly in force their existing powers and clear the whole of Scotland from the disease.

Lord CRANBROOK.—The great difficulty appears to be that unless Ireland is included the peremptory order for Scotland would become inoperative, because the importation from Ireland is so very large that it is almost impossible if there is disease in Ireland that it should not be communicated to the countries to which they export cattle.

Mr PATERSON said that was so. The cattle were sent from Dublin to Glasgow; they were sometimes sold at Glasgow, but were often sent on to Edinburgh, and sometimes sent back to Glasgow to be sold again. Lanarkshire was between two fires, having Glasgow on the one hand and Edinburgh on the other.

Mr STIRLING said he had now to present a resolution passed unanimously by the Highland Society, to the effect that a thorough investigation should be instituted into the nature of pleuro-pneumonia, and requesting the Government either to undertake such an investigation, or to provide a sum in aid to enable the Society to do so. That resolution in no way interfered with the memorial, because it dealt with the future, whereas the memorial dealt with the present. It was given in evidence before the Highland Society that veterinary surgeons were utterly at variance on certain very important points — amongst others, upon the question of inoculation. On the one hand, it was said that the inoculated animals became living centres of disease, and conveyed the disease to all animals with which they came in contact. On the other hand, it was alleged that even if the animal was diseased to such an extent that the veterinary surgeon could not detect it before inoculation, the effect of inoculation would rapidly develop the latent disease, and bring it to a

regard to the memorial dealing with the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, they would explain to the Irish Government the forcible remarks that had been made upon the condition of things in Scotland, and see whether they could obtain from the Irish authorities any security against the importation of unsound cattle into Scotland and England. He would communicate with the deputation in writing upon the subject after they had carefully considered the reply from Ireland.

The deputation then withdrew.

SCOTTISH APPEAL.

ALLAN EDWARD *v.* SHERIFF CHEYNE AND OTHERS.
(Before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, and Lord Macnaghten.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday.—Their Lordships resumed to-day the consideration of the conjoined appeals relating to the will of the late Dr John Boyd Baxter, of Dundee. The appeals had reference mainly to the right of Mr Allan Edward, of Oakhill, Dawlish, as next of kin of Dr Baxter's widow, to claim her *jus relictæ*, which the trustees resisted on the ground that Mrs Baxter had given up her legal rights by signing her husband's will, and accepting in lieu of her *jus relictæ* the life-rent of her husband's estate.

Sir HORACE DAVEY, in reply to Mr Asher, who appeared for the respondents, said his learned friend asked why Mrs Baxter should have given her consent to Dr Baxter's will if that consent were merely intended to apply to the legacies left to relatives. The answer to that was that there were both legal and moral considerations, the spouses being anxious to show that the selection of the relatives and the amounts given had their mutual consent.

Their Lordships reserved judgment in the conjoined appeals until they had heard the argument on the question of count and reckoning by which the appellant seeks to recover from the trustees about £20,000, alleged to represent the accumulations from Mrs Baxter's private estate, which he alleged Dr Baxter treated as his own, although his *jus mariti* was excluded. This was not denied by the respondents, but they maintained that the action of the appellant was barred by Mrs Baxter's own acquiescence and homologation down to the date of her death; that the income was, with Mrs Baxter's knowledge and consent, applied to the joint expenditure of the spouses, and so far as not applied Mrs Baxter had made a donation to her husband of her private income. The appellant averred that from 1860 till 1865 the entries proved that Dr Baxter acted as the agent and trustee of his wife, and no attempt had been made by the respondents to show how or when he was divested of the character of trustee in relation to these investments, and when Mrs Baxter assented to her husband's applying for his own purposes her separate estate. The respondents said there was a marked change in the conduct of the separate income after 1865. After that date the income received by Dr Baxter on behalf of his wife was paid directly into his private bank account, and was mixed and presumably invested along with his own funds. The Court of Session took the view that Mrs Baxter knew and consented to the change, although the appellant denied that there was any valid ground for coming to that conclusion, or for the assumption that Mrs Baxter made a donation of the money to her husband.

Sir HORACE DAVEY, for the appellant, said the claim in this case was for a complete account of the separate estate of Mrs Baxter from the time it first accrued, and he thought he could show that a portion of that separate estate could be traced in the form of various securities which could be ear-marked.

Lord WATSON said the proposition on the other side was that there was nothing due, because the income from Mrs Baxter's private estate was spent in the upkeeping of the joint establishment; further, if there were any funds belonging to Mrs Baxter they had been made the subject of donation by the wife to her husband; and, thirdly, that the wife's income was disposed of by the husband as his own under his will, with her approval and consent.

Sir HORACE DAVEY—Quite so—that the wife consented to the disposal of her own estate by her husband.

Lord WATSON said he should like know what in point of principle the Court below affirmed.

Sir HORACE DAVEY—The Court below affirmed that Mrs Baxter's consent must be presumed as matter of law to have been given to the retention by the husband of her separate income whilst they were living together. His contention would be that the case at the utmost did not go beyond expenditure for the joint outlay; and although there were cases where it was held that the representatives of a wife could not have an account from the husband of separate income used for joint household purposes, yet a like presumption had never been applied where the income of the wife was treated as part of the husband's capital estate, and it had never been applied to investments made with the wife's separate income. That would really be the point in dispute between his learned friend and himself.

Lord WATSON—Did the Court take the view that the wife's funds passed to the husband before his death, and that she permitted him to deal with them?

Sir HORACE DAVEY—The Court practically held that the wife's separate estate became the husband's by donation during his life, and that Mrs Baxter was satisfied her moneys should be disposed of by her husband.

Lord WATSON—But the will of 1871 rather went to show that Mrs Baxter meant to keep her own money till her death.

Sir HORACE DAVEY said that was certainly the inference to be drawn from Mrs Baxter's will made in 1871. Mrs Baxter's income in round figures had been for several years at the rate of about £1500, and he proceeded to trace from the documents certain sums belonging to the wife's separate estate which Dr Baxter had invested for himself. For a certain period there was no question that Dr Baxter acted towards his wife in the position of her trustee, taking care to keep her separate estate apart from his own, and he would contend that once trustee always trustee. The presumption of donation had never been applied to capital sums invested on specific securities. The question was, was Mrs Baxter's separate income required for the joint purposes of the spouses? In the case of Hutchison *v.* Hutchison it was held that there could be no presumption of donation, unless it was shown that the separate income was expected to be required for joint

THE PROSE OF BURNS.

I.—THE STATISTICS.

