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21	£1 16 3	£2 10 6	31	£2 2 6	£2 16 2	41	£2 16 8	£3 9 3
22	1 16 9	2 11 0	32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1
23	1 17 2	2 11 6	33	2 4 6	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 12 1
24	1 17 7	2 12 1	34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 3
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6
26	1 18 6	2 13 0	36	2 8 2	3 1 5	46	3 8 5	4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 8
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 2	3 4 3	48	3 14 8	4 5 8
29	2 0 8	2 14 6	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 9
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	+40	2 14 9	3 7 5	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, a person of 30 may secure £1,000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s. This Premium in any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices would secure £800 only, instead of £1,000.

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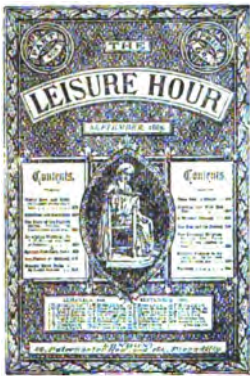
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Fig. 11.—The Young Ladies, illustrating the contents of the paper. Price 6d.



CONTENTS
The Young Ladies, illustrating the contents of the paper. Price 6d.

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Stories by well-
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Fig. 12.—The Boys Own Paper, illustrating the contents of the paper. Price 6d.



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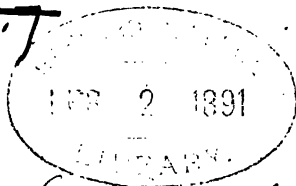
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OCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Commons, House of.—Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir H. T., Bart., Colonial Secretary, appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner of England, February 1887.

Commons, Officers of House of.—Sir J. T. Buller Duckworth, Bart., one of the Referees of Private Bills resigned, February 1887.

Bye-Elections.—Longford (North Div.). On Mr. J. McCarthy (Par.), who had been returned for this division, being declared to be also the sitting member for Londonderry, and electing to sit for the latter, Mr. T. M. Hoaly (Par.), was returned unopposed (February 5th, 1887).

The death of Mr. Adolphus W. Moore, C.B. (February 2nd, 1887), leaves the office of Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office vacant.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

IN submitting to the public this, the 1887 edition of HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, the Editor takes the opportunity to thank the Press, and the public generally, for the encouraging reception accorded to the work on its first appearance.

A casual glance will show this edition is not a simple reprint of last year's; but that besides **nearly 100 extra pages of matter**, the greater part of the remainder is entirely new, or has been re-written as the course of events demanded. In brief, no effort or expense has been spared to render it as complete as possible. Care has been taken to supply omissions and to correct errors, which in a first edition are almost inevitable; and it will be found that a considerable advance has been made to the aim kept steadily in view—that it shall be both **up to date and absolutely reliable**.

The majority of the articles have either been supplied or subjected to the supervision of the highest authorities on the questions with which they deal, and in most cases the information has been promptly and courteously supplied. The particulars relating to the Peers and Commons have been in the great majority of instances personally supervised and corrected.

The Parliamentary and biographical lists and notices, including the Peerage and the Privy Council, have been arranged on a new system, giving the essential information at a glance. All subjects have been brought up to date, as nearly as possible to February 1st; and especial prominence has been given to such subjects as the Queen's Jubilee, the Colonies, Tithes, Ireland, Irish Evictions, the Imperial Institute, the proposed Church House, Parliamentary Procedure, with the proposed New Rules, Diplomatic information, etc. There will also be found a variety of new subjects of social and parliamentary interest, containing much information that is novel, and in some instances not usually accessible. In fact, the original idea of providing a **Companion to the Newspaper and Cyclopædia of Current Topics** has been steadily kept in view.

The desirability of confining the book to a convenient, handy size, has led to the omission of some matters of minor moment, but it is hoped that no subject of vital importance has escaped notice, while the utmost

PREFACE.

compression wherever possible has enabled subjects of more than usual interest to be treated at adequate length. In cases where the subject would exceed the available space, or has sunk into comparative unimportance during the year, reference is made to its position in the edition of 1886.

A word of explanation as to the scope of the book may be of service, to remove ambiguity. The purpose of the work is to supply information on topics of current public interest, these being each year brought up to date, or excised if they have become obsolete during that period. The Cyclopædia does not profess to be a princely classical dictionary, a compendium of antiquities, or a *précis* of geography: such topics being only treated if they are to the front at the present moment. All subjects which would naturally suggest themselves as belonging to the hour will be found dealt with, especial prominence being given to those which bear upon the political, social, and educational welfare of the state.

The Editor takes this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to those gentlemen whose kind co-operation has so greatly assisted his labours. Especially is this recognition due to Mr. Gilbert Venables, Mr. A. E. Fletcher, Mr. S. J. Fisher, and Mr. W. De Lisle Hay, for their valuable aid in the necessary revision and recasting of much of the book.

The public are invited to point out any error that may have escaped notice, or any omission that it may seem desirable to supply, and to communicate the same to the Editor.

E. D. PRICE.

February 5th, 1887.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

1887.

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A. B. C. Sewage Process. See SEWAGE.

Abduction. The law takes cognisance of the abduction of (1) child, (2) ward, (3) wife, (4) females in general. With regard to (1), the parent is held to suffer no wrong as such, but the law assumes the relation of a master and servant between parent and child, and he may sue for loss of services. In the case of a man's daughter enticed away and seduced, he is not called upon to prove the services, and the jury take his dishonour into consideration in assessing damages. But further as to this head, and also as to the abduction of a ward, see (4). Abduction of wife (3) may be either by persuasion or violence (though as she cannot legally consent the law always supposes force). The husband has a common-law action for damages (not for recovery), and the offender may be imprisoned for two years, and be fined, at the pleasure of the Crown. (4). To take away or detain against her will any woman of any age with intent to marry or carnally know her, or with intent to cause her to be married or carnally known by another, and fraudulently with such intent to allure, take away or detain out of the possession and against the will of her father and mother or of any other person having the lawful charge of her, any woman under the age of twenty-one years, and having an interest in property, are crimes each rendering the offender liable to fourteen years' penal servitude. The person convicted becomes incapable of taking any interest in any property belonging to the woman, and if a marriage has taken place the property must be settled as the Chancery Division shall appoint. To take or cause to be taken out of the possession and against the will of her father and mother or any other person having the lawful charge of her, with intent that she should be unlawfully and carnally known by any man, any girl under the age of eighteen, and so to take or cause to be taken, no matter with what intent, any unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, are crimes each rendering the offender liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. This offence in Scotch criminal law is termed **Flaugium**. The abduction of a man is called **Kidnapping**. (See Sir James Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law," Articles 261 and 262, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, § 7.)

Abd-ul-Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey. Is the fourth son of Abd-ul-Medjid; b. August 6th, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (August 31st, 1876). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has experienced reverses through her last war with Russia. The results of that conflict, which led to the Treaty of

Berlin, 1878 (*q.v.*), are well known. The war in the Soudan and the present Bulgarian crisis are in the public recollection. In each case the Sultan has been guided largely by the influence of the great European powers.

Abecedarians, a sixteenth-century German anabaptist sect, so called because they, in claiming direct inspiration from God, denied the value of all human learning, and maintained that the knowledge of even the A B C is detrimental to man, since it opens the door to all that which obscures the Divinity and is an obstacle to Divine illumination.

Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. 1827, is chemist to the War Department, chemical referee to the Government, a member of the Royal Engineers' Committee, associate member of the Ordnance Committee, Past President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Chemical Society, and Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians; Royal Medallist for researches in explosives, member of the Royal Commission on accidents in mines, and hon. member of the Institutes of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. He was commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in 1883, and was knighted in that year. He is a vice-president of the Society of Arts, and the organising secretary in connection with the fund for establishing an **Imperial Institute** (*q.v.*) of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, which is to be the national memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign.

Aberdeen University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Absentees. Name applied to landlords who draw rents from estates on which they do not reside. The evil of absentee landlords has been especially felt in Ireland, and absentees have been denounced in the literature of the Irish Land Question for successive generations, and proposals made to abate the evil. They are mentioned with great severity by Swift in his seventh "Draper's Letter," and in his "Short View of the State of Ireland"; and in the latter it is stated that one-third of the rents of Ireland were spent in England. Bishop Berkeley also denounces them in his "Querist." In 1730 a list of absentees was published in Dublin and London, and the money annually spent abroad was estimated at £621,499 3s. 1d. In 1769 a list published in Dublin fixes this sum at £1,208,982 14s. 6d. The author of "Commercial Restraints" says that between 1768 and 1773 the sum transmitted in rents from Ireland to England was £1,100,000 yearly. In 1773 the Viceroy, Lord Harcourt, had a bill introduced in the Irish parliament fixing a tax of 2s. in the £ on absentees; and it was only rejected by 122 votes to 102. In 1783 Mr. Molyneux proposed an absentee tax, but

the motion was rejected by 184 votes to 22. Several proposals have since been made, and in 1878 a bill was introduced into the Imperial Parliament, but never printed. Two returns have been made—one in 1872 and the second in 1876. In the latter the absentees are divided into two classes:—

	Numb.	Valuation.	Area in Statute Acres.
(1) Resident usually out of Ireland ...	180	£ 601,072	1,048,347
(2) Barely or never resident in Ireland ...	1443	1,538,071	3,145,514
	1623	2,139,143	4,193,861

Considerable changes are now (1887) being effected by the sale of land to occupying tenants.

Abstinance. See Fasting.

Abyssinia. Called *Habesh* by the Turks, *Mokadah* and *Ethiopia* by its inhabitants. A country of North Africa, occupying a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area 150,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000. Capital *Gondar*. The country is made up of many semi-independent small states, belonging to three great divisions: *Tigré* in the north, *Amhara* central, *Shoa* in the south. The capital of *Shoa* is *Ankobar*, and its outlet the Gulf of *Tajurah*. Abyssinian trade passes through *Adewa*, capital of *Tigré*, to the port of *Massowah*, now occupied by Italy. Contains the sources of the Blue Nile, *Atbara*, and *Mareb* rivers, the first of which flows out of great *lake Dembea*, or *Tsana*, 60 miles by 25. Surface table-lands, 6,000 to 9,000 feet, broken by deep ravines, summits rising to 15,000 feet. Three distinct zones of elevation, roughly to be described as tropical, temperate, and highland. Temperate zone chief scene of industry and habitation. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a curious Judaized form of Christianity. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports are ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. Imports are arms, Persian carpets and silks, French velvet and broadcloth, Venetian beads, etc. The language of court and commerce is Amharic. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and Jews called *Falashas*. The last profess descent direct from King Solomon. They are exclusive, more moral than the rest of the population, number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers of Abyssinia. There is a despised aboriginal race called *Waito* dwelling round *Dembea*. The country has possessed some civilisation from ancient times, but has retrograded. The families of Mohammed and his partisans took refuge here after the *Hegira*, and were hospitably received. In the sixteenth century Portuguese colonists obtained a footing, introducing some arts, but were expelled in 1633. The fine castellated palace of *Gondar*, now a ruin, was built by them. In 1866 the tyrant *Lij Kasa*, or *Theodoros*, gained power over the entire country.

He imprisoned Englishmen, and a force under *Lord Napier* was sent to chastise him. It reached the fortress of *Magdala*, where a decisive battle was fought (1868), resulting in *Theodoros's* defeat and suicide. Prince *Kasa*, of *Tigré*, then obtained British assistance, and now, as *Johannes II.* rules over *Tigré* and *Amhara*. *Shoa* is virtually independent, under King *Menelik*, who has entered into some relations with European governments. A French embassy and Italian explorers have been warmly received by him. During the *Soudan* campaign *Admiral Hewitt* and others visited King *Johannes*, and an understanding between him and the British Government was arrived at. He sent an army under *General Ras Aloula* to the relief of *Kassala*. A battle was fought at *Kefeit*, Sept. 23rd, 1885, when *Osman Digma's* army was broken up by the Abyssinian forces. It was reported, Jan. 25th, 1887, that the Abyssinians had attacked *Massowah*, but had been defeated. The event may possibly lead to complications between Italy and Abyssinia. (Consult *De Cosson's* "Abyssinia.")

Acadia. The name of *Nova Scotia* while it remained a French colony.

"Academy." A weekly review of literature, science, and art (3d.); estab. 1866. Its chief characteristic is that the articles are signed by the writers, and it has always devoted a large proportion of its space to branches of unremunerative learning, especially philology and oriental studies. Its founder and first editor was *Dr. C. E. Appleton* (d. 1879). Its present editor is *Mr. J. S. Cotton* (q.v.)

Academy, Royal. See ROYAL ACADEMY.

Act of Union with Ireland. See IRELAND.

Addresses to the Crown are from either the parliament or the people. Both houses regularly move addresses to the crown in answer to the royal speech at the commencement of the session; and the debate on these addresses has grown into being the formal occasion for expressing approval of or dissatisfaction with the ministerial policy put forward in the royal speech. Addresses from individuals (usually petitions for pardons or for redress of grievances), have been tendered to the monarch from the earliest times, though there seems to have been no precedent for addresses on political points until 1640 (*Charles I.*). The right of petition, limited by an Act of 1662 against tumultuous petitioning, was confirmed by the House of Commons in 1710, when it was voted that petitions to the king from any subject were admissible, "for the calling, sitting, and dissolving parliaments, and for the redressing of grievances." This law is still in force.

Adelaide. Capital of *South Australia* (q.v.); pop. 60,000; on S. Vincent Gulf.

Aden, an Arabic word signifying "paradise." Is a town and territory on the south coast of *Yemen*, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of *Bab-el-Mandeb*, and is a British dependency. Total area 70 sq. m.; pop. about 35,000. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike *Gibraltar*, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus. The town is here, occupying an ancient crater, surrounded by rocks rising to 1,776 feet, and is strongly fortified. This, the original possession, has an area of 5 sq. m. The opposite peninsula of *Little Aden*, territory stretching 3 miles inland, and the village of *Shaik Othman*, now form part of the dependency. It is a hot and arid place, but the climate is not unhealthy.

Rain falls about once in three years, and is stored in vast reservoirs. But there are copious wells at Shaik Othman, and water is now being conducted thence to the town.—A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subsidiary to the Government of Bombay. The fortifications are garrisoned by an adequate force. The harbour is a very fine one, and is touched at by 1,500 ships annually. It is a coaling station for our navy. Aden has a large commerce, being the entrepot of trade for surrounding countries. The chief articles are coffee, spices, gums, perfumes, dyes, leathers, etc. Average value of imports £2,000,000; exports £1,500,000; revenue £83,000; expenditure £133,000.—Subject to Aden are the islands of **Perim, Kuria-Muria, Socotra, Muasha and Efat**, and the port of **Berbera** with the adjacent Somali coast.—Historically Aden possesses some interest. For several centuries prior to the discovery of the Cape route to India it was the emporium of immense commerce. Its prosperity and fine climate then gained it the name it bears; but afterwards it fell into ruin and decay. In 1838 the East India Co. arranged to purchase it from the native ruler, but owing to his treachery were obliged to capture it by force the following year. Little Aden and Shaik Othman were acquired in 1882. See also RED SEA LITTORAL.

Administrations and Ministers of Great Britain. See MINISTRIES.

Admiralty, The. A department of the executive Government for superintending the building, maintenance, and manning of the Navy and Naval Reserve. It is supplied with funds by the vote of the House of Commons appropriated to its several needs. The arming of the Navy was, till 1886, in the hands of the Ordnance Department of the War Office; but, owing to the inconvenience and scandals arising, it was last year transferred to the Admiralty. The office is administered by a First Lord (Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.), First Naval Lord, four Naval Lords, a Civil Lord, a First Secretary, and a Permanent Secretary.

Admiralty Courts. The Court of Admiralty was erected by Edward III. for the trial of maritime causes, and had jurisdiction to try and determine all such causes, causes arising wholly upon the sea and not within the boundaries of any county, as well as to decide upon prizes made at sea and booty taken in war. From the sentence of the Admiralty judge an appeal lay at one time to a court known as the Court of Delegates, and at a later time to the sovereign in council. The principles of the law administered by the Court of Admiralty were drawn largely from the civil law and from the laws of foreign maritime powers. By the Judicature Act of 1873 this court was merged in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. From judgments given in that Division the appeal is firstly to the Court of Appeal and secondly to the House of Lords. In the year 1863 a limited jurisdiction in Admiralty causes was conferred upon the county courts held in the neighbourhood of the sea. The Admiralty Courts are practically confined to hearing civil causes, their criminal jurisdiction having long since become obsolete.

Adowa. The capital of Tigré, in **Abyssinia** (q.v.).

Adullamites. A term of derision (a comparison with the refugees who went to the cave of Adullam, when "every one that was in dis-

ress, every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves to David") first applied by Mr. John Bright to the forty Liberals who, in 1866, opposed the majority of their party on Earl Russell's new parliamentary reform proposal. Messrs. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), Horsman, Laing, and Lord Elcho were their leaders, and their action resulted in the collapse of Lord Russell's ministry.

Adulteration Acts. These may be classified as follows:—(a) General statutes relating to the adulteration of drugs, food, or drink. This head comprises the **Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1875**, with the **amending Act 1879**. The former of these repealed all previous legislation on the subject, and was itself based on the report of a Commission issued in 1874. The two Acts (1875 and 1879) taken together prohibit the mixing of food or drugs with injurious ingredients for the purpose of sale, under a penalty not exceeding £50 for the first offence, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour for a subsequent offence. They prohibit the sale of any food or drug not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, under a penalty not exceeding £20. But this provision is subject to certain special exceptions, and to a general exception in favour of the seller who informs the purchaser of the true quality of the article sold. The Act provides (a) for the appointment of public analysts, who upon payment of a small fee are to analyse any article of food or drug submitted to them by a purchaser or by an officer of health, inspector of nuisances, of weights and measures, or of markets, or a police-constable acting under orders of the local authority. The local authority referred to is, in the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers, in the Metropolis a vestry, and elsewhere a town council or a court of quarter sessions. Upon receiving the analyst's certificate showing that an offence against the Act has been committed, the person who caused the analysis to be made may take summary proceedings against the vendor of the defective article. It is no defence that the vendor sold the article as he bought it, unless he had a written warranty that it was such at the time when he bought it, and had no reason to believe that facts were otherwise. It is no defence to say that the article was purchased expressly for analysis. (b) Statutes relating to some particular article of food, etc. Of these the most important is the **Bread Act of 1836**, which punishes the adulteration of bread, corn, meal, or flour. These statutes are numerous, and in parts obsolete. (c) Statutes relating to the adulteration of seeds. This head comprises the **Act of 1869**, and the **amending Act of 1876**. By these Acts to kill or to dye any seeds, or to sell any seed so killed or dyed, with intent to defraud, is an offence punishable with fine.

Advocate, The Lord, *alias* King's or Queen's Advocate, is the chief legal officer of the Crown in Scotland. He corresponds to the Attorney-General in England. His earliest functions are obscure, but since the sixteenth century he has filled the post of public prosecutor in Scotland. The duties of Secretary of State for Scotland were transferred to him when the special office was abolished in the reign of George II. In the House of Commons, in which he always—though not *ex officio*—sits, he replies to all Scotch questions and takes charge of all Scotch measures. He has a title

of Right Honourable by courtesy, and sits within the bar (otherwise confined to peers of the realm and the Solicitor-General) in the Court of Session. The present Lord Advocate is **Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald**.

Advowson (Latin *advocatio*, "calling to") is the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice in England and Wales. The original founders of benefices were the lords of the manor, and where the right of patronage has descended with the ownership of the property, the advowson is said to be "appendant." Where the right of presentation has been severed from the ownership, and is personal or official, it is said to be "in gross." Advowsons in gross are "presentative" when, as is usually the case, the owner presents his candidate to the bishop for institution, if canonically a fit and proper person. They are "collative" where the bishop is the patron and "confers" the benefice by making the presentation and institution a single act. "Donative" advowsons, which are now very rare, are when the benefice is wholly at the disposal of a patron without presentation or induction. They can only arise when the Crown, or a subject by licence of the Crown, founds a church or chapel on these conditions. The transfer of advowsons by sale has been the subject of much heart-burning, though there has never been much objection to the transfer of an advowson with the estate to which it is appendant. The sale of presentation to a vacant benefice is forbidden. It is generally admitted that the sale of next presentations should be altogether forbidden, as well as the evasive bargain to sell and repurchase advowsons. With regard to patronage, it is thought that a stronger right on the part of the parishioners to object to incompetent or unfit persons, and further powers of the bishop on refusing to institute, would remedy most of the scandals complained of. But to forbid the sale would be to bring the right of presentation often into the hands of very poor persons; and, as Paley long ago pointed out, their strong temptation to make corrupt presentations would be an unquestionable evil. The whole subject is fully treated in the report and evidence of the Royal Commission which sat a few years since (Spottiswoode & Co.).

Affidavit. A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths. It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject. It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false. When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact. When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent's belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief. It may be sworn (a) in England, in court or before any one of the judges, or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits; (b) elsewhere in the Queen's dominions before any person authorised to administer an oath; (c) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul. Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course; but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused. (See Foulkes, "Action in the Supreme Court.")

Affirmation. The law of England requires

an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—e.g., a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth; a member of parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance. But by several statutes, beginning with the early part of the reign of William IV., and ending with the early part of the present reign, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and persons who had succeeded from any of these bodies, but retained a conscientious objection to taking oaths, were permitted to make an affirmation upon every occasion on which they would otherwise have had to take an oath. By the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, § 20, every person called as a witness in a civil action who might refuse, on conscientious grounds, to take an oath, was enabled to make an affirmation instead. By an Act of 1861 persons called as witnesses in criminal trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead. By the Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869, explained by an amending Act of 1870, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply. By the Parliamentary Oaths Act 1866 it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either house. In the case of *Clarke v. Bradlaugh* (vol. 7, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr. Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of 1854, 1861, or 1869, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead. Thus an atheist may give evidence upon affirmation in a court of justice; but he cannot by making an affirmation qualify himself to take his seat in either house.

Afghanistan. A country (about 300,000 sq. m.) separating the Russian empire from India. It is not a state, in the European sense of the term, and although the Afghan race exercises more or less control over it, there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as an Afghan nation. Formerly, most of the country was under Persia. Early last century the Afghan tribesmen began to emerge from the chaos then prevailing, and in a few years achieved such successes over the degenerate Persians, that their leader, Dost Mahmoud of Candahar, became Shah of Persia. After a short while, however, the Afghans were expelled from Persia proper by the Turcoman Nadir Shah, and their operations were subsequently chiefly directed against India. The growth of the British rule greatly curtailed their movements in this direction. The English entered the country in 1839, and a series of political and military errors on our part resulted in disaster to our army (1841-42). After the war of revenge and the retirement of the British army, the agitation of the country continued up to the time of Shere Ali, whose friendly relations lasted till 1878, when having refused to receive a British Mission a war ensued (1878), and his son, Yakob

Khan, succeeded him. The British Resident, Sir L. P. Cavagnari, having been murdered, British troops again occupied the country, and Cabul (the capital) was taken. Abdur Rahman, grandson of Dost Mahmud, succeeded to the throne, and is the present ruler. In March 1885, in consequence of the annexation of Penjdeh, a serious strain ensued between England and Russia. A commission for the delimitation of the frontier was appointed, and in June 1886 the Frontier Commission settled all the questions in dispute, with the exception of the district extending some 30 or 40 miles immediately to the west of the Oxus. Negotiations have not, up to the present time (Jan. 20th, 1887), been reopened, owing to the political situation caused by the Bulgarian crisis. Jan. 12th, 1887, Mahomed Sawar Khan, Governor of Herat, replaced by Gazi Sadul as Acting Governor. (For Ministry, etc., see article DIPLOMATIC.)

Africa. Under various headings will be found items dealing with every country, district, or feature of current interest relating to the continent. This gradual partition of Africa among certain European Powers will chiefly interest the political student, who is here referred to BERLIN CONFERENCE, CONGO FREE STATE, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and each of the said colonies under its proper title, as well as other countries and regions of Africa under their respective names.

Africa, Central. A term applied in its widest sense to indicate all of the continent lying between the parallels of 15° N. and 20° S. lat., comprising an area of possibly 8,000,000 sq. miles, with a population roughly guessed as 100,000,000. The term is more closely connected with the regions lying between the Saheli coast and Lower Guinea, comprising the Congo valley, the Great Lakes, Equatorial Africa proper, and the native states north of the Zambesi. (See AFRICAN EXPLORATION, CONGO FREE STATE, ZANZIBAR, SOUDAN, ABYSSINIA, SOMALI-LAND, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBESI, NYASSA, BLANTYRE, KILIMA-NJARO, USAGARA, ANGOLA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, GERMAN COLONISATION, etc.)

African Exploration. For progress of African Exploration in 1886 see SCIENCE 1886, sub-heading Geography. For a detailed history of African Exploration consult our 1886 edition.

African Lakes. The great equatorial chain consists of the following, as well as sundry lesser ones:—**Albert Nyanza**, or **Luta Nzige**, lying under equator, 2,500 feet above sea-level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864; to east of it, **Victoria Nyanza**, 3,800 feet above sea-level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by Speke, 1858, explored by Stanley; southward, **Tanganyika**, 2,700 feet above sea-level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by Burton, 1858, explored by Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron; south-east, **Nyassa**, 1,500 feet above sea-level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1859; south-east, the small **Shirwa**; far to west, **Moorkata**, 65 by 60 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1867; and south of it, **Bangweolo**, or **Bemba**, 3,600 feet above sea-level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1868. North and west of Moero are other lakes, Lanji, Kassali, Lohemba, etc., not yet fully explored. See CONGO FREE STATE, NYASSA, etc.)

Agnosticism. A term generally adopted to express the doctrines of a certain school of English thinkers of whom Professor Huxley

and Mr. Herbert Spencer are the chief exponents. The term in this connection was first used, some twenty years ago, by Professor Huxley, to "denote," he says, "people who, like myself, confess themselves to be hopelessly ignorant concerning a variety of matters about which metaphysicians and theologians, both orthodox and heterodox, dogmatise with the utmost confidence." The term thus "invented" by Professor Huxley was first used and popularised by the *Spectator*, and now the Agnostics are "assuming the position of a recognised sect." According to Professor Huxley, Agnosticism "simply means that a man shall not say he knows or believes that which he has no scientific ground for professing to know or believe. . . . Agnosticism simply says that we know nothing of what may be beyond phenomena." It will be observed that the denial of a man's right to believe that which he does not scientifically know is an aggressive position very different from the former profession of personal ignorance, and this latter sense is the one in which the word Agnosticism is now generally understood.

Agricultural Colleges. The only two purely agricultural colleges in England are those of Cirencester and Downton. Scotland has one, in Glasgow. The **Albert Memorial College**, Framlingham (founded 1864), devotes a portion of its curriculum to agriculture.—1. **The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester**, incorporated by royal charter in 1845, has six residential professorial chairs, and grants certificates of proficiency and a diploma of membership and associateship. In 1870 a supplemental charter, with new powers, was obtained, and in March 1880 the College, by command of the Queen, was styled the "Royal Agricultural College." It is a handsome institution, admirably equipped, and offers valuable and practical advantages to students at a moderate cost: in-students pay £135, and out-students £75 per annum (with a few extras). The college course embraces a sound practical education for home or colonial agriculture and estate management. Attached to it is a large farm for practical instruction; and it has also a chapel, library, museum, botanic garden, lecture theatre, laboratories, veterinary hospital, meteorological station, and workshops. Instruction is by means of lectures, outdoor classes on the farm, practical work, laboratory work, etc., and there are weekly examinations, and the course prepares for the examinations of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Institution of Surveyors. The farm, which is of a mixed character, consists of about 500 acres, of which 450 are arable, so variable as to admit of experimental treatment. There are several scholarships and prizes open to the students. Secretary or Registrar, E. B. Haygarth, Esq. Prospectus on application to the Principal.—2. **The Downton College of Agriculture**, near Salisbury, was established in 1880, with the object of supplying sound and practical instruction in agricultural subjects, to qualify students to be land agents, farmers, or surveyors. The method of instruction consists of field classes, practical work, and catechetical lectures. Weekly examinations are conducted on the farm, in the laboratories, and by printed papers. Each student keeps a farm journal, which is inspected and reported upon at regular intervals. A complete two years' course prepares for examinations of the Royal Agricultural

Society and of the Institution of Surveyors. There is a farm of 535 acres, and students are expected to take part in field operations and to assist with live stock when required. Young men over twenty-one years of age are received as out-students. The fee for in-students (including board, lodging, tuition, and laundry) is £126; for out-students, £60 per annum (with extras for private rooms, etc.). A scholarship of £10 is offered for competition among the students who have completed their first year, and prizes are awarded for proficiency. Instruction in agriculture is also part of the course at the Royal School of Mines.

Agricultural Holdings. This term is applied to farms occupied by tenant farmers, who pay rent to the owner for the privilege of cultivating the land and reaping the produce, under certain conditions. These are prescribed by lease, or recognised by custom; and their object is to insure the management of the holding according to the "rules of good husbandry." Over the greater part of England, tenant farmers occupy their holdings as **tenants at will**, under yearly leases with six months to quit on either side; but in Scotland leases of nineteen or twenty-one years are the general rule. Up to the year 1881 the penalty of a breach of the conditions of the lease, whether by growing several corn or other exhaustive crops in succession in violation of a particular rotation, or by the sale of straw, was absolute forfeiture of the lease. But in that year the late Lord Cairns (*q.v.*) secured the passing of an Act which provided that no forfeiture should take place in such circumstances if the tenant paid money damages. On the other hand, the **Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883**, which rendered the permissive Act of 1875 compulsory, so that neither landlord nor tenant can contract themselves out of it, entitles a tenant to claim, on quitting his holding, **compensation for improvements** which he has made during his occupation, and of which he has not reaped the full fruits. The measure of the compensation is "the value of the improvement to an

incoming tenant," but in estimating such value "what is justly due to the inherent capabilities of the soil" is not to be taken into account as part of the improvement. Previously to the passing of this Act the basis of compensation for any improvement allowed under a private agreement was the original outlay on the improvement. Under the present Act the actual outlay need not be an element in the calculations of the referees or umpire. Various Acts have been passed in recent years with reference to Ireland, which have materially changed the position of the Irish tenant in his holding. In addition to the right of compensation for disturbance or unexhausted improvements, he can claim a judicial revision of his rent, and to sell his interest in his farm. The **Land Purchase (Ireland) Act (q.v.)** affords him facilities for becoming the owner of the soil he cultivates; the state advancing a certain portion of the purchase money, with the payment of instalments and interest extended over a number of years. The **Arrears Bill** was passed with the view of helping impoverished tenants in the payment of their rents. Holdings vary in size according to their proximity to centres of population, or to the system of agriculture pursued. Generally speaking, near towns and cities, where straw is sold, and a comparatively small quantity of stock is kept, and quantities of general manure bought, the usual size of arable farms is from 200 to 300 acres; in rural districts, where the whole of the straw is used in litter for the stock, they vary from 300 to 600 acres; then come the sheep farms of the uplands, ranging from 600 to 1000 acres each; while the mountain grazings are only limited in area by the capital of the occupier. In Ireland the holdings are generally smaller; as they are in France and some other Continental countries, where what is known as **La Petite Culture** is extensively carried on. The question as to the comparative advantages of large as against small farms is a common subject of controversy among agriculturists; and each system has its advocates.

Agricultural Returns for 1880—1886 (taken from the Official Report).

LIVE STOCK.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle . . .	{ Engl.	4,158,046	4,160,085	4,081,735	4,216,625	4,451,658	4,713,101	4,769,119
	{ Wales.	654,714	655,345	644,510	651,837	680,879	708,859	720,285
	{ Scotl.	1,099,286	1,096,212	1,081,246	1,094,317	1,136,604	1,176,004	1,157,279
Gt. Brit. . .		5,912,046	5,911,642	5,807,491	5,962,779	6,269,141	6,597,964	6,646,683
Sheep . . .	{ Engl.	16,828,646	15,382,856	14,947,994	15,594,660	16,428,064	16,809,778	16,402,138
	{ Wales.	2,718,316	2,466,945	2,517,914	2,581,250	2,656,997	2,767,659	2,514,969
	{ Scotl.	7,072,088	6,731,252	6,853,860	6,892,361	6,983,293	6,957,198	6,603,611
Gt. Brit. . .		26,619,059	24,581,053	24,319,768	25,068,271	26,068,354	26,574,635	25,520,718
Pigs* . . .	{ Engl.	1,697,914	1,733,280	2,122,625	2,231,195	2,207,444	2,036,665	1,882,608
	{ Wales.	182,003	191,792	233,694	229,964	217,387	215,731	204,887
	{ Scotl.	120,925	123,018	154,083	156,598	159,560	150,984	133,800
Gt. Brit. . .		2,000,842	2,048,090	2,510,402	2,617,757	2,584,391	2,403,380	2,221,475

* Not including Town Pigs and those with less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre attached.

Agricultural Returns, 1880-86—continued.