THE world remembers Burns for his verse, particularly for his lyrics. To the world he is a singer of a singularly strong, sweet, and varied note. It is apt to forget that he wrote prose at all. Yet in point of quantity his prose rather exceeds his verse; and as to quality, it has been highly praised, not only on its merits, but relatively to his poetry, by philosopher, historian, and critic, all eminent, and owing much of their eminence to their talent for prose composition. Dugald Stewart found in the prose of Burns "great and various excellences," and declared that some passages were "scarcely less objects of wonder than his poetical productions." Robertson went further—he actually thought that Burns' prose was more extraordinary than his poetry. And one of Jeffrey's many varying dicta on the subject was expressed in the statement that the prose works of Burns bear, as well as his poetry, the seal and impress of his genius. Carlyle, who, in his single self as philosopher, historian, and critic, was of weight at least equal to these three, has endorsed their judgment so far as to allow that for the most part Burns wrote prose "with singular force and even gracefulness," and that "whenever he wrote to trusted friends on real interests his style became simple, vigorous, expressive, and sometimes even beautiful." With these facts and opinions before us, and with the knowledge that the prose of Burns frequently deals with "real interests" of universal importance, it is somewhat strange that his prose should be so much neglected. It is also matter of regret. His prose expresses himself more freely and familiarly, more fully and precisely, than his verse. It gives us the every-day Burns—Burns from day to day. It is, if perused in the order in which he wrote it, the best, because the most genuine, biography of him that we can have. Yet it is neglected for histories which present him in imaginary aspects and interpretations which are absurdly at variance with plain fact. Within the last five or six years, for example, the public have been flippantly told that Burns never loved woman in his life; that if there was one woman more than another whom he despised it was Jean Armour; that the composition of his songs was a mere whittling of cherry stones; that he died of being Robert Burns; and other fearful and wonderful paradoxes. But we need not go so far back; within the last five or six days the young men of Edinburgh have been informed that the cause of Burns' death was his want of common sense, and that in spite of his great genius he was no better than a fool. It is to be hoped that the number of people who are likely to credit these oracles is limited. The only final corrective of these and kindred extravagances, which really seem to be the product of purblindness, or self-sufficiency, or a lust of paradox, is to be found in that revelation of himself—that autobiography—of which his prose writings really consist. A tolerably perfect idea of Burns as a poet can be gathered from his poetry, and there can be no doubt that it is in his office and function of poet that his countrymen chiefly love to remember him; but to know him as a man and a member of toiling, tempted humanity, we must make resort to his prose writings—the most, if not the only, authentic source of this knowledge which we possess.

His prose admits of a twofold but very unequal division into letters and other pieces. The letters make up the great bulk of his prose; the other pieces are a small and fragmentary but motley collection, comprising three journals, kept at Mossgiel, Edinburgh, and Ellisland respectively; two itineraries, the one of a tour in the Lowlands, the other of a tour in the Highlands; notes to two series of Scottish songs; various prefaces, particularly the remarkable dedication of his poems to the Caledonian Hunt; a legal document of some curiosity, drawn up by the poet-exciseman in prosecution of a smuggler; masonic minutes; inscriptions; and a few scraps of a nondescript nature.

The published letters of Burns number close upon five hundred and forty. They extend over a period of sixteen or seventeen years, commencing in the end of 1780, with a love-letter to Alison Begbie, when the writer was in his twenty-second year, and ending on Monday, 18th July 1796, with an urgent letter to his father-in-law, when the writer was within a week of the middle of his 38th year—a point he was never to reach, for he was at the same time within three days of his death. There is thus an average of about twenty-six letters to each year, but the actual distribution ranges from the minimum of one in 1782 to the maximum number of 92 in 1788. The first six of the seventeen years of correspondence have only fourteen letters among them; it is in 1786, the year of his literary birth at Kilmarnock, that his correspondence begins to be heavy. In that year the number of letters written by Burns goes up at a bound from two in the preceding year to as many as forty-four. The apparent

several dispositions. Mrs Dunlop and Mrs M'Lehose, as revealed in Burns' letters to them, are sense and sensibility personified. With a strong dash of sensibility in her nature, Mrs Maria Riddell has more spirit than Mrs M'Lehose. Miss Peggy Chalmers is piquant, prudent, and modest.

Of his male correspondents the most highly favoured with letters from Burns was George Thomson. He received fifty-six. But it must be remembered that it was less Thomson that was favoured with these letters than the cause he represented. There was much in Thomson's nature that was not in complete harmony with Burns. The intimacy never ripened. Robert Cleghorn, the farmer at Saughton Mills, near Gorgie, we should imagine, was more a man after the pattern of Burns than Thomson, though to him only nine letters can be set down. An honest, manly heart* was the passport to Burns' affectionate liking, and that, with all his coarseness, Cleghorn seemed to possess. Thomson was probably honest-hearted, but he was deficient in manliness — there was an effeminacy or shallow purity in his nature which he could not conceal by the assumption of what he believed to be manly airs. Peter Hill, the bookseller, a seceder from Creech, and the two Edinburgh writers, Robert Ainslie and Alexander Cunningham, were next to Thomson with respect to the number of letters they received, the most favoured of Burns' male correspondents. They received sixteen, fifteen, and fourteen respectively. After them comes James Johnston, the printer of the *Musical Museum*, to which Burns contributed; he received thirteen letters. Then follow Commissioner Graham of Fintry, to whom eleven letters; James Burness, of Montrose, Burns' cousin, to whom ten; Cleghorn, already mentioned; William Burns, the poet's younger brother, a saddler by trade, to whom eight letters; Dr Moore, the author of "Zeluco," and other novels, better remembered for his son's sake, the hero of Corunna, to whom eight also; John M'Murdo, of Drumlanrig, eight; Richard Brown, a ship captain, to whom seven; Gavin Hamilton and John Ballantine, to whom seven each; William Nicol, of the Edinburgh High School, to whom six; and, not to exhaust the list, Alison Begbie—supposed to be the *Mary Morison* of the well-known lyric—James Smith, and Robert Aiken, to each of whom five letters. It is rather remarkable that the poet's own relatives should have received so few. The one to his father, a remarkable letter in several ways, is all, perhaps, that we could expect. But there are none to his mother, none to his sisters, and Gilbert, with whom he was on terms of mutual respect and affection, received only three. His wife received but two; there is, however, some explanation to account for the paucity of his letters to her. An uncle, Samuel Brown, was favoured with one—if, indeed, the old man was not rather scandalised with it. And his father-in-law received two, the second little more than a repetition of the first. There is, however, small wonder that the dour mason received so few—the wonder is rather that he received so many.

---

* "Without an honest, manly heart, no man is worth regarding. G."

IRELAND.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE "ENGLISH DELEGATE."

At Ennis yesterday, a Court under the Crimes Act was held before Mr Hodder and Mr Cecil Roche, to hear the charges preferred against Mr Doughty, an English delegate. He was accused of having, on the 8th inst., at Six Mile Bridge, County Clare, incited persons to take part in an unlawful assembly, inciting persons to take part in a criminal conspiracy, and inciting persons to obstruct, resist, and assault the bailiffs and constabulary. Mr Callinane prosecuted, and Mr John Redmond, M.P., defended. It was decided to proceed with the charges separately. That of inciting persons to take part in an unlawful assembly was first taken. A number of constables were examined, but they failed to prove that Mr Doughty incited his hearers to join any unlawful assembly, and this summons was dismissed. The second charge of inciting persons to join in a criminal conspiracy was proceeded with. The Magistrates held the case proved, and passed a sentence of a month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The other charge was withdrawn, and Mr Doughty was taken into custody. The Bench refused to increase the term of imprisonment in order to give a right of appeal, or to state a case for the Superior Court. There was a scene in Court. Doughty cried, "God save Ireland;" and the people cheered him. A man, Michael Minogue, was sent to jail for seven days for contempt.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR GILHOOLY, M.P.

Messrs Gardiner and Warburton, Stipendiaries, sat at Schull yesterday to hear a case under the Crimes Act against Mr Gilhooly, M.P. The defendant did not appear, nor have the three summonses for his attendance been executed. The District-Inspector gave information that he failed to execute them, or to discover Mr Gilhooly's whereabouts. The Crown applied for a further adjournment. The Bench granted an adjournment of three weeks. A large number of people were in town.

TENANTS' VIEWS OF LAND VALUE.

In an application for a reduction of rent which came before Judge Munroe from Limerick yesterday, Judge Munroe, in giving judgment, said there was a farm which had been let in the year 1852 by Lord

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY IN GLASGOW.

LETTERS FROM LORD HARTINGTON AND MR CRAIG-SELLAR, M.P.

THE annual meeting of the Liberal Association for the Hillhead and Kelvinside districts of Glasgow was held last night in the Burgh Hall, Dyke Road, Hillhead. Mr T. A. MATHIESON, president, occupied the chair. A minute of a special meeting, which was read and approved, referred to the defeat, by 77 to 53 votes, of a resolution, moved by Dr W. G. BLACKIE, expressing approval of Home Rule, condemnation of the Government's Irish policy, and confidence in Mr Gladstone; and also to the resignation of a number of Gladstonian members of the Association in consequence of this adverse vote. The SECRETARY now reported that, according to instructions, he had sent extracts from this minute to various parties, and that he had received replies from Lord Hartington and Mr Craig-Sellar, the member for the division. Lord Hartington's letter was as follows:—

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W., 7th November 1887. Sir,—I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Hillhead and Kelvinside Liberal Associations as well as newspaper reports of the proceedings, which I have read with much interest. I beg to congratulate the Unionist party on the remarkable success which it appears to have gained.—I remain, yours obediently, (Sgd.) HARTINGTON."

Mr Craig-Sellar, M.P., wrote as follows:—

"Littlegreen, Petersfield, November 8th, 1887. Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for forwarding to me the extracts from minutes of the special meeting of the Hillhead and Kelvinside Liberal Association, held on November 4th, by which it appears that at this special meeting of the Association, which was largely attended, a motion in favour of a Statutory Parliament and Executive in Ireland, and in disapproval of the recently passed Crimes Act (Ireland) was defeated by a large majority. It further appears that the Association, at that meeting, declined to give its confidence to Mr Gladstone as the leader of the Liberal party. Had I been a member of the Association, I would, without hesitation, have voted in the majority; and though I regret the loss of your chairman (Dr Blackie) from the ranks of the Liberal Association, I must offer my congratulations to the Association on the very significant fact that it is one of the first, if not the first, among the Liberal Associations in Scotland and in England too which has thrown off a blind and unflinching adherence to the policy of Mr Gladstone, and has resolutely adhered to the true traditions of the Liberal party, and to the principles and policy which all Liberals advocated in the election of 1885. As the constituencies get to understand the true bearings of the Gladstonian policy, and to appreciate the grave dangers which would threaten the Kingdom if this policy were carried out, I am convinced that many other Liberal Associations will follow the lead of the Hillhead and Kelvinside Association. It is of the best augury that one of the most intelligent and most influential Liberal Associations in the kingdom should set so good an example.—I am, very truly yours, (Signed) A. CRAIG-SELLAR."

The CHAIRMAN said they met under very different circumstances to those of any other annual meeting of this Association. When the important question of whether the policy of the Association should be Liberal Unionist or Gladstonian came up in the Executive, it was thought desirable to have a special meeting to discuss it. As they all knew, the result of the vote led their esteemed president to retire from the chair. A number of others followed him with the intention of forming another association, which seemed to have been done. We, however (continued the Chairman), are the Hillhead and Kelvinside Liberal Association. (Cheers.) We possess the books and the goodwill of the business. (Laughter.) And I hope we shall still continue to maintain the eminent position that our esteemed representative in Parliament concedes to us, endeavouring to be worthy of one member, who, I have no doubt, will be equally worthy of the Association. (Cheers.)

Mr BRODIE, the treasurer, presented his annual statement, which showed a balance at the credit of the Association, and which was adopted on the motion of the CHAIRMAN. Office-bearers were then appointed. Professor Sir Wm. Thomson was elected honorary vice-president, and Mr T. A. Mathieson president. Vice-presidents and committee were re-elected, and vacancies caused by the retirement of Gladstonians were filled up. Mr J. L. MITCHELL, who moved their re-election, explained that the names of a number of Gladstonians who had not resigned had been retained in the hope that there would be a real Liberal union. (Cheers.) Mr Brodie, the treasurer, and Mr Whitson, secretary, were also re-elected.

Mr JAMES MARTIN asked if it was to be understood that the Association was now an association of Unionists?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Association had a constitution which they abided by; and they also abided by the resolution of the last special meeting, which had been approved by this meeting. He would not be the mouthpiece of the Association as to what it proposed or assumed to be. (Cheers.)

Mr MARTIN—The Marquis of Hartington calls us Unionists.

The CHAIRMAN—The Marquis of Hartington may call us anything he likes, and we will, no doubt, pay due respect to his opinions. (Cheers.)

Mr MARTIN wished to move a resolution of confidence in the great Liberal party. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, however, declined to allow the resolution to be moved, as this was only a business meeting.

The SECRETARY read a communication from the Partick Division of the Lanarkshire United Liberal Council, proposing certain amendments on the constitution of that body.

Mr J. L. MITCHELL moved that the meeting decline to agree to the proposed amendments. He thought if they were to agree to these recommendations, it would be extinction altogether for the Association. They continued to be represented in the Council, and their voice ought to be heard there, as they were still the Hillhead and Kelvinside Liberal Association. (Cheers.)