CROPS.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . .	{ Engl. Wales	1,745,733	2,641,043	2,829,491	2,466,596	2,530,711	2,349,305	2,161,126
	{ Scotl.	89,729	90,026	95,387	78,394	77,611	73,858	68,653
		73,976	74,738	79,082	68,172	68,716	55,155	56,126
Gt. Brit. . .		2,909,438	2,805,809	3,003,960	2,613,162	2,677,038	2,478,318	2,285,903
Barley or Bere . .	{ Engl. Wales	2,060,807	2,029,499	1,857,542	1,912,162	1,808,408	1,894,350	1,898,713
	{ Scotl.	142,514	142,318	135,493	134,281	199,858	125,524	124,723
		264,120	270,517	262,234	245,548	230,554	237,472	217,728
Gt. Brit. . .		2,467,441	2,442,334	2,255,269	2,291,991	2,168,800	2,257,346	2,241,164
Oats . . .	{ Engl. Wales	1,520,125	1,627,004	1,533,452	1,674,910	1,620,264	1,647,549	1,772,226
	{ Scotl.	239,526	243,544	251,033	254,522	249,204	246,656	250,460
		1,037,254	1,030,727	1,049,380	1,045,949	1,045,895	1,046,285	1,058,876
Gt. Brit. . .		2,796,905	2,901,275	2,833,865	2,975,381	2,915,363	2,940,490	3,081,596
Potatoes . .	{ Engl. Wales	324,931	347,733	332,243	334,967	360,025	359,026	363,782
	{ Scotl.	38,940	42,440	41,674	39,694	41,176	40,711	40,499
		187,061	189,161	167,147	168,794	163,847	148,994	149,680
Gt. Brit. . .		550,932	579,334	541,064	543,455	565,048	548,731	553,961
Turnips and Swedes . .	{ Engl. Wales	1,473,930	1,478,682	1,462,824	1,468,741	1,472,124	1,461,425	1,447,992
	{ Scotl.	65,190	66,356	67,695	69,878	70,488	69,320	69,121
		485,987	490,604	493,807	490,307	484,998	484,213	485,723
Gt. Brit. . .		2,024,207	2,035,642	2,024,326	2,028,926	2,027,610	2,014,958	2,008,836
Clover and Rotation Grasses . .	{ Engl. Wales	2,646,241	2,548,952	2,546,272	2,584,794	2,544,805	2,750,205	2,763,389
	{ Scotl.	332,353	331,401	314,204	309,124	310,157	332,223	319,240
		1,455,745	1,461,932	1,466,916	1,502,004	1,502,444	1,571,715	1,606,571
Gt. Brit. . .		4,434,339	4,342,285	4,327,392	4,395,922	4,381,404	4,654,173	4,689,200
Permanent Pasture . .	{ Engl. Wales	11,461,856	11,655,825	11,800,728	12,008,679	12,197,566	12,229,815	12,410,986
	{ Scotl.	1,805,750	1,815,413	1,837,057	1,865,406	1,886,235	1,892,663	1,914,480
		1,159,353	1,172,159	1,183,890	1,191,288	1,207,019	1,220,000	1,209,813
Gt. Brit. . .		14,426,959	14,643,397	14,821,675	15,065,373	15,290,820	15,342,478	15,535,279

Agriculture is the art of tilling the ground, cultivating crops, breeding and rearing live-stock, manufacturing butter and cheese. In the United Kingdom, as in most countries well advanced in settlement and civilisation, crops are grown in a certain order of succession, termed rotation—that is, a grain crop alternating with a root, a fodder or a grass crop—along with a liberal application not only of farm-yard manures, but artificial or concentrated manures. The Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, have done much by exhibitions and awards for inventions or efforts in agricultural mechanics or practice to promote the science and art of agriculture; while the Central and Provincial Farmers' Clubs, the Farmers' Alliance (*q.v.*), and the various chambers of agriculture have, by discussions and the diffusing of information in reference to the condition and prospects of agriculture, promoted from time to time useful legislation on the subject. The

United Kingdom must be regarded as a great agricultural as well as trading country. The intelligence and skill of its farmers, the average yield of its productions per acre, as compared with other countries, the early maturing, prime-beef producing qualities of its live-stock, are universally admitted to be the distinguishing features of British agriculture. This country has only 22,250,000 acres of arable land, and 25,000,000 acres of permanent pasture; but it possesses a population of 36,000,000, and practises a system of free trade which invites the whole world to compete in its markets on the same terms as the home-producer. British agriculture, therefore, only constitutes a portion of the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the kingdom. Portugal, Holland, France, and Egypt contribute largely to the import supply of onions, worth in all £507,237; and nearly the whole of the vegetables and raw fruits imported (excluding apples), valued at £3,324,226, come from France and Spain. The vast pastoral territories and fine climate of

Australia enable that island-continent to send nearly three-fourths of the foreign supply of wool to the British market, the aggregate value of which, in 1886, was £23,372,515. Cattle and sheep, too, are so cheaply fed in Australia and the United States, that thousands of carcasses are boiled down for the sake of the tallow and stearine, which is imported to this country; of the total value of these two articles imported, £1,296,552, in 1886, three-fourths came from the two countries just mentioned. From the beginning of this century up to the repeal of the corn laws, there had been several periods of depression in agriculture, which were supposed to be caused by over-production, high rents, low prices, and excessive local burdens. Parliamentary inquiries on the subject were held in 1804, 1815, 1822, 1833 and 1836, which resulted in the imposition of duty on foreign wheat when the price at home fell below a certain figure. For instance, in 1822 an Act was passed fixing the limit of price at which importation should be permitted at 70s. for wheat, 35s. for barley, 25s. for oats, per quarter; and also imposing a new sliding scale of duties on foreign wheat when prices were from 70s. to 85s. per quarter. But farmers and the public generally began to recognise that protective duties on grain did not remove depression, and that agitation commenced which led to the repeal of the corn laws. A long spell of prosperity for the British farmer ensued, due not so much to the repeal of the corn laws as to the outbreak and continuance of Continental wars, which threw out of cultivation large areas of wheat lands, and turned countries for the time being from being exporters to importers of grain. This condition of things led to increased demand and unusually high prices for grain in Britain; but the causes having passed away, the reaction came. Its effects, now felt for several years, have been aggravated, among other causes, by increasing rates, the low prices obtained for agricultural produce, in consequence of the increasing competition, arising from importations from abroad, and by a succession of unfavourable seasons. A Royal Commission sat last year to inquire into the causes, and suggest, if possible, remedies for the removal of the depression in agriculture, and various recommendations were made which met with the general approval of the agricultural community. But only one or two of these have had imparted to them the vitality or force of legislation. **The Agricultural Holdings Act (q.v.)** was, in 1883, however, made compulsory; and now the landlord, or tenant, is prevented from contracting himself out of the Act which entitles the tenant, on quitting his farm, to compensation for unexhausted improvements. Apart from the numerous proposals made for the reform of the land laws, such as the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the curtailment of the system of entail and settlements, the adoption of a better system of land transfer, the more immediate remedies suggested for the removal of agricultural depression are "a general revision of existing rents, complete security for the tenant's capital, by granting him continuity of tenure, with free sale of his interest in his holding, the landlord having a right to pre-emption," together with freedom of cropping, reduction of local taxation, relief from excessive railway charges, the extension of fruit and vegetable, dairy and poultry farming. In many cases a generous effort has

been made on the part of landlords to assist the tenant by a reduction of rent from 10 to 20 per cent.; but an unusually large number of farms in the kingdom are, and have been for the past two or three years, empty, or are being cultivated by the landlords. The varied character of the climate in the kingdom has much to do with the particular system of agriculture pursued in any district. In the eastern counties, which comprise the comparatively dry and sunny districts of the country, the cultivation of wheat and barley largely prevails; while in the humid climate of the western counties, dairy farming, stock breeding and rearing, and root-growing, are the dominant features of agriculture pursued. The humid climate of Ireland lends itself very suitably to the rearing of cattle and to dairy farming (q.v.). In the uplands and hilly districts sheep farming with a little corn growing is generally carried on. In colonies where the area under cultivation is vast compared with the population, and where, too, the land is cheap, the payment of rent the exception, not the rule, and almost every owner the cultivator of his own land, one of their most important industries consists in the sending of their agricultural products to the British market. The general consumer is thus benefited, though the home farmer has to be satisfied with a smaller price than that obtained before for his produce. The United States, Russia, British India, and Australia, and other countries send to Britain annually over £40,000,000 sterling worth of wheat and wheaten flour, other grains and meals; £7,143,430 worth of live cattle, sheep and pigs, were imported in 1886, the larger number of which came from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Germany; £13,881,788 worth of fresh-preserved and salted meat of all kinds were imported from Australia, Canada, the United States and other countries; £2,879,000 worth of eggs came principally from France, Belgium, and Germany; while nearly two-thirds of the foreign supply of butter, including butterine, amounting in value to £11,098,488, was sent from Holland, Denmark, and France; four-fifths of the cheese imports, with a total value of £3,867,896, came from the United States, Canada and Holland; and Belgium and France exported to this country nearly the whole of the foreign supply of poultry and game, including rabbits, the value of which was £638,775; and a considerable portion of the shipment of potatoes, valued at £799,654, came from the Channel Islands and France. The extended use of machinery in the operations of agriculture is borne out by the fact that, according to the census of 1881, though the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands has since 1871 decreased 9.3 per cent., the number of attendants on agricultural machines has considerably increased.

Ajuda. A Portuguese trade-port on the Slave Coast, Guinea.

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose real name prior to her being married some years ago to Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No popular *prima donna* has a more extensive repertoire, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *debut* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera

House in 1872. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. Madame Albani has been connected with all the more important cantatas and oratorios brought forward of late years. She has sung in Paris, in Berlin, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States, with unvarying success.

Albania. A wild and mountainous province of Turkey, renowned for the warlike qualities of its inhabitants. It is in a semi-independent state. After the treaty of Berlin an Albanian League was formed, with the connivance of the Porte, to resist the cession of any part of the country, either to Austria or Montenegro, in 1878. In April 1880 the League revolted against Turkey, but was defeated, and reduced to nominal submission, in May 1881. Renewed revolts took place about June 1883, and in November an application was made to the Powers for annexation to Greece, which, however, came to nothing.

Albany, Duchess of. Daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont; b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, April 27th, 1882, and became a widow by the sudden death of the Prince (1884).

Alberta. Named after Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. A district of the North-West Territories, and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of the United States boundary, and extends from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. Area 106,500 sq. m. Capital Calgary.

Albert Memorial College. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, 1st Baron (creat. 1882), son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M.P., was b. 1821. He entered the Royal Navy (1834), promoted to Vice-Adm. (1876), and Adm. (1882); was private secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty (1868-70), and a Lord of the Admiralty (1872-4 and 1883-5); served in Burmese war (1852-3); commanded the *Meteor* floating battery in the Black Sea (1855-6), and the naval brigade landed for service in New Zealand (1860-61), where he was severely wounded; was Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean (1880-83), commanded the naval forces in Egyptian campaign (1882), and was raised to the peerage for his services in the same year.

Alcott, Louisa M., b. 1833, at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Her first production was "Fairy Tales" (1855), which she had written when very young. In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her books are very numerous, and chiefly intended for girls' reading. They comprise amongst them the following: "Little Women" (1867), "Good Wives" (1867), "An Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869), "Cupid and Chow-Chow, and other Stories" (1873), "Silver Pitchers, and other Stories" (1876), "Rose in Bloom" (1887). During the Civil War she was a hospital nurse, and published a volume of "Hospital Sketches."

Alderney. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).
Alexander I., Prince of Battenberg, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the Constituent Assembly on April 29th, 1879, is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Julia of Battenberg, and was b. 1857. Being closely related to the Russian Imperial family

through his aunt, the late Empress Marié, wife of the late Czar Alexander II., the young Prince of Battenberg entered the Russian army and served with it in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78). After the war he joined the German army as an officer of the Prussian regiment of the Garde du Corps. The fact that he had fought for the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke, coupled with his high connections as nephew of the Czar "Liberator," marked out the Prince of Battenberg as the most eligible candidate for the throne of the new Principality, and the vote of the National Sobranje in his favour was unanimous. He entered upon his new duties July 1879. The history of the Prince from that time until his abdication and departure from Sofia (Sept. 9th, 1886) is chiefly a history of Bulgaria (*q.v.*). Prince Alexander, who received the investiture of K.G.C.B. by Her Majesty (Dec. 8th, 1886), is at present travelling with his brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg (*q.v.*), in Eastern Europe.

Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, b. March 10th, 1845. On the death of his brother the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who died at Nice (1865), he became heir-presumptive, and ascended the throne after the death of his father the Emperor Nicholas. He married (1866) Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province. Area 160,897 sq. m.; pop. 3,360,000. It is divided into the three civil divisions of **Oran, Constantine,** and **Algiers**—capital cities of same names—and subdivided into twelve arrondissements, sending deputies to the National Assembly: This applies to the coastal region, the Saharan borders remaining divided into three military territories. Like Morocco (*q.v.*), the country possesses three natural divisions—the coastal region, the steppes, and the Saharan tracts. In 1882 was annexed the district of **M. Zab,** estimated as containing 38,600 sq. miles, and pop. 50,000. Later came the invasion of **Tunis** (*q.v.*). **Coast** rockbound, with coral and sponge fisheries. The only considerable river is the **Shellif,** 370 miles: it runs parallel to coast, and flows into the sea at **Mostaganem.** Climate agreeable and very salubrious. There is a gigantic and verdant vegetation in parts, forests, lofty mountains, broad plateaux, smiling valleys, sandy desert with fertile oases. Some years a plague of locusts. Brackish lakes and marshes abound. Some have been drained, and Australian blue-gums planted, thus rendering unhealthy tracts habitable. A project has been mooted to introduce the waters of the Mediterranean through a series of salt marshes called **Shotts,** from the Gulf of Cabes to a great desert depression behind the Atlas. There are about 1,000 miles of railway. Imports about £10,000,000; exports £7,000,000, consisting of esparto and alfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. The **French forces** maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 53,300 men. In this are three regiments of Turcos and three of Spahis, which are recruited among the natives. There are also several French regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Zouaves Algériens, and a Foreign Legion. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. Inhabitants are French and European settlers, about 250,000;

a few Turks, Jews, Moors, Berbers, Arabs, and Kabyles. Five-sixths of the whole population are nomades. Till 1830 it was a nest of slave-trading corsairs, ruled by deys, when their power was broken and French military occupation began. The French became actual masters of the whole country in 1847, after the defeat and surrender of the famous Arab chief, **Abd-el-Kader**, who died recently. In 1871 French military rule gave place to civil government. Since then Algeria has been the most important of the French dependencies. (For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**). (Consult **Gaffarel's "L'Algérie,"** Playfair's "Handbook of Algeria and Tunis," Séguin's "Walks in Algeria," Tchihatcheff's "L'Algérie et Tunis.")

Aliens. According to English law every person born beyond the limits of the Queen's dominions, whose father or paternal grandfather was not a natural-born subject, is an alien. Such a person owes allegiance to the Queen so long as he resides within her dominions, but no longer. His status was formerly very different from that of a natural-born subject. He could neither inherit nor transmit real property; and if he purchased any the Crown thereupon became entitled to it. By the **Naturalisation Act, 1870**, aliens were empowered to take, acquire and dispose of property of every kind in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects. But this Act does not qualify an alien for any office or franchise, or for any privilege or right of a British subject not thereby expressly given to him. Thus, it does not enable him to become the owner of a British ship. An alien may cease to be such either by denisation or by naturalisation. Denisation is by royal letters-patent, but does not enable the denisen to sit in the privy council or in either house of parliament, or to hold any office of trust, or to receive any grant of lands from the Crown. Naturalisation is either by Act of Parliament or by certificate of a secretary of state. An alien who has resided in the United Kingdom or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, and intends when naturalised to continue his residence or service, may apply for a certificate to any secretary of state, who will grant it upon receiving proper evidence in support of the application. Naturalisation entitles an alien to all the rights and privileges of a British subject. A British subject not under any disability, and residing in any foreign state, who shall have voluntarily become naturalised in such a state, thereby becomes an alien as regards Great Britain. Any person born of a British father but out of the British dominions, or any person born within those dominions, but who at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign state its subject, may make a declaration of alienage and so cease to be a British subject.

Alikhanoff. A Russian officer who gained great notoriety in the spring of 1885 by assisting General Komaroff to annex territory on the Afghan frontier. Born at Baku, on the Caspian, of wealthy Caucasian parents, he changed his native name of Ali Khan into Alikhanoff after leaving college, and entered the army. During the Khivan campaign of 1873 he fought under Skobelev, having the rank of captain. Afterwards he was made aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Michael, Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1879, for insulting his superior officer, he was reduced to the ranks and deprived of all his

honours. He then volunteered to serve with General Lomakin's expedition against the Turcomans, and during the unsuccessful operations against Geok Tepe contributed to the *Moscow Gazette* a series of brilliant letters, which were subsequently published in English in "The Disastrous Russian Campaign against the Turcomans." Participating in Skobelev's campaign of 1880-81, he was raised to the rank of ensign, and the following year proceeded, disguised as a trader's clerk, with a caravan to Merv. Here he took a complete survey of the oasis, and laid the basis of the intrigues which, in 1884, resulted in its annexation. For his success Alikhanoff received back his old rank of major and all his decorations. Later on he was made commander of the Merv military district, which post he holds at present. On Jan. 10th, 1886, the Order of St. George of the 4th class was conferred upon him by the Tsar.

Ali, Shelkh. See **SOUDAN**.

Alison, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald, K.C.B., and Bart., was b. at Edinburgh (1826). Entered the army in 1846, served throughout the Crimean war, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58). Nominated second in command and Brigadier-General of the European Brigade on the Gold Coast in the Ashantee Expedition (1873-74). Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland (1874-77); Deputy Quartermaster-General (Intelligence Department) at the Horse Guards (1878-82). Commanded the Highland Brigade of the expeditionary force to Egypt at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (1882), and remained in command of the British army of occupation of 12,000 men until May 1883, in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot.

Alizarine. See **WASTE MATERIALS**.

Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1881. This Act consolidates and repeals the Alkali Acts of 1863 and 1874. It is intended to abate the nuisances occasioned by the works to which it refers, and is divided into three parts. **Part I.** deals with alkali works, and provides for (a) the condensation to the extent therein specified of the muriatic gas and acid gases of sulphur and nitrogen evolved in such work; the preventing, as far as possible, the discharge of all noxious or offensive gases evolved in such work; the keeping apart of acid drainage and alkali waste, and the use of the best means for preventing any nuisance arising from alkali waste. Any owner not complying incurs heavy pecuniary penalties. **Part II.** deals with sulphuric acid works and other works specified in the schedule, and contains provisions corresponding to those in Part I. It also provides that an inspector may hold an inquiry to determine whether the discharge of noxious and offensive gases evolved in any particular salt or cement work can be abated at a reasonable expense, and that on his coming to an affirmative conclusion the Local Government Board may issue a provisional order requiring the owner to abate such discharge. **Part III.** provides for the registration of works affected by the Act; the appointment of inspectors (who must not be land agents or persons interested in any of the works or processes affected by the Act) empowered to enter the works affected and to make all necessary inquiries, and required to report through the chief inspector to the Local Government Board; and the making of bye-laws for the workmen by the owner of any

of the works comprised in the Act. These by-laws can be made only for the purpose of giving effect to the Act, and in order to be valid must be confirmed by the Local Government Board. In case of any violation of the Act, penalties are to be recovered in the county court. The sanitary authority may complain to the Local Government Board of any infringement of the Act, and the Board is thereupon to institute an inquiry.

Allans-Targé, François Henri René, advocate, and member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Seine, b. May 7th, 1832; assistant magistrate of Angers (1861-63). He became Prefect of Maine-et-Loire (Sept. 1870), and was transferred by Gambetta in the December following to the Prefecture of La Gironde. He has sat in the Chamber of Deputies since 1876. In 1882 he was Minister of Finance in the Ferry cabinet, and was afterwards Minister of the Interior under Brisson. He sits and votes with the Extreme Left.

Alliance, The United Kingdom, for the "total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages," was formed in Manchester, June 1st, 1853. It owed its existence to the persistent efforts of Mr. Nathaniel Card, a member of the Society of Friends, who had been much struck with the beneficial effects of the Maine Liquor Law, passed in June 1851. The first meeting of the General Council was held Oct. 26th, 1853, when a constitution was adopted, and an executive council elected. Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., was chosen president, an office he held till his death (March 23rd, 1879), when he was succeeded by Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M.P. A body of agents is appointed, with centres of operation in all parts of the kingdom. The *Alliance News* was first issued as the weekly organ of the Alliance, July 8th, 1854; the General Council in October 1857 adopted the draft of a Permissive Bill to enable local majorities of ratepayers to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and this became the basis of the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir (then Mr.) Wilfrid Lawson, and read a first time March 10th, 1864. This measure the Alliance supported with all its resources; and when, in the place of this bill Sir Wilfrid Lawson introduced his Local Option Resolution, March 11th, 1879, the Alliance rendered him no less vigorous aid. Besides its efforts to secure its own object—prohibition of the liquor traffic by popular consent—it has given friendly assistance to all kindred societies, and has circulated a large body of literature bearing on all branches of the temperance question. It has received the countenance of many distinguished men, including the late Lord Brougham (by whom it was designated "the Grand Alliance"), Bishop Temple, Cardinal Manning, Archdeacon Farrar, etc., etc. Its annual receipts are about £17,000. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. S. Pope, Q.C.; **Consulting Sec.**, Mr. T. H. Barker; Editor of the *Alliance News*, Mr. H. S. Sutton. Offices: Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Allotments. The following table shows the number of labourers having ground for potatoes, and number having cows' runs from farmers, in June 1886, in Great Britain, with the acreage of the latter in the cases of those labourers having a definite quantity of land, though the Board of Inland Revenue states that too much reliance should not be placed on the accuracy of the

figures relating to England and Wales inserted in this return, as great difficulty was frequently experienced in obtaining the information required, while any endeavour to procure it, by means of the personal enquiries which would have been necessary to secure closely accurate results in these particulars, would have involved considerable delay in the completion of the returns.

Counties.	Number of Labourers having ground for potatoes.	Labourers having cows' runs from farmers.		
		Number who have		Total acreage in the latter case.
		A general run for a cow.	A definite quantity of land.	
England	No. 80,045	No. 4,135	No. 3,279	A. r. p. 5,671 2 9
Wales	13,263	838	1,214	3,591 0 25
Scotland	17,838	7,620	216	394 3 20
England.				
Bedford	1,313	32	53	103 0 0
Berks	2,090	5	61	81 1 0
Buckingham	1,840	26	78	85 2 34
Cambridge	2,802	88	2	32 0 0
Chester	632	203	201	434 2 8
Cornwall	2,930	85	152	256 2 0
Cumberland	563	202	12	18 0 0
Derby	736	56	111	261 0 9
Devon	6,083	135	159	368 1 3
Dorset	4,095	30	44	100 0 26
Durham	693	91	63	150 3 11
Essex	2,216	3	2	7 1 24
Gloucester	3,697	16	128	48 1 25
Hants	4,499	55	79	196 2 39
Hereford	2,002	40	128	102 0 0
Hertford	458	12	25	10 0 0
Huntingdon	160	3	3	12 1 29
Kent	1,666	36	30	56 0 0
Lancaster	586	48	37	37 1 0
Leicester	1,672	123	154	204 0 37
Lincoln	3,945	478	185	611 3 39
Middlesex	66	...	...	...
Monmouth	814	27	19	125 0 0
Norfolk	3,051	132	21	68 1 10
Northampton	2,691	48	75	73 2 0
Northumbland	3,165	880	40	117 2 0
Nottingham	694	28	24	62 1 12
Oxford	1,061	...	...	...
Rutland	124	1	...	...
Salop	2,045	47	44	75 2 39
Somerset	3,997	117	120	236 1 18
Stafford	1,124	18	16	46 2 10
Suffolk	3,391	18	112	194 2 25
Surrey	150	4	2	7 1 31
Sussex	1,025	13	22	71 1 2
Warwick	1,061	9	40	108 0 3
Westmoreland	123	11	10	31 2 9
Wilts	4,291	17	17	51 2 2
Worcester	794	5	6	11 3 0
York—				
E. Riding	1,799	333	142	330 0 19
N. Riding	2,473	497	732	592 3 29
W. Riding	1,577	253	131	439 1 36

Counties.	Number of Labourers having ground for potatoes.	Labourers having cows' runs from farmers.		Total acreage in the latter case.
		Number who have		
		A general run for a cow.	A definite quantity of land.	
Wales.				
Anglesey ...	859	30	116	256 1 0
Brecon ...	238	36	40	130 0 0
Cardigan ...	2,717	132	250	774 1 20
Carmarthen ...	1,458	109	218	727 0 0
Carnarvon ...	641	87	73	92 2 0
Denbigh ...	1,967	56	35	71 2 0
Flint ...	1,266	46	7	18 2 0
Glamorgan ...	1,864	72	107	133 0 20
Merioneth ...	175	44	15	45 0 26
Montgomery ...	240	28	50	189 0 0
Pembroke ...	1,492	120	279	1,105 2 39
Radnor ...	346	78	15	48 0 0
Scotland.				
Aberdeen ...	1,345	396	8	22 2 0
Argyll ...	1,314	924	33	104 0 0
Ayr ...	447	78	5	5 0 0
Banff ...	345	74	...	...
Berwick ...	1,903	1,158	1	4 0 0
Bute ...	30	3	...	...
Caithness ...	543	434	...	...
Clackmannan ...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton ...	18	38	...	...
Dumfries ...	1,151	507	1	2 0 0
Edinburgh ...	94	127	...	...
Elgin or Moray ...	578	64	...	...
Fife ...	1,385	33	...	...
Forfar ...	566	120	2	6 0 0
Haddington ...	1,193	305	4	13 0 0
Inverness ...	743	328	72	141 2 0
Kincardine ...	249	45	35	18 0 0
Kinross ...	...	8	...	...
Kircudbright ...	571	106	6	17 2 0
Lanark ...	116	101	...	...
Linlithgow ...	21	11	...	...
Nairn ...	255	13	...	...
Orkney and Shetland ...	691	99	5	17 0 0
Peebles ...	57	186	...	...
Perth ...	348	309	34	24 1 20
Renfrew ...	3	4	...	...
Ross and Cromarty ...	277	94	10	20 0 0
Roxburgh ...	1,916	1,561	...	...
Selkirk ...	220	225	...	...
Shetland (see Orkney) ...	...	...	...	...
Stirling ...	22	45	...	...
Sutherland ...	182	165	...	...
Wigtown ...	1,255	59	...	...
Total for Gt. Britain	111,146	12,593	4,709	9,657 2 14

Allman, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.L.S.,

and member of various foreign societies, b. at Cork (1812). Educated at the Belfast Academy. Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. Appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in Dublin University (1844-55), Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (1855-70), when he resigned in consequence of ill health. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower orders of the animal kingdom. For his researches in this department of Biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him (1872) the Brisbane prize; he received Royal medal from the Royal Society of London (1873); Cunningham Gold medal from the Royal Irish Academy (1878). On the completion of the exploring voyage of the *Challenger* , the large collection of Hydroïda made during that expedition was assigned to him for determination and description, he having performed a similar service in connection with the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the directions of the United States Government.

Allon, Rev. H., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1818, at Welton, Yorks. Educated at the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt. Minister of Union Chapel, Islington (1843) as co-pastor with Rev. T. Lewis; sole charge 1852. Chairman Congregational Union 1864-65, re-elected 1881; D.D. Yale (1871), St. Andrew's (1885). Dr. Allon is also an author, and has published amongst other works "Memoirs of the Rev. J. Sherman," "The Vision of God," and edited a posthumous volume of the sermons of the late Rev. Dr. Binney. Dr. Allon has been instrumental in greatly improving the psalmody of the Congregational Church, his work "The Congregational Psalmist" being recognised and used in the principal churches. Was also for many years editor of the *British Quarterly Review*.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Donryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of ancient classical writers; and in 1852 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in 1873, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. Literally overwhelmed with the knighthoods of various countries, he was elected a R.A. (1879), and London correspondent in the painting section of the French Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in 1871 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist, who has exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere.

Alt-katholiken. See OLD CATHOLICS.

Ambassadors are diplomatic agents resident in foreign states, and representing by virtue of their Letters of Credence their own states. They are of three kinds, varying with the nature of their commissions: Ambassadors proper, Envoys and Plenipotentiaries, and Chargés d'Affaires. They, together with their servants, enjoy certain privileges—viz., exemption from process and arrest, and from taxation—which attach to ordinary foreign residents. An ambassador has also the right of audience of

the sovereign power to which he is accredited. On the death of either of the sovereigns between whom he negotiates, his commission lapses, but may be renewed. (For list of Ambassadors see DIPLOMATIC.)

Ambulance Association, St. John's; established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. The scheme of operations embraces the formation of centres in important towns and districts, and detached classes held in towns or villages. A **course of instruction** limited to a syllabus drawn up by eminent members of the medical profession, consisting of five lectures, is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency, and after twice undergoing re-examination at intervals of twelve months, receive a medallion. Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Upwards of 90,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe. **Chief Secretary,** Major Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. **Office,** St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

American Mails. On the 30th November, 1886, the contracts with the three great Liverpool Transatlantic steamship companies for the conveyance of the British mails to America terminated, and the new arrangements which had been made for the continuation of the service came into operation on the following day. The matter attracted a considerable amount of public attention, and the Government was subjected to much criticism. Under the old system, contracts existed between the **Cunard, White Star, and Inman Steamship Companies** and the Post Office, for the conveyance of the mails to America three times a week, leaving London on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Queenstown on the following days, which was the final port of call. The charges under the contracts were 4s. per lb. for letters and 4d. per lb. for newspapers. The service does not on the whole appear to have proved very satisfactory. The speed of the ships of the different lines varied very much, and it frequently happened that letters sent by the **Inman** ships on the Tuesday, the **White Star** ships on the Thursday, and the **Cunard** ships on the Saturday, were delivered in New York within from 24 to 36 hours of each other. The Government also considered the charges excessive; and these considerations, in conjunction with others, induced the authorities, as the completion of the contracts approached, to endeavour to make arrangements for a cheaper and more effective service. In their tenders for the new mail contracts the **Cunard and White Star Companies** demanded the entire conveyance of the regular mails to the United States by their own ships for nearly two years, upon two days of the week, at a reduced charge of 12½ per cent. A subsequent offer was made to carry a third mail a week from Liverpool to Boston; but this was, owing to the slow rate of speed of the ships on this line, out of the question. Much correspondence ensued between the Post Office and the Companies, and the agitation respecting the question throughout

the country was for a time intense. What the Post Office required of the Companies was a quick service between this country (*via* Queenstown) and New York, at a reduced charge of 3s. per lb. for letters and 3d. per lb. for newspapers. Neither of the parties would, however, give way, and the Government decided eventually to enter into a contract for three months with the **Inman and Guion Companies** to take the American mails twice a week from Liverpool *via* Queenstown, and another contract was made with the **North German Lloyd's Company** for a third weekly service *via* Southampton. In connection with the two former Companies the mails leave this country on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and in the case of the latter-named Company on Thursdays. Letters for America by the Thursday have to be posted in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland some hours earlier than formerly, but this is compensated for by the mails reaching New York about twelve hours sooner than they used to by the White Star line. At the end of the three months fresh contracts will be entered into for the American mail service.

American Politics. In the United States there are four principal political parties taking part in the struggle for office and power. The **Democrats** are the dominant party at the present moment, having obtained a substantial majority at the last presidential election in 1884, when General Cleveland defeated his Republican and Temperance opponents, Mr. Blaine and Mr. John P. St. John. In former times the entire South was democratic and had a leaning towards slavery, but that question was closed by the civil war. Now, the Democrats as a body base their chief claims to support on the fact that they are in favour of a tariff for revenue purposes only. The **Republican party**, on the other hand, have always been in favour of a high protective tariff, and in the manufacturing States even the Democrats agree with the system of protection. There are differences of opinion between these two parties as to the policy of expending large sums of surplus revenue on public works—this course being advocated by the Republicans, whilst the Democrats contend that such matters should be undertaken not by the central government but by individual communities. The third set of politicians who have to be taken into account are the **Temperance party**, who demand the enactment of a law throughout the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic liquors. Laws of this kind already exist in some of the States, and Mr. St. John and his supporters would have them made universal. These temperance voters are an important factor in every election as they are thoroughly in earnest, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and may always be relied upon to "vote solid" for their own candidate when they decide to run one, or else for whichever of the other candidates will concede most in the direction of their demands. A fourth party, which has latterly come to the front, is the **Labour party**, comprising the followers of Mr. Henry George, the advocate of land nationalisation, and lately an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and the adherents of the organisation known as the **Knights of Labour (q.v.)**, headed by a Mr. Powderley. The main purpose of the labour party is by legislation to restrict the hours of work, and to adjust the rates of wages so as to

secure to every one the maximum of remuneration for the minimum of labour. Although it does not seem likely that they will ever succeed in obtaining supreme power, they will form a most important element in future elections. Then there is in the States an Irish population claiming to be 15,000,000 strong. Their one political object is Home Rule for Ireland, and they will cast their vote for whichever candidate for the time being persuades them that he will do most to further that end. The next presidential election will take place in November 1888, when it is probable that the Republican candidate will again be Mr. Blaine, who was defeated at the last election. General Cleveland has given offence to a large section of the Democratic party by his praiseworthy efforts to reform the corrupt system of changing the entire *personnel* of the civil service with every change of government, and this circumstance renders it doubtful whether he will be again nominated. It is possible that he will be rejected in favour of another prominent Democrat, Governor Hill of New York.