Mr BOTTOMLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr ROBERT [illegible], a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. This brought the meeting to a close.

marched past, while the two Emperors stood at the window. The Emperor William, after a stay at the Embassy for nearly three-quarters of an hour, returned to the Palace amid the enthusiastic acclamations of dense crowds lining the roads. The Emperor William and Princes wore Russian uniforms and orders. At half-past eleven the Czar, accompanied by General von Werder, the Military Governor of Berlin, returned the Emperor's visit. The Czar appeared in excellent health.

1.15 P.M.—The decision arrived at yesterday not to give a gala performance at the opera to-day was taken in deference to a wish expressed by the Czar, in consideration of the Crown Prince's condition. After remaining for half an hour at the Imperial Palace, the Czar returned to the Russian Embassy, and subsequently paid visits to the Princes now staying in Berlin.

BERLIN, November 18, 4 P.M.—Prince Bismarck paid a visit to the Czar at the Russian Embassy at half-past three this afternoon. The Imperial Chancellor subsequently received General Tcherevin, aide-de-camp to His Majesty.

As the Emperor Alexander was driving with Prince William through the Koenigs Platz a man threw a paper into the carriage. The Czar quietly took the paper and put it under his cloak. The man, who is said to be a stranger in Berlin, was instantly seized by the police. Later on a similar incident occurred. As the Imperial party were passing through the Unter den Linden Avenue a young fellow in the crowd attempted to throw a petition into the Czar's carriage. Each of these occurrences created for the moment a great deal of excitement among the bystanders.

BERLIN, November 18, night.—The Czar and Czarina, with their children and suite, who had taken leave of the German Emperor immediately after the State banquet, left here at 9.35 for Russia. Princes William and Henry of Prussia accompanied them to Potsdam Railway Station, where was assembled a brilliant gathering of officers, including the chief aides-de-camp of the Emperor William.

BERLIN, November 18.—Shortly before 2 o'clock the Empress of Russia, accompanied by her five children, paid a visit of some duration to the Emperor William.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BERLIN, November 18.—Intelligence received from San Remo states that the discharge from the larynx which the Crown Prince has had indicates a softening of the cancerous growth.

BERLIN, November 18.—The *National Zeitung* to-day publishes a telegram dated yesterday, from its San Remo correspondent, who states that the Crown Prince has a healthy colour, and manifests the greatest serenity of mind. The Prince's voice is husky, but there is no difficulty in understanding what he says. The correspondent proceeds to state that His Imperial Highness, in conversation with him, humorously alluded to his condition, and then with evident emotion said—"Tell the people of Berlin how touched and thankful I feel at the innumerable proofs of affection and sympathy which I have received both from the capital and the country, and from the whole of Germany." On the correspondent remarking that Germany's whole heart was now at San Remo, and that never had the love and devotion of the nation been so ardent as at present, the Prince replied, "These sentiments are reciprocated." On the correspondent expressing his hope for the Prince's restoration to health and a happy return home, His Imperial Highness replied, "I hope so, also." The Prince, after once more impressing upon his interlocutor not to forget his greetings to the dear people of Berlin, walked away with a cheerful laugh and a light step.

BERLIN, November 17.—Professor Virchow to-day received for microscopic examination a portion of the recent discharge from the Crown Prince's larynx.

BERLIN, November 18.—Prince Henry of Prussia leaves to-morrow morning for San Remo to see his father, the Crown Prince.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, November 18.—The funeral of Valentine Baker Pasha took place here this afternoon, the ceremony being of a most imposing character. A body of Egyptian mounted police and the Cairo city police, as well as detachments of British and Egyptian troops, were present.

TWO GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.—A shocking accident has occurred at 53 Alice Street, Bermondsey, London. Two young women, named Helen Marney and Charlotte Andrews, aged respectively 19 and 17, were seated in a room with a young man named Munns, when a spirit-lamp exploded. The blazing oil instantly set fire to the young women's clothes, and although Munns did his best to quench the flames, the women were so badly burned that they succumbed to their injuries.

CURIOUS ACTION OF DAMAGES.—In the Queen's Bench Division, London, yesterday, the action of Captain Alexander Charles Hill, late of the Enniskillen Fusiliers, against Mr Charles Henry Hulls, forage contractor, London, to recover damages for malicious prosecution, was concluded. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant maliciously charged him with committing perjury in an action brought by the defendant to recover the value of certain bills which plaintiff had accepted. Defendant denied malice, and pleaded reasonable and probable cause. The jury awarded the plaintiff £650 damages.

APPROPRIATING POST OFFICE FORMS.—At Walsall yesterday, Tryphonia Hodgkinson was committed for trial charged with stealing and forging Post Office order forms with intent to defraud the Postmaster-General. The prisoner had charge of the receiving office at Kidderminster until July last, when it was closed, and it is alleged that she retained a hundred forms and has issued them broadcast, and obtained £46 from the Birmingham and Stourbridge offices.

sworn at Worship Street, where 227 were sworn in, among whom were Lord Algernon Compton and Captain T. Ross. At Clerkenwell over one hundred were accepted as specials, including many working men. Mr Newton again attended at Marlborough Street, and during the day about four hundred persons took the oath, including the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Carew, the Hon. Reginald Brougham, and Mr A. K. Franklin, banker. In Surrey Sessions Court 177 persons were sworn. Several Magistrates from other counties were among the number. At Kensington Petty Sessions 384 persons were enrolled, Sir Frederick Leighton, the Earl of Airlie, the Hon. William R. Treacher, Governor of British North Borneo; many stockbrokers, artists, professional gentlemen, and a considerable number of working men being included. The number sworn in at Greenwich Police Court was eighty-one, among whom were Major-General Saunders and Major Pook. Mr Biron attended at Lambeth Police Court, where Lieutenant-Colonel Hadden, 4th Surrey Rifles, was sworn, and appointed to take charge of the division. Nearly all the special constables sworn in on Thursday attended yesterday at their respective police centres to receive badges and batons and primary instruction in drill. Many were ordered to take duty to-day as patrols of three in different parts of the Metropolis during certain hours as an initiation into their duties.

Lord Salisbury had a long conversation yesterday with Mr Matthews at the Home Office. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr Poland, Sir A. K. Stephenson, Solicitor to the Treasury; Mr Pollard, Sir Chas. Warren, and the Assistant Commissioners of Police also visited the Home Office.

At half-past three a deputation, consisting of Sir Charles Russell, M.P.; Mr A. Cohen, M.P.; Mr R. T. Reid, M.P.; Mr G. W. Foote, and Mr Tims, hon. secretary of the Metropolitan Radical Federation, attended by appointment at the Home Office to confer with Mr Matthews on the situation. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, who introduced the deputation, submitted some questions to the Home Secretary. Mr MATTHEWS, in reply, stated that for the future the Government was bound to prevent all meetings in Trafalgar Square. With regard to the demonstration in Hyde Park, processions would be allowed to go to the Park, but no procession would be allowed to pass any part of Trafalgar Square or its approaches. Individuals would be allowed to pass through the Square. "But if," interpellated SIR CHAS. WARREN, "any disorder should begin, the usual police measures will be taken." Sir Charles Warren added that the reason for prohibiting processions through the Square was that he had received information from more than one trustworthy quarter that a severe and organised attack would be made upon the Square. Mr MATTHEWS said that if any disorder occurred in Hyde Park, the question of holding further meetings there would of course have to be discussed. He also said, in answer to a question, that the Government were as anxious as anybody to test the legality of Sir Charles Warren's proclamation, but could not assist people in raising a case. Mr FOOTE suggested that the Government were not so anxious to raise the question as were the people. The deputation then withdrew.

Sir Charles Warren last night issued a circular earnestly requesting that on Sunday next all well-disposed persons will abstain from loitering about the thoroughfares surrounding Trafalgar Square or those leading thereto. He also asks that persons individually will not make Trafalgar Square a thoroughfare in proceeding to the Hyde Park meeting.

A Woolwich correspondent states that the fact has leaked out that a supply of buckshot cartridges has been ordered by the Government to be prepared at the Royal Arsenal and the manufacture completed in the laboratory department, when the cartridges will be conveyed to the barracks of the Guards in London. Each cartridge contains nine shots the size of a pea and a reduced charge of gunpowder, the purpose of such ammunition being to wound and alarm and not to destroy life.

Sir Chas. Warren states that he has received so many letters conveying sympathy with the police force during a most trying period that he is quite unable to reply to them individually, and trusts that those who receive no reply from him will accept this public intimation of his thanks on behalf of the police force.

Mr Jacob Bright, M.P., presided last night at a large meeting in the Memorial Hall, London, convened for the purpose of forming a Law and Liberty League to provide funds for defending persons unjustly arrested in their efforts to maintain the right of free speech, and especially in connection with the riots on Sunday last. Several speeches were made. A committee was formed with a view to carrying out the objects of the meeting.

THE following new patent has been sealed and granted:—James Erskine, gunmaker, Newton-Stewart, for "Improvements in cartridge-loading machines."

MR ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, speaking at a Unionist meeting at Cheltenham last night, had the strongest confidence that if the Government were unflinching the National League would collapse.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD A REFORMATORY SHIP.—At the Liverpool Assizes yesterday, before Justice Day, ten lads were found guilty of mutiny on the reformatory ship Akbar. The Judge said if proper discipline had been maintained they would not be in the dock. They must return to the ship on their own recognisance.

THE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—At Islington yesterday evening there was a fifteen miles international bicycling race, in which four competed. Two of the competitors retired early in the race, while English (North Shields), who was racing with Temple (Chicago), had a fall in the last mile, leaving the Yankee to finish alone in 47 min. 56⅗ sec. The twenty miles riding match between Bronco Charley (late of the Wild West) and J. Rellew (English jockey) created much amusement owing to the vagaries of the different mounts. When 12 miles 6 laps had been covered Charley's restive steed unhorsed him, which caused his retirement, and at 14 miles Rellew was allowed to stop. In the wrestling, Jack Smith, of Cornwall, threw Jem Elwood, of Cumberland, twice.

requesting the Government either to undertake such an investigation, or to provide a sum in aid to enable the Society to do so. That resolution in no way interfered with the memorial, because it dealt with the future, whereas the memorial dealt with the present. It was given in evidence before the Highland Society that veterinary surgeons were utterly at variance on certain very important points—amongst others, upon the question of inoculation. On the one hand, it was said that the inoculated animals became living centres of disease, and conveyed the disease to all animals with which they came in contact. On the other hand, it was alleged that even if the animal was diseased to such an extent that the veterinary surgeon could not detect it before inoculation, the effect of inoculation would rapidly develop the latent disease, and bring it to a head, but that inoculation would render a healthy animal innocuous, and would have the same effect as vaccination in relation to smallpox. In his county 348 animals were successfully inoculated in September and November last year, and they had not been able to trace a single further outbreak to any one of those animals, and they had not found that any animals brought in contact with them had had pleuro-pneumonia as a consequence. Those 348 animals were still living, and were perfectly healthy and sound. The total loss to the county had been £1240. Had the animals been slaughtered they would have had to pay over £2000 in further compensation. Mr Sprieul, of Dundee, had carried on similar experiments.

Lord CRANBROOK said he would like Professor Brown, of the Agricultural Department, to deal with this point, as that gentleman could speak with a technical knowledge to which he himself could not pretend.

Professor BROWN said that an investigation into the nature of pleuro-pneumonia had been carried on by all the scientists in Europe for something like 30 years, and there were certain points upon which the authorities were diametrically opposed. For example, they had not yet discovered the particular microbe on which pleuro-pneumonia could be proved to depend. Mr Poels, in Rotterdam, had recently published a paper stating that he had discovered it, and giving a description of it. He had requested that gentleman to send him some preparations that he might examine it, but Mr Poels replied regretting that he had not kept any. The Department had been carrying on cultivations for some time, but they had altogether failed to detect any organism which produced the results which followed from the organism discovered by Mr Poels. In regard to inoculation, the evidence was by no means precise on certain points. It was proved that inoculation gave a certain amount of immunity against the actual disease, but that it was not a sure protective was a fact which he could assert from his own observations during the last twenty-five years. He had seen cattle inoculated by one of the best operators in this country, which had been attacked two or three months after a successful inoculation. In fact, there was no method of vaccination or inoculation against any disease which was an absolute protection. But there was no question of the fact that it was protective to a certain extent, and if an arrangement could be made by which all inoculated animals should be treated as suspected animals, and not allowed to be moved out of the premises where the inoculation is performed, except to go to the butcher, his objections would be removed. But it was a palpable fact within the knowledge of a large number of men who had worked at the subject thoroughly, that there were certain limited cases of pleuro-pneumonia which could not be detected by any known means. Such animals were apparently in perfect health, and the inoculation ran its course in them exactly as if they were perfectly healthy. The absence or presence of disease in the lungs made no difference whatever in the progress of the inoculation in the tail. Those animals might go on for six months and show no sign. In Cumberland, in an inoculated herd, after six months, three animals out of sixteen were found to have pleuro-pneumonia well developed in the lungs, of which nobody had suspected the existence. In the Netherlands, for something like ten years they pursued the policy of inoculation, but they failed by that means to eradicate the disease, and they adopted the policy of slaughter without interfering with the inoculation, which was still carried on. After some six or seven years of the slaughtering policy, they got rid of the disease. Throughout Europe, and in nearly the whole of the colonies, inoculation had been practised for a long period, and in no case had the disease been stamped out or got rid of by those means. Where inoculation had been practised most regularly there the disease was most rife. Those were the facts. He was not opposed to the inquiry—in fact, he devoted nearly the whole of his spare time to the subject; but to be done effectually it must be done upon a large scale, and they would want about £40,000 to start with for the first year.