Amirante Islands. A group of low, small coral islands, in the Indian Ocean. They are geographically and politically an extension of the *Seychelles Islands*, forming a part of that dependency of the Britishcolony of Mauritius.

Anarchism. A Socialist heresy which claims a descent, if somewhat remote, from Proudhon, but whose earliest and most prominent exponent in its present form was the late Dr. Bakowine. The Anarchist takes his stand upon the *abstract* idea of "freedom." The absolute and immediate freedom, intellectual, economical, and political, of every individual and of every group of individuals, is the aim of the Anarchist. While the motto of the *Collectivist* is the happiness of each through the happiness of all, that of the Anarchist is the happiness of all through the happiness of each. As a natural consequence, the Anarchist objects to all organisation whatever, as such; although not rejecting the historical standpoint in so many words, he practically ignores it, inasmuch as he makes it a point of principle not to employ political action, or in any way utilise the existent State machinery for the furtherance of his ends. The revolution, to the Anarchist, implies not merely a complete (or even, in a sense, sudden), but an *abrupt* break with civilisation. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, so to say, civilisation is to descend into the abyss, and a new-created world of full-blown anarchy arise. Hence the tendency of Anarchism to the use of terrorist methods. Having cut itself off *ab initio* from the great modern movement of the Proletariat towards emancipation, which *organises* for this end, and employs all means of action within reach, be they pacific or violent, as circumstances dictate, it has no other resource left but isolated "outrages" on the part of individuals. The Anarchists are at present divided into two sects. The *Mutualists*, or *Individualist Anarchists*, a small section who regard the aim of the revolution to be simply the establishment of a more perfect and logical Individualism than that at which the old-fashioned middle-class Radical aims, which they propose to effect, partly, at least, by so-called banks of exchange and manipulation of the currency. This section, which is strongest in America, having, indeed, hardly any adherents in Europe, can scarcely be regarded as having

any *positive* connection with the principles of Socialism, to which it is necessarily antagonistic. **Chief organ**, *Liberty*, of Boston, edited by Benjamin Tucker. The **Communist Anarchists**, who constitute the bulk of the party, both in Europe and America, theoretically stand much nearer the principles of real Socialism; but the exaggeration of the notion of "voluntariness," and hostility to any but directly violent means, render them a disruptive element in Socialist organisations, on the outskirts of which they are continually hanging. Nevertheless there is much that all Socialists would approve in the writings of some of their leading exponents, such as Prince Kropotkin, Dr. Gauthier, and the eminent geographer Elysée Reclus. Since the break-up of the International, in which event the Anarchists were largely instrumental, several Anarchist congresses have been held in various places. **Chief organs:** *Le Révolte*, 140, Rue Mouffetard, Paris; *Die Freiheit* (Joh. Most), New York; *The Anarchist*, London; *Freedom*, London, etc.

Ancestor Worship. See ANIMISM.

Ancient Lights. The right to the enjoyment of ancient lights is one of those known to English law as easements (*q.v.*)—that is to say, a privilege not directly lucrative which the owner of one of two neighbouring tenements has over the other. It is a negative easement; being the right to continue to receive the light which one has heretofore received through one's windows. It may be acquired either by express grant, which must be by an instrument under seal, or by enjoyment for the space of twenty years, uninterrupted and not permissive. No infringement is deemed an interruption which has not been acquiesced in for one full year after the party interrupted has had notice of the infringement and of the person committing it. The permission alleged by the person who disputes the prescriptive right must have been in writing. The right is only to the quantity of light given or enjoyed, not to any quantity of light. But it is infringed whenever the direct amount of light so given or enjoyed has been perceptibly diminished, and the value of the premises thereby impaired. English law does not recognise any prescriptive right to the enjoyment of a prospect from one's windows. (See "Gale on Easements.")

Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882.

This Act empowers the owner of any of the ancient monuments enumerated in the schedule thereto to constitute by deed the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings in Great Britain, or the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, guardians thereof. Thereupon either body acquires all powers necessary for the maintenance and preservation of such monument, but without detriment to any estate or interest in it previously enjoyed by the owner. The Commissioners may purchase out of moneys granted for that purpose by Parliament any of the ancient monuments enumerated in the schedule. They may also accept a gift by deed or will of any of these monuments. They are to appoint inspectors whose duty it shall be to report on the condition and best means of preserving any of the scheduled monuments. Any person other than the owner who injures or defaces any such monument is made liable upon summary conviction to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. The schedule contains a list of about seventy ancient monuments or groups of ancient monuments

scattered over the three kingdoms, and for the most part of Celtic origin. The list may at any time be enlarged by Order in Council.

Anderson, Miss Mary, the talented American actress, made her *debut* in Macaulay's Theatre, Louisville, Kentucky, 1875, as "Juliet." As she evinced evidence of great histrionic ability in the round of parts she subsequently appeared in, her success was quickly insured. Miss Anderson made her first appearance on the London stage (Lyceum, September 1883) as Parthenia, in *Ingomar*. Later in that year she played Pauline (*Lady of Lyons*), and Galatea (*Pygmalion and Galatea*). Miss Anderson's latest leading impersonation was "Rosalind," her rendering of that character being very favourably noticed.

Andrassy, Count Julius, b. at Zemplin, Hungary, 1823, the son of Count Charles, of an illustrious family of Hungary. He received the highest education, improved by his travels in Europe. Took an active part in the Hungarian revolution (1848). When the defeat of Austria at Sadowa led the Emperor to concede to Hungarian aspirations, Count Andrassy was made President of the Council and Minister of National Defence in the new Hungarian Parliament. Elected deputy for Pesth (1869), he became Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian empire, and Comptroller of the Household, in succession to Count von Beust (1871), and Chancellor of Austro-Hungary. When the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1875, he addressed the well-known "Andrassy note" to the Porte, pointing out the reforms necessary to the safety of the Ottoman empire and the welfare of its Christian subjects. Count Andrassy, at the European Congress at Berlin, as chief plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, took a leading and influential part, particularly in sustaining the views and action of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. Though supported by the Emperor throughout the party struggle which ensued, in consequence of Austria's preparation for military intervention in Bosnia, Count Andrassy retired from office in October 1879. He has not since taken an active part in public life, though last year he intervened with some effect in the debates on the Bulgarian question, with the view to a forward policy with regard to Russian aggression. He is understood to have exercised his influence, in conjunction with Prince von Bismarck, in the direction of a closer union between Austria and Germany, and the extension of the Austrian dominions in the Balkan peninsula. The Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Golden Fleece in January 1878.

Angada. A British West Indian island. Area 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands, under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

Anemometer. See METEOROLOGY.

Anglo-Israelitism. A theory which attempts to prove the ethnological identity of the English nation with the lost Ten Tribes, and thereby to claim for England the Biblical promises in favour of "Israel." This movement is quite distinct from that entitled "The New and Latter House of Israel." (See JEZREELITES.)

Anglo-Jewish Association. See JEWS.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. Stated area, 323,509 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into the four governments of Angola proper,

Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes; port-towns of same names. Climate hot and enervating. Coast-land low and tame, for 30 to 60 miles inland grassy; then country rises, and rich vegetation and forest begin. Products are ground-nuts, baobab-fibre, coffee, cotton, orchilla, caoutchouc, copal, palm-kernels, mandioc, ivory; minerals, iron and copper. Industry very stagnant. Ruled by a Governor-General, governors of provinces, "chefs" of districts, and much corruption exists. Slavery nominally abolished, but actually still existing. In spite of 400 years of possession Portuguese influence not felt far from coast, and no roads or civilisation much beyond towns. (Consult Montei's "Angola and River Congo," Keith Johnston's "Africa," etc.)

Angra Pequena. See LUDERITZLAND.

Anguilla—i.e. "little snake," from its long narrow shape. A British West Indian island. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 2,777. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the Leeward Islands. Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, and phosphate of lime; cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Aniline. See WASTE MATERIALS.

Animism. The term applied by Dr. E. B. Tylor, author of "Primitive Culture," to express the general theory of spiritual beings. It consists, in brief, in the explanation of all natural phenomena by the medium of spiritual agency. From the earliest times man, in his simplest nature, has personified the forces of nature, and attributed what in these was inexplicable to the power of an indwelling deity. Hence, with the Greeks and other nations of antiquity, as also among less civilised peoples, natural phenomena were worshipped in a concrete form as gods (cf. the Egyptian sun-god, *Ra*, the Greek *Zeus*, Sanskrit *Dyu*, the sky, etc.) In the moral world the mysterious oppositions of good and evil are personified in the system of dualism of the powers of light and darkness under the forms of *Ormuzd* and *Ahriman*, the good and evil spirits of Aryan Persia. Animism was, and is still in some countries, closely connected with social and domestic life. Diseases are attributed to the presence of demons in the body of the patient, and the departed are considered to retain their sense of consciousness; hence, in the neolithic and bronze burial mounds the weapons and sometimes the favourite steed of the deceased were interred with him, being supposed to possess a shadowy existence, and to be available for the use of the departed spirit. A similar custom is current among the *Eskimos*, who bury a favourite dog with a dead child to be its companion. Many other quaint customs, traceable to the same source, might be adduced: as, for example, the "hell shoes" (shoes placed on the feet of the dead) of the German peasants, the money placed in the hand of the corpse at an Irish wake, the cakes and sweatmeats laid on the graves at Père La Chaise on the feast of All Souls, and the rite of the *antise*, etc. The intensity of the animistic idea is evidenced by the vast labour—considering the mechanical appliances at command—expended on the *ossuaries* (tombs constructed of stones), *dolmens* (stone tables constructed of three or four great upright stones with a top stone resting upon them), *menhirs* (long stones set up singly, common in India and Brittany), and *cromlechs* (stone circles, as at Stonehenge and Avebury), by these monuments propitiating and doing honour to their

ancestors. **Ancestor worship** is based upon and grows naturally out of the doctrine of animism. Cf. the **lares** and **penates** of the Romans, and the ancestor worship of the Hindūs and Chinese. (Consult Sir J. Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," and Dr. E. B. Tylor's "Anthropology" and "Primitive Culture.")

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, now a French protectorate. It formerly included **Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Cambodia**: total area, 116,660 sq. m.; but the area of Annam as distinct from these provinces is 26,923 sq. m., pop. 6,000,000. Capital **Huë**, near the coast, also capital of Cochin-China; garrisoned by French troops. The country is mountainous, forested, watered by numerous noble rivers, at the mouths of which are deltas and swamps. Flora and fauna rich and varied. Climate of the lowlands hot and inimical to Europeans. Principal productions are rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silk, bees'-wax, pepper, cardamoms, arecanuts, ornamental woods, ivory, lac, bamboos, etc. Edible birds'-nests and trepang are among exports to China. Gold is washed in the riverbeds, and other metals worked. There is an emperor, with court and dignitaries, but government is really in French hands. Trade is with China and France, a little with Burmah and Siam. Fishing a very important industry. A little silk and cotton manufacture, metal and wood work. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. France appeared in Annam in the eighteenth century; and since 1847 military operations have frequently been undertaken. Cochin-China was annexed to France in 1861, Cambodia made a protectorate 1862; Tonquin annexed and Annam made protectorate in 1884. French authority is still disputed in some parts, and campaigning continues. [Consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Reclus' "L'Inde et L'Indo-Chine (Géographie Universelle)," Keane and Temple's "Asia," etc.]

Annobon. A lofty, basaltic, and volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a Spanish possession, and its climate is salubrious.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which is under the Government of Newfoundland. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide, and contains between 1,500 and 2,000 sq. m. of area. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. There are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations, the only organised settlement. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in furred and feathered game. There are tracts adapted for cultivation, and fruit and vegetables raised experimentally seem of first-class quality. Mineral wealth is reported. A private company is at present trying to induce people to settle in the island.

Anti-Cyclones. See METEOROLOGY.

Antigua—*i.e.* "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area 108 sq. m., pop. 34,151. With Barbuda forms a presidency of the **Leeward Islands**. Its capital **St. John**, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island is hilly, attaining 1,200 feet. It is based on igneous rock on the west, calcareous on the east. Though suffering sometimes from drought, it is very fertile. Produces sugar and rum, arrowroot, tobacco, and at one time cotton. Climate

healthy.—Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Antigua was settled by British in 1632; it was seized by the French for a short time in 1666, but has since remained a British colony.

Antilles. See WEST INDIES.

Antiseptic Treatment is a method employed and directed against the development of fermentative micro-organisms in order to prevent the process of putrefaction in wounds. Formerly this method of treatment involved most cumbersome methods. Now, by the abolition of the carbolic spray and the substitution of simpler dressings for the old carbolised gauze, it is simpler and more efficacious. The spray is still extensively used by some operators, but as a general adjunct to wound treatment it has fallen from the high position it held. Corrosive sublimate has been largely substituted for carbolic acid as an antiseptic agent. The original carbolic gauze has been largely replaced by sal-alembroth wool and gauze, although iodoform wool is still much used. Lemaire was the first to recognise the truth of the germ theory as applied to wounds; but he seems to have worked on no systematic method in his treatment, and it was not until Sir Joseph Lister, who (independently of any knowledge of Lemaire's experiments) had been working with a definite object, and reducing the chaos of antisepticism to scientific order, that antiseptic surgery was brought to the position of a scientific discovery and that high state of perfection which it has now attained.

Anti-Socialistic Law. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Anti-Vaccination. See VACCINATION, ANTI-

Anti-Vivisection. See VIVISECTION, ANTI-

Antwerp Quay. See ENGINEERING.

Aquatics. See SPORT.

Arbitration and Conciliation, Board of.

See MINING.

Arbitration, Board of. See TRADES UNION.

Arbitration, International. The principle of the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes. At a conference of the friends of peace, held at Brussels in October 1873, the **International Arbitration and Peace Association** was founded, and has since been energetic in disseminating information on the subject. This body binds itself to no particular scheme for carrying the principle into practice. (See our edition of 1886 for full details of the principal arbitration cases.)—**Judicial.** By a judicial arbitration is here meant an arbitration which will be enforced by the courts of justice. Such an arbitration may take place either by consent of the parties interested, or in consequence of a reference by order of a court. (i) **Arbitration by consent.** The parties to a dispute having submitted to an arbitration may agree to make their submission a rule of court. The Court thereupon makes a rule that the award given in the arbitration shall be conclusive. The appointment of the arbitrator thenceforward cannot be revoked without leave of the Court. The Court may command witnesses to attend before the arbitrator. They may be examined on oath, and by giving false evidence make themselves liable to the penalties of perjury. A party not complying with the award commits a contempt of court. An

award corruptly made will be set aside by the Court, upon application made within a certain time; otherwise no objection can be made by either party, except in respect of defects apparent on the face of the award itself. (2) **Arbitration in consequence of a reference made by the Court.** The Court may at any time in the course of an action refer to an arbitrator matters of mere account which cannot conveniently be tried in the ordinary way. In this case the arbitrator is really a judge by delegation. Whenever it is necessary for determining whether any item should be allowed or disallowed, a special case may be stated by the arbitrator for the Court, either at his own discretion or by order of the Court. The reference of certain matters arising in the course of an action by the Court to an official or special referee is not quite the same thing as judicial arbitration.

Arc de Triomphe. Occupies the centre of the circular Place de l'Etoile, Paris, from which twelve beautiful boulevards radiate, each in a perfectly straight line. Its erection was ordered by Napoleon the First, after the battle of Austerlitz. The foundation stone was laid August 15th, 1806, and the building was inaugurated July 29th, 1836, under the reign of Louis Philippe. The monument and its surroundings constitute one of the finest sights in Europe.

Arc Lamps. See DYNAMO and ELECTRICITY.

Arch, Joseph, b. at Barford, Warwickshire, 1826. He was the son of an agricultural labourer, and for many years was a field worker himself. When a young man he attained considerable proficiency in public speaking by preaching from Primitive Methodist platforms. In 1872 he began an agitation in favour of improving the position of the agricultural labourers, which spread over a great part of England, and led to the establishment of the **National Agricultural Labourers' Union**, of which he was president. At the general election of 1885 he contested, as a Radical, North-West Norfolk, and was returned; but in the July election of 1886 suffered defeat at the hands of the same constituency. During his short parliamentary career, Mr. Arch several times addressed the House; but, though he was respectfully listened to, he somewhat disappointed his admirers.

Archbishops, English. See CATHEDRALS.

Archdeacons, sometimes contracted to **Archdeans**, have equivalent yet subordinate jurisdiction to the bishop, whom they assist in all duties not strictly episcopal. They visit the clergy. The Courts of Archdeacons exercise general or limited jurisdictions, in accordance with the terms of their patents or with local custom.

Archer, Fred, the famous jockey, was b. Jan. 11th, 1857, at Prestbury, near Cheltenham. His father was a renowned steeplechase rider. Apprenticed to Mr. Matthew Dawson (1868), he rapidly gave indication of his remarkable talent, and in 1870 won the Chesterfield on Athol Daisy. Other successes followed: the Lincoln Handicap on Tomahawk, the Two Thousand with Atlantic (1874). He became the successor to Tom French in the service of Lord Falmouth. So rapidly did his reputation increase, that Archer's name became associated with the principal achievements of the Turf, including five Derby victories (Silvio), Bend Or, Iroquois, Melton, and Ormonde, Oaks four, St. Leger six (in which he rode

Silvio), Two Thousand four, One Thousand two, besides many other chief events. During his career he had 8,044 mounts, winning 2,760. In 1883 he married Miss Nellie Dawson (died 1884), daughter of Mr. J. Dawson, the celebrated trainer. On Nov. 7th, 1886, Archer rode the Duchess of Montrose's Thebas, and won the Liverpool Autumn Cup, but almost immediately after was seized with illness, and committed suicide Nov. 8th. Archer was universally respected, and on the occasion of his funeral the high esteem in which he was held was indicated by the tributes of respect sent from all parts of the country.

Archery. The first reference we have of bows and arrows is made in Genesis xxi. 20, and mention is also made of them in the books of Samuel. Archery was undoubtedly in high repute with the ancient Persians, and Pyrrhus had 2,000 archers at the battle of Pandosia, near Heraclea, 280 B.C. The early inhabitants of Britain used bows and arrows, and at the battle of Hastings the Saxons realised but too well the dexterity of the Normans with the cross-bow. The long-bow was in general use in England in the time of Edward II., and the victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt are chiefly attributed by old chroniclers to the skill of the English archers. Henry VII. in 1485 instituted the Yeomen of the Guard, then all archers; Charles II. renewed the Finsbury archers in 1682, and as late as 1753 targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields. The regulation long-bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet, whilst the usual range varied between three hundred and four hundred yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock and discharged with a trigger. The **Society of Toxophilites** was established by Sir Aston Lever in 1781, and formed a division of the **Artillery Company** between 1784 and 1803; whilst thirty years later they were privileged with ground in the inner circle of Regent's Park, and there built the Archery Lodge. The invention of firearms has rendered archery next to useless for all practical purposes; but as a pastime it remains much in favour with ladies and gentlemen in the higher walks of life. The famous castle at Raglan, in Monmouthshire, has an excellent shooting ground, and is largely patronised by the clubs of the adjoining counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; whilst from north to south and east to west meetings are held during the summer months.

Archos, Court of. The ecclesiastical courts of England are of four degrees. First and lowest is the court of the archdeacon, from which an appeal lies to that of the bishop. Second comes the bishop's Consistory Court. The third is the Court of the Metropolitan, whether of Canterbury or of York. The fourth and highest is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the final court of appeal, which represents the Queen in her character of head of the Church of England. The Metropolitan Court of Canterbury is known as the Court of Arches, because it was formerly held in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, styled in Latin *Sancita Maria de arcibus*. The judge of this Court, the deputy of the Archbishop, is called the **Dean of the Arches**. He receives and determines appeals from all the inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury. He also hears many suits which have never been brought before any inferior court; the inferior judge, who should in the ordinary

course have tried the case, having waived his jurisdiction by what are called letters of request. Moreover, certain parishes in the province of Canterbury are under the direct jurisdiction of the archbishop. Such causes arising in these parishes as would elsewhere have been originally heard in the court of the archdeacon or bishop are determined by a branch of the Court of Arches known as the Court of Peculiars. By the 7th section of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans. The two Archbishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts. Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the style of **Dean of the Arches**. Lord Penzance, the first Dean of the Arches appointed under this section, still holds the office.

Area and Population of United Kingdom. See POPULATION AND AREA OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Argentine Republic. A group of states formerly known as the United Provinces of the River Plate. The constitution, identical with that of the United States, vests the executive power in the hands of a president, elected for six years by the fourteen provinces, and the legislative authority in that of a Senate chosen by the provinces, and a House of Deputies, one deputy for every 20,000 of population. The various provinces elect their own legislators, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is in rather a backward state—about one pupil to twenty-eight inhabitants. Area, including Patagonia, 1,124,086 sq. miles; pop. 2,952,763. Revenue £7,836,055 in 1885; expenditure about £8,400,000. Debt about £25,500,000. Army about 7,300 militia, and national guard stated to be 350,000. Navy, three iron-clad and about thirty other vessels. Since 1870 little of note has occurred, beyond the insurrection of General Mitre in 1874 at Buenos Ayres, which was finally suppressed in 1876. Further disputes with Buenos Ayres, the chief province of the Confederation, arose in 1880, which were finally composed by appointing Buenos Ayres the capital of the Republic. In 1884 the capital was removed to La Plata, a new site lower down the river, with a good harbour. State of country prosperous, number of settlers increasing yearly, and great extension of railways. For Ministry and Ambassador in London see DIPLOMATIC.

Aristotelian Society. A society established in 1880, under the presidency of Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, the philosophical writer. It holds periodical meetings, at which papers are read by members and discussed.

Arkiko. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Armitage, Edward, R.A., historical and mural painter, b. 1817. Educated in France and Germany. A pupil of Paul Delaroché, of Paris. In 1840 he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain" to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall, and obtained a first-class prize of £300. In 1845 he took a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion," and (1847) another first prize of £500 was awarded him for "The Battle of the Meance," now the property of the

Queen. He afterwards visited the Crimea, and painted "The Charge of Balaklava," and "The Guards at Inkermann." Among his still later achievements were a colossal figure, entitled "Retribution," representing the suppression of the Indian Mutiny; two frescoes in the upper waiting hall of Westminster Palace; and a series of monochrome wall paintings at University Hall, Gordon Square. Elected R.A. (1872). Has been a regular contributor to the Academy since 1848.

Armies of Europe. The following table furnishes an accurate estimate of the respective forces now in existence in European nations, on the respective footings of peace or war. Both sets of figures refer to trained soldiers only.

	Peace.	War.
Germany	442,824	1,425,027
France	409,067	1,392,500
Russia	612,096	2,782,668
Austria	276,496	1,043,630
Italy	533,817	2,330,980
Turkey	326,119	1,093,229
Great Britain	141,284	339,517
Spain	83,808	734,679
Roumania	18,532	204,000
Greece	32,415	180,000
Sweden and Norway	36,790	190,452
Holland	65,568	180,858
Belgium	44,610	165,564
Portugal	32,005	125,057
Servia	13,213	134,415
Bulgaria	28,963	115,220
Denmark	36,469	50,481
Total	3,194,176	12,488,276

Armoured Ships of England and France.

See NAVY, THE BRITISH.

Armstead, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, b. 1828. Elected an A.R.A. (1875), R.A. (1879). As a draughtsman, modeller, and chaser of silver, gold, and jewellery, he has executed a large number of works. His productions in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the south and east sides of the **Albert Memorial**, Hyde Park, representing great musicians, painters, and poets; four large bronze figures of the Albert Memorial, representing chemistry, astronomy, medicine, and rhetoric; the external decorations for the Colonial Offices; and the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. Armstead also designed the carved oak panels, beneath Dyce's frescoes, in Her Majesty's robing-room at Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the history of Sir Galahad.

Army. The definition by Johnson, to be "a collection of armed men obliged to obey one man," is not quite satisfactory. The essential characteristic of an army which distinguishes it from other assemblies of armed men is its organisation. An army of the present day differs as much from an army of ancient times as a printing machine from an early flint axe. Armies of some kind have existed at all periods. The profits of industry, with the civilisation and refinement which result from them, would never have been possible without the means of defending them. No country has been able to throw its full energies into peaceful pursuits unless it were able to sustain war. The art of war is divided into two branches: one relates to the manner in which armies are

raised—their composition and their government; the second to the mode in which they are used in war. The first is known as the administration or organisation of armies; the second is treated of under the head of strategy, tactics and operations of war. This article deals only with armies in a state of rest. In the first stages of civilisation every nation was an army, every man a warrior. As division of labour becomes necessary a portion of the males are specially devoted to military service. **Standing armies** are thus created. It is hardly necessary even to glance at the ancient armies of Egypt or Persia, nor need we dwell upon the famous Greek phalanx or the Roman legion. To the last in turn each of the former yielded. With the fall of Rome darkness fell upon military organisation, as well as upon other arts. The barbarians who overthrew the empire were in the condition from which the Latins had risen ten centuries before, and some ten centuries elapsed before highly organised armies again appeared. The military system of the Teutonic races was broad and national. In their assemblies the freemen appeared armed, ruled by elected leaders. Encouraged by the presence of their women, the Teutonic army was literally the armed people; yet even then there was a bodyguard or personal following of the king or leader. After migration to England, the system continued. Every landholder by law was obliged to serve in the popular levies or *fyrd*. *Fyrd*-*bot* was one portion of the *trinoda necessitas*. Arrayed by the sheriff, the *fyrd* was simply the county in arms. Still the West Saxon kings relied also upon the services of their personal retainers, who formed a bodyguard of trained soldiers, called *thegns* or *comites*. As the *thegns* lived more on their estates, and only served the over-lord occasionally, the *thegn*hood became untrustworthy. Canute revived a standing bodyguard of professional soldiers instead of the *thegns*, in his *huscarls*. Such was the old English military system; in it was the germ of the English army, which has, in the nineteenth century, marched to Paris and Pekin, to Madrid and Candahar; and of our modern *militia*, as well as of feudal levies and permanent mercenary troops. The Norman Conquest increased the feudal element by extension of tenure through military service, and by the division of the land into **Knight's Fees**, held on condition of furnishing a heavy-armed horseman for forty days in the year. Such armies were unfit to carry out campaigns, as the soldiers could quit the ranks after forty days' service. Henry II., to carry on the war in France, raised from his feudal tenants a tax instead of personal service, and levied scutage on each "knight's fee." He was thus able to raise Flemish and Brabançon mercenaries, who, bound to their leader by good pay and the rough loyalty of the soldier, were efficient military instruments. The result of paid service was a much larger proportion of the lower classes in the ranks. These were Englishmen, not Normans, and were educated from infancy in the use of the longbow. England, less than a century after the Norman conquest, was a land famous for archers. But mercenaries were expensive; so the French kings of our country sought, by continuing the *fyrd* system, to retain the services of a body which supported the Crown against the feudal barons. William the Conqueror exacted from

every freeman the old national oath to defend the king, his lands and his honour, both at home and beyond sea. Thus the militia was continued; and the repulse of David of Scotland, at Northallerton, was due to its valour and patriotism. Henry II. relied for foreign service mainly on paid troops raised by scutage of the barons, but trusted to the *fyrd* for home defence. His assize of arms (1181) reorganised that body, and compelled every citizen to possess an armament appropriate to his station in life. Mercenaries misused by John attempted to control the kingdom during the minority of his son. An assize of arms was re-issued by Henry III., in connection with the system of watch and ward. Edward I. (1285) further developed the system in the Statute of Winchester. His successors continued reforms. The soldiers who under the Plantagenets carried the English standard to Paris and Orleans, and under the Tudors garrisoned Flushing and Sluys, were all paid men; but to preserve internal peace and resist invasion, every Englishman had still to provide his arms and fall-in in the array. As the longbow was laid aside, and complicated firearms introduced, it was found that the yeoman's time and life were all he could give in his country's cause, and the cost of weapons and ammunition must be defrayed by local taxation. Hence the interest of the ratepayers was to reduce the number of fighting men; and when invasion by the Armada was threatened, the state of the English militia makes us rejoice that the fate of the country was decided on the stormy waters of the Channel instead of on the hills beside Blackheath. In the time of James I., parliament repealed to a great extent the series of statutes which enforced on each citizen the obligation of keeping arms. The Artillery Company of London sprang from a voluntary association in the reign of Henry VIII., and the trained bands which this Act of James I. substituted for the mediæval militia, though to a certain extent a continuation of the *fyrd*, were largely of voluntary origin. The militia question caused some of the greatest difficulties, in 1642, between Charles I. and his parliament. The part taken by the trained bands in the civil wars caused parliament, on the Restoration, to reorganise the militia, and place it closely under the Crown. Till the middle of the eighteenth century the militia was, however, neglected. Then the absence of the regular army, on the Continent, caused it to be revived as an organisation for defence and as a recruiting field for the army. Under George III., and during the present reign, various acts of parliament have modified the militia laws; and latterly the militia has been brought into close relationship with the standing army—the *militia battalions* being formed into auxiliary battalions to each regiment of the line. Service in the militia is nominally compulsory, but the ballot is practically never enforced. For internal defence the militia has been at various times supplemented by volunteers. The Artillery Company is an early example of this force. At the beginning of this century the fear of an invasion by Napoleon led to about half a million of men enrolling themselves in volunteer regiments, but when the Napoleonic wars ceased the movement died out. In 1859, threats on the part of some French officers led to the formation of a more permanent volunteer force,

which has continued to flourish, and which now numbers about 240,000 citizen soldiers. By an Act of 1863 this organisation is legally established, and volunteers when called out are placed under military law (see VOLUNTEERS).—A permanent standing army did not exist in England till the time of Henry VII. The contest which went on with France from the time of Edward III. to Henry V. was carried on by forces composed to a small extent of feudal tenants, and largely of forced levies of pressed men, raised by contracts made with some great noble or experienced general, who agreed to serve the king abroad, with so many men, at a fixed rate. The pay was very high, and there was no difficulty in raising the men. The contract generally ended with the war; so that these armies, although composed of skilled soldiers, were not permanent. Penalties for desertion and mutiny were inflicted by statutes, which anticipated the Mutiny Act. The origin of the present standing army is found in the yeomen of the guard, instituted by Henry VII., and the small regular garrisons of Calais, Dover, and Berwick. Forced loans, billeting, and martial law, all connected with the maintenance of the army, formed the main substance of the "Petition of Rights." Cromwell naturally encouraged the force which had raised him to power. For the first time a real standing army, mustering 80,000 men, was maintained in England, and was the most efficient fighting machine ever known in English history. After the Restoration several regiments of Cromwell's army were still maintained. At first these only numbered 3,000 men, but were gradually increased. The abolition of the feudal levies was sanctioned by parliament in the reign of Charles II. This made a standing army more necessary. James II. increased his guards and garrisons; and although the standing army was extremely unpopular, the French war which the accession of William and Mary caused, prevented its disbandment. Only with difficulty was an army of 7,000 men retained after the peace of Ryswick. The debates on that occasion decided the question. Since then England has always had a standing army. The constitutional difficulty was got over by passing an annual *Mutiny Act* (*q.v.*), which alone empowered the sovereign to govern the troops by martial law. This was annually passed until, during the last ministry of Mr. Gladstone, in 1883, a permanent *Army Discipline Act* was adopted. The numerical strength of the army has steadily increased. In 1750 it was about 19,000; in 1777, 90,000; reduced in 1792 to 17,000. In 1812 nearly a quarter of a million of men were under arms, but this was reduced very materially on the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars. Up to this time it had been the custom to raise troops in time of war, and to disband nearly the whole of them on the conclusion of peace. The Crimean war, in 1854, showed the faultiness of this system. The great successes of the German armies, in 1866 and 1870, drew attention to the want of organisation and the want of reserves in England. Army reforms were undertaken when Lord Cardwell was Minister of War. The system of purchase of commissions was abolished in 1871. Short service and a system of reserves were established about the same time. The standing army of England is raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, and in this

respect differs from every Continental force. Within the last months of 1886 a new warrant has been issued, which will modify, to some extent, the compulsory retirement to which officers have latterly been subject. Some of the provisions of the warrant are rather obscure; hence those who wish to consult it should study carefully the exact wording. Copies of the warrants can be had on application to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards. The following is the *effective military strength* (Army Estimates 1886-87) of our country:—Regular Troops at Home and in Colonies, Cavalry, 13,733; Artillery, 23,653; Infantry, 110,000; Engineers, 6,075; Militia, 118,000; Militia Reserve, 23,000; Volunteers, 254,000; Regular Troops in India, 68,000; Yeomanry, 14,500; First Army Reserve, 50,000; Second Army Reserve, 6,000.

Arnold, Mr. Matthew, son of the Rev. T. Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, was b. 1822. Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated. Elected a Fellow of Oriel Coll. Private sec. to Lord Lansdowne (1847); appointed Lay Inspector of Schools under the Council of Education (1851), which post he resigned (Nov. 1886); published a number of poems, and was made Professor of Poetry at Oxford. Was sent as Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the system of education in France, Germany, and Holland (1859), on which he published a memoir (1861); visited the Continent again (1865), on the part of the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education, and published a work on the subject (1867); wrote a work on Celtic Literature (1868), as well as "*Literature and Dogma*," and several volumes on religious and other topics. Mr. Arnold visited the United States in 1834, and met with a reception which indicated his great influence as a poet and social and religious teacher. He is the leader of that school of thinkers who distinguish between mythology and truth. Again visited the Continent on behalf of the Education Department in 1885, and prepared a *Report on the Elementary Schools of France, Germany, and Belgium*, and other European countries, in 1886. Had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh (1869), and that of D.C.L. by Oxford (1870). Made a Commander of the Crown of Italy by the King for his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who resided in his family while pursuing his studies in England.