Mr PATERSON said they thought it would cost between £3000 and £8000, as the experiments did not require to be carried on on a large scale. What they desired was that if these experiments were attempted, the local authority should not have power to say the inoculated animals were diseased, and kill them before the experiments were completed.

Lord JOHN MANNERS said the deputation were really proposing a new Act of Parliament. In regard to the Irish cattle, had they had any communication with the Irish authorities?

Mr MENZIES said they had a correspondence about eighteen months ago with the Irish Privy Council on the subject of the disease, and they promised to give the Highland Society satisfaction, but they never got any. There was great cruelty shown in the way the Irish cattle were packed on board ship.

Lord CRANBROOK, in reply, said the Department was not gifted with money, and had as much trouble in getting hundreds from the Treasury as the deputation seemed to have in getting thousands from their counties. The question of inoculation was clearly one upon which there was a good deal of difference of opinion, but experiments were going on both abroad and at home, and progress was being made in the inquiry. The Government would take into consideration the representation the deputation had made, and would see whether anything further could be done by the Privy Council. With

inference to be drawn from Mrs Baxter's will made in 1871. Mrs Baxter's income in round figures had been for several years at the rate of about £1000, and he proceeded to trace from the documents certain sums belonging to the wife's separate estate which Dr Baxter had invested for himself. For a certain period there was no question that Dr BAXTER acted towards his wife in the position of her trustee, taking care to keep her separate estate apart from his own, and he would contend that once trustee always trustee. The presumption of donation had never been applied to capital sums invested on specific securities. The question was, was Mrs Baxter's separate income required for the joint purposes of the spouses? In the case of Hutchison v. Hutchison it was held that there could be no presumption of donation, unless it was shown that the separate income was expected to be required for joint household purposes. There was no such contention in this case, nor could there be, for it could not be disputed that Dr Baxter's income was more than sufficient for the up-keep of his establishment.

Mr M'CLYMONT said he had nothing to add to the statement of his learned friend.

The hearing of the respondents' case was adjourned till Monday.

Counsel for the Appellant—Sir Horace Davey, Mr M'Clymont, and Mr Rutherford. Agents—A. P. Purves, W.S., Edinburgh, and A. Beveridge, Westminster.

Counsel for the Respondents—Mr Asher and Mr Henry Johnston. Agents—Mackenzie & Kermack, W.S., Edinburgh, and W. A. Lock, Westminster.

MR CHAMBERLAIN IN WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The British Minister at Washington, Sir Sackville West, to-day presented Mr Chamberlain and Sir Chas. Tupper to Mr Secretary Bayard. Formal statements were made with reference to the contemplated negotiations for a settlement of the fishery disputes between the United States and Canada. The Canadian and English Commissioners were afterwards presented to other members of the Cabinet. To-morrow they will be introduced to President Cleveland. The negotiations will then commence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, November 18.—According to a semi-official statement published here, the confusion prevailing in some quarters in regard to the functions of the Fisheries Commission is due to the fact that the Commissions have hitherto been created by treaty only, and have had final jurisdiction over matters submitted for their consideration. It is pointed out that the present Commission assemble with another power than that of a free conference, and has to deliberate upon a question which has been practically open ever since the existence of the United States. The Commission, it is declared, may arrive at an interpretation of existing treaties, exactly defining the rights of Americans, or, finding that impossible, may agree upon modifications to be recommended to the treaty making branch of the two Governments. The Commission in either of these cases will have accomplished the purposes for which it was created. Under its present powers the Commission, it is declared, cannot deal with the question of the commercial union between Canada and the United States, although it is not impossible that the subject will be referred to it by the two Governments before it is dissolved.

MR GLADSTONE AND LAWLESSNESS.

MR GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to Mr C. F. Cooper, of Hanwell, who wrote calling attention to his different views with regard to resistance of law by people in Ireland and in London:—

"Hawarden Castle, November 17, 1887.

"SIR,—Though I can't adopt your views I am unwilling to leave your letter without notice. The conduct of the Home Secretary in altering, if he did alter, his intention as to the expediency of changing the law respecting Trafalgar Square, and the conduct of the police on this particular occasion are fair and proper matters for independent treatment, but they have no bearing on the position stated in my letter. Nor is that proposition in any manner at variance with anything said by me as to Ireland. The proceedings at Mitchelstown, for which principally I have assailed the Ministry, have no connection, to my knowledge, with the Coercion Act, and the justification and adoption of them by the Government have made that Government, in my view, the most conspicuous promoter of illegality, the very mischief which I seek alike to cure in Ireland and to obviate in London. Neither am I at present aware that the Coercion Act in any manner covers the arrest of Mr Blunt, an act, however, which I have not hitherto made the subject of public comment.

"It has given me the utmost pleasure to observe that the good sense and moderation of the people of London have led them to abandon the intention to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, and to choose another place. You are quite at liberty to publish this letter, which may serve as a reply to other correspondents.—I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER DAUGHTERS.—The Royal yacht with the Princess of Wales and her daughters on board arrived in the Thames last evening. The Royal party leave Port Victoria at 10 A.M. to-day by special train for Charing Cross.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—At a meeting of the Birmingham Festival Committee yesterday it was reported that the next Festival should include Dvorak's "Stabat Mater;" Sullivan's "Golden Legend;" a new oratorio, "Judith and Holofernes," by Dr H. Parry; a new cantata, entitled "Callirhoe," by Dr Bridge, of Westminster; and Berlioz's celebrated "Requiem." The Committee had invited Sir A. Sullivan, Herr Dvorak, and Dr Mackenzie to compose new oratorios, but they had not been able to accept the invitation. Herr Richter will be the conductor.