Arrest of Peers and Members. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Arrondissement. (From the French.) Extent of French territory under the administration of a sub-prefect (*sous-préfet*); also a portion of a town having its own civil officers. An *arrondissement*, as it is understood in France, may be compared to an English district; when it applies to the portion of a town, it is similar to an English parish or ward.

Art for 1886. The year opened with the seventeenth Exhibition of Works by the Old Masters and by Deceased Masters of the British School, at the *Royal Academy* (*q.v.*). This exhibition closed in March, and consisted of a total of 210 pictures, 46 less than in 1885. Turner's 43 drawings, and 12 pictures by Wright, of Derby, were the principal features of the exhibition. The *Queen* was one of the chief contributors to the galleries. In May followed the 118th Annual Exhibition of the *Royal Academy* itself. This, too, showed a falling off in the number of exhibits, which were 1,925 as against

2,134 in 1885. Amongst the more noticeable exhibits were Sir Frederick Leighton's (*q.v.*) decorations in painting for a ceiling; E. Burne-Jones' (*q.v.*) "The Depths of the Sea"; W. Q. Orchardson's "After," a sequel to "The Marriage de Convenience"; and L. Alma-Tadema's (*q.v.*) "An Apodyterium." F. Holl, R.A., exhibited, amongst other works, portraits of the late Earl of Chichester, the Duke of Cleveland, and Sir John Millais, Bart., R.A. The name of W. W. Ouless, R.A., was attached to the same number of canvases, the principal being portraits of the Archbishop of York, Edmund Armitage, R.A., and George Scharf, C.B., F.S.A. In statutory the President of the Royal Academy, Sir F. Leighton, exhibited the "Blaggard," which was a fine work. The pictures by J. R. Herbert, R.A. (*q.v.*), especially that entitled "Our Lord stilling the Tempest," evoked a considerable amount of invidious comment. As a whole the Academy was neither worse nor better than its predecessors, and indirectly led to a prolonged discussion in the public press during the autumn months as to the constitution of the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). The purchases made by the Royal Academy, under the Chantry bequest, were the "Magic Circle," by J. W. Waterhouse, A.R.A.; "Cromwell at Dunbar," by A. C. Gow, A.R.A.; and "Folly," a statuette, by E. Onslow Ford. The number of oil paintings in the exhibition was 1,111, and 267 water colours—the number of the latter shown in 1885 being 416. During the year Mr. T. Webster and Mr. G. T. Doo, retired Academicians died. Messrs. J. R. Herbert and H. Le Jeune joined respectively the ranks of Retired Academicians and Associates. A baronetcy was conferred on Sir F. Leighton, and Mr. J. Seymour was elected an Associate. The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours held its sixty-eighth exhibition in April, and 1,066 drawings were hung. Amongst the prominent exhibits were Stephen T. Dadd's humorous "An Impending Eviction," Stanley Berkeley's "Gone," Reginald Savage's "St. Elizabeth of Hungary in Exile," W. Henry Gore's "Sympathy," and Yeend King's "The Cottage Home." During 1886 the Institute lost four members by death—J. Fokey, W. R. Keeling, R. Kyrke Penson, and Randolph Caldecott, whose untimely decease was lamented not only by his professional brethren, but by the wide circle of those who had found amusement in his quaint illustrated book studies. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours showed some excellent works at its galleries. Amongst the best were G. Gregory's "Sorcerer," A. W. Hunt's "On the North-east Coast," C. Robertson's "Bazaar Gossip," and Samuel J. Hodgson's "The Fish Market, Limburg." Amongst the Birch Trees, Pont-y-Cofyn," by P. J. Naffel, was another charming work, light and delicate in tone, and full of soft atmospheric effect. The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours opened, on Nov. 29th, 1886, its fourth exhibition. At the Grosvenor Gallery the Summer Exhibition contained "Master Baby," by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Mrs. Louise Jopling's "Miss Norreys," "The Garland," by G. D. Leslie, R.A., "Enone," from the easel of Philip H. Calderon, R.A., and W. B. Richmond's spirited "Hermes." A pathetic picture, full of the drudgery of hard work by the waves, was seen in W. H. Bartlett's "Wrack Harvest." Sir Coutts Lindsay's "Paolo and Francesca," and "The Foster

Sisters" (G. D. Leslie, R.A.), were amongst the other noticeable works of the exhibition. The attraction at the Winter Exhibition of 1886 was a collection of the works of Sir J. E. Millais, R.A.; that of the succeeding year (Jan. 1887), Van Dyck. At the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition (Jan. 1887) the chief attraction amongst the works of "the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School" was a collection of water-colour drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. In the third gallery a group of four pictures was shown, three of them graciously lent by the Queen, which were of especial interest in connection with the approaching celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. They were hung against draperies of claret-coloured cloth, and consisted of Sir David Wilkie's "The First Council of Her Majesty the Queen," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, and since then kept at Windsor Castle; and "Her Majesty the Queen Receiving the Sacrament after the Coronation" (C. R. Leslie, R.A.), also from Windsor, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1843. The third canvas in the quartette was Sir Martin Archer Shee's Portrait of the Queen, exhibited in 1843; and the fourth, Sir George Hayter's "Christening of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," hung at the British Institute in 1850. At the Society of British Artists, during 1886, Mr. Whistler was elected president in the place of Mr. J. Burr, who, together with Mr. J. R. Reid, has left the Society. Messrs. Max Sudley, Sidney Starr, H. J. Johnson, and Charles Townley were elected members during the twelve months. At the National Gallery (*q.v.*), in the report for 1885, issued Feb. 1886, appeared the item that Raphael's "Virgin and Child, attended by St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas of Bari," from the Blenheim Palace collection, had been purchased for £70,000 by the nation. This famous picture is best known as the *Madonna Ansidesi*. From the same source, too, came Van Dyck's equestrian portrait of Charles I., acquired by the National Gallery for £17,500. During 1886 the new works commenced on the National Gallery were extensively carried forward (see NATIONAL GALLERY). Amongst the minor art exhibitions in the Metropolis, the pictures by Jan Van Beers, towards the close of the season, again attracted public attention by their morbidity. The provincial art centres, like Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, fully maintained their reputation. During the year Messrs. D. W. Stevenson and J. L. Wingate were elected Academicians of the Booth Academy in the place of the late John A. Houston and E. T. Crawford. Amongst the art sales for 1886, the McConnell sale realised £35,742 (820 lots), and the collection of the late Wm. Graham £65,310. Amongst the latter were early works of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, which brought nearly £25,000. The Earl of Dudley's porcelain fetched £32,109. At the Blenheim sale, which fell a little flat, 75 pictures realised £34,384. Generally speaking, the Rossetti school showed the greatest advance in price amongst the dispersed canvases. The total value of Messrs. Christie's art sales for 1886 was £361,919, against £264,933 during 1885. During the twelve months few etchings or engravings of unusual merit were published. **Artillery.** This word is used to describe—
(1) The officers and men who work and superintend guns and their appurtenances in the way

of ammunition, carriages, and stores; (2) To describe the *matériel* of artillery—that is, the guns and all appliances and stores with which these have to be worked. A mechanical form of artillery has existed from very early times. The Old Testament mentions “engines invented by cunning men to shoot arrows and great stones.” Roman armies were equipped with battering rams, catapults, and balistæ; but artillery in the sense in which we use the term dates only from the invention of gunpowder. Although vague allusions are made to the earlier employment of artillery, the first clearly recorded use of it in Europe was by Edward III. of England, in the fourteenth century. He formed an artillery train, which at the siege of Harfleur consisted of gunners and servants. Some tactical progress had been made by the end of the fifteenth century, and Louis XII. owed his successes in Italy to this arm. Under Henry VIII. the field guns were falcons, falconets, and sakers, and the artillery train included ammunition, waggons, pontoons, and artificers. The heavy pieces were culverins. In the parliamentary wars artillery was little used, and was so difficult to move that guns had often to be left behind; and even in the field they were so immobile that a flanking attack paralysed their action. It was only on the Continent in the seventeenth century that Gustavus Adolphus gave artillery its first true influence in war. He invented cartridges, and Swedish guns did great service in the Thirty Years' War. The development of science, which was marked in England by the incorporation of the Royal Society, under Charles II., had naturally its influence on such a scientific arm as the artillery. Our artillery was reorganised in 1682, ten years after a manufacturing establishment had been instituted at Woolwich. James II. prepared to meet and oppose the invasion of William of Orange with an important artillery train. William himself formed the first regiment of artillery. The Duke of Marlborough was appointed Master-General of Ordnance on the accession of Queen Anne, and is said to have used his artillery with great effect at Blenheim and Malplaquet. The Royal regiment of artillery was first permanently established in 1716, under Albert Borgard. An academy for the instruction of cadets was established in the Warren at Woolwich in 1741. In 1748 a company of artillery went to Pondicherry, and became the nucleus of the Indian artillery, which again was rejoined to the Royal Artillery in 1862, after the Indian Mutiny. At the beginning of that outbreak the Indian artillery mustered 65 Europeans, and 66 batteries with 524 field guns. A great improvement in artillery was made by Frederick the Great, who created horse artillery. He made three great improvements in the mode of handling guns. He used them in small batteries at important points in the line of battle, instead of keeping them only in the centre or on the flanks as formerly. He used guns to open the battle and protect the deployment of columns, and altered the position of his batteries according to the course of the action. Until the end of the eighteenth century, in most armies, guns had been attached to battalions of infantry. In 1791, in France, horse artillery was established, batteries of six guns were introduced, and regimental guns shortly abandoned. Napoleon, himself an

artillery officer, used field artillery, which was made very movable, with great effect in his new tactics. To make it movable a driver corps of soldiers was organised in 1800, and the old system of horsing guns by contract was abandoned. When British troops were sent to the Continent in 1793, guns were still dispersed amongst the infantry, and could only move at a walk, but the example of our enemies was followed. Horse artillery was introduced, and the driver corps established. Regimental guns were abolished in 1802, and batteries of six guns formed. Shrapnel shells were invented by Major Shrapnel in 1803, and Sir W. Congreve perfected his rocket in 1806, which gave the British artillery some advantage. Horse artillery were usually armed with five 6-pounder guns, and one 5½-inch howitzer; field batteries with 12-pounder guns and one howitzer. The British artillery did good service during the wars against Napoleon, but on their conclusion was terribly reduced, and at the time of the death of the Duke of Wellington it was with great difficulty that sufficient guns could be collected to fire the salute at the funeral of a field-marshal. But the approach of the Crimean war caused an augmentation of both field and horse artillery, which nevertheless were found entirely insufficient during the Crimean campaign and the siege of Sebastopol. In 1858 drivers specially enlisted were attached to each field battery. In 1859 the regiment of artillery, which had now risen to 15 battalions of field and garrison artillery and 1 brigade of horse artillery, was reorganised and divided into horse, field, and garrison brigades. After the amalgamation of the Indian artillery in 1862, the strength of the royal regiment was 2 horse and 25 field and garrison brigades. The Royal regiment of artillery includes the whole of the British artillery. It musters about 1400 officers and 33,500 men, who are distributed in more than 300 batteries of horse, field, and garrison artillery. These are proportioned into 6 brigades of horse, 12 of field, and 13 of garrison and the coast brigade. The proportion of guns to men in the British army is at present about 2½ guns per 1000 men, which is thus below the usually accepted strength of 3 per 1000. It has been proposed that the regiment of artillery should be broken up into smaller units, and that field should be separated from garrison artillery; but as yet no decision has been arrived at on these points. Great changes were made in the tactical use of artillery in the campaign between France and Germany of 1870-71. Indeed, it may be said that until that war the proper employment of artillery had never been exhibited. Then guns were, for the first time, pushed boldly into action. Attacks were commenced with a concentrated fire of artillery, which covered the offensive movement of infantry, and held the enemy in check till the flanking movements, so much adopted by the German army, could be carried out. At Sedan the German guns were pushed forward without any heed of escort, even in front of the advanced guards, and enclosed the French army in a circle of fire. Napoleon used to mass his guns at the crisis of an engagement, to strike a decisive blow. Now they are assembled early in the action, to render attack possible. The artillery of advanced guards is much increased, and a great proportion of the guns march close to the head of the

columns. As soon as the enemy is felt in force, batteries are pushed to the front boldly, and concentrate their fires. Frequent change of position is to be avoided, but guns should always be kept within effective range. Within little more than a quarter of a century, great changes have been made in the *material* of artillery. **Rifled guns** were used by the British artillery at the siege of Sebastopol, but with little effect. In the 1859 campaign rifled field guns were used by the French artillery against the Austrians. These attracted much attention, and Sir Wm. Armstrong invented breech-loading rifled guns, which were sent out to be used in the China campaign of 1860. **Armstrong guns** were adopted by the field artillery generally, but a long and bitter controversy ensued between the advocates of the breech-loading rifled guns and **muzzle-loading rifled guns**, which terminated in the latter being adopted; but this is now apparently about to be reconsidered, as measures are being taken for re-arming the field artillery, at least, with breech-loading guns. At the present time the whole of our artillery may be considered to be undergoing a change. The principal guns for field artillery will in future be **breech-loading rifled guns**, probably throwing a projectile of 16 pounds, which it is estimated will have a velocity of 2000 feet per second. Of **garrison guns** there are at present in the service 25, 40, and 64-pounder muzzle-loaders, with 8-inch, 6·6-inch, and 6·3-inch howitzers. **Naval guns** are required for piercing armour. These principally consist of the 16-inch gun of 80 tons, 12-inch of 35 tons, 10-inch of 18 tons, and 9-inch of 12 tons. To oppose naval guns, and pierce the armour of ironclad vessels, there are for land service the 17-inch gun of 100 tons, 16-inch of 80 tons, 12½-inch of 38 tons, 10-inch of 18 tons, 9-inch of 12 tons, and others. Besides these there are guns for fortresses, and siege train guns. **Projectiles** consist of **Palliser's chilled shot**, common shells, and Shrapnel shells. Since the war of 1870 machine guns have been developed. These fire a rapid succession of bullets from a stand. In that war **mitrailleurs** were employed, and obtained fair success. **Gatling**, **Nordenfeldt**, and **Hotchkiss** guns have now been invented and adopted. These all require only two or three men to work them, and throw in a fire equal to that of a considerable detachment of infantry. During the year 1886 extensive experiments have been made in France with a projectile made of chilled steel of a new description, which promises to have considerable success. In the British service forged steel shells of various sizes, fitted with driving bands, have been sealed as patterns to govern future manufacture.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased, (1886-Jan. 31st, 1887). See OBITUARY.

Asbestos. Though it was known that asbestos woven into the form of cloth had been used by some ancient nations to wrap the bodies of their dead in when being cremated, no attempt appears to have been made until very recent times to utilise the mineral in connection with modern arts. About the year 1850 the Italians began to make asbestos cloth in small quantities, and in 1870 an Italian priest succeeded in producing asbestos paper and millboard. In America asbestos was used for lamp wicks fifty years ago; and at a later date it was tried as a packing for the piston glands of steam-engines. The success of its use

in one form suggested its employment in others, and now the long despised material occupies an important position as an article of manufacture and of commerce. In this country several extensive factories are devoted to it, and the same may be said of some Continental countries and America. The raw material is widely distributed over the earth's surface. In this country it is found in small quantities in Cornwall and Aberdeenshire; but the manufacturers draw their supplies almost entirely from Canada and Italy. One of the chief uses to which asbestos is put is that of packing steam-engine glands, and for this purpose it stands unrivalled. When high-pressure steam began to be used in ocean steamers, great trouble arose from the old kinds of packing getting rapidly worn out. When asbestos was tried as a substitute it gave complete satisfaction, and is now indispensable, not only as packing, but as a jointing material for steam-pipes, hot-water cocks, etc. Of other uses to which asbestos is put we may mention its employment as a fire-proof lining for deed-boxes, non-conducting tubes for the protection of electric wires, wall-paper for covering and rendering fire-proof wooden partitions in houses, filtering cloths for many purposes, coverings for steam-boilers and pipes, to prevent the radiation of heat; and in the form of paint its fire-resisting properties when applied to wooden structures have been most satisfactorily tested. After the fire at the Ring Strasse theatre in Vienna the Italian Minister of Public Works gave orders that all the theatres in that country should be provided with fire-proof curtains capable of isolating the stage in case of an outbreak of fire; and now each theatre is furnished with a great curtain of asbestos cloth that may be let down at any moment. Several English theatres have had a similar protection supplied. But not only in the arts of peace has asbestos proved its usefulness; it figures as a gas check in the breech-closing gear of some types of our great guns, as an essential part of the latest form of time fuse, and as a jointing material for gun-cotton cases, etc.

Ascension Day. See HOLY THURSDAY.

Ascension Island. Discovered by Gallego, a Portuguese, on Ascension Day, 1501. Lies in the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 200. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. The island is naturally barren and rugged, with exception of the Green Mountain, consisting of extinct craters and scoria-streams; but cultivation is improving it. Sea turtles are taken in great numbers. Wild goats abound, and some sheep and cattle are reared. Climate dry and healthy; and the place has been used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. It has belonged to Great Britain since 1815.

Ascot Race Meeting. See SPORT.

Ashbourne, Lord, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1885), b. 1837, formerly Mr. Edward Gibson, who was, with the above title, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a native of Dublin. Graduated with high honours at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and (1875-85) was elected to represent the University of Dublin in parliament. Called to the Irish bar (1860), and for years practised in Ireland, and gained a high

reputation in his profession. On entering parliamentary life as one of the members for his University, he took a prominent part in all the important debates which have taken place during the last ten years, rendering valuable service to the Conservative party, to which he attached himself. Mr. Disraeli early took note of the fine capacities displayed by Mr. Gibson, and appointed him Attorney-General for Ireland (1877-80). In the debates on the Irish Land Act of 1881 he took a prominent part. Lord Ashbourne brought into the House of Peers the Holdings Act (Ireland), which has become law.

Ashkenazim. See JEWS.

Asia, Central. See CENTRAL ASIA.

"Asiatic Quarterly Review." A review the first number of which appeared Jan. 1st, 1886, devoted to the consideration and discussion of Asiatic questions which are becoming increasingly of interest to the British public. Questions are treated from an Oriental as well as European standpoint. Among other distinguished contributors have been the Countess of Dufferin and the Marquis Tseng. A chronicle of Asiatic events and literature forms a feature of the *Review*. Editor: **Mr. Demetrius Boulger, M.B.A.S.**

Askabad. The administrative centre of the Russian province of Trans-Caspia, situated in the Akhal Tekke oasis, 380 miles by railway east of Michaelovsk, on the Caspian, on the direct road to Sarakhs, Herat, and India. Was occupied by Russians under Skobelev in Jan. 1881, immediately after the fall of Geok Tepe. The population consists of a few thousand Turcoman families, and a fluctuating garrison of more than 5,000 troops. A strong fortress overawes the country. From Askabad to Merv the distance is 232 miles, to Sarakhs 18½ miles, to Herat 388 miles, to Candahar 757 miles, and to Quetta 902 miles.

Assab. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Assessed Taxes. The taxes known under this name now comprise the house tax only: other excise duties, in substitution for the assessed taxes which from the time of the great war with France up to 1869 were levied according to a return made by the taxpayer of the maximum establishment (greatest number of carriages, servants, etc.), kept by him at any time in the previous year, are still often erroneously termed assessed taxes. The house tax in its present form was first imposed in 1851. It is charged upon every inhabited house in Great Britain. But a house is not charged when only a caretaker resides in it. Tenements in a building used only for the purposes of a business or a profession are not charged. Chargeable houses are charged at two rates: a rate of 6*d.* in the pound upon shops, coffee or public houses, inns and hotels; and a rate of 9*d.* in the pound on all other houses. Houses of less than £20 annual value are exempt from the tax. The other so called assessed taxes are really excise license duties. These duties are imposed upon armorial bearings, carriages, male servants, dogs, guns and sporting licenses. The taxes upon carriages and male servants are levied only in Great Britain. Hackney carriages are charged at a lower rate than private carriages. Vehicles used solely for the conveyance of goods in the course of trade or husbandry, and bearing the owner's name and address, are not charged at all. Servants wholly employed by the keeper of any hotel, inn, public-house, or place of refreshment, for

the purpose of his business, are exempt from the tax on male servants. Dogs kept solely for the purposes of tending sheep or cattle, the dogs of the blind, all dogs under six and hound whelps under twelve months of age, are exempt from the dog tax. All these taxes, as well as the house tax, have been placed under the management of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. [See DOWELL, "History of Taxation and Taxes in England," vol. iii., bk. 3, and Laws of Excise—Bell & Dwelly (Maxwell).]

Assiniboia. Named after the Assiniboine river. A district of the North-West Territories, and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies directly west of Manitoba along the United States boundary. Area 89,700 sq. m. Capital Regina, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Association Internationale du Congo. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Assyria. See BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Assyriology. The Nineveh discoveries of Mr., now Sir Henry, Layard, were the revelation of an empire the traces of whose existence had practically disappeared; whose buildings, records, and inscriptions were already buried in ruins before the curiosity of the Greek mind had had the opportunity of exercising itself upon them. The sole materials for a history of the ancient civilisation of the Tigro-Euphrates basin were derived either from the Jewish records scattered over the earlier books of the Old Testament, or from the accounts of such historians as Herodotus and Otesias, who wrote respectively 200 and 250 years after the termination of the Assyrian rule. Such materials were too slight to enable the historian to depict, or even to conceive, the nature of the link between the Eastern and Western forms of thought; and the speculative Greek knew little or nothing of the civilisation in the Tigro-Euphrates valley which had preceded him; but which is fairly described as having given and "carried on to him an Indian philosophy and belief, and exercised unseen to him an influence on the system and philosophy which he subsequently produced." It was so recently as the year 1842 that the first important effort was made to discover the long-hidden relics of a venerable and mysterious past. To M. Botta, the French consul at the modern town of Mosul, on the Tigris, belongs the distinction of having begun explorations in that year in the great mound called Kouyunjik, opposite the town. Although Kouyunjik has since yielded so plentiful a store of antiquities as to have given its name to one of the galleries of the British Museum, the search of M. Botta was unsuccessful, and he shifted the scene of his investigations to a site called Khorabad, about fourteen miles from Kouyunjik, where his perseverance was rewarded by several important discoveries, which were subsequently carried to France and deposited in the Louvre. Fired with a generous emulation, Mr. Layard, in 1845, commenced similar investigations at the site of Nineveh; which, being renewed in 1849, were subsequently carried on by the trustees of the British Museum. Later researches were conducted, first under the auspices of the *Daily Telegraph*, and afterwards of the Government, by the late Mr. George Smith; and most recently of all by Mr. Rassam, whose most splendid discovery has been that of the bronze ornaments of the palace gates of Balawat, of the

time of **Shalmaneser II.** (B.C. 859—825). The treasures severally acquired by successive explorers comprise not only the massive inscribed man-headed and winged bulls and lions, the discovery of which reflects so much glory on Sir Henry Layard, but sculptures of every kind in metal or stone, rings, gems, weights and cylinders, and tablets of terra cotta—the last numbering scores of thousands, in a more or less perfect condition, some of them being hopelessly fragmentary. These documents are conversant about the cosmogony, the religion, mythology, superstition, charms, magic, medicine, and astronomy, the natural history, zoology, botany, and metallurgy, the grammar, language, literature, and mathematics, the statistics, temples, palaces, and fortified places, the history, laws, political and diplomatic relations, of ancient Assyria and Babylonia, and upon the social and commercial life—many of the tablets being “contract tablets” recording the sale of land, slaves, and other commodities, and banking transactions—of the people of those countries.—The name of **Sir Henry Rawlinson** stands honourably at the head of the decipherers of the cuneiform inscriptions, the form of whose characters varied considerably according to age, locality, and the hand of the script in which it was inscribed. The oldest reached to the earliest ages of the Babylonian and Assyrian monarchies; and the inscriptions of **Khammurabi** date from some unascertained century anterior to the time of Moses, and probably more than a thousand years before the reign of **Nebuchadnezzar**, whilst the cuneiform style of writing had not been entirely discontinued at the commencement of the Roman empire. It was a common custom for the Assyrians to obtain and copy **Babylonian works**; and a considerable portion of Assyrian literature consists of these copies of older standard writings. Sir Henry Rawlinson has been effectively followed in the field of translation as distinguished from decipherment by **Mr. E. Fox Talbot**, **Mr. George Smith**, **Mr. Jules Oppert**, **Dr. Schröder**, **Dr. Hincks**, **Rev. A. H. Sayce**, **Mr. Boscawen**, **Mr. Pinches**, and others; through whose faithful labours it has resulted that for several years past the reproach of the discrepancy and diversity of Assyriological exegesis, at first attaching to what was in some respects a tentative study, has been wiped away. It is at present in the position of a certain science, of which the rules and the instruments are as uniformly and infallibly recognised as those of Hellenic or Latin learning. (Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to vol. 1. of “Records of the Past”; Mr. H. Fox Talbot's Introduction to the Translation of the Inscription of Khammurabi, in vol. 1. of “Records of the Past”; Rev. A. H. Sayce, *passim*, in “Records of the Past”—Babylonian Literature, and Lectures upon the Assyrian Language; Mr. George Smith's “Chaldean Account of Genesis,” “Chaldean Account of the Deluge,” and “History of Babylonia”; Dr. E. Richmond Hodges' “Cuneiform Decipherment,” in the third edition of Cory's “Ancient Fragments”; Birch and Pinches' “Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates of Balawat”; Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge's “Babylonian Life and History”; Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen's “From under the Dust of Ages,” etc., etc.)

Asylums Board (Metropolis). See METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Athabasca (Indian “swampy”). Named

from its great lake. A district of the **North-West Territories**, and future province of the Dominion of **Canada**. Lies north of Alberta and east of the Rocky Mountains. Area 105,500 sq. m.

“Athenæum.” The leading English literary journal (weekly *3d.*), founded 1828. Amongst its editors are included the names of Rev. H. Stebbing, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon (who retired in 1869). Shortly after its origin, it was acquired from its founder, Mr. Silk Buckingham, by Mr. John Sterling, and subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Dilke, to whose ability its success was mainly due.

Atomics. See SPORT.

Atoms and Molecules. The following are the present views of most chemists as to the constitution of matter. Any kind of matter consists of small particles, called **molecules**, which are not capable of further subdivision. When these are of different kinds, the sample of matter yielding them is a **mixture**. A molecule is the smallest portion of matter which can exist by itself, or which can be produced by (or take part in) any chemical reaction. Nothing definite is known about the sizes or the masses of molecules, although attempts have been made to measure them. But it is assumed that equal volumes of any two gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain equal numbers of molecules (**Ampère's law**). Many facts of a more or less technical nature point to the conclusion that molecules consist of atoms. An **atom** is the smallest portion of matter which can exist in a molecule. Some molecules (*e.g.*, of mercury, zinc) consist of only one atom; others (*e.g.*, of hydrogen, sodium, muriatic acid gas) of two; others (*e.g.*, water, laughing gas) of three; others (*e.g.*, phosphorus, ammonia) of four; and so on. When these atoms are of different kinds, the molecule containing them is a **compound**; when they are of the same kind, it is an **element**. Sometimes a group of atoms united together acts like an atom; such groups are called **compound radicals**. The **atomic weight** of an element is the number of times by which an atom of that element is heavier than an atom of hydrogen. The **molecular weight** of a body is the number of times by which its molecule is heavier than a molecule of hydrogen. It is wrong to say “the atom of hydrogen weighs 1”; we do not know its weight (*i.e.* mass). Its atomic weight is 1 (*i.e.* is the unit); and its molecular weight is 2. Atoms possess **chemical energy**, which becomes converted into other forms of energy when they unite to form molecules; and other forms of energy must be employed to bring about a decomposition of these molecules; thus, when hydrogen combines with oxygen to form water, one molecule (two atoms) of oxygen and two molecules (each containing two atoms) of hydrogen are decomposed into their constituent atoms; and each atom of oxygen unites with two atoms of hydrogen, forming in all two molecules of water. This is expressed by the **chemical equation** $2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O$. The evolution of heat observed (**heat of combustion**) is due to the fact that the chemical energy with which two molecules of water are formed is more than sufficient to supply the energy required to decompose two molecules of hydrogen and one of oxygen; the excess is converted into the energies of heat, light, and sound. An element is often far more active in entering into combination at the moment of its formation than when it has been produced:

called its **nascent state**. It is probable that this is due to the atoms not having combined with each other into molecules.

Attorney. See SOLICITOR.

Attorney-General, The, is the chief counsel of the Crown, acting on its behalf in its revenue and criminal proceedings, and granting patents. The income is £7,000 a year, exclusive of fees. The Attorney-General has likewise political functions, and has always since 1673 been a member of parliament, receiving his office from the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Government in power. All Government measures on legal questions are in his charge. The Prince of Wales also appoints an attorney-general, who is, however, generally called the Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, or for the Duchy of Cornwall, according to his appointment. The present Attorney-General is **Sir Richard Webster**.

Auckland (N.Z.) Graving Dock. See ENGINEERING.

Aurora Borealis, The, or the Northern Light, a ruddy glow that at times overspreads the northern horizon, is supposed to be due to the passage of electricity through the rarefied atmosphere of the polar regions. It was last observed in England in October 1870.

Australasia. A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; but geographically and biologically the last two belong to Polynesia. (Consult Wallace's "Australasia.")

Australasian Federation. During the session of 1885; the Gladstone cabinet introduced, and the Salisbury administration took up, a measure which subsequently received the royal assent, and which enabled the whole of the South Pacific colonies to federate. So far all of these colonies except New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales have taken advantage of the Act, and the Federal Council thus constituted met at the end of January 1886. The new body possesses absolute legislative authority in respect to such general questions as the influx of criminals, regulation of the fisheries in Australasian waters beyond colonial limits, the service of civil and criminal processes beyond the limits of the colony in which they are issued, and the enforcement of judgments of courts of law. The rights of individual colonies being effectually secured, a conditional power is given to deal with such subjects as colonial defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, both of exchange and promissory notes, weights and measures, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation of aliens, and the status of joint stock companies in other colonies than those in which they have been constituted. At the formal opening of the Council the Hon. James Service was elected President, and at a subsequent meeting a telegram was sent to the Queen expressing the loyalty and devotion of the Council to Her Majesty's throne and person. The measures passed included bills authorising the service of civil process outside the jurisdiction of the colony issuing it, and providing for the enforcement of judgments of the Supreme Courts within the Federation (see also IMPERIAL FEDERATION).

Australia. The largest island in the world. Is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean. Extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,977 miles north to south. Area

computed at 3,030,771 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population 2,665,645. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of **Queensland**, capital Brisbane, **New South Wales**, capital Sydney, **Victoria**, capital Melbourne, **South Australia** (including Northern Territory), capital Adelaide, and **Western Australia**, capital Perth. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths; having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes. In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna. Coal abounds; gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, zinc, graphite, etc., are also worked. Climates vary from tropical to temperate. Rainfall capricious; in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought. Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundred miles in wet seasons. There are 6,113 miles of railroad, and 51,762 miles of telegraph, several large cities, and many towns. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly disappearing. Total public revenue, £19,318,166; exports, £41,877,011; imports, £53,429,046. These figures are those for 1885-6, and relate to the five colonies of Australia only. Known to the Portuguese prior to 1540; later visited by Dutch navigators, and then called New Holland. Visited by Cook, and first British settlement (originally penal) formed at **Botany Bay** in 1788. (See Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australia," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Travels in Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library," etc.)

Australia Felix. See VICTORIA.

Australia, South. See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Australia, West. See WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Australian Cricketers' Visit. See SPORT.

Australian Wines. See COLONIAL WINES AND VINEYARDS.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing its separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, administered by delegations composed of 120 deputies chosen half by Austria and half by Hungary—the upper house in each country selecting 20 and the lower 40 members. The expenditure under the control of the delegations for 1887 amounted to about £11,830,000, five-eighths of this total being borne by Austria, the remainder by Hungary. The army in peace is about 276,500, and in war can be raised to 1,043,630. The navy is composed of 14 ironclad and 53 other vessels. **Austria** (capital Vienna, area 115,903 sq. miles, population 22,150,000) is governed by an Emperor and a Reichsrath or federal parliament, consisting of a house of peers partly hereditary and partly nominated by the Crown

for life, and a house of deputies chosen by popular election. Purely local matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukovina). The estimated revenue (1887) £49,576,098, the expenditure £51,174,083, and the national debt about £380,000,000. — **Hungary** (capital Buda-Pesth, area 125,239 sq. miles, pop. 15,650,000) consists of the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King, (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament composed of an upper and hereditary house and a lower and elective house. The estimated revenue (1887) £32,191,774, the expenditure £34,352,943, and the national debt £127,335,000. — **Bosnia**, with a population about 1,326,000, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 been occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in 1867, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire (so much so that it is by no means unlikely that Austria-Hungary may be the political heir to a considerable part of the European dominion of the Ottoman Empire, and the possible head of a South Slavonic confederation). The elections in May 1886 reaffirmed Count Taaffe's majority in the Reichsrath, and justified his policy in seeking to preserve an exact equilibrium between the various races—his opponents, the German party, losing twenty seats. There was a deficit on the extraordinary budget, which was paid out of the balances, and it was hoped that the accounts for 1885-6 would show a surplus; but the necessity of mobilising the forces in Bosnia (where great material progress has occurred in the last few years—a railway having been opened to Serajevo, the capital, and roads all over the district), caused (Jan. 14th, 1886) a deficit of about £1,000,000, proposed to be met by retrenchment and suspending the construction of new State lines. Feb. 28th, The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of constitutionalism in Austria, celebrated by the Liberal party. March 12th, Herr Scharschmid's bill for making German the State language of Austria, voted by a majority of 209 to 68. 15th, Baron Pino, Minister of Commerce, suddenly resigned in consequence of a circular conferring excessive powers on the directors of savings banks being cancelled. 18th, Croatian Commission appointed to formulate Croatia's grievance against Hungary recommended that all official documents and public inscriptions, etc., be in the Croatian language. 27th, Negotiations between the Austrian Government and Roumania for provisional extension of the Treaty of Commerce, which the Roumanian Government was not disposed to renew. April 17th, Town of Stry, Galicia, of 10,000 population, burnt to the ground. 19th, Reichsrath adopted the budget: no deficit. May 6th, Tariff Bill passed—several duties raised; Trieste and Fiume deprived of their privilege of free ports. June 9th, A bill dealing with Anarchist offences and suspending trial by jury passed for two years only. September, Outbreak of cholera in Trieste, Buda, and Vienna.

Herr Tizsa, in Hungarian Diet on Sept. 30th, stated that no Power had a right to establish a protectorate in Bulgaria, that the alliance with Germany was unaltered, and their object was to promote the independent development of the Balkan States and to permit no change to take place unless with united consent of the Powers. This speech gave great satisfaction; and on Oct. 8th Count Taaffe stated in Reichsrath that the alliance with Germany had undergone no change, and their relations with other Powers were friendly. The budget, however (22nd), showed a deficiency of 16,000,000 florins. Nov. 7th, Delegations opened by Emperor. The budget for 1887 showed gross estimated expenditure of 120,700,000 florins, net 100,000,000 florins, 70 per cent. of which would fall upon Austria; the expenditure would exceed that of 1886 by 11,000,000. The Bosnian provincial budget, however, showed a surplus of 56,000 florins. 14th, Count Kalnoky stated, in Hungarian delegation, that the interests of Austria-Hungary would compel her to take a decisive attitude if Russia sent commissioner to govern Bulgaria, or attempted occupation. He referred to the good understanding with England and Italy, and announced intention to uphold Treaty of Berlin. 19th, Military credit for Bosnia passed delegation. 25th, Austrian delegation agreed to proposed credit for the introduction of a repeating rifle into the army. Dec. 1st, Hungarian delegations closed with an address from Count Tizsa. 7th, Turkish note presented announcing the Porte's support of the Prince of Mingrelia's candidature (*q.v.*). 9th, Interview of Bulgarian deputation with Count Kalnoky. 15th, Nomination of Prince Ferdinand approved of by the Emperor. 28th, Disquiet feeling in Vienna respecting the political situation. 29th, The *Neue Freie Presse* confiscated for quoting article from the *Pesther Lloyd*.—1887. Jan. 4th, M. Dimitri, Roumanian Minister of Instruction, at Vienna to negotiate the new treaty of commerce between Roumania and Austria-Hungary. Names of 215 newspapers, whose circulation is forbidden by the Austrian Post-office, published. 8th, Great excitement caused at Vienna and Buda Pesth by rumour of Russian armaments. 11th, Preliminaries of a new treaty of commerce between Roumania and Austria-Hungary agreed to. 12th and 13th, Divided feeling on report of Prince Bismarck's speech. 20th, Negotiations for the settlement of the Bulgarian question between Russia, Austria, and the Porte in progress. 23rd, Regulation giving effect to the law calling the Landsturm into existence promulgated by the official *Gazette*. 26th, Agreement of the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna to send identical instructions to their ambassadors at Constantinople regarding the negotiations on the Bulgarian question. 28th, Good impressions produced at Vienna by passages on foreign affairs in Queen's Speech and that of Lord Salisbury. General Reinländer appointed new Chief of General Staff in Austria-Hungary. Austrian Reichsrath resumed its session. Bills introduced by Government (1) for enlarging port and harbour of Trieste, and (2) empowering Government to pay pecuniary indemnities to innocent persons wrongfully imprisoned. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY. **Austrian Political Parties and Reichsrath.** The "Reichsrath," or council of the Empire, is the central legislative body of Austria, or "Cisleithania." It consists

Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) and a Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*). The Reichsrath, like the legislative body of Hungary or "Transleithania," has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence, from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the *Delegations*, composed of 60 members representing the legislative body of Austria, the upper house returning 20 and the lower house 40 delegates, and of an equal number, similarly chosen, representing the legislative body of Hungary. The present Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 205 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 18; of certain "Erbliche Mitglieder," or hereditary members, upon whose families the privilege has been conferred, and who in the present parliament are 65 in number; of the archbishops, who rank as Princes of the Church, and number 17; and of 105 life members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 353 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. Bohemia has the largest number of members in the Reichsrath, its contribution being 92; Galicia comes next, with 63; and then follow in order, Lower Austria (including Vienna), 37; Moravia, 36; Styria, 23; the Tyrol, 18; Upper Austria, 17; Silesia and Carniola, 10 each; Bukowina, Dalmatia, and Carinthia, 9 each; Salzburg, 5; Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, 4 each; and finally the Vorarlberg with 3. Each of these provincial divisions, however, has its own separate Diet, but which consists of one chamber only, for dealing with purely local matters. The conflict of parties may be said to attain its highest pitch in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed. The most numerous element in the Cisleithan Chamber is the German, which numbers about 200, but is still unable to command a majority, owing to the dissensions within it. Comprised, indeed, in this one powerful national element, are four distinct parties—viz., the so-called German Austrian Party, the German Party, the German Clerical Party, and the Centre Party. The remaining national groups are the Czechs, led by Dr. Rieger (*q.v.*), who muster 65, the Poles, led by Dr. Grocholski (*q.v.*), with 55, the Slavonians and Italians with 10 each, the Croatsians with 9, and the Ruthenians with 6. Legislation is therefore only possible by means of combinations; and this is the invariable mode of obtaining a majority, the combination changing at times, although it usually has as its basis the Czechs and Poles and minor nationalities. Such has been the condition of things since 1879, when the united German party, which professes moderate Liberal principles, was broken up through the opposition to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The leader of the present German Austrian party, of 86, is Dr. Herbst (*q.v.*), an ex-Minister of Justice and a pre-eminent orator. Allied to this group is the German party, consisting of 44 members, and led by Dr. Heilberg. These two groups are occasionally supported by a fraction of the Centre party, led by Count Coronini (*q.v.*), and known as the Coronini party (16); but even if

all three portions steadily combined, they would still fall short of an absolute majority. The German Clerical party which is headed by Count Hohenwart (*q.v.*), with 38 followers, and Prince Liechtenstein (*q.v.*), with a following of 20, is clerical first and German afterwards. It is therefore invariably to be found in opposition to the German Liberals, and unites with the 65 Czechs, the 55 Poles, and the remaining minor factions, which are always found in opposition to the purely German element. Another small group that generally votes with the majority is the Trentino party of 7 members, led by Dr. Bertolini, all of whose members sit for the Tyrol. There are also 28 "Wilde," or Savages, who belong to no party, and include 4 anti-Semitic deputies.

Authors and Publishers. In arrangements for publishing the principal thing to be considered is the original contract between the two contracting parties. It frequently happens that misunderstandings take place through no definite agreement having been entered into between the two parties—which means that certain contingencies may arise (especially in case of the failure of a book) which have to be settled somehow, when perhaps free negotiation on either the one hand or the other is handicapped. Both parties should therefore see that before a book is sent to press a comprehensive and definite agreement, covering all points likely to arise, is entered into. Agreements take many forms. The most simple for working—and therefore the most desirable—are the three following. 1 and 2. Whereby either the publisher or the author takes the whole risk of publication upon himself, paying to the other an equivalent for his work, are usual where an author is a recognised writer. They are effected by—(1) the publisher buying the author's MS. from him, and paying to him either (a) a percentage sum for all rights in the MS., (b) a royalty upon the sales he makes of the book, (c) a sum for a certain number of years' lease of the copyright; (2) the publisher producing the book for the author, charging him (a) an agreed percentage (usually 5 per cent.) on his cost, and (b) a commission (usually 10 per cent.) upon his sales. 3. In cases where an author is unknown as a writer, and considerable risk is therefore run, it is usual for a combination of 1 and 2 to be arranged, whereby (a) the author and the publisher share the risks in an agreed ratio; and, (b) they divide the proceeds—usually in the ratio of their respective risks. If any of these bases be established between author and publisher, with proper provision for the cases of the book not selling, the sale of large quantities at reduced prices to special buyers (if desirable), the negotiation of American, Colonial and foreign editions and copyrights (where they exist), and similar questions—and granted *bona fides*—we believe that no friction need ever arise between two parties to an undertaking which involves identical interests.

Azores Islands. A group of islands in the North Atlantic, regarded by us as African, but by the Portuguese, to whom they belong, as European. Area 966 sq. m., pop. 259,800. Capital Ponta Delgado, on San Miguel Island. Climate mild and healthy; soil fertile and islands beautiful. Wine and fruit exported. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

Bacilli (from Latin *bacillus*, a little rod.) Rod-shaped micro-organisms, consisting of single cells, the length of which (from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 micromillimetres) is more than twice the breadth, composed of a granular protoplasmic body surrounded by a wall which has a clear, sharp outline, and is able to resist the action of most reagents. They multiply in two ways: by simple transverse fission; and by the formation of spores, which, under favourable conditions, reproduce the bacillus form. Their most important bearing is their association with various diseases, such as tubercle, leprosy, woolsorters' disease, etc. For their complete microscopic demonstration special methods of staining are required, and the use of oil-immersion objectives in conjunction with a powerful condenser, such as Abbé's. The following are the most important bacilli at present known:—(1) *B. Anthracis*, found in the so-called splenic fever of the lower animals, from which it may be conveyed to man, in whom it is found both in the blood and tissues in charbon, malignant pustule, woolsorters' disease, and Siberian plague. These different forms of one disease are most commonly found in persons who work with skins, hides, wool, etc., which have come from the bodies of animals that have died from splenic fever.—(2) *B. Tuberculosis*, found in the breath, sputum, and tissues of those afflicted with "consumption" (tubercular phthisis) or tuberculosis.—(3) *B. Lepre*, found in the nodules of leprosy.—(4) *B. Malariae*, found in the Pontine marshes and in certain swamps in America, and in the blood in ague. It is supposed to be the cause of malaria.—(5) *B. Septicæmiæ*, found in the blood of mice in which septicæmia has been artificially produced.—(6) The *B. of Cholera*, or the so-called "*comma bacillus*," discovered by Koch, is found in the intestines of people suffering from cholera; but the past year has not, on the whole, produced much in the way of either confirming or disproving the alleged specificity of this microbe. There is one very similar in shape found in the mouth, but this reacts differently during cultivation. One is found also in the so-called "chicken cholera," an infectious disease to which poultry are liable. There are also the following bacilli: the *B. of typhoid fever*; the *B. of erysipelas* (experimentally produced in rabbits); the *B. of purpura hæmorrhagica*; the *B. of syphilis*; and the *B. alvei*, which is the cause of a disease among bees known as "foul brood." There are two forms (*B. subtilis* and *B. ulna*) which are not found in living animal tissues; and there is one (*B. butyricus*) which is the cause of the butyric acid fermentation. There are two forms found in milk, one of which causes the blue colour seen in souring milk, and there are two forms (the violet *B.* and the *fluorescing B.*) which cause special colours to appear round about them.

Bacon, Sir James, the last of the Vice-Chancellors, retired from the judicial bench in 1886, at the age of eighty-eight. Called to the bar in 1827, he acquired a large bankruptcy practice; Q.C. (1846). Appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London district (1868), Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and Vice-Chancellor (1870), and a Judge of the High Court (1875). Sir James Bacon had a powerful grasp of intri-

cate and complicated facts up to the moment of his retirement.

Bacteria (Greek *bakterion*, a staff), so named from their resemblance to a rod, are micro-organisms belonging to the lowest known forms of life. They are short cylindrical cells, freely movable, from about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 micromillimetres in length, and from $0\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 micromillimetres in breadth. There is also an intermediate stage in which large numbers of the organisms are aggregated together in a very delicate jelly-like mass (zooglea form). Bacteria are found in all putrefying matter in enormous numbers, and in many fermenting liquids. Pasteur has shown that they are not only present in fermentation and putrefaction, but that they are really the initiators of these processes. Bacteria are also uniformly present in certain diseases, local and general; and in the opinion of many now they are held to have the same causal relations to these diseases as they have to fermentations and putrefactions. The following are some of the varieties of bacteria:—1. *B. Termo*. These are essentially the bacteria of putrefaction, and in the zooglea form produce the iridescent scum on decomposing fluids.—2. *B. Linaola* is larger than the above, but like it is found in putrefying animal matter, and is one of the organisms found associated with putrescent odours.—3. *B. Xanthinum* is found in boiled milk, and produces a delicate yellow colour therein.—4. *B. Lactia* is found in milk, in which it produces the taste and smell of sour milk. Here may be mentioned one of the tribe of *Spirobacteria*, the *Spirochæta* or *Spirillum Obermeiri* discovered by Obermeier in the blood of patients suffering from relapsing fever. It is a spiral filament about fifty micromillimetres in length, and is regarded as the cause of this disease.

Baden. See DIPLOMATIC.

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayos Islands. Stretch between Florida and the Greater Antilles. Comprise a large number of islands and rocks. Whole area (variously estimated) 5,794 sq. m., pop. 43,521.—The chief island politically is *New Providence*, on which is the capital, *Nassau*, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. The southernmost, *Turk's and Caicos Islands*, have been annexed to Jamaica. Formation of calcareous rock, generally low. Small islets, called Cays, are of coral. Navigation difficult and wrecks frequent. Climate healthy and pleasant. Water found by sinking. Very fertile. Much forest of valuable timbers. Cattle largely reared. Exports sponges, turtles, pine-apples, and other fruit, a little sugar, and cocconut. Cotton growing has fallen off. Great former salt industry now crippled by American protective tariffs. Resources very inadequately developed.—Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. Revenue, £45,475; expenditure, £45,788; imports, £181,494; exports, £122,351; debt, £57,226.—The San Salvador where Columbus first landed in America is one of the Bahamas. The Spaniards deported the aborigines as slaves. First colonised by English in 1629. Alternately held by Spanish,

English, and Buccaneers till 1783, since when a British colony.

Balkh. The Ameer of Afghanistan controls a large territory north of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh. If the Russians march upon India from Turkestan *via* Cabul, they must first take Balkh, or *Masur-i-Sherif*, as the Afghans call the town they have erected near the site of that ancient city. Hence Balkh is a sort of key to Cabul, although more as a basis of close intrigue than in a military sense, as the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, closed by snow six months of the year, afford a protection lacking in the case of Herat. The Ameer maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus. In this manner the seizure of Balkh would mean the downfall of the Ameer's rule in Afghan Turkestan and the loss of one-sixth the population of Afghanistan.

Ballad Concerts (Mr. J. Boosey's) were inaugurated in 1866 at the St. James's Hall, and have since been very popular.

Ballooning. The art of aerial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers **Montgolfier** by means of a fire balloon, at Aunonay, in 1783; and **M. Robert** and **Charles** were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month. The following are the chief events since our last issue (to which we would refer the reader for a detailed history up to this point):—On July 29th **M. L'Hoste** and **M. Joseph Mangot**, the astronomer, ascended in the aeronaut's balloon *Torpe leur* at Cherbourg, and terra firma was reached the next day near Tottenham Hall station. The balloon was fitted with new steering and other gear, which, it was stated, had answered admirably,—so much so that **M. L'Hoste** was enabled to manœuvre over passing ships, throwing upon them imitation torpedoes. In August it was announced that **Mr. Van Tassel** had constructed, at San Francisco, the largest balloon in the world. The capacity was given as 150,000 cubic feet of gas; from the bottom of the car to the top of the inflated balloon measured 119 feet, and diameter 68 feet. The car was 21 feet in circumference, the sides being 34 inches high, and was constructed to hold fifteen persons. The outer covering of the balloon was of specially strong texture, and the whole cost six thousand dollars. **Mr. Van Tassel**, who on one occasion crossed the Wichita range at a height of 15,000 feet above sea level, constructed this aerial machine to travel across the American continent. He believes that in the proper stratum of air a balloon will travel at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. An exciting adventure was reported on August 14th from East Yorkshire. **Mr. Bateson** of Huddersfield, with two companions, made an ascent from Malton, and having made a false start by coming into contact with the telegraph wires the balloon proceeded eastward. On approaching the coast near Filey, the grappling irons were thrown out, but failed to hold, and the balloon became unmanageable. The car then overturned, and the travellers, one of them riding face downwards, had to hang on as best they could till the balloon anchored. Another accident occurred at Geneva on August

15th. An aeronaut named **De La Tour** ascended, it is said, in the presence of forty thousand persons, but from some unexplained reason the machine suddenly came down again, alighting in a clump of trees near the starting point. **M. De La Tour** was not hurt. On September 13th **M. M. Hervé** and **Allard** were picked up by a tug (*Gleaner*) outside the cross sands, and brought into Great Yarmouth. It appears that on the previous night they left Boulogne intending to proceed to Norway, experiencing light winds. The deviator, however, ceased to act, and they were compelled to descend and signal to the tug for assistance. There is in existence a **French Balloon Society**, authorised in September 1872; the **English Society**, besides the **Aeronautical**, founded 1866; and a **German Aeronautical Society**, Berlin.—**Military Ballooning.** In the summer of 1886 **Mr. Charles Green**, grandson of the well-known aeronaut, exhibited in the grounds of the Albert Palace, Battersea, his patent asbestos balloon for military reconnoitring. The lifting power was the same as the Montgolfier, or fire balloon, and to overcome the obvious disadvantages of the old-time use of fire, the chamber was composed of asbestos cloth in the lower part, and of lighter but equally unflammable materials in the other portions. The machine was constructed for the Russian Government, and captive ascents were made daily. On July 29th, **Mr. Eric Stuart Bruce** demonstrated the claims of his electrical war balloon at Lillie Bridge. The object of this invention was to flash signals by night,—the balloon, which was twenty feet in diameter, having a gas capacity of four thousand cubic feet, being made of varnished cambric. Inside were placed six incandescent lamps, sixteen to twenty candle power, capable of throwing out very distinct flashes, which could be plainly seen through the cambric. The signaller remained on the ground, and by varying the duration of the flashes claimed to be able to follow the Morse or other codes. The series of signals was concluded with "God Save the Queen," according to the Morse code. As to the Russian military researches, early in August a large balloon was dispatched from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt, but it was swept out to sea, and fell about twenty miles from Cape Karavalaj, in the midst of a violent rain storm. The three occupants were rescued by an English vessel.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840. Educated at Chester by Dr. Brindley. Appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and **Royal Astronomer of Ireland** (1874). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. He has frequently lectured on astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and delivered "Christmas Lectures on Astronomy" at the Royal Institution (1881-2). The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him during the past year (1886).

Bambara. See SOUDAN.

Bamberger, Dr. Ludwig, German politician, b. at Mayence July 22nd, 1823. Studied and practised law until 1849, when, after participation in the unsuccessful political rising in the Pfalz, he took refuge in Switzerland, and later in England. Engaged in banking (1851-66) in

Rotterdam and Paris, and made a considerable fortune. Returned to Germany after the amnesty (1867), and has since devoted himself to politics. Sits in the Reichstag for Bingen-Alzey; has written much and well upon social, political, and financial questions, and is a leader of the new German Liberal party. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bangweolo Lake. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Banjarmassin. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, 1871. The holidays are, in England and Ireland: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). Scotland: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

Bank of England. The business of banking had its origin with the Florentine and other Italian goldsmiths, many of whom settled in Lombard Street, London, about the middle of the seventeenth century. They were there practically pawnbrokers; but the advantages of cheques and notes, in lieu of cash payments, soon became apparent, and were adopted. The Bank of England was projected by William Paterson, whose proposal for the same was laid before the Government in the year 1691. Three years later the Bank was established, starting its operations with a loan to the Government of £1,200,000 at 8 per cent., secured on taxes. The Bank Charter, granted for eleven years, appointed a governor and twenty-four directors to be elected annually from members of the company who were possessed of at least £500 stock. The business of the Bank was, by its charter, limited to dealings in bullion and bills of exchange, and it was prohibited from lending money to the Crown without the sanction of Parliament. In its early years the Bank met with the greatest opposition from the Goldsmiths, and before 1797 went through several crises—notably that of 1720, when the "South Sea Bubble" burst, involving the Bank in a loss of £2,000,000. The Bank suffered a great strain in 1745, owing to the Jacobite Rebellion (which was only averted by paying claims in sixpences); and again in 1792, when some fifty country banks failed, owing to excessive note issues. In 1797 a great run upon the Bank took place, chiefly caused by the demand for bullion for war purposes, and the timidity of depositors. Cash payments were suspended, and inconvertible Bank of England notes became legal tender by Act of Parliament. This Act was annulled in 1819, when cash payments were resumed. In 1825 joint-stock banking was made generally permissible, and in 1833 Bank of England notes were made legal tender (except at the Bank itself). In 1844 Sir E. Peel brought in his "Bank Charter Act," which limited the note issue of the Bank of England to £14,000,000 (unless a similar value in bullion were in hand), against a like amount lent to Government; combined all note issue to existing banks that were not within sixty-five miles of London, and limited them to their then powers of issue. It further enacted that the Bank of England should for these concessions pay the

Government an annuity of £180,000, and the profits on all note issues over £14,000,000, and that the Government should pay the Bank for its financial management of the National Debt a percentage on the same, then amounting to £248,000, but now reduced to £201,594. The Act also gave all banks power to accept bills of exchange, and to sue and be sued. The Bank Act of 1844 has been suspended on no less than three occasions—viz., during the panics of 1847, 1857, and 1866—when the Government authorised the Bank to issue additional notes against securities instead of gold. The importance of the Bank of England lies, not only in the fact that it is the largest issuer of notes and the banker of the Government, but in the further circumstance that it is the bankers' bank. As all the other banks keep their gold reserves at the Bank of England, the position of the Bank, as revealed in its weekly returns, forms the best possible barometer of the state of trade and credit in the country. The Companies Acts, 1863-70, now regulate all banks other than the Bank of England.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883. Upon the commission of an act of bankruptcy by a debtor, any of his creditors (with certain exceptions specified by the Act) may present to the court a bankruptcy petition verified by affidavit. Upon this petition the court may make a receiving order, whereby an official receiver (appointed by the Board of Trade) is constituted receiver of the debtor's property. This order is followed by a public sitting of the court, at which the debtor is examined as to his affairs. A general meeting of creditors is to be held as soon as may be after the making of the receiving order, and is to decide whether or no the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt. A composition must be approved at a subsequent meeting by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, and must be confirmed by the court. If a composition is not accepted, the debtor must be adjudged bankrupt, and the creditors may either appoint a trustee in bankruptcy, or leave his appointment to the committee of inspection (a committee of not less than three, nor more than five, chosen by the creditors from among themselves, meeting at least once a month, and looking after their interests). The debtor must attend the first meeting of his creditors, and give such information as they require, besides giving, at all times, any information useful in the realisation of his property and its distribution among his creditors. At any time after adjudication the bankrupt may apply for his discharge, which the Court may grant at its discretion, but not if he has committed any misdemeanour under the Act, or under Part II. of the Debtors Act 1869. An adjudication of bankruptcy disqualifies for sitting in either House of Parliament, and for acting as justice of the peace, town councillor, guardian of the poor, etc. The disqualification ceases if the adjudication be annulled, or if he be discharged with a certificate that his bankruptcy was occasioned by no misconduct on his part. The property divisible among the creditors does not include the bankrupt's tools (if any), or the necessary bedding and apparel of himself, his wife, and children, not exceeding £50 altogether. The first dividend is to be declared and distributed within four months after the first meeting of creditors, and subsequent dividends at intervals of not less than six months. In

the distribution, all local rates due at the date of the receiving order which have become payable within the twelve months preceding, all taxes assessed up to the 5th April next before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding one year's assessment, and all wages of any servant, clerk, labourer, or workman due in respect of services rendered within four months before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding £50, must be paid in full in priority to all other debts. Any person to whom rent is due from the bankrupt may either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy distrain upon the bankrupt's goods for one year's rent. The Act does not, except in so far as expressly provided, extend to either Scotland or Ireland. The courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy are the High Court and the county courts.

Bankruptcy of Peers and Members of Parliament. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc.

Banting, implying "dieting with a view to reducing corpulence," is derived from the patronymic of a Mr. William Banting, who about twenty-five years ago circulated or sold a very large number of letters urging corpulent people to abstain from the use of sugar and starchy substances, basing his recommendation on his own experience.

Bantu. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of ripe age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries Baptist views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called *Anabaptists*. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. They began their separate existence as *Particular Baptists* in 1633, at a meeting-house in Wapping. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. *Confessions of Faith* they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1680 a *General Assembly* of Baptists in London published a confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. Though Baptists do not formally subscribe to any creed, yet there is singular harmony of belief throughout the body. Almost from the time of the Reformation Baptists have been divided in two sections: the "*Particular*" (or Calvinistic), and the "*General*" (or Arminian) Baptists. Baptists (of both sections) numbered in 1886, in the United Kingdom, 2,742 churches, 3,737 chapels, with 1,192,274 sittings, 1,868 pastors, 4,178 local preachers, 316,316 church members, 479,204 Sunday scholars, 49,436 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Regent's Park, 1810; Rawdon, Bradford, 1804; Haverfordwest, 1839; Fontypool, 1836 (formerly Abergavenny, 1807); Llangollen, 1862; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1873; the Metropolitan,

Pastor's College, 1861; Scotland, the Theological Institute, 1869. The Baptist Foreign Mission originated in 1793; income in 1885-6, £73,163 12s. 5d., including £8,799 from missionary churches. Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by 47 local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the "*Baptist Union*," formed in 1831—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. Of late years British and Irish missions have become affiliated with the Union, under one executive. Many of the General Baptists early merged into Socinianism, so that in 1770 the "*New Connexion*" (Evangelical) became the true exponent of General Baptist views in the country. They have one college for the training of the ministry, at Nottingham, established in 1797, and also separate foreign and home missions; but they are affiliated with the Union for general and united action in Christian work, and are included in the foregoing statistics. There are 193 churches, 125 pastors, 25,963 members. Outside the Baptist denomination there are the *Scoth Baptists*, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 *Hyper-Calvinistic* churches, having no missionary organisation and few Sunday schools. There are also two *Seventh-Day Baptist Churches* in the country. It is computed that in the world at large there are 37,478 Baptist churches, 22,150 pastors and missionaries, and 3,326,542 church members.

Barbados—Portuguese "Los Barbados," from its banyan or "bearded fig" trees. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area 166 sq. m., pop. 177,860.—Divided into eleven parishes. Capital *Bridgetown*, pop. 20,047, a fine city, headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies. Speightstown is of second importance. There are twenty-six miles of railway.—Barbados is of coral formation, and has hills rising to 1,145 feet. Its scenery is bold and picturesque in parts. There are subterranean streams and caverns. Chief products are sugar and rum, aloes, indigo, cotton; but tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, and other tropical products will yield well. Coal and petroleum are found, and the fisheries are profitable.—Government is vested in a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly elected on a low franchise. Education is remarkably well provided for, and there is *Oodington College*, now affiliated to Durham University. The Church of England is established, but endowed concurrently with other bodies. Private endowment is also considerable. One of the West India regiments (negro) is stationed here, and there is a fort on the island. The people are industrious, and the colony very prosperous. Revenue, £157,762, expenditure, £153,148; imports, £1,156,229, exports, £1,318,878; debt, £15,000.—First colonised in 1625, Barbados has ever since remained undisturbed in British hands. The effects of slave emancipation were less felt than in the rest of the West Indies. It is at present our most valuable West Indian colony.

Barbecue. "To barbecue" is a term used in the West Indies for roasting a whole hog upon a gridiron; the word is found used in this sense by Pope, also by Lamb in "Essays

of Elia." "A barbecue" has been adopted in America as a term to express any great gathering of people, where a large animal, such as an ox or a hog, is dressed whole and partaken of by those assembled.

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of Antigua, and under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands**. Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally. Area 75 sq. m., pop. 813. Is low and level, and chiefly used for stock breeding. Little cultivation. No town and no harbour.

Bar Committee. See BARRISTER.

Barclay's Bill. See LAND QUESTION.

"Barclay's Trade and Finance Annual."

This new and useful work in the domain of financial literature, which first appeared in 1886, is a practical manual on commercial subjects, which are treated in their development from year to year. The leading subjects of importance—as the Silver Question, Money Market, Foreign Exchanges, English and Foreign Railways, and the various industries, are accurately and carefully discussed. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Barlow, Thomas Oldham, R.A., was b. at Oldham (1824), and while with a firm of engravers in Manchester became a student at the School of Design in that city. Here he gained the first prize for a design exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." Coming to London, he became acquainted with the late John Phillip, with whom he formed a close intimacy, and most of whose pictures he engraved. Elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote (1873), since which time he has engraved the works of the leading artists of the day.

Barnard's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

Baroda. See DIPLOMATIC.

Barometer. See METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometrs created between January 1st, 1886, and January 31st, 1887.

Alexander, Major-General Claude.

Birkbeck, Edward, Esq., M.P.

Brooks, William Cunliffe, Esq., M.P.

Clark, Thomas, Esq.

Cook, Francis, Esq.

Dorrington, John Edward, Esq.

Ewing, Archibald Orr-, Esq., M.P.

Green, Edward, Esq.

Jones-Parry, Thomas Love Duncombe, Esq., of Madryn Castle, Pwllheli.

Kitson, James, Esq., Leeds.

Leighton, Frederick, Esq., P.R.A.

Mappin, F. T., Esq., M.P.

Montefiore, Francis Abraham, Esq.

Paget, Richard Horner, Esq., M.P.

Palmer, C. M., Esq., M.P.

Stephen, George, Esq.

Walker, Andrew Barclay, Esq.

Barratry. A legal term, signifying foul practice on the part of a shipmaster.

Barrett, Wilson, the distinguished actor, was b. 1846. He entered the stage from choice; his first engagement was at Halifax (1864), subsequently visiting Leeds, Blackpool, and Leicester. Became manager of a theatre in Lancashire. Not being very successful, he again sought engagements and played at Aberdeen. Afterwards Mr. Barrett married Miss Heath, an artiste, and together, with much success, they performed in the provinces. Mr. Barrett's first appearance in London was at the Surrey Theatre in *East Lynne*. In 1879 he took the

Court Theatre, and was most successful in *Romeo and Juliet*, in conjunction with Mlle. Modjeska, and (1881) became lessee and manager of the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Barrett achieved much reputation in *The Lights o' London* (1881), *The Romany Rye* (1882), *The Silver King* (1882), *Claudian* (1883), *Chatterton* (1884), *Hoodman Blind* (1885), *Sister Mary* (1886), and especially in his representation of "Hamlet" (1884). Mr. Barrett is also the lessee of the Grand Theatre, Leeds, and the Theatre Royal, Hull. In the autumn of 1886 he visited the United States, and commenced a successful season there in December.

Barrister-at-law. The name given to one branch of the legal profession. For the origin of their Inns see INNS OF COURT. The apprentices or student members of the Inns, on being called to the bar of their Inn by the benchers, were called *Apprenticii ad barras*, or *Utter Barristers*, and later barristers-at-law. This did not originally give them any authority to plead in the Courts of Justice, although in the reign of Elizabeth this was undoubtedly the case. The benchers cannot be compelled to call a student to the bar (see DISBARRING). The apprentices were formerly either attorneys, solicitors, or barristers; but about 1560, the four greater Inns of Court prohibited their members practising as attorneys, etc. A barrister is an esquire by his office, members of the bar with patents wear silk, serjeants-at-law cloth, and other barristers stuff gowns. The **Attorney-General**, whose title is first mentioned in Edward IV.'s reign, is the head of the English bar, and is the legal representative of the Crown in the courts. The interests of the bar are now protected by a **Bar Committee**, the first of which was appointed in 1883. See also **QUEEN'S COUNSEL, SERJEANTS-AT-LAW, and INNS OF COURT.**

Barristers' Fee Bill. This bill was introduced in May 1886, and contained clauses to enable barristers to recover their fees for employment by actions in the court, and to make them liable in respect of any breach or grievance arising from such employment.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules, French statesman and philosopher; b. in Paris August 19th, 1805. At an early age he was a regular contributor to the *Globe*. In July 1830 he signed the memorable protests of the journalists. Appointed (1834) teacher of French literature in the Polytechnic School. Professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France (1838), and gained admission to the Academy of Moral and Political Science (1839). In 1840 he was for a short time associated with Mr. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction. After the Revolution of 1848 M. Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the Department of Seine-et-Oise. After the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2nd, 1851), he refused, as a professor, to take the required oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, and returned to his literary labours. He was a member of the committee to examine the scheme of M. de Lesseps for constructing the Suez Canal. In 1869 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Department of Seine-et-Oise. After the Revolution of 1870, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in that city. After the armistice he joined the Left in the National Assembly, and was one of the members intrusted to assist the Government in the negotiation of peace with Prussia. He

was elected to the Senate Dec. 1875. In 1877 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. He held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs (1880) under M. Ferry.