father-in-law, when the writer was within a week of the middle of his 38th year—a point he was never to reach, for he was at the same time within three days of his death. There is thus an average of about twenty-six letters to each year, but the actual distribution ranges from the minimum of one in 1782 to the maximum number of 92 in 1788. The first six of the seventeen years of correspondence have only fourteen letters among them; it is in 1786, the year of his literary birth at Kilmarnock, that his correspondence begins to be heavy. In that year the number of letters written by Burns goes up at a bound from two in the preceding year to as many as forty-four. The apparent increase is easily accounted for: Burns, who from his sixteenth year had been a voluminous letter-writer, was now for the first time recognised as a man of genius—whose letters were therefore worthy of preservation. The statistics for the remaining ten years of the period are:—In 1787, 78 letters; in 1788, 92; in 1789, 54; in 1790, 33; in 1791, 44; in 1792, 31; in 1793, 66; in 1794, 30; in 1795, 27; and to July 1796, 24 letters. The average for these ten years is 48, but there are three years which considerably exceed it. The first of these, the year 1787, was a complete holiday year to the poet. The only business he had on hand was the publication of the first Edinburgh edition of his poems. He had thus abundant leisure, and the novelty of his position supplied him with subjects. The next year may be distinguished as the "Clarinda year" of his correspondence. His entanglement with that lady added to the epistolary crop of the year as many as thirty-five letters, all written in something like ten weeks. The third unusually productive year is the year 1793, and the cause of its fertility is traceable to the stimulating proposal of George Thomson to wed to the best Scottish tunes words that should match them. The proposal appealed at once to the patriotism and the poetry of Burns' nature, and he caught it up and carried it to a successful issue with characteristic ardour. Twenty-six letters were written in 1793 in support of the scheme. But the value of the letters lay in what accompanied them. From George Thomson he received—he would take—no money which can at all be regarded as recompense for his work. But fame is a dearer guerdon to the poet's heart, and Scottish music amply repaid Burns for his services by spreading and preserving his name. His songs live with what is best in distinctly Scottish music. It is not for their merits alone that they linger in every memory and live in every mouth, but they have become identified with their musical expression so completely that many people in our experience believe the tunes no less than the words which are sung to them to be the composition of Burns.

The number of Burns' correspondents was significantly large: it was over one hundred and fifty. None of the more famous of the English letter writers had so large a constituency. The number of Gray's correspondents offers a perfect contrast. But Gray was fastidious to a fault—a man of fine genius undoubtedly, but of narrow sympathies, and purely academic growth. Burns, on the other hand, was of catholic sympathies, and absolutely careless of companionship—all men were, not in theory merely, his brothers. A *Luath* by accident of birth, he had the nature of a *Cæsar*, and, like him, in sheer frankness of disposition, would have "spent an hour caressin' e'en wi' a tinkler gipsy's messan." His correspondents included persons of every social rank, from earls to tradesmen; and of every degree of culture, from university professors to field-workers, farmers, sailors, shopkeepers, shoemakers; military officers, excise officials, teachers, doctors, clergymen; lawyers of every grade, from the Dean of Faculty to the humble law-clerk; ladies of titled rank, gentlewomen, and serving-maids; editors, booksellers, bankers, factors, and wine merchants, are all among the number. It is very noticeable that among his correspondents were ladies of superior accomplishments. Four of these received more than one-fourth of his entire published correspondence. His letters to them are the most generally interesting, perhaps, that ever he wrote, and certainly they include his best. His letters to Mrs Dunlop are all good—as Carlyle was the first to observe. She received as many as forty-two. Readers will differ in their estimate of his letters to Mrs M'Lehose; they will agree in finding them interesting. To this lady he sent forty-eight. Miss Maria Riddell is accredited with eighteen, and Miss Peggy Chalmers with eleven. The several characters and dispositions of these ladies, which were in remarkable contrast, are reflected in the general style in which he variously addresses them. He is perfectly at his ease with them all, but he shows the ease which he feels in different ways, apparently adapted to their

for contempt.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR GILHOOLY, M.P.

Messrs Gardiner and Warburton, Stipendiaries, sat at Schull yesterday to hear a case under the Crimes Act against Mr Gilhooly, M.P. The defendant did not appear, nor have the three warrants for his arrest been executed. The District-Inspector gave information that he failed to execute them, or to discover Mr Gilhooly's whereabouts. The Crown appealed for a further adjournment. The Bench granted an adjournment of three weeks. A large number of people were in town.

TENANTS' VIEWS OF LAND VALUE.

In an application for a reduction of rent which came before Judge Munroe from Limerick yesterday, Judge MUNROE, in giving judgment, said there was a farm which had been let in the year 1858 by Lord Devon at a rent of £30, 8s., and upon that rent the landlord had thought it right to allow an abatement of 20 per cent. Now, what did he find? When the parties interested in the lands, on the death of the lessee, came to deal with it among themselves, the four nephews of the deceased being liable for at most £30 a year, made a letting of it to one of themselves at the enormous rent of £210 a year. And when he, having paid that rent from 1872 up to the present time, came to ask for a reduction, they opposed his application. This was a sign of what might be expected in the future of this country. He allowed the full reduction asked for on the half-year's rent now due.

MUTINY AMONG IRISH TROOPS.

The *Freeman's Journal* reporter at Tullamore states that early on Thursday morning a mutiny occurred among the soldiers stationed in the town. About one o'clock a number of soldiers sallied from the barracks into the street despite the efforts to restrain them. The guard was turned out and the officers roused from their beds to find Her Majesty's soldiers making the town ring with cheers for "William O'Brien." The constabulary did not interfere.

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

Monsignor Persico left Dublin yesterday morning for Rochestown, County Cork, where he will sojourn with the Capuchins in order to recruit his health, upon which the strain of four months' travelling about Ireland has told so severely, that his medical advisers have enjoined rest and retirement for some time. He has concluded his mission of inquiry.

THE LATEST "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

A number of tenants in the Mitchelstown district have decided to withhold their rent as a hostage for the lives of Messrs O'Brien and Mandeville. The tenants on the Young estate at Mitchelstown met their landlord yesterday, and received a reduction in rent. A few paid their rent, but the majority handed it to the Plan of Campaign trustees, who will deliver it to Mr Young, the landlord, when the prisoners are released.

PUNISHMENT FOR USING INTIMIDATING LANGUAGE.

A man named Condon was prosecuted yesterday at Mitchelstown, before Major Hutchinson, R.M., and Mr Eaton, R.M., for using intimidating language to a man Thomas Nolan, who had been examined as a witness in a case tried under the Crimes Act. Nolan stated that on the night of the 25th October he was returning home on a car with two other men, when Condon, who was also on a car, overtook him. Condon said witness was going to swear against a person next day, and that he would never get home if he did. Witness said he would swear. Condon repeated the threat, and added that witness was a boycotted murderer. Two constables, who came up while they were wrangling, corroborated the complainant's evidence. Mr M'MAHON, who appeared for the defendant, said he had just learned that which, if he had known before, he would have retired from the case—namely, that when the defendant was brought before Mr Eaton, the latter said, "Condon, I could give you six months; but you will only get three." The DEFENDANT said, "You did; and I have the head constable and four witnesses to prove it." Mr EATON expressed surprise that a respectable solicitor would listen to such a statement. He would not take the trouble to contradict it. The DEFENDANT—I have two children witnesses; but I would not pollute them by bringing them into such a Court. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ULSTER TENANTRY OF LORD DUFFERIN.

The County Down tenantry of His Excellency Earl Dufferin have resolved to petition for an abatement of 40 per cent. on the present rent, and for an extension of the abatement to the case of every tenant without exception.

COTTON statistics for the week ended 17th November:—Imports, 140,529 bales; exports, 14,669 bales.

AN ENGLISH FARMER MURDERED.—Elijah Bowers Forrester, a farmer of Whixall, near Whitchurch, was arrested on Thursday evening charged with the murder of William Powell, a neighbouring farmer. It is stated that a voice was heard on Thursday evening singing an original song outside Powell's house, much to his annoyance. Powell went out, and immediately two gunshots were heard, and Powell was found dead, shot in the abdomen. Forrester's double-barrelled gun and shot-bag were afterwards seized.

MR SPURGEON.—On Thursday night one hundred ministers of Mr Spurgeon's College assembled at Dalston, London, to consider the President's resignation of membership of the Baptist Union. The meeting was exciting, but ultimately a resolution of sympathy with Mr Spurgeon was passed with one dissentient. The resolution deplored the lack of clear doctrinal statement which characterises so many of the present-day preachers, and assured Mr Spurgeon of their sympathy and support. Three vice-presidents of the Union, Dr MacLaren, Dr Angus, and the Rev. J. Aldis, have expressed sympathy with Mr Spurgeon's views, but regret his resignation.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT.]

TOBACCONISTS' TRADE.—For advice how to open remuneratively from any amount, however small, send for "Illustrated Catalogue (post free), LESSER FRIEDLANDER, 1 Houndsditch, London. Complete Tobacconists' Furnishers.

The SECRETARY read a communication from the Partick Division of the Lanarkshire United Liberal Council, proposing certain amendments on the constitution of that body.

Mr J. L. MITCHELL moved that the meeting decline to agree to the proposed amendments. He thought if they were to agree to these recommendations, it would be extinction altogether for the Association. They continued to be represented in the Council, and their voice ought to be heard there, as they were still the Hillhead and Kelvinside Liberal Association. (Cheers.)

Mr BOTTOMLY seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr ROBERT YOUNG, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. This brought the meeting to a close.

FIRE IN HAWICK.—Yesterday the shop of John A. Davidson, tailor and clothier, Exchange Arcade, Hawick, was completely destroyed by fire. By the prompt action of the Fire Brigade, the fire was prevented from spreading to the principal part of the Exchange buildings.

MAN DROWNED IN THE DEVON.—Yesterday Peter Battison, watchman at Cambus Distillery, was drowned in the river Devon which flows past the distillery. He had been emptying ashes at a heap near the edge of the water, when he slipped in the darkness and fell into the river. He was about 60 years of age.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT.]

RHEUMATISM cured by COLMAN'S Concentrated MUSTARD OIL. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists at 1s. per bottle.

LECTURE BY DR MILL ON THE WESTERN WATERS OF SCOTLAND.—Dr Hugh Robert Mill, F.R.S.E., of the Medusa and Marine Station, Granton, delivered a lecture on the Western Waters of Scotland in the Reading-Room, Millport, on Thursday night. The Rev. Canon Dakers presided, and there was a fair attendance. The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and was admirably illustrated by means of bathometrical charts and various scientific instruments from the Medusa.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.—The *Gazette* of last night contains draft schemes of the future administration of the endowments known as the Gibson Fund, Colvill Mortification, Dove's Charity, Richard's Legacy, and the Funds of the Female Benevolent Society, in the county of Forfar and burgh of Arbroath and parishes of Arbroath and St Vigeans, and of the endowments known as Dickson's Bequests, in the county of Forfar and parish of Lintrathen.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT.]

A SERIOUS CONFLICT occurred the other day in a well-known house between Hudson's Extract of Soap and some very old-established Dirt.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—Messrs John Reid & Co., Port-Glasgow, have contracted for the construction of a steel sailing ship of 1200 tons for Liverpool owners. The new combined hopper and dredger built by Messrs William Simons & Co., Renfrew, for an English East Coast firm, had a trial of her powers yesterday in the Mid Harbour, Port-Glasgow. This vessel is so designed that she can dig and lift 600 tons of material in an hour, and proceed with it to the place of deposit at a good rate of speed. The vessel is of unusual construction, and cuts in her own floatation, the buckets being placed in advance of the vessel and specially adapted for cutting through a dry bank and round a quay wall. The trial was most successful.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON SCOTTISH SONG.—Last night, under the auspices of the Tillicoultry Literary Association, Emeritus Professor Blackie delivered a lecture on Scottish song in the Institute Hall, Tillicoultry. Mr Charles Blair, J.P., of Glenfoot, occupied the chair, and the large hall was crowded. The Professor maintained that the most corrupt of the classes were the higher classes, because they did not sing our Scottish songs. He believed more in songs than in sermons, more in the songs of David than any prose they could produce. A lady was going to sing to them, though he could sing the whole thing himself, but it would not be dignified. A man might fall asleep under a sermon, but never under a song, and the man that could not sing "A man 's a man for a' that" ought to be kicked out. (Laughter.) The Professor sang in the course of his lecture, "Kelvingrove" and "A man 's a man for a' that." Miss Ramage rendered "Auld Robin Gray," "John Anderson, my Jo," and the "Flowers o' the Forest." On the motion of Rev. W. L. Miller, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Professor Blackie and Miss Ramage.

MR CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr Cunninghame-Graham is seriously unwell. The wound on the top of his head was an ugly one, and it is not healing as it might have done. There is great irritation, and although Mr Graham can be confined to the house by the orders of the doctor, it is impossible to prevent him being kept in a perpetual whirl of excitement by letters, consultations, interviews, and the like. What is feared is that inflammation of the brain may ensue.

THE VACANCY IN THE DULWICH DIVISION.—The Speaker notifies in last night's *Gazette* that in six days he shall issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a member of Parliament for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, in room of Mr J. M. Howard, who has accepted a judgeship. Mr James Henderson, of Avon Mount, Dulwich, has accepted an invitation of the Executive Committee of the Dulwich and Penge Liberal and Radical Associations to contest the Dulwich Division of Camberwell in the Liberal interest. Mr Blundell Maple, the Conservative candidate, yesterday issued his address.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT.]

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

A "J" pen which will write 200 words with one dip of ink.
6d. and 1s. per Box, at all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH.
[illegible] in Her Majesty's Government Offices." [illegible]