Basly, Emile Joseph, b. March 29th, 1854; sits in the Chamber of Deputies as one of the members for Paris. A working miner until 1883, M. Basly has both before and since then taken a prominent part in industrial disputes, and organised several strikes in the workmen's interests.

Basseterre. Capital of Guadeloupe (*q.v.*). Also capital of St. Christopher (*q.v.*), pop. 7,500.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony. Area, 10,293 sq. miles; pop. 128,176, of whom only 469 are whites. It is described as a land of grass and mountain, with beautiful scenery, a fertile soil, and a delicious climate. The Basutos, or Mountain Bechuanas, are a brave and intelligent people, and have probably made the greatest advance in civilisation of any of the South African races. Since 1848 the Basutos, under their chief Moshesh, have been under a semi-protectorate of the British. In 1868 their country was more formally annexed, and in 1871 it was joined to Cape Colony. But in 1879 a section of them, under the chief Moirosi, revolted. The first reason for this was the arrest for horse stealing, and rescue, of the chief's son; the second, the attempted enforcement of an Act passed for the disarmament of the native tribes. The Cape Government also proposed to confiscate the territory of offenders. Almost the whole tribe of Basutos rose in arms, and the Cape forces were unable to reduce them. They made overtures in 1881, and submitted to the arbitration of the High Commissioner. Eventually the obnoxious Act was repealed, and confiscations and fines were not enforced. The Basutos desired to remain British subjects, but objected to be ruled by the Cape Government. In compliance with their wish, Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1883, and has since been administered as a protectorate, under the direct authority of the Crown. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Batavia. Capital of Java (*q.v.*).

Bath and Wells, Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., 60th Bishop of (founded 905), fourth son of the 1st Marquis of Bristol, b. 1808. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. (1830), when he was 6th in 1st class in classics. Ordained deacon (1832), priest (1833); was rector of Ickworth (1833) and of Horningsheath (1853-69). Archdeacon of Sudbury (1862 until his elevation to the episcopal bench, 1869).

Bath, Order of the. Originally established by King Henry IV., at his coronation, 1399, and conferred on a number of esquires who had watched all night and *bathed*. In the seventeenth century the order was neglected, but revived under George I. The order was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, and now has three classes, each with Military and Civil (nominal) sub-divisions:—

- G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.
- K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.
- C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Its badge is a crimson ribbon, with motto "*Tria juncta in uno*" ("Three joined in one)."
There are at present:—

	Military.	Civil.	Hon.
G.C.B.s . .	52	25	16
K.C.B.s . .	135	81	—
C.B.s . .	672	253	—

Excluding the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Batoum. A port situated on the Caucasian side of the Black Sea, south of that range, acquired by Russia from Turkey by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. Russia, in accordance with the Treaty, dismantled the fortifications and threw it open as a free port. The latter circumstance contributed largely to promote its prosperity; and the growth of the town was accelerated when in 1883 Russia connected it by railway with the Transcaucasian line, and made it, instead of Poti, the main outlet of Transcaucasia. Latterly the development of the Caspian petroleum trade has swollen its exports to such an extent that the Russian Government has sanctioned a scheme for enlarging its excellent but restricted harbour into a great commercial port. At the same time an arsenal has been established just outside the limits of the *porto franco*, connected by the railway and a tramway with the port itself, so that, in the event of a war, the Turkish redoubts, which are still standing, could be rapidly equipped afresh, and Batoum would prove an admirable naval station for the Russian fleet. At the same time the Russians have also connected it by a good military road with Kars, thus rendering it possible, on the eve of a war, to send from Odessa, *via* Batoum, large reinforcements to Asia Minor. The protocol constituting Batoum a free port was repudiated by Russia early in 1886—a breach of the Czar's faith which called forth a spirited protest from Lord Rosebery.

Battenburg, Henry Maurice, Prince of, b. Oct. 5th, 1858, married (July 23rd, 1885) Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and has issue, a son, born Nov. 23rd, 1886.

Bavaria. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and DIPLOMATIC.

Bayard, Thomas Francis, U.S. Senator and Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 29th, 1828. Mr. Bayard was educated for a mercantile career, but adopted the profession of law, and practised at the U.S. bar for several years. He was elected to the U.S. Senate as a democrat in March 1869, in succession to his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. On the succession of Governor Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, Mr. Bayard was appointed Secretary of State (March 5th, 1885). He is the fourth of his family in direct succession who has sat as Senator for Delaware, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproches*.

Bayne, Leonard, joined the theatrical profession in 1869, but has only come into prominence within the past few years. In 1882 he was selected by Mr. Wilson Barrett to take in the provinces the parts played by him (Mr. Barrett) in London, such as Harold Armatage in *Lights o' London*, and *Claudian*. Since then Mr. Bayne, who possesses undoubted talent as an actor, has kept himself well under public

notice. At present he is playing the leading part in Robert Buchanan's "Sophia," a play founded on Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones," which is now running at the **Vandeville**.

Beach, W. See **SPORT**.

Beaufort's Scale. See **METEOROLOGY**.

Bebel, Ferdinand August, master joiner and Social Democrat, and member of the Reichstag, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd, 1840. Has taken an active part in labour questions since 1861; and is now leader of the Social Democrats and labour party. Has written much upon social and industrial questions, and has sat in the North German and German Imperial Diets almost continuously since 1871, except when undergoing his many sentences of imprisonment for political offences. See **GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES**.

Bechuanaland. The country of the Bechuana (pron. Betshwana). A region of S. Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari. It now consists of three sections—**British Bechuanaland**, **Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate**, and the undefined portion beyond. The first has been formally annexed, and is ruled by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony. A body of mounted police maintain order here and in the Protectorate. **British Bechuanaland** extends from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit. The limits of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate are:—West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by **Convention of Feb. 1884**, to the 20th meridian of E. longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R. Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S. latitude. Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys" of fresh water, and large salt "pans" or lakes. Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuanaland; and as this vast country has not yet been scientifically prospected for minerals, it is reasonable to suppose that it is possibly not inferior in this respect to its neighbours, Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and Griqualand, countries rich in the precious metals, diamonds, and coal. In 1833-4 bands of Boer filibusters had invaded what is now **British Bechuanaland**, had deposed certain chiefs and set up other, and were forming two so-called "republics," **Stellaland** and **Goshen**. At length their lawless proceedings obliged the British Government to interfere. Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 4,000 troops, was sent into the country. He suppressed the fighting and raiding that had been going on, restored order, arranged and delimited the Protectorate, which was declared in March 1885, the annexation of **British Bechuanaland** being effected in September of the same year. (For Ministry, etc., see article **DIPLOMATIC**.) It may be added that recently (1886) Boer raiders had been trekking in numbers into the country beyond the Protectorate and **Matabele-land (q.v.)** See **RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA**, etc. (Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Jan. 1884, July 1885, and Feb. 1886; and "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

Bechuana or **Betshwana**. See **RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA**.

Bedford Grammar School. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Bedford Park. An estate situated to the west of Hammersmith, between Turnham Green and Stamford Brook Green. Originally a few swampy meadows, about fifteen years ago it was bought by a speculative builder, who drained it and erected a perfect little colony entirely in "Queen Anne's style." It contains a handsome church, a school of art, a social club, theatre, a co-operative stores and shops, withavenued rows of houses.

Beecher, Henry Ward, fourth son of Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote Beecher, b. June 24th, 1813, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Studied in public Latin schools in Boston, graduated at Amherst Coll., Massachusetts, and subsequently studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati. Became a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Indiana (1837). Removed to Indianapolis (1839). Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Brooklyn, New York (1847). This church has seating capacity for about 3,000 persons. Editor of the *Christian Union* (1870-80). Author of various works. In 1882 Mr. Beecher withdrew from the Association of the Congregational churches, owing to a change in his doctrinal views. Mr. Beecher has visited Europe on three occasions, the last being in 1886. Mr. Beecher's eloquence and fame attracted large attendances at the City Temple (Dr. Parker's), and elsewhere, and on his returning to America, a Memorial volume, containing the addresses and sermons delivered during his tour, was published.

Beecher-Stowe, Harriet Elisabeth, the daughter of Lyman Beecher, was b. June 15th, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Married in 1836 the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., and soon afterwards wrote several tales and sketches which were published under the title of "The May Flower." In 1850 she wrote for the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, as a serial, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published in book form (1852), and met with great success in the United States, 313,000 copies being sold in three years and a half. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. The work has been translated into twenty different languages, and it has been dramatised in various forms. Afterwards published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children" (1853), "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1853), "The Christian Slave," a drama founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1855), "Visited Europe (1853), and soon afterwards produced "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" (1855), "Dred" (1856), "The Minister's Wooing" (1852), "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (1862), "The Chimney Corner" (1868), "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871), "Poganuc People: their Loves and Lives" (1878).

Beecher Duty. See **REVENUE**.

Begum, an Indian word signifying Princess or Queen.

Belgium. A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg. By constitution of 1831 Belgium is declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King; legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. Deputies must be Belgians of twenty-five years of age, elected for four years (half the Chamber retiring every two years, except in case of dissolution, when all go out) by citizens of twenty-one years of age who have passed an elementary examination, belong to the professional classes, or who pay £1 13s. 6d. annually in direct taxes. One

deputy allotted to each 40,000 of population; present number of Chamber is 138. Both senators and deputies are paid by State. Number in Senate half that of the Chamber; senators are elected by same electorate for eight years (half retiring every four years except on dissolution), to be forty years of age and pay taxes to annual amount of £84. Area, 11,378 square miles. Population about 5,800,000. Army in peace about 48,000; in war, 104,000. Navy consists of a few vessels for revenue and police purposes. Revenue in 1885 was £12,794,447; expenditure about £12,785,287. National debt about £85,000,000. No state religion.—1884. Elections under new electoral law resulted in severe defeat to Liberals, and a Catholic ministry under Malou was installed. The cause of this defeat arose from additional taxation and proposed increase of 30,000 in army. As the Liberals retained a small majority in the Senate, that body was dissolved, and on re-election the Roman Catholics had also a strong majority. The new ministry at once repealed the law of 1879, and proposed to hand over all matters relating to primary education to local bodies; in spite of Liberal protests and of outbreaks in Brussels the Senate voted the bill, and the King gave his consent. The communal elections showed, however, so strong a feeling against the new law that its authors had to retire from the cabinet, and the law was considerably modified in detail. The budget was favourable, there being a small surplus of about £8,000.—1885. A newly founded Free State on the river Congo, under the presidency of the King of Belgium, was acknowledged by the principal Powers; and a conference was held at Berlin, in conformity with which Portugal yielded up the whole of the north bank of the Congo to the new state, retaining only a portion of the south. An International Exhibition on a large scale was held at Antwerp, with great success. The strict protectionist policy of Germany seems likely to divert to Antwerp a considerable portion of North German trade that formerly went to Hamburg.—1886. March, Industrial riots, attended with great violence, in Liège, Mons, Chaleroi, and other places. April 1st, The Belgian budget for 1887 is estimated as under: Receipts, £13,317,713; expenditure, £13,194,308. June, Biennial renewal of half the Chamber; the Ministerial majority increased by 11 votes. Great popular disturbances in Charleroi and Liège in April and June, to which the King, on opening the Chambers in November, made especial reference, and promised that measures of reform should be brought forward. Disputes between English and Belgian fishermen; many of the latter fined at Ostend in November. Dec. 22nd, Convention signed with Holland for the suppression of the traffic in young girls. 23rd, Agitation for the demolition of the defence of Liège. 30th, Central section of the Belgian Chamber pronounce by two to five against the Comte d'Oultremont's bill for the establishment of personal obligatory military service.—1887. Jan. 13th, Commission, under the presidency of Baron Lambert, named by Government to report on the means of developing the export trade of Belgian coal. 19th, Short scheme of military reform published by General Vandersmissen. 23rd, Serious Socialist disturbances announced at Jette, near Brussels. 26th, M. Bordiau's plan for the Grand Concours International des Sciences et de l'Industrie, to be

held at Brussels, in 1888, adopted. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Belize (Bay-leez). Capital of **British Honduras** (*q.v.*) and a port. Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop. 5,767 in 1881.

Bells, Musical. See CARILLON.

Beluchistan. A barren region stretching south of Afghanistan to the Persian Gulf. It contains a poor, scattered population of a few hundred thousand people, a weak native government completely under our control, and no towns of any notoriety except Quetta. This point was occupied by Viceroy Lytton in 1876, and in 1883 a protectorate over the whole of Beluchistan, to the Persian frontier, was established. For some time past more than one Indian general has advocated a railway from Gwadur, or some other point on the Persian Gulf, to Herat, as a safeguard to Herat. The *Pioneer* (Calcutta) stated (Feb. 28th, 1886) that the Bolan temporary railway was complete to within two miles of the crest over which it is to pass to the plateau at Darwaza, and it has since proceeded further. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bengal. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bengal Tenancy Bill. One of the few legislative measures of the Indian Government that (like the Ilbert Bill) have attracted attention in England. For a long time past the relations between the *zamindar* or landholder and the *ryot* or cultivator had been unsatisfactory in Lower Bengal, though actual oppression on the one side or refusal to pay rent on the other was rare. In 1859 an act was passed creating a class of permanent tenants, and another class of occupancy tenants, whose rents could be enhanced only for certain specified reasons. But the great majority of the cultivators still remained mere tenants at will. In accordance with the report of a commission appointed in 1879, a bill was introduced by Lord Ripon's Government conferring upon the tenants a transferable interest in their holdings, and protecting them against eviction by compensation for disturbance. At the same time facilities for the recovery of arrears of rent were conferred upon the landholders. After a prolonged and acrimonious discussion the bill was finally passed, in a modified form, by Lord Dufferin in the early part of 1885, and received the assent of Lord Randolph Churchill shortly after he was appointed Secretary for India.

Benguella. See ANGOLA.

Ben Nevis Observatory. Meteorologists in all countries are endeavouring to establish stations at as great elevations as is feasible, in order to note changes of temperature, etc., in the upper strata of the atmosphere. In the *United States* there are **Pike's Peak** (14,134 feet), and **Mount Washington** (6,279 feet); in *France* the **Pic du Midi** (9,380 feet), and the **Fuy de Dome** (4,823 feet); in *Austria* **Hoeh Obir** (6,706 feet); in *Switzerland* the **Sentis** (8,094 feet); and there are many others. The **Scottish Meteorological Society** has long had in view the erection of an observatory on the top of Ben Nevis, at a height of 4,406 feet, the highest point in these islands. This has recently been carried out, the staff having entered into residence on the summit in October 1883. The situation of Ben Nevis is peculiarly interesting meteorologically. It is the most northern of the mountain observatories; the slope rises abruptly from the sea-level, the horizontal

distance of the summit from **Fort William** being only four miles; the mountain is situated in the region traversed by many of the storms which arrive in Europe from the Atlantic. The observations have been discussed by **Mr. A. Buhan**, and the results published by the **Scottish Meteorological Society**. As yet, however, the series of records is too short to admit of the deduction of any very important conclusions, inasmuch as the steps towards such an end would be to determine trustworthy mean values for the upper station; to compare these with similar values for the sea-level, and if possible with those for stations of intermediate altitude (but these latter are not attainable at Ben Nevis); and finally to ascertain what normal differences are to be expected between the results of the different stations under various conditions of weather. The chief features of the climate of Ben Nevis which have been hitherto ascertained are the following. The coldest month is February, the warmest July. The greatest difference in temperature between top and base obtains in May, the least in December. The extreme rates of decrease of temperature with elevation are 1° Fahr. in 270 feet in April, 1° in 296 feet in December. In hard frost, with a high barometer, the summit is warmer than the base. The daily range of temperature is slight, as the sun has not much effect on the air at the upper levels. The rainfall on the summit is very great. One of the most remarkable phenomena observable at such mountain stations is that the wind is stronger by night than by day,—the exact reverse of what occurs at low levels. At first it was supposed that observations from such mountain stations would be of great use in giving early intimation of coming weather; but this hope has not yet been realised, as in no country where such stations exist has it hitherto been found practicable to utilise the reports in weather forecasting. Thus, for instance, the barometer readings at the summit cannot be deduced satisfactorily to sea-level owing to ignorance of the distribution of temperature up the mountain side.

Bennigsen, Herr von. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Benue River. See SOUDAN.

Berbera. A town and port on the north Somali coast. Caravans from the African interior arrive here, and trade with Aden is considerable. For some years it was in Egyptian hands; but in 1885 the British Government took possession of Berbera, and the north coast of Somali-land from Zeilah to a point east of Berbera, where German territory now begins. A small Indian force is stationed here to preserve order among the motley population of various nationalities. See SOMALI-LAND; RED SEA LITTORAL; ADEN.

Berbice. See BRITISH GUIANA.

Beresford, Lord Charles William Delapoor, M.P., was b. 1846. Entered the Royal Navy (1859). In 1863, while a midshipman on board the *Defence*, he twice saved life from drowning, and received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. To these distinctions was added the clasp of the Royal Humane Society (24th Feb., 1871). Accompanied the Prince of Wales to India (1875-76) as naval aide-de-camp. At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, commanded the *Condor*, carrying three guns, and

distinguished himself during the action by his bravery and naval skill. The *Condor* was largely instrumental in silencing the Marabout fort, and earned the honour of a special signal from the Admiral, "Well done, *Condor*." For these services Lord Charles was promoted to the rank of captain. Served in the Soudan campaign under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon, and took part in the expedition across the desert. For parliamentary details see HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Berlin Treaty. The following are some of the leading provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, which was signed on July 13th, 1878, by the representatives of England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey:—Article I. "Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia." Article II. sets forth what territories are to be included in Bulgaria. Article III. declares that the Prince of Bulgaria "shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers. No member of the reigning dynasties of the great European Powers shall be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms." Article XIII. sets forth that "a province is formed south of the Balkans, which will take the name of Eastern Roumelia, and will remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It will have a Christian Governor-General." The Governor-General was to be named by the Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years (Article XVII.). Treaties or conventions concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and foreign Powers were to be applicable in Eastern Roumelia as in the whole Ottoman Empire (Article XX.). By Article XXIII. the Porte undertook scrupulously to apply in the island of Crete the organic Law of 1868 ("Règlement"), whilst introducing into it the modifications which might be considered equitable; and similar laws adapted to local necessities, excepting as regards the exemption from taxation granted to Crete, were also to be introduced into the other parts of the Turkish Empire for which no special organisation had been provided by the present Treaty. It was provided by Article XXV. that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, but the Ottoman administration was to remain in force in the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar. Austria-Hungary reserved the right of keeping garrisons and having military and commercial roads in the whole of this part of the ancient Vilayet of Bosnia, and the Austria-Hungarian Government and the Government of Turkey reserved it to themselves to come to an understanding as to details. Article XXVI. was a recognition of the independence of Montenegro by the Porte and all those of the high contracting parties who had not then admitted it. Article XXXIV. recognised the independence of Servia. Article XLIII. recognised the independence of Roumania; and by Article XLV. Roumania restored to Russia certain Bessarabian territory detached from Russia by the Treaty of Paris in 1856. It was provided by Article LII. that all

fortresses and fortifications existing on the banks of the Danube, from the Iron Gates to its mouth, should be razed, and no new ones erected. No vessel-of-war was to be allowed on the Danube below the Iron Gates, with the exception of vessels of light tonnage carrying on the service of the river police and customs. The *stationnaires* of the Powers at the mouths of the Danube might, however, ascend the river as far as Galatz. By Article LVIII. the Porte ceded to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, together with the latter port, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a new line set forth in detail. In Article LIX. the Emperor of Russia declared that it was his intention "to erect Batoum into a free port, essentially commercial." The Porte, in Article LXI., undertook to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds, and it would periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who would superintend their application; and in Article LXII. it was set forth that "the Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties took note of this spontaneous declaration"; and provisions giving it effect followed.

Bermuda Islands. Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1515. Also named **Somers Islands**, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609. The "Bermoothes" of Shakespeare. Situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area 20 sq. m., pop. 14,888. Capital **Hamilton**. The islands and reefs enclose a very spacious harbour, which is fortified, and a naval station. Local industry principally market gardening for American consumers. Very fertile and healthy. Fisheries and turtle.—First colonised in 1609, has been a British colony since 1684. The Governor and Privy Council are Executive, and there is an elective Legislative Assembly. Revenue, £8,760, expenditure, £29,827; imports, £75,416, exports, £2,557; debt, £5,874.

Bernard Beere, Mrs., a popular actress. Has played leading parts in several high-class companies. Quite recently she made a great hit in the provinces by reason of her powerful rendering of "Fedora," a play in which some time previously Madame Bernhardt had made a great sensation in Paris.

Bernhardt, Mademoiselle Rosine Sarah, b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's *Iphigénie*, and in Scribe's *Valérie*, but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of *Ruy Blas*. Becoming very popular by her representations in *Junie*, in *Andromaque*, and in *La Sphinx*, she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Français. Since that time her popularity has been constantly increasing. In 1879 she visited London, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre, and also in

1886. Mlle. Bernhardt married, in 1882, M. Damala. She is also noted as an amateur artist and sculptor.

Bessarabia. A Russian province bordering on the Danube. It acquired political prominence at the close of the Crimean war by the surrender of a portion of it which Europe compelled Russia to make, in order to check her aggressive aims for dominating the mouth of that river. The portion withdrawn from Russian rule was added to Moldavia, which coalesced in time with the adjoining province of Wallachia, and formed the principality of Roumania. At the close of the last Turkish war (1877-78), Russia made it a point of honour to recover the territory she had lost, and in spite of the unwillingness of the Roumanians, the latter had to surrender it, receiving in return the wretched territory of the Dobrudscha, south of the Danube. Since the annexation, which brought Russia down to the Danube again, the Bessarabians have evinced no dissatisfaction at the change of masters.

Beth Din. See TALMUD.

Beth Hamidraah. See JEWS.

Bethshan. See FAITH HEALING.

Betsimisarak. See MADAGASCAR.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1803-4, its object being the propagation of the Scriptures. Up to 1886 over 108,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in over 270 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society increases annually, and in 1885-6 was over £240,000. A special effort, begun in July 1884, to reach the very poor, both at home and in the Colonies, by the publication of a **New Testament at one penny**, has resulted in the sale of upwards of 2,200,000 copies. Subscriptions and donations should be made payable to Mr. C. Finch, at the Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. J. Sharp, Rev. W. M. Palfrey.

Biblical Archæology. Although comparatively a new branch of antiquarian research, the study of Biblical archæology—that is, the study of the monuments, inscriptions, manners and customs of the lands and the people mentioned in Holy Scripture—is daily increasing in importance and enlarging its area of investigation. The study is emphatically the result of the labours of the explorer and the decipherer; for, as the former recovered the records of a once forgotten past from the grave of centuries, so the latter has forced from their long silent characters the secret they had so jealously preserved.—The commencement of the study of Biblical archæology may safely be considered as contemporary with the decipherment of the **Egyptian hieroglyphics** by Young and Champollion, as this important achievement was followed almost immediately by the recovery of the record of the **expedition of Shishak** against India, which was found upon the walls of the temple of **Karnak**. Thus a synchronism was established between the Hebrew and Egyptian records, and from that time onward discoveries elucidating the history, manners and customs of the Jewish people continued to be made.—Amongst the most important gains derived from Egyptian sources must be considered the light thrown upon the geography of **Canaan** prior to the conquest of the land by **Joshua**, by inscriptions so full of topographical details as the itineraries of the wars of **Thothmes II.**, and the story of the

journey of the Egyptian **Mohar**. These inscribed records form commentaries of the most valuable character upon that portion of the Book of Joshua so fitly styled by the late **Dean Stanley** the "**Doomsday Book of Canaan**." The explorations carried out by **M. Mariette** on the ruins of **Tanis**, the **Zoan** of the Bible, restored to us the portraits of the mysterious **Eykao**, or shepherd kings, who ruled Egypt while **Joseph** and his brethren were in that country. The manners and customs of the Egyptian people are described by their writers and portrayed by their painters with such accuracy of detail that almost every incident in the life and surroundings of the Hebrew people in Egypt can be reproduced with an astonishingly vivid clearness and accuracy.—The discoveries made in Egypt were soon still further augmented by those from **Assyria** and **Chaldea**, **Phœnicia** and **Moab**; and the study of Biblical archeology commenced to expand itself to larger areas of language and antiquities. The ancient empires of **Syria** and **Babylonia** were, both by national and historical circumstances, most closely associated with the Hebrew people; and therefore, when **Sir Henry Layard** astonished the world by his discoveries, it was felt that here was a field likely to yield the most important harvests. The result of the decipherment of the inscriptions has been the recovery of a series of important records bearing upon Jewish history, tradition, and social life. Of the historical discoveries the most significant are the record of **Ahab** as one of the Syrian allies who opposed **Shalmaneser II.** in the battle of **Karkar** (B.C. 853), and the payment (B.C. 841) of tribute by **Jehu** to the same king, after the defeat of **Hassal**, king of **Damascus**. One of the consequences of the study of these records has been the establishment of a series of **synchronisms** between the Hebrew, Assyrian, and Babylonian records, as well as of a series of confirmations extending from B.C. 853 until the fall of the Jewish kingdom and the Babylonian captivity. So important were the results of Assyrian and Egyptian research, that in 1870 it was resolved by a number of scholars interested in these studies to found a **Society of Biblical Archeology** (Secretary, **W. Harry Rylands**, F.S.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.), of which the late **Dr. Samuel Birch** was the first president. The *Journal or Transactions* of this Society has ever since formed the chief medium by which current discoveries were communicated to the public.—The researches of the late **Mr. George Smith** showed that the information to be gathered from the Assyrian inscriptions was not confined to the historical section only; for by his discovery and translation of the **Chaldean account of the Deluge**, read before the Society of Biblical Archeology in 1875, and supplemented a few years afterwards by the discovery of the **Creation Legends**, he demonstrated the very interesting fact that this important tradition of the Hebrew **Genesis** had its counterpart in the libraries of **Chaldea**.—Amongst the other achievements of research in this direction may be mentioned the very significant publication of the dates from the **Egibi** tablets, a series of important commercial documents, by **Mr. Boscawen**, which for ever placed the chronology of the later Babylonian empire upon a firm basis; as did the discovery, by **Mr. T. G. Pinches**, of fragments of canon inscriptions of the ancient kings of **Chaldea**,

the chronology of the earlier empire.—The discovery of an important cylinder of **Oyrus**, recording the capture of **Babylon**, and of other tablets relating to the close of the **Chaldean empire**, afforded evidence of the utmost value, because occurring where it was most required, in connection with the later Jewish writings.—The discovery of the **Moabite Stone** (1869) showed that the **Semitic alphabet**, already familiar to us as being in use in **Phœnicia**, was in use also in **Moab**; and scholars anxiously await the discovery of an early Hebrew inscription in the same character.—One of the most picturesque of the questions clamouring for solution in connection with Biblical archeology is that of the language of the inscriptions on the monuments from **Jerabulus** and elsewhere, which are not only popularly, but in some scholarly quarters—it may be with a too great precipitateness and sanguineness of speculation—spoken of as **Hittite**. The language concealed within these characters awaits for its decipherment the discovery of a bilingual document, one of the languages of which should be known and certain. At present this *crux* of philologists is only known, beyond the recognition of a few names and symbols, to be a language which is at once hieroglyphic and phonetic. An interesting discovery was made in 1886 of **Pharaoh's house at Tahpanhes**, **Jeremiah xliii.** (see **EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND**). (Consult **Dr. Samuel Birch's** Inaugural Address on the "Progress of Biblical Archeology," in vol. i. of the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archeology"; **Rev. A. H. Sayce's** "Fresh Light from the Monuments"; **Professor Schröder's** "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament"; "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archeology"; **Rev. Dr. W. Wright's** "Empire of the Hittites"; "Journal of the Victoria Institute," etc., etc.)

Biblical Brotherhood, The. A new Russian sect, established in 1880 by four poor Jews of **Elizabethgrad**, with the professed object of reconciling **Hebraism** and **Christianity**, combating the aversion of **Oriental Jews** to agricultural and hand labour, and generally divesting the Jewish race of its essential and exclusive Jewish attributes. Their faith is mainly of a Rationalist character, admitting nothing "which science does not recognise as possible," accepting **Revelation** (which includes both Testaments, and the **Talmud**) in its spirit, but not literally in its traditions, and abolishing all ritual; it thus differs as widely as is possible from the grotesque faiths that have of late won so many proselytes among the **Russian peasantry**.

"Biddenden Bread-and-Cheese." The annual distribution of bread-and-cheese is made every **Easter Monday** to the poor of **Biddenden**, in **Kent**, from the rental accruing from about twenty acres of land, said to have been left in the twelfth century for this purpose by two ladies, named **Chulchurst**, who were united bodily in a similar manner to that of the **Siamese twins**.

Billiards (Remarkable Breaks). See **SPORT**.
Bill of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in **England** is contained in the Acts of 1878 and 1882. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money shall be void unless

made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of 1882. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (a) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (b) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (c) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (d) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (e) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment.

Bill, Parliamentary. A Parliamentary bill is either (1) public or (2) private.—(1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill. If leave be given, the Speaker asks, "Who will prepare and bring in the said bill?" and the member who had moved for leave mentions names. Subsequently the mover, on being called on by the Speaker, walks up from the bar and presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed; then read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle); after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house or else by a committee selected from the house. It is then reported with the amendments of committee, if any; it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time. It is then carried by a member to the Lords and delivered to the Lord Chancellor. There it goes through the

same stages, and if amended comes back to the Commons. If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops; but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect. If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave. The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee), and third reading; and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting.—(2) **Private.** An important branch of the business annually transacted by Parliament. The total number of bills deposited for the session of 1887, which relate to railways, canals, tramways, subways, and the supply of gas and water, amounts to 115; in 1886 the figure was 150, the number for 1885 was 203, and for 1884 it was 227; and the total amount of money proposed to be raised in the session of 1886 was £23,434,718, as compared with £54,527,189 in 1885, £67,280,666 in 1884, and £94,342,729 in 1883. The Parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials, and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated. The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the Parliamentary recess; that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office; and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House. Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the Royal assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses. This course was taken by special resolution in 1880; and Parliament went further in 1886, when some of the bills in progress were not only renewed after the general election, but were kept alive during the short session of August and September, and through the prorogation and the recess until the commencement of the session of 1887. Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as Parliamentary agents. The following outline of the procedure is based on the standing orders of the two Houses:—**Notices by Advertisement.** Private bills are divided into two classes according to the subjects to which they relate. The first class includes measures relating to such subjects as the making, maintaining, or altering of burial grounds, the enlarging or altering of the powers of charters and corporations, the building, enlarging, repairing, or maintaining of churches or chapels, the paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, or improvement of towns, the incorporation, regulation, or conferring of powers on a company, county rates, county halls or courthouses, Crown, church, or corporation property, or property held in trust

for public or charitable purposes, ferries where no work is to be executed, fisheries, gaols, gas works, inclosing, draining or improving land, prolongation of letters patent, constitution of a local court, erection, improvement, maintenance, or regulation of markets; police, poor rate, conferring powers to sue and be sued, payment of any stipendiary magistrate or any public officer, and continuing or amending an Act for any of the purposes included in this or the second class, where no further work than such as was authorised by a former Act is proposed to be made. The second class consists of bills for making, maintaining, varying, extending or enlarging any aqueduct, archway, bridge, canal, cut, dock, drainage, embankment, ferry (where work is to be executed), harbour, navigation, pier, port, railway, reservoir, sewer, street, tramway, subway, to be used for the conveyance of passengers, animals, or goods in carriages or trucks drawn on rails, tunnel, turnpike, or other public carriage road, or waterwork. In all cases where application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a bill relating to any of the above subjects, notices must be prepared stating the objects of such intended application, and giving various particulars, which notices must be published in the *Gazette* once during the month of October or November, and in three successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the county wherein the works are to be carried on; and when the works extend into several counties the notices must be published not only in the *Gazette* but thrice in a newspaper circulating in each county, and also in a newspaper published in London or Edinburgh or Dublin, according to which of the three kingdoms the counties may be in. In the case of street tramways or subways, notices must be posted for fourteen days during one or both of the above months in the streets along or under which it is proposed to lay the lines.—**Notices and Applications to Owners and Occupiers.** On or before the 15th December immediately preceding the application for a bill by which any lands or houses are intended to be taken, application in writing must be made to the owners, lessees and occupiers, and lists must be prepared distinguishing those owners, etc., who have assented, dissented, or are neuter, or who have returned no answer. In the case of tramways, notices must be given to frontagers, where for a distance of thirty feet or upwards a space of less than 9 ft. 6 in. is to intervene between the rails and footpath, and to the owners of railways or canals or other tramways to be crossed, affected, or interfered with. There is a special provision that the promoters of tramways shall obtain the consent of the local authority of the district through which the lines are to pass.—**Deposit of Plans, Bills, Money, etc.** On or before November 30th, plans, books of reference containing the names of owners, etc., of all land and houses in the line of the proposed work, and sections, must be deposited for public inspection at the offices of the clerk of the peace for the county wherein works are to be made, or in Scotland with the principal Sheriff-clerk; or in the case of bills dealing with municipal affairs, with the town clerk; in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, at the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, and in many cases at one or other of the Government departments, in the case of bills affecting London with the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in certain instances with the conservators

of rivers. A deposit of a parish plan, section, and book of reference must also be made with the parish clerk, vestry clerk, or clerk of the sanitary authority, as the case may be. On or before 17th December a copy of the bill must be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments. On or before 21st December a petition for the bill signed by the parties who are suitors for it, or by some of them, and copies of the bill, must be deposited at the Private Bill Office, and at some of the Government departments. Copies of the estimate of expense of the undertaking, lists of owners and occupiers, and other documents, must be lodged at the Private Bill Office and the Parliament Office before the 31st December. A statement of particulars is to be given when a certain number of houses belonging to the labouring classes are to be taken, the nature of which is indicated below. In the case of a railway, tramway, or subway bill promoted by a new company, a sum of not less than 5 per cent. on the amount of the estimate of expense, and in the case of other bills a sum not less than 4 per cent. on the amount of the estimate, must, previously to the 15th of January, be deposited with the Paymaster-General for the Supreme Court of Judicature, or with the corresponding officer in Scotland or Ireland, according to where the work is to be done; but in certain cases where an existing company has funds or surplus revenue available, or where the work is to be made out of money to be raised upon the security of rates, etc., a declaration may be deposited in lieu of money.—**Examiners.** Two paid officers of Parliament commence the examination of the petitions for private bills which have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, on the 18th of January, and any parties are entitled to appear and to be heard by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon a memorial alleging non-compliance, addressed to the Examiner, and previously deposited in the Private Bill Office. Compliance with the standing orders summarised above has to be proved by the agent for the promoters, and the Examiner certifies by indorsement on the petition for the bill whether the standing orders have or have not been complied with. At the commencement of each session it is decided at a conference of the **Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords**, in which House the respective private bills shall be first considered. The petition for a bill to be introduced in the Commons, if indorsed by the Examiner as having complied with the standing orders, is presented by a member, and on the following day the bill is read a first time. Petitions indorsed as in non-compliance are referred to two committees, one nominated by each House, and designated the **Standing Orders Committees**. Each of these bodies considers the case, and reports whether the standing orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with the bill, or any portion thereof, and under what conditions, if any. Sometimes the bill is allowed to go forward on condition that the part of it in respect to which there is non-compliance be struck out. If the Standing Orders Committee of either House report against dispensing with the standing orders, the bill is to all intents and purposes

rare instances the report of the Committee is referred back to it, and sometimes the decision is modified when it has been made apparent that such a course would not be against the public interest, and might be taken without an absolute violation of the forms of the House. Among the cases of bills being lost in consequence of non-compliance with the standing orders may be mentioned one which arose not many years ago, and in which the failure was owing to the number of persons of the labouring class to be displaced having been understated. After first reading it is necessary, in all cases where bills are promoted by a company already constituted by Act of Parliament, to prove before the Examiner that the *Wharfedale meeting* (*q.v.*) has been properly summoned and duly held, and the consent of the proprietors given to the bill; and any shareholder who may have dissented may be heard before the Examiner on the question of compliance with this standing order.—*Referees*. Petitions against a private bill must be deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than ten clear days after first reading. These opposing petitions go before a Court of Referees, constituted of at least three persons. The chairman must be a member of the House; the other two persons may be either members, or the two paid officers called referees, who are appointed by the Speaker. This Court, like that of the Examiners, has nothing to do with the merits of the bills, and it simply adjudicates as to the rights of opponents to be heard when the bill shall have reached the committee stage. Competition is a ground of *locus standi*; shareholders in an old company, who at the *Wharfedale meeting* have dissented from a new scheme, are permitted to appear. Municipal authorities and inhabitants of towns alleged to be injuriously affected, especially in the case of gas or water bills; frontagers on projected tramway routes; and a chamber of commerce or agriculture, or other similar body complaining on a railway bill of rates and fares proposed or already authorised, may be admitted by the Court to be heard. In short, all or any of those whose property is to be directly interfered with, and sometimes those with whose interests the interference is to be only indirect, may be allowed to appear, if not against the whole scheme, against the part of it which especially affects them. Cases in which special hardship would be inflicted by the exclusion of petitioners under the Commons' standing orders are sometimes provided for by the passing of special resolutions allowing those parties to appear. In the Lords questions of *locus standi* are decided by the committee on the bill itself.—*Committee*. A Commons bill is after second reading referred either to the Committee of Selection or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills. The former is nominated by the House at the commencement of every session, and in turn nominates the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills. By one or other of these two bodies the various bills are formed into groups, and by one or both of them members who are to constitute the committees which are to consider opposed bills on their merits are nominated. Unopposed bills are referred to a committee presided over by the Chairman of Ways and Means. Every opposed bill is considered by four members, or by four members and a referee, not locally or otherwise

interested in the bill or bills referred to them; in fact, each member of such a committee, before he is entitled to attend and vote, signs a declaration that his constituents have no local interest, and that he has no personal interest, in the bill he is about to consider. The procedure of a committee is very similar to that of a court of justice: an opening speech for the bill is made by a learned counsel, and witnesses are called to prove the promoters' case; and the opposing petitioners who have been allowed a *locus standi* are heard by their counsel and witnesses. After this the members of the committee decide the fate of the measure by a majority of votes—the chairman having a casting vote whenever the voices are equal—and without giving reasons simply announce to the parties that in their opinion “the preamble is proved,” or that it is proved subject to amendments of clauses, or that it is not proved—this last decision being tantamount to the rejection of the measure. A paid referee sitting with members in committee does not vote. Where it is proposed by a bill to effect various works not strictly dependent upon each other—say, for example, a large railway company wishes to purchase more land at various points along an existing line, or the Metropolitan Board of Works proposes to construct several small streets in different parts of London, and also to take over land to be used as a public park or garden—the bill is taken in sections, and each opposed portion is adjudicated upon separately. Commons committees usually sit from noon until four o'clock. Lords committees from 11 a.m. until 4. Should any bill be unopposed, or should it become so by the withdrawal of opposition or the refusal to give petitioners a *locus standi*, it is referred to the chairman of Ways and Means, who considers it in conjunction with two other members or one member and a referee.—*Restrictions upon Promoters*. Committees upon bills generally have before them for their guidance departmental reports and recommendations, especially from the Board of Trade; and the public interests are further watched by the Chairman of Ways and Means, who, with the assistance of the Speaker's counsel, examines at the commencement of each session all private bills, whether opposed or unopposed, and may call the attention of the House to any points which may appear to him to require it. All amended bills, new clauses or amendments also come under his notice; and in fact he exercises a careful supervision over every private bill at all its stages. In the Lords, the Chairman of Committees, assisted by several officials of long experience in such matters, exercises powers similar and quite equal to those vested in the corresponding functionary in the Commons. The committee before which every railway bill, whether opposed or unopposed, is taken, satisfies itself that certain restrictions and limitations imposed by certain standing orders are complied with. It is provided that no railway company is to be authorised to raise by loan or mortgage a larger sum than one-third of its capital; and until 50 per cent. of the whole of the capital shall have been paid up it shall not be in the power of the company to raise any money by loan or mortgage, unless the committee on the bill shall report that such restrictions, or either of them, ought not to be enforced. The same rule applies in the case of a tramway bill or subway bill, one-fourth of

the capital being, however, substituted for one-third. The ascent or gradient of roads is limited where the level is altered by a railway company; railways may not cross other railways or roads on a level unless the committee recommend such level crossing; railway companies are not to acquire canals, docks, etc., unless the committee report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced; a clause is inserted in a railway, subway, or tramway bill imposing a penalty unless the line be opened within the period limited by the Act; and the deposit made by a new company remains impounded as security for the completion of the line, and may be applied to the compensation of landowners or others whose property has been rendered less valuable by the commencement, construction or abandonment of the undertaking. The time limited for the completion of a railway must not exceed five years, or of a new tramway two years; and if an extension of time be subsequently asked for, it shall not be granted for more than three years in the case of a railway and one year in the case of a tramway. Some of these and various other provisions may be modified by the committee on good cause being shown; and there is now a discretionary power of allowing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. to be paid on the amount of calls made in respect of railway shares. A clause is to be inserted in all railway bills enacting that the railway shall not be exempted from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways now in force or which may hereafter pass, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the maximum rates of fares and charges authorised by the bill. Estimates of the proposed application of money borrowed by local authorities are in certain cases to be recited in municipal or local board bills and proved before the committee; and in this class of measures various matters affecting local government are to be considered, among them being whether the bill gives powers relating to police or sanitary regulation in conflict with or in excess of the provisions of the general law. Among the numerous orders relating to inclosure bills is one by which provision is to be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, and sufficient for the exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population. There is to be inserted in every bill which contains power to take land, clauses providing that the promoters shall not acquire in any parish in the Metropolis twenty or more houses, or in any town or urban sanitary district outside the Metropolis, or in any parish not within any such district, ten or more houses, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class, until they have obtained the approval, as regards the Metropolis of the Home Secretary, and as regards the rest of England and Wales of the Local Government Board, or of the Secretary for Scotland, or of the Irish Local Government Board as the case may be, to a scheme for providing new dwellings for the persons residing in such houses, or for such number of them as the central authority above referred to shall deem necessary. In regard to gas bills it is required that in every bill by which an existing company is authorised to raise additional capital, provision shall be made for the offer of such capital by public auction or tender at the best price which can be obtained, unless the com-

mittee on the bill shall report that such a provision ought not to be required. It is competent to the committee, in the case of every such bill, so to regulate the price of the gas to be charged to consumers that any reduction of an authorised standard price shall entitle the company to make a proportionate increase of the authorised dividend, and that any increase above the standard price shall involve a proportionate decrease of dividend. Every bill passes through similar stages in each House successively, whether the House of origin be Lords or Commons; and the more deadly opponents who have failed to defeat a bill in committee of one House may continue their opposition before the committee of the other. The practice of the two Houses varies, but only in minor matters. There is, of course, only one inquiry by the Examiner of petitions as to compliance with standing orders relative to advertisements, notices, and deposits; and if non-compliance be reported, the Standing Orders Committee of each House gives its decision before any real progress is made with the bill in either House. Registers are kept in the Private Bill Office, in which are entered all the proceedings from the petition to the passing of the bill, and which are open to public inspection daily. **Personal bills**, which consist mainly of **estate, divorce, naturalisation, and name bills**, are always introduced in the Lords, but are not subject to the standing orders requiring notices to be given before the commencement of an ordinary session. A petition for an estate bill not approved by the Chancery Division is always referred to and reported upon by two of the judges before being proceeded with. Notice of an estate bill is to be given to every mortgagee upon the estate affected by the bill, before second reading. Where the petitioners for and consenting parties to an estate bill relating to an entailed estate are together competent to bar the entail, the consents of any persons entitled in remainder after the estates of the petitioners and consenting parties are not required; but, except as aforesaid, all parties concerned in the consequences of an estate bill are required to consent thereto before the committee, unless the committee shall, on account of remoteness of interest, or for any other reason, dispense with such consent. Affidavits may in certain cases be admitted as evidence. It is only in special cases that a naturalisation bill or a divorce bill is now promoted (see **DIVORCE** and **ALIENS**). The parliamentary fees charged to promoters of private bills are very heavy, and added to the preliminary expenses of referencing, preparing plans, serving notices, and advertising, and to the costs of agents, fees to counsel and sometimes to expert witnesses of high standing in their profession, they make the promotion of an important private bill a very expensive matter. A joint committee of the two Houses on the Despatch of Business recommended in 1866 that opposed private bills should be referred to a joint committee composed of members of both Houses, three members of each; and in 1872 the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Dodson, passed a resolution to the effect "that the system of private legislation calls for the attention of Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government, and requires reform." No action has been taken upon either the report of the committee or the resolution of the H.

the session of 1883 Mr. Craig Sellar, M.P., proposed a resolution declaring (1) that the system of private bill legislation calls for the attention of Parliament and of the Government, and requires reform; (2) that in place of private bills which have passed a second reading in either House being referred to committees they should be referred for consideration and report to commissions to be established for England, Scotland, and Ireland; (3) that if any party who shall have appeared before the commission should appeal, the case should be referred to a Parliamentary tribunal composed (in the manner recommended in 1869 by the Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Despatch of Business), of members of both Houses, with power to award costs. Mr. Dodson moved an amendment re-affirming the resolution of 1872, but before the question could be decided the House was counted out. In 1885 Mr. Sellar brought in a bill, which bore also the names of Mr. (now Sir) H. Davey, and of Mr. Raikes and Sir L. Playfair, two past Chairmen of Ways and Means, to vest the judicial functions of select committees in an external tribunal of three judges, with salaries of £5,000 each, sitting in London, but empowered to hold local inquiries if desirable, and which would be required to give the reasons of its decisions. There would be no double inquiry, all questions of *locus standi* would be decided by the judges, and the legislative functions of Parliament would be fully preserved. Sir J. Pease moved an amendment setting forth that the House, while prepared to take steps to strengthen its own committees, or by arrangement with the other House to refer opposed private bills to joint committees of both Houses, was unwilling to delegate its legislative functions to paid judges or tribunals. The bill was opposed by Mr. Laing, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and Sir A. J. Otway, then Chairman of Ways and Means, among others, and was in effect rejected by 160 to 38; and the debate was adjourned without any other conclusion being arrived at. Mr. Sellar re-introduced his bill in 1886, but no opportunity was found to discuss it. The Commons committee of 1886 on **Parliamentary Procedure** made a recommendation on the subject which will be found in the article under that head. During recent years the system of **provisional orders** has been largely availed of by promoters. Under certain Acts of Parliament applications of this kind may be made to the Education Department, the Local Government Board, and other offices—the Board of Trade, for example, having powers in relation to gas, water, tramways, railways, harbours, and electric-lighting. Where a provisional order upon any of these subjects is about to be applied for at the Board of Trade, the same notices by advertisement, and to frontagers in the case of tramways, have to be given, and the same deposit of plans in Parliament has to be made, as in the case of a private bill. Application for the order itself is lodged at the Board of Trade on December 23rd in any year, and opponents have until January 15th to make objections. The Board first performs duties analogous to those of the Examiner in seeing that the standing orders have been complied with, and then goes into the merits of each scheme, hearing the promoters and the opponents, if any, and sometimes sending down an inspector to hold a local inquiry. The Board in its discretion approves, amends, or altogether

rejects the application. Should the application be approved or amended, the terms of the provisional order as finally settled are advertised in the same local paper as the original notice appeared in, and this notice must appear not later than the 25th April. If there be several orders relating to gas, or water, or tramways, etc., they are put together in one bill, which is introduced not as a private measure but as a public bill. After first reading such bill is referred to the Examiner, but simply that he may see whether the order as to the deposit of plans in Parliament has been complied with. Any opponent of any particular scheme, whether he has appeared before the Board of Trade or not, may petition Parliament to be heard, and his petition is referred to the referees, who are guided by the same rules as to *locus standi* as apply to private bills. If the petitioner be allowed to appear, the opposed order is sent to the Committee of Selection, and examined by a committee as to merits, the procedure of the select committee being the same as in the case of a private bill; but an unopposed provisional order confirmation bill, or any unopposed portion thereof, is not referred to a select committee, and passes through committee of the whole House like a public bill. The system is intended to meet the case of small undertakings, and has the advantage that the bills founded upon it are exempt from the heavy fees which are charged to the promoters of private bills by each House.

Bimetallism is a term currently employed for denoting a **Double Standard of Value**. The standard of a country is said to be bimetallic when two metals can be used indiscriminately as legal tender for the payment of debts up to any amount, the ratio of value between these two metals being arbitrarily fixed by law. Thus, in France the ratio of value between gold and silver is fixed at 1 to 15½, in weight; that is to say, a debtor may offer his creditor either one ounce or one pound, as the case may be, in gold, or 15½ ounces or 15½ pounds in silver. The essence of bimetalism is, firstly, that the ratio of value between the two metals selected as standards is fixed by law; secondly, that the mints of the country are open for the coinage of both metals to any extent required by the public; and thirdly, that either metal can be used by a debtor in discharge of liabilities, however great. As a matter of fact, the only two metals that have been selected for the purpose of establishing a double standard have been gold and silver, and the following remarks, consequently, apply solely to those metals. In England, gold and silver circulate together, and are interchangeable at a fixed rate; but silver is legal tender up to only forty shillings, and the coinage of the metal is limited by the mint. Gold, on the other hand, can be coined to any extent, and can be offered in payment for all debts. England, therefore, is a gold-monometallic country, silver being used solely as token currency. In India, and in Mexico, silver alone is entitled to unlimited coinage; gold in those countries is merely merchandise. In China, silver is not coined, but it has monetary power, and circulates by weight in ingots. Silver-monometalism, therefore, prevails in the three last-named countries. In France, in Germany, and in the United States, gold is at the present moment entitled to unlimited coinage;

silver is wholly treated as merchandise. There is, however, in each of these three countries an enormous mass of silver coins, the legal tender of which is not limited to a certain amount. This may be styled partial bimetalism. Each of these countries had originally adopted either silver-monometalism or bimetalism, but circumstances had compelled them to cease the free coinage of silver; hence their peculiar position of possessing neither a purely single nor a double standard. In 1816, after the close of the great war, England resumed specie payments, and adopted as her standard gold alone. Having merely to coin gold, without having a silver currency to sell as bullion, the operation was easily realised, without loss or inconvenience, within the course of a few years. The position, however, was very different with Germany. When she determined, in 1871, to substitute gold-monometalism for her old silver-monometalism, the florins and thalers had to be melted, exported as bullion, and exchanged for gold. To effect this, Germany looked to the great bimetallic country, France, and to the other members of the bimetallic **Latin Monetary Union**—namely, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece. The idea was to send silver bullion to France, and have it coined into five-franc pieces, with which gold could be purchased, either by exchanging the five-franc pieces for napoleons, or by buying bills on London, payable at maturity in gold. The countries of the Latin Union, however, refused to be so accommodating, foreseeing that they would be flooded with silver, whilst losing all their gold. In 1873 the Union slackened the coinage of silver; it further limited it in 1874, and entirely prohibited it in 1879. Silver, accordingly, fell heavily in value, the market price touching in 1876 $46\frac{1}{2}d.$, compared with an average of about $60d.$ per ounce in former years. German sales proceeded for a while, but the losses sustained by the Government became so serious that they were stopped long before the great mass of the silver called in by the Government had been exchanged for gold. It was finally decided not to meddle with the thalers still in circulation, and these are, up to the present day, legal tender like gold. In France, and in the other countries belonging to the Latin Union, silver is no longer coined, except in such small amounts as the Governments may deem necessary to make up for wear and tear, etc. But all the silver in these states is good legal tender up to any amount, so that bimetalism is still in force in those countries as regards the silver already in circulation. In the United States the position is somewhat different. There the coinage of silver was recommenced in 1878, under the **Bland Act**, but the amount to be coined annually was restricted by legislation to not less than $\$2,000,000$, nor more than $\$4,000,000$ per month. The purchases of silver since 1878 have continued without interruption at the rate of about $\$2,000,000$ per month, and by the end of December 1886 the total coinage amounted to $\$239,000,000$. The depreciated Bland dollars (for they are only worth some 85 per cent. of their nominal value) have not driven gold out of circulation, is due entirely to the good sense of the banks, which have steadfastly refused to accept silver as legal tender. The mass of silver accumulated at the United States treasury, however, became so alarmingly large

that the Bland Act is seriously threatened. Its abolition is strongly recommended by President Cleveland. Should silver cease to be coined, the position in the United States will exactly resemble that in Germany and France. All three countries will be gold-monometallic, whilst possessing a large amount of silver coinage having the attributes of legal tender. Unrestricted bimetalism is no longer in force in any country. **Bimetallicists** contend that, by fixing a legal ratio between the value of gold and silver, and using both metals as legal tender, fluctuations in the relative value of the metals are avoided, whilst the prices of commodities are rendered steadier. They point out that both silver and gold must necessarily be used by the world as standards of value. And in this, no doubt, they are right. Of the world's total estimated population of 1,400,000,000 only 400,000,000 employ gold as a measure of value, all the rest using silver. An attempt, therefore, to demonetise silver may be regarded as beyond the region of practical statesmanship. The question remains whether it would not be better for certain countries to use gold alone as their standard, and for others to employ silver alone, rather than have a universal double standard composed of the two metals. We need not dwell on the difficulties or impossibility of getting all nations to adopt bimetalism, but we may point out that the only direct inducement for carrying out such an arrangement would be that a bimetallic standard might tend to keep prices steadier than a monometallic standard. Unfortunately there is no evidence to support this assertion. Supposing bimetalism were universally adopted, and supposing also that silver could be obtained as cheaply as, say, copper, would anybody contend that gold would continue to be produced? The miner would necessarily turn to producing the cheaper metal, and the mints would be flooded with that metal, to the total exclusion of the dearer metal. The tendency would therefore be for one metal to supplant the other; and as, according to the hypothesis, the cheaper metal is found in profusion, prices of commodities measured in that metal would necessarily rise. The same process, and the same results, would of course ensue in the case of monometallicism, should the annual supply of the metal used as a standard be augmented to any great extent. But there would be this difference—namely, that prices would, in monometallicism, be dependent on the fluctuations in the supply of one metal alone; whereas, in the case of bimetallicism, their liability to fluctuations would be twice as great, inasmuch as the value of the currency would be ruled by the production of the cheaper metal alone. In other words, bimetallicism would suffer from any alteration in the supply of either gold or silver, whereas, in the case of monometallicism, the risk of fluctuations is confined to one metal. The fact of employing two metals does not in any way steady the relation between the standard of value and other commodities. It is not like the investor putting his money into several stocks in order to get a steadier average return. In bimetallicism there is no average at all. One or the other metal must be dominant, and in reality would rule all prices. If one metal were to rise whilst the other fell the position would be rendered worse, not better. No doubt the great mass of silver and gold already in circulation would prevent any violent fluctuations,

but the tendency must necessarily be as we have described it. Such being the case, it is impossible to see what substantial inducement is held out to the world to adopt a double standard. After these remarks, little need be said regarding bimetalism adopted by only a few states in the world. Such bimetalism has been tried and found wanting in the case of the Latin Union. It is the boast of bimetalists to point to the steadiness in the price of silver prior to the closing of the French mint in 1873. We may even concede that the price of silver did not vary, and closely adhered to the legal ratio of 15½ to 1. For it is justly pointed out that, although the price of silver in the London market between 1827 and 1872 fluctuated between 58½d. and 62½d., or about 7 per cent., its fluctuation was nominal rather than actual, in view of the French mint's charges, the delay of that mint in coining, which caused loss of interest, and the abraded condition of the French silver coins. Partial bimetalism, it is true, withstood such shocks as were produced by the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the strong demand for silver for India on the occasion of the cotton famine, and no doubt a certain amount of good was derived from its operation by other countries. But it utterly failed, as we have seen, when Germany resolved to discard silver. For political and other reasons, France did not choose to allow her rival to take away all her gold and leave only silver behind. What has occurred once, may occur again. Any international bimetallic agreement must necessarily be limited in its duration; and who can say that arrangements now made will be continued by all the parties to the contract after the lapse of twenty or thirty years? One or more countries may break away, and silver may be subjected to another period of lamentable depreciation such as we have experienced during the last ten years. What is so seriously affecting the silver market now is the probability of the American Bland Act being repealed. In short, it is Government interference, and not natural influences, that have caused the sudden fall in the metal. When all such impediments are removed, the probability is that the price of silver, even if it should not improve, will remain quite as steady as it did, for years, under the operation of bimetallic protection. Gradual changes there will be, as in the case of all commodities, but a gradual variation in the intrinsic value of a currency neither hampers trade nor hurts the individual. What trade abhors most is sudden shocks. Bimetallic theories, however, are now undergoing a thorough examination at the hands of a royal commission appointed last autumn, and we may expect before long a full and authoritative report on this intricate subject. But, if we are not very much mistaken, the result of the labours of this Commission will leave matters very much where they are. The following are the names of the commissioners:—**Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.** (Secretary for Scotland), **Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.**, **Mr. L. Courtney, M.P.**, **Mr. L. L. Cohen, M.P.**, **Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P.**, **Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.**, **M.P.**, **Mr. E. M. Barber** (Secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce), **Mr. J. W. Birch** (Director of the Bank of England), **Sir T. Farrer, Hon. C. W. Fremantle** (Deputy Master of the Mint), and **Mr. J. R. B. Smith** (Member of the India Council).

Birds, Migration of. The passage of birds from one country to another, or from one part of a district to another. Recent and systematic investigation, as instituted by a committee appointed by the British Association for obtaining observations on the migration of birds at light-houses and light-vessels, as well as specially isolated stations, has added greatly to our knowledge of the subject. In the six reports published since 1879 by the committee, an immense number of facts have been brought together having reference to the various complicated phenomena attending the seasonal movements of birds; showing that with very few exceptions there is scarcely a bird of either the palæarctic or nearctic regions that is not, to a greater or less degree, migratory in some part or other of its range. In the British Isles, with rare exceptions, all birds, even such as are generally considered habitual residents—the young invariably, the old intermittingly—leave in the autumn, their place being taken by others, not always necessarily of the same species, coming from more northern latitudes, or from districts of eastern Europe, where on the approach of winter the conditions of locality and food supply are less favourable to existence. These immigrants on the approach of spring leave our shores, travelling back to the Continent on the same lines, but in the reverse direction, as those traversed in the autumn. At the same time also our English nesting birds, which have wintered on the Continent or in more southern latitudes, return to their summer quarters. Mr. Seebohm has remarked, "We may lay it down as a law, to which there is probably no exception, that every bird breeds in the coldest regions of its migrations. No bird migrates to the tropics to breed, because there is no hotter region for it to migrate from." On the east coast of the British Isles the autumn migration from the Continent commences in the last fortnight in July, and is continued with slight intermissions to the end of December, and not unfrequently into the succeeding year. There are "throbs" and "rushes," lasting for days and even weeks, during which migrants arrive on our coast continuously night and day, and apparently perfectly independent of wind and weather. The general direction of flight is from east to west, or south-east to north-west, the flights often extending over the whole of the east coast of Great Britain. This broad wave of migration is shown to be denser, or more persistent, on certain special lines or highways, as the Pentland Firth, Firth of Forth, Farn Islands, Flamborough Head, the Spurn, and the north and north-east coasts of Norfolk. As a rule, the young of the year flock together and migrate alone, and some weeks in advance of the old birds. In the spring the males often migrate in advance of the females. Migrants cross the North Sea at all hours of the day and night, and in all winds and weathers; they seldom fly dead to windward unless with light breezes, and strong head-winds are unfavourable to their passage,—the line of flight being usually within three or four points of the wind. If the wind changes during passage, birds have been observed from the lightvessels to change the direction of flight to suit the wind. The state of the weather has much to do with the height at which birds travel: often with north and east winds they fly high, and with the wind in opposite quarters low. On clear nights they also

travel high; but in fog, rain, or snow, low, not many feet above the waves. It is invariably found, on thick, dark nights, with fog, rain, or snow, that they appear to lose their way, great numbers striking the lanterns of light-houses or lightvessels; at such times also they will wheel for hours round the light, resuming their course on the clearing of the sky, or when the first streak of day becomes visible on the horizon. The period of migration of any species varies greatly: sometimes it is over in four or five weeks, in others extended to months, and even half a year. Quite independent of these normal or ordinary movements of birds on migration, there are local movements due to sudden changes of temperature, or in search of fresh feeding-grounds. The rate at which birds travel during their migration has been variously stated; from recent data we may infer the pace of the woodcock is about fifty-two miles an hour, and capable of being sustained from ten to twelve hours. Of the enormous immigration which strikes the east coast in the autumn, either to winter in these islands or merely on passage across them, a small proportion only appear to return by the same route; the points at which birds in the spring have actually been seen to leave the land are situated in Forfarshire, on its south-east and east coast, and between that point and the Bell rock, in Scotland; and on the English coast at Flamborough, the Spurn, and the Norfolk coast. See annual "Report on Migration" (Simpkin & Co.)

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, W.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in 1823, and the building was subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales.

Birmingham, King Edward's School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Birmingham School of Politics. "Government by the people and for the people" is the motto which probably best represents the belief of what may be called the "Birmingham School" of politics. Birmingham is distinguished for the importance of its Nonconformist bodies, both in numbers and intellectual influence. These bodies have numbered among their ministers George Dawson, Charles Vince, and Dr. Dale, all of whom took an active part in the political life of the town, and doubtless helped to stimulate it. Long before their time the Birmingham Political Union, led by Thomas Attwood, helped to pass the Reform Bill of 1832. Ten years later, the Complete Suffrage Union, under the guidance of Joseph Sturge and others, promoted the reforms that have become law in 1885. These movements were largely supported by non-electors; but ever since the extension of the franchise in 1867 the ascendancy of the Liberal party in Birmingham has been conspicuous.

Bishop, A (Greek *episkopos*, an overseer), claims to be the representative of an institution founded by the apostles, and continued in unbroken chain to the present time. His place is the highest in the threefold order of bishops, priests, and deacons, and he is at the head of the clergy within his diocese, and is subject only to his archbishop. In the Church of England he is elected (at present a pure formality) by his dean and chapter on the nomination of the

Crown. In the Church of Ireland he is elected by clergy and laity voting separately. In that of Rome he is chosen by the Pope. His chief duties consist in ordaining priests and deacons, licensing curates, consecrating churches, visiting his clergy and laity, conducting confirmations, and exercising a general supervision in spiritual matters. He is also an ecclesiastical judge. There are thirty English bishops, and the majority of the number sit in the House of Lords. See PEEAGE.

Bishop of London's Fund, The. Instituted (1863) for a term of ten years, as a means of helping to provide for the spiritual wants of London and its suburbs. In the ten years ending Dec. 31st, 1873, from the foundation of the fund, £467,000 was subscribed; and it was determined, at the commencement of 1874, that the fund should be continued as a permanent diocesan institution for the following objects:—(1) Missionary clergy to work under the bishop's control, and to be confined in their work to particular parishes; (2) Scripture readers, mission women, and other lay workers; (3) The housing of the clergy; (4) Mission and school buildings; (5) In special cases assistance towards endowment; (6) Church building; and (7) Generally such other objects as it may be found desirable to promote from time to time. It is estimated that some £50,000 per annum will be wanted to meet the current annual needs of the diocese. *Offices*, 46a, Pall Mall, S.W. *President*, the Lord Bishop of London; *Secretaries*, Messrs. E. Thornton and John E. Nelson.

Bishops, List of English. See CATHEDRALS.

Bishops, Terms relating to. **Bishopping**, a term sometimes applied to Confirmation. **Bishop's Charge**, the instructions of a bishop to the clergy and laity at his Visitation (*v. infra*). **Bishop's Court** is held in the cathedral of each diocese, and dispenses the canon law. The **Bishop's Chancellor** is the judge. In large dioceses Consistory Courts are held by the Bishop's commissaries. **Bishop's Pastoral**, a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese on some special occasion. **Bishop's Ring**, worn by all bishops, signifies his spiritual marriage to his see. **Bishop's Visitation**, the summons to meet their bishop issued to his clergy and laity. (The canonical age for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years.)

Bishops, Various Kinds of. **Bishop Co-adjutor**, one appointed to assist another bishop in his diocese. **Bishop, Colonial**, may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but has no jurisdiction. **Bishop Designate**, a priest nominated to a vacant bishopric. **Bishop Elect**, a Bishop Designate (*v. supra*) who has been also elected to his bishopric by his dean and chapter, but who is not yet installed. **Bishop in Partibus**, a titular bishop (*v. infra*), whose diocese or title is in a country peopled by heathens or heretics. **Bishop, Suffragan**, a priest appointed and consecrated as bishop to assist a metropolitan in his work. The provincial bishops, in their relation to the archbishop, are sometimes, but erroneously, called Suffragans. **Bishop Titular**, a priest consecrated as bishop, but without a bishop's jurisdiction.

Bismarck Islands. A group situated north of eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They are mountainous and fertile, inhabitants intractably savage, and are

a German possession. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Count Herbert von, son of Prince Bismarck, b. at Berlin Dec. 28th, 1849. Is a major in the German army, has served the German empire in various diplomatic capacities, and was embassy secretary in London, and minister at the Hague. He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein, and is the head of the German Foreign Office.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince; created Count September 16th, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck, March 1871, the most powerful statesman of Europe in modern times; b. of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, 1815. He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squiresarchy, he became (1846) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him. The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfort falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the king, who, not without misgiving, appointed him to that important post. Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability which won for him the admiration of the Prussian court. The remarkable series of private despatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier, and which have recently been given to the world, are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft. Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund; and, supported by nearly all the other German states, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the counsels of the Confederation to which, from her position as by far the greatest of the purely German states, she was justly entitled. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfort was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg (1859-62). In May 1862 he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III. was then in the plenitude of his power. Five months later he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history. Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering

Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. His first task as Minister President was, however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown, might well have recoiled. The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganisation of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King. The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the Constitution. In the midst of this quarrel a Congress of all the Princes of Germany was invited to meet at Frankfort to reorganise the German Bund, but the King of Prussia, by advice of his minister, refused to appear; and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing. The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe Duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony, were intrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in 1864 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now created Count, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in 1866) to a war between Prussia and Austria, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious: Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia; and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German Bund Count von Bismarck was created Chancellor, and President of the Federal Council. In addition to these successes, in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the Constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Diet, which first assembled in 1867, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans. Napoleon III., jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to

obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which Holland had consented to cede to him. But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude of Count von Bismarck; and in the end the Duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished. In 1868 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Already for some time the biography of Count von Bismarck had practically been the history of his country, and great as were the events through which he had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still: notably by the defeat of the French in 1870, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to his acceptance of the honour, afterwards revoked. After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke (*q.v.*), King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant. Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the Congress of Berlin (1878), the Berlin Conference (1880), and the Congo or Colonial Conference (1884). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his May Laws, interfering in an unwise extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally unfortunate was his policy with regard to the Social Democrats, his Draconic measures against whom have produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities. The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness. In the course of his career Prince Bismarck has given utterance to expressions which have since become familiar in every civilised tongue. In the heat of the controversy with the Catholics he once said, "We shall never go to Canossa;" but, like the Emperor Henry IV. to Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII., the Great), he has since found it expedient to send an ambassador to the Vatican (Feb. 1886), and to repeal the harshest portion of the May Laws. He had previously (Dec. 31st, 1885) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope. Prince Bismarck's name has recently been very prominently before the public mind in connection with the Bulgarian difficulty and the proposed German Army Bill (*q.v.*), the latter on its rejection causing the dissolution of the Reichstag. Strained relations with France were also feared, in consequence of the proposal for the Bill and Prince Bismarck's speech in its support in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck is often called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister President (in 1862) he said that "it was not by speeches

and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood.*" The Danish, the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars form a significant commentary on this expression. Other phrases attributed to him are that "Might goes before Right," the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfort Letters and Despatches; his Correspondence, by Köppen; his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn; his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Lowe. Two attempts have been made to the Chancellor's life: the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, 1866, at Berlin; and the second on July 13th, 1874, by Kullmann, at Kissingen.

Bissao and Casamansa. Portuguese stations on west coast of Africa, between *Gambia* and *Sierra Leone*. Area 26 sq. m., pop. 9,282. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Björnson, Björnstjerne, Norwegian novelist, dramatist, and poet, b. December 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, where his father was minister. Educated at the University of Christiania. Here his literary career began. He sent "correspondences" to various provincial journals, wrote sketches and *feuilletons*, dealing chiefly with folk-life. After managing the Bergen theatre for two years (1857-9), during which period *Arne* and his drama *Halle Hulda* appeared, he became co-editor of the Christiania *Aftenblad*. In 1860 Björnson travelled in Denmark, Germany and Italy, returning to Norway the following year. Edited the *Norsk Folkeblad* (1866). Since then Björnson has lived much abroad. Of late years he has taken an active part in the political movements of Norway, especially in the struggle between the Norwegian peasants and the king. On one occasion Björnson challenged King Oscar; but the challenge was not accepted. Most of Björnson's tales have been translated into English. The best known are those dealing with Norwegian life: "Arne," "Synnøve-Solbakken," "Ovind," "The Fisher Maiden," "A Happy Boy," etc., etc. His play *The Gauntlet* has also been recently translated.

Blackburn, Colin Blackburn, P.C., Baron (great. 1876), and son of John Blackburn, Esq., of Killcarrn, Stirlingshire; b. 1813. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A. (1835—8th Wrangler). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1838), appointed Justice of the Queen's Bench (now Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division—1859), a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with the dignity of a Baron for life (1876). This latter position he resigned at the close of 1886. When at the bar Lord Blackburn for some eight years conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the recognised reports of the Queen's Bench Division. He also published a valuable legal work on "*Sales.*" In 1878 he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the provisions of a Draft Criminal Code. Lord Blackburn's retirement robs the House of Lords, as the ultimate Court of Appeal, of a most able and learned member.

Blackie, John Stuart, b. at Glasgow, 1809; son of a banker at Aberdeen; appointed Pro-

essor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1842), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh (1851). Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "Self-Culture." An unconventional style, with ready wit, characterise the Professor both as a lecturer and a writer. He retired from his professorial duties in 1882.

Blackfriars New Railway Bridge. See ENGINEERING.

Black Friday, the 13th of May, 1866, the day on which the great commercial panic of that year was at its height.

Black-Letter Saints' Days. See DAYS OF COMMEMORATION.

Black Monday, June 18th, 1885; so called in consequence of the defeat sustained by Mr. Gladstone by the adverse vote on the budget. This term has also been applied to Monday Feb. 8th, 1886, in consequence of the riots at the West End. The name has at various times been given to other memorable Mondays from the fourteenth century onwards.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords (*q.v.*) appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last-mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office; and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House, if Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only "desires" their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners. The present holder of the office is Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

Black Sea Conference, The, was a Conference of the European Powers called to meet in London in January 1871, in consequence of a declaration by Russia that she "denounced" her contract in the Treaty of Paris 1856, with regard to the navigation of the Black Sea. By this Treaty, formed at the close of the Crimean war, the Black Sea had been made neutral territory, and Russia had ceded her right to keep armed vessels upon it. Owing to the Franco-German war, France failed to attend until the following March, when the Treaty of London was framed, which deneutralised the Black Sea.

Blackwall Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Black, William, novelist, b. at Glasgow 1841. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). He is the author of "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," etc.

"**Blackwood's Magazine**" (2s. 6d.), founded 1817. First editor Prof. Wilson. Conservative in politics, it includes in its pages original articles and reviews on the social and political questions of the day, notices of travels, biographies and subjects of general interest, with a serial novel. Amongst the contributors to its

pages have been Sir W. Scott, De Quincy, and other distinguished writers.

Bland Act. See BIMETALLISM.

Blantyre. A mission-station in Africa, founded in 1876 under auspices of Established Church of Scotland. Situated on highlands between Lake Shirwa and Shiré river. Is becoming the centre of much independent British settlement and trade. Progress rapid. Already has longer and better roads than exist in the old Portuguese colonies on the coast. Communications by steamers up Zambesi and Shiré, and by newly opened overland route to Quillimane. See NYASSA, ZAMBESI, etc.

Bloemfontein. Capital of the Orange Free State (*q.v.*).

"**Blue Books**" are the official reports; papers and documents printed for the Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament. They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue paper wrappers. **Germany,** white; **France,** yellow; **Italy,** green; **Spain,** red; **Portugal,** white.

Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Movement. An unsectarian Mission to promote Christianity and total abstinence, originated by Francis Murphy, in America, where it was known as the "Murphy Movement." It was introduced into this country by William Noble, and inaugurated in the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, on February 10th, 1878. The title of "Blue Ribbon Army," and the "Blue Ribbon" badge were adopted, and the work established in the Hoxton Music Hall, where nightly meetings have since been held. One million pledge cards were issued during the first three years, and the movement spread throughout the United Kingdom. Missions of from three to twenty-one days' duration were conducted in all the principal towns, resulting in thousands of drunkards being reclaimed, and large numbers of Christian people becoming abstainers for the sake of example. In 1883 the word "Army" was dropped from the title; a general committee (President, W. I. Palmer, J.P., of Reading), was appointed, and the work has continued since upon quietly aggressive lines at the Hoxton Hall Mission, and generally under the title of The Gospel Temperance Workers, Union, in connection with which permanent councils of representatives exist in Bradford, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Preston, etc., for the holding of periodical missions, visitation, etc. Returns show that 80 per cent. of converts adhere to the pledge. In Scotland and Ireland the movement has been successfully carried on, and it has been extended to the Continent and the Colonies with satisfactory results. The organ of the movement is the *Gospel Temperance Monthly*. The offices of the General Committee are at 134, Hoxton Street, N.: Treasurer, W. P. Goulding, Esq., 41, Moorgate Street, E.C.; General Secretary, John P. Rae.

Blumenthal, Lieutenant-General Leonard von. A great strategist; b. 1810 at Schwedt-on-the-Oder. He studied at the Military Academies of Culm and Berlin. Was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in the Guard (Fusilier Guards) 1827; Adjutant to Landwehr (1827); Premier Lieutenant of the General Staff (Topographical Division) 1846; and Captain of the General Staff 1849. He was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein in recompense for his services in that war (1849); Major in the Grand General

Staff (1853); Chief of the General Staff of the Mobile Army Corps against Denmark (1863); Major General (1864); Chief of the General Staff of the second army, which invaded Bohemia (1866), and in 1870 Chief of the General Staff, a post he has since held.

Board of Supervision. See PAUPERISM.

Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge. This annual contest between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities is rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, or the course reversed, the Saturday before Good Friday. The date has, however, occasionally been altered, owing to circumstances of weather, etc. The race will take place this year (1887) on **March 26th.**

Year.	Win-ner.	Place of Rowing.	m. s.	Won by
1829	Oxf.	Henley	14 30	Easily.
1836	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	36 0	1 min.
1839	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	31 0	1 m. 45 s.
1840	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	29 30	½ length.
1841	Cam.	Westm. to Put.	32 30	1 m. 4 s.
1842	Oxf.	Westm. to Put.	30 45	13 secs.
1845	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	23 30	30 secs.
1846	Cam.	Mortl. to Putn.	21 5	2 lengths.*
1849	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 0	4 lengths.
1849	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	—	Foul.
1852	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 36	27 secs.
1854	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Cam.	Mortl. to Putn.	25 50	½ length.
1857	Oxf.	Putn. to Putn.	22 35	35 secs.†
1858	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 23	22 secs.
1859	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	24 40	Cam. sank.
1860	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	26 5	1 length.
1861	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	23 30	49 secs.
1862	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	24 41	30 secs.
1863	Oxf.	Mortl. to Putn.	23 6	43 secs.
1864	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 40	27 secs.
1865	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 24	4 lengths.
1866	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	25 35	15 secs.
1867	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 40	½ length.
1868	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	20 56	6 lengths.
1869	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	20 5	3 lengths.
1870	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 4	1½ length.
1871	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	23 5	1 length.
1872	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 15	2 lengths.
1873	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	19 35	3½ lengths.‡
1874	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 35	3 lengths.
1875	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 32	10 lengths.
1876	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	20 19	5 lengths.
1877	—	Putn. to Mortl.	—	Dead heat.§
1878	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 15	10 lengths.
1879	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 8	3½ lengths.
1880	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 23	4 lengths.
1881	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 56½	4 lengths.
1882	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	20 12	7 lengths.
1883	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 18	3½ lengths.‡
1884	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 39	3 lengths.¶
1885	Oxf.	Putn. to Mortl.	21 36	2½ lengths.
1886	Cam.	Putn. to Mortl.	22 29	½ length.

* First Univ. race in outriggers. † First race in boats without keels. ‡ Sliding seats first used. § Oxford bow man caught a crab. ¶ Rowed on Thursday. †† Rowed on Monday.

Board of Trade. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Board of Trade Journal. A journal issued about the middle of every calendar month, under the authority of the President of the Board of Trade. It contains Board of Trade notices, and extracts and translations from the official documents of the Home, Colonial and

Foreign Governments, relating to changes in Customs tariffs, the operation of commercial treaties, fluctuations of trade and industry in various parts of the world, and other valuable information of importance to merchants, shippers and manufacturers. It can be had in London of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street; Longmans & Co., Paternoster Row; Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Stationers' Hall Court; Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill; Stanford, 55, Charing Cross; Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., Paternoster Square; W. Clowes & Sons, 13, Charing Cross; Harrison & Sons, 59, Pall Mall; W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place; W. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross; also in Edinburgh of A. & C. Black, and in Dublin of A. Thom & Co., Abbey Street, and E. Ponsonby, Grafton Street. The first number was issued in August last. The price of the Journal is sixpence.

Board of Trade Returns. See TRADE OF 1886.

Boehm, Joseph Edgar, R.A., sculptor, of Hungarian extraction, and was b. in Vienna (1834). Has resided in England since 1862. Was elected R.A. (1882). Executed a colossal statue of the Queen (1867), and has produced among other works recumbent statues of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, and of the late Prince Imperial. Executed the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey, and has made busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Ruskin. Nominated **Sculptor-in-ordinary to the Queen** (1881). Mr. Boehm is the designer of the Queen's effigy on the new coinage (*q.v.*).

Boers. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL.

Bohn's Libraries. A series of works—under the titles of Bohn's "Standard," "Classical," "Antiquarian," "Philosophical," "Scientific," "Economic," "Collegiate," "Theological," "Historical," "Reference," "Artists," "Novelists," and "Illustrated" libraries—consisting chiefly of reprints of earlier and more or less standard books, both English and translated. Mr. H. G. Bohn (d. 1884) published the first volume in 1846; the series, then numbering several hundred volumes, was, on his retirement from business in 1864, bought by Messrs. Bell and Daldy (now Bell and Sons), who have since (to 1886) increased the number to 687 volumes.

Bokhara. A Russian vassal state in Central Asia attached to the province of Turkestan. Although the area of Bokhara is only 100,000 square miles, or one-fifteenth the whole Central Asian region conquered since 1860 by Russia, its population is 2,000,000, or one-third the entire total. The city of Bokhara (pop. 70,000) is the principal commercial centre of Central Asia. The campaigns conducted by the Russian generals Tcherniaeff, Romanovsky, and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1870 brought the khanate into great prominence. After Russia had captured Samarcand and reduced Bokhara to its present proportions, public interest in it subsided. During the Khivan expedition (1873), Bokhara maintained a friendly attitude, but afterwards the Amcer became cold and exclusive until 1878, when Kaufmann sent a mission to demand permission for the passage through Bokhara of the army intended to penetrate to Cabul and attack the English in India. From this period every pretext was employed to break down the quasi hostility of Bokhara.

What little power was left the khanate lapsed in 1884 by the practical inclosing of the country, resulting from the annexation of Merv. The Emir (Feb. 9th, 1886), gave assurances to the Russian mission sent to him that he would do nothing to hinder the construction of the Merv-Bokhara railway. The Ameer, Mozaffar Eddin, is allowed to maintain an army of some 30,000 troops, which, until 1885, were ill trained and badly armed, but are now drilled by Russian instructors and furnished with Berdan rifles. The large trade which India once carried on with Bokhara has now been almost completely absorbed by Russia. (See letter by Professor Vambéry, *Times*, January 26th, 1887.)

Bolivia. A republic, bounded on the north by Brazil and Paraguay, south by the Argentine Republic and by Peru, and the Pacific on the west. It is ruled by a President with a Congress of two chambers, elected in theory by universal suffrage, in practice by the army. Area 842,729 sq. miles; pop. about 2,000,000. Revenue (1881) £687,657; expenditure £652,227; debt £4,385,000. Army fixed at 1,400 in peace, and commanded by eight generals and 1,013 other officers, absorbs about two-thirds of revenue. There is little to chronicle since 1870, except the war with Chili, from 1879 to 1883 inclusive, in which Bolivia was allied with Peru, and a dreary record of anarchy and civil war. For Cabinet, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Bolometer, an electrical instrument, invented by Professor P. Langley, for measuring radiant heat. By its aid very interesting experiments have been made into the ultra-red rays of the spectrum (see *Naturr*, Nov. 3rd, 1881).

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Bonairs. Otherwise *Buan Ayre* (q.v.)

Bonapartists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bonney, Rev. Thomas George, F.R.S., D. Sc., Camb., LL.D., F.S.A., Fellow and formerly Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of London. He has written a great deal on the Alps, and is President of the Alpine Club; Past President of the Geological Society and the Mineralogical Society of London; Hon. Treasurer of the Philosophical Club. He has carried on numerous researches in **Petrology**, especially the microscopic structure of rocks. He is a Lecturer at the Royal Institution, a large contributor to Cassell's "Picturesque Europe," and a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* and the *Geological Magazine*.

Book Trade. The statistics published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington of new books, and reprints of previously published books for the past ten years, are as follows:—

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Year.	New Books.	New Editions.
1877	3049	1957	1882	3978	1146
1878	3730	2046	1883	4732	1413
1879	4294	1584	1884	4832	1541
1880	4293	1540	1885	4307	1333
1881	4110	1296	1886	3984	1226

The following gives the number of new books

published during 1886, divided into fourteen broad classes:—Theology and devotion, 752; Education and philology, 572; Juvenile books, 445; Fiction and minor fiction, 969; Jurisprudence, 33; Political economy and commerce, 246; Arts, sciences, and illustrated books, 178; Books of travel, 221; History, biography, etc., 350; Poetry and the drama, 93; Year-books and serials (in vols.), 294; Medicine and surgery, 171; Belles-lettres, 407; Miscellaneous (including pamphlets), 407—total, 3,984. A list of all the books issued by the London publishers, and those Scottish, Irish and provincial publishers whose books bear also a London imprint, is published every month in the *Bookseller* (6d.), and fortnightly in the *Publishers' Circular* (3d.). Consult also *The Best Books*, by Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein, containing prices, sizes, publishers' names, and dates of the first and last editions of each book.

Bonze. Name given to the priests of Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, etc. They live in monasteries, and are unmarried. There are also female bonzes, who resemble nuns.

Borneo. From the Sanscrit "Bhoorni," land. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various States. Estimated total area 290,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000.—Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at **Sambas**, **Pontiana**, **Banjarmassin**, and **Koti**. On the north-west coast is the State of **Sarawak**; area 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (H.H. Charles J. Brooke). North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of **Brunei**, or **Borneo Proper**, a territory of less extent. Beyond it lies **British North Borneo**, area 30,000 sq. m., which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a Royal Charter has been granted. Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu**. (Political and other details will be found under **SARAWAK**, **BRITISH NORTH BORNEO**, etc.)—**Physically**, Borneo is one of the most attractive portions of the earth's surface. Lofty mountains dominate the interior, from which descend numerous rivers to water the plains, many of them being considerable streams. Large lakes are also believed to exist. Lying directly under the equator, the flora is exceedingly rich and profuse. Probably no tropical forests excel those of Borneo in the wealth they hold in their vast recesses. The most valuable timbers, dye-woods, scent-woods, fruits, spices, drugs, gums, etc., are abundant. The fauna, too, comprises wonderful variety. There are the elephant, rhinoceros, wild cattle, bears, deer, the tiger-cat, tapir, pig, flying squirrel, orang-utang, baboon, ape, alligator, python, cobra. The birds are of brilliant plumage, and even the fish display gorgeous and varied colouring. Among minerals are coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. The principal articles exported are sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise-shell,

cinnabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrowroot, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugias, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.—Previous to the advent of the Spaniard, Portuguese, and Dutchman in these regions, some of the Bornean states had attained a high degree of civilisation. The wealth of their princes, the splendour of their cities, and the extent of their commerce and industry, have been described in glowing terms. The condition of things seems to have been similar to that of India. But under the baneful influences just alluded to wealth was spoliated, commerce diverted, industry checked, and the social prosperity of the island destroyed. In Sarawak and in Brunei the wise and philanthropic efforts of Rajah Brooke and his successor have done much towards restoring ancient prosperity; and now it is to be hoped that the British North Borneo Company will contribute towards the development of this rich and resourceful island. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult St. John's "Life in the Forests of the Far East," Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Hatton's "North Borneo.")

Boro-Glyceride. A chemical compound of boric acid with glycerine, patented by Prof. Barff. It consists of glycerine, the water of which has been expelled and replaced by anhydrous boric acid, forming a new compound which is represented by the formula $C_3H_5BO_3$. It is a powerful antiseptic, and being perfectly harmless is a most efficient preservative for food. Its solution in water (1 to 30) is odourless and practically tasteless; oysters opened and immersed in such a solution have been kept perfectly sweet for many months. When a small amount is added to cream, the latter undergoes no change in the hottest weather, and thus prepared has been sent both to Jamaica and Zanzibar, arriving quite sweet in either case. Besides its use in preserving food, it is used as an antiseptic in surgery, and on the toilet table for corns, cuts, etc.

"Borough English." A singular local custom by virtue of which the youngest son is heir to his father. Abolished in Scotland in the eleventh century; it still survives in some parts of England. In Lambeth, e.g., there are said to be estates held by this tenure.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin (*q.v.*). Their united area is 27,000 square miles, and the population a little more than 1,000,000, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedans, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic; but the races and religions are so mixed in the various districts that it would be almost impossible to create from the medley a single harmonious state of any size. It was expected, none the less, that the provinces would be difficult to rule; instead of which, Austria occupied them with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight seething in 1882, rapidly quelled, the 15,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with.

"Bosphore Egyptian." A daily journal, published in French at Cairo, whose suppression caused (1885) a serious strain in the diplomatic

relations between the Egyptian and French governments, and was the occasion for negotiations between the French and English cabinets. (For detailed account of the dispute consult our edition of 1886.)

Bosphorus. A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchorage that the whole channel may be regarded as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople. Men-of-war can approach so close to the shore that they strip the foliage off the trees. The channel is defended by a series of strong forts, so well placed and powerfully armed as to render the passage of a hostile fleet practically impossible, even without taking into account the strings of torpedoes that would bar the waterway in time of war.

Bötticher, Karl Heinrich von, Prussian statesman, was b. in Stettin, Jan. 6th, 1833. Has held various offices under the Prussian Government, and is at present Minister of the Interior for the German Empire, and the direct representative of the Chancellor in the Reichstag.

Boucault, Dion, actor and dramatist, b. in Dublin 1822. Educated at London University. His first important play, *London Assurance*, was brought out at Covent Garden 1841. Mr. Boucault has attained great celebrity as the author of several Irish dramas—notably, "*Colleen Bawn*" (Adelphi, London, 1860); "*Arrah-na-pogue*" (Dublin, 1864); and "*Shaughraun*" (Drury Lane, 1875). During the Irish riots of these popular plays Mr. Boucault personally took the leading parts. As an actor, his delineation of Irish character is admitted to be most telling and humorous. Among his other important works were *Octoroon* (1861), in which the principal feminine part was taken by his wife. It is worthy of remark that, in deference to public clamour, Mr. Boucault altered the ending of the play—saving the life of the heroine, Zoe. Mr. Boucault is a most prolific writer; but "*Flying Boud*" (1866), "*After Dark*," and "*Formosa*" (1868), may be said to be his last most popular productions outside of his Irish plays. Mr. Boucault is resident in America, but quite recently visited this country, taking part in one of his plays, "*The Jilt*," at the Prince's.

Boughton, George Henry, A.R.A., b. 1833, spent his early years in studying alternately at New York, London, and Paris. In 1861 he opened a studio in London, and has since chiefly resided in that metropolis. His works, which have been numerous exhibited at the Royal Academy and the National Academy of New York, include "*Winter Twilight*," "*The Lake of the Dismal Swamp*," "*Passing into the Shade*," "*Coming into Church*," "*Morning Prayer*," "*The Sealed Letter*," "*The Idyll of the Birds*," and "*The Return of the Mayflower*." At the exhibition of 1886 his "*Councillors of Peter the Headstrong*" attracted much notice.

Boulanger, George Ernest Jean Marie, French Minister of War, was b. at Rennes (1837). Entered the Military College of St. Cyr (1855), sub-lieutenant (1857). He was sent to Algeria, and served under Marshal Ranolin in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo. He obtained his

full lieutenantancy in 1860, and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochin China. In 1870, just before the declaration of war, he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but, by some means, escaped the fate of Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy by the Government of National Defence (Oct. 1870), and fought at Champigny (Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd). While leading his troops against the Communists he was wounded. After the suppression of the Commune his newly-attained promotion was quashed by the Grade Revision Committee, but was restored to him in 1874. In 1880 he became brigadier-general, as is alleged, through the influence of the Duc d'Aumale, whose name General Boulanger was, six years later, to strike from the Army List. Appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, General Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camilleon, the Resident-General, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of Director of the Infantry Division, and became **Minister of War** in the De Freycinet Cabinet, Jan. 7th, 1886. When M. de Freycinet resigned, and was succeeded by M. Goblet (Dec. 9th, 1886), General Boulanger retained his portfolio.

Bourke, The Rt. Hon. Robert, P.C., was b. 1827. Educated at Enniskillen School, and Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1852). Was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the last cabinet of Lord Beaconsfield, and held the same office under Lord Salisbury in the late Government. Returned in the Conservative interest as member for King's Lynn (1868-80); re-elected (1885-86). Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Madras (1886).

Bowen, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, S. C., one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, was born in 1835, and, after a brilliant career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1861. He was senior member of the Truck Commission in 1870, and junior counsel to the Treasury in 1872, but never took silk. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and in 1882 a Lord Justice of Appeal, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. Lord Justice Bowen, who has proved himself one of the most able members of the Court of Appeal, is the author of an historical essay entitled "Dolphi," and of a pamphlet on the Alabama question.

Boyle Lectures. In 1691 Robert Boyle, son of the famous Earl of Cork, provided by will for the delivery of eight lectures "in vindication of Natural and Revealed Religion." The lectures are published in book-form after their delivery, and have been given of recent years by some of our ablest theologians.

Boyle, Robert Whelan, F.R.S.L., in early life entered the journalistic profession. He removed to London, and contributed to various journals. He subsequently became assistant sub-editor of a well-known London "daily," and after several years' experience in this capacity he was appointed to the editorship of a provincial newspaper. On his return to London he became chief sub-editor of *The Hour*. In 1877 he was appointed to the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle* (q. v.).

Brackenbury, Colonel Henry, C.B., R.A., was b. 1837 at Holingbroke, in Lincolnshire. Entered the army (1856). Saw active service in the Sepoy rebellion (1857-58), and afterwards held several appointments on the staff of the

Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. In the war between France and Germany in 1870, he devoted himself to the care of sick and wounded under the auspices of the British National Society, receiving distinctions from both sides for his services. Military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley (1873-74) in the Ashantee war. Adjutant-general (1878) of the forces, he was sent to occupy Cyprus, and organised the military police in that island. Again (1879) military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, chief of his staff in the operations against Sekukuni. Private secretary to Lord Lytton (1880), viceroy of India; Military attaché at Paris (1881-2), and for a time Assistant Under-secretary for Ireland.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, born in London in 1837. She is a prolific writer, for besides many sound contributions to general literature, she is the author of nearly forty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Flower and Weed," "Ishmael," "Wyllard's Weird," and the "**Mohawks**." Her husband is Mr. John Maxwell, the publisher.

Brahms, Johannes, b. at Hamburg 1833, and was the son of an undistinguished but hard-working musician. An eulogistic critique of Schumann's brought Brahms into prominence. In 1861 he went to Vienna, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to composition. His great "**German Requiem**" (1868) established his reputation. Brahms is the composer of many symphonies, "Rinaldo," "The Song of Destiny," songs, cantatas, etc. His unrivalled settings of "Hungarian Dances," and his own "Liebeslieder," dances with choral accompaniment are the most graceful classical compositions of the kind since Chopin.

Braidism (synon. Hypnotism). Braidism is the name applied to a method of cure which is supposed to be produced by the action of the concentrated mind upon the disordered part of the body during the hypnotic state. James Braid, of Manchester, first investigated it in a scientific manner. It can be produced only in a certain proportion of persons, and varies in different degrees of intensity, from a condition resembling the somnambulistic state to that of profound nervous sleep, during which an operation can be painlessly performed. Esdaile, in India (1846), succeeded in thus operating upon the natives of that country, who appear to be peculiarly susceptible to its influence. The method of inducing the trance-like state is to make the patient fix his eyes and rivet his mind upon a small piece of bright metal, held about a foot above his eyelids; after the space of about fifteen seconds it will be found that, in elevating an arm or leg, he has a disposition to retain it in that position. If this is not the case, Mr. Braid writes: "In a soft tone of voice desire him to retain the limbs in an extended position, and thus the pulse will become speedily accelerated and his limbs in process of time quite rigid and involuntarily fixed." Braid rarely went so far as to produce total unconsciousness, but whilst the patient was in this semi-cataleptic state he made him concentrate his whole mind upon the part affected, so that under its influence the vascularity, innervation, and function of the part was regulated and modified according to the locality of the disorder. See HYPNOTISM.

Bramwell, George William Wilshere **Bramwell**, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1882); son of George Bramwell, Esq., banker; b. in London 1808. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1838); appointed a Q. C. (July 1851); a Baron of the Exchequer (Jan. 1856); a judge of the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division (1875); a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876); retired from the bench 1881. Lord Bramwell is a frequent contributor to the debates in the House of Lords, where his common-sense remarks always secure him the ready ear of the peers. He is an active member of the Liberty and Property Defence League (see "LAISSER FAIRE").

Brasil. An empire in Central South America, occupying the west coast from 5° N. lat. to 29° S. lat., and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Its present ruler is the Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. By the constitution of 1824 the executive power in imperial affairs is confided to the Emperor, and the legislative to a Senate and House of Deputies. Senators are chosen for life by the Emperor, each from one of three candidates nominated by the people; the deputies are elected directly for four years. The Chamber has the initiative in taxation, and in the choice of the sovereign if necessary. Provincial affairs are dealt with in the provincial assemblies. State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education not in a very forward state, 84 per cent. of population being illiterate. Area 3,275,326 square miles. Pop. about 10,000,000. Revenue (1886-87), £15,155,236; expenditure £16,054,890; debt, £104,616,723. There is also an irredeemable paper currency to the nominal value of about £20,000,000. Since the close of the war with Paraguay, in 1870, little remains to note, with the exception of the slavery question. In 1867 it was decreed that slavery should cease in twenty years, and that all children of slaves born after that year, and all slaves who were soldiers, should be at once free; and in 1871 the Rio Branco Law made further provision for gradual emancipation. Since the latter date 90,000 have been emancipated by private generosity and 19,000 by the above law; and in 1881 the province of Ceara freed all its slaves, 30,000 in number. There are still, however, 1,500,000 blacks in servitude, and the problem how to abolish the peculiar institution without producing commercial ruin produced in 1884 a severe ministerial crisis, owing to the interested opposition of the planters. More recently the extensive construction of railways has opened up the country and exercised a beneficial effect upon its economic development. For Cabinet, etc., see article DIPLOMACY.

Breach of Promise of Marriage. Mutual promises to marry form a binding contract, even though only verbally given, and upon the breach of such a promise by either party, the other may sue for damages. Such a promise by the man is impliedly conditional upon the chastity of the woman. A promise by a man already married will give ground for claiming damages. If the contract do not fix any date for the marriage the law will presume that it was to take place within a reasonable time. If one of the contracting parties marry a third person, and thus render performance impossible, he or she may be sued at once, and that although the third person has died in the mean-

time. A refusal to perform the contract has the same effect although a reasonable time may not have elapsed. The contract may be rescinded by mutual agreement, and is discharged by the death but not by the physical incapacity of either party. In assessing damages for breach of a contract to marry, not only the actual loss sustained but also the injury done to the feelings may be taken into account. (See Leake, "Law of Contract.")

Breviary, The. See BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Bridgetown. Capital of Barbados (*q.v.*).

Bridgewater Treatises. The Right Hon. and Rev. Francis H. Egerton's will bequeathed the sum of £8,000 to be paid to the person or persons appointed by the President of the Royal Society to write a treatise on "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." Eight books were prepared and published (1833-36); they were by Rev. T. Chalmers, D.D., J. Kidd, M.D., Rev. W. Whewell, Sir C. Bell, P. M. Roget, M.D., Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Rev. W. Kirby, and W. Prout, M.D. They have frequently been reprinted.

Bright, Right Hon. John, M.P. for Central Birmingham, was born November 16th, 1811, near Rochdale. His father, Jacob Bright, was a cotton-spinner and manufacturer, at Greenbank, near Rochdale, and at a comparatively early age Mr. Bright became a partner in the firm. The only education he received was derived from the usual sources available in a small provincial town. He never entered a public school, nor studied at a university, and has all his life regarded with disfavour what is known as a classical education. His first introduction to public or semi-public life was at local meetings, where he advocated temperance and other social reforms. It was at such gatherings that he began to acquire that rare faculty of expression and that clearness of diction which led him many years after to be regarded as one of the most formidable debaters, and one of the most impressive orators who ever spoke in Parliament. He took part in the reform agitation which preceded the great Act of 1832; but it was not till he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, in 1839, that he became prominent as a public man and as a powerful platform speaker. His first candidature for Parliament, was in 1843, when he contested Durham against Lord Dugannon. The latter was successful, but subsequently was unseated on petition, and Mr. Bright was elected in the following year, and represented Durham till 1857, when he was returned for Manchester. During this period he constantly took part inside and outside Parliament in the great discussions on Free Trade which then raged from one end of the country to the other. Financial and political reform, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and every movement which had for its object the elevation and education of the people, engaged the earnest advocacy of the member for Manchester, the representation of which he had to contest in 1852. He won the election, and two years after, when the Crimean war broke out, he plunged into the thickest of the opposition to the policy of the Government, and denounced the war as a cruel and useless squandering of the blood and money of the nation. His speeches on this subject are perhaps the most eloquent and powerful

he ever delivered. Their earnestness and consistency, their lofty moral tone, the simplicity and majesty of the language in which the orator denounced the authors of the war, make them stand out as among the greatest speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. It was all in vain, however. He found little support either in Parliament or the country. The war was popular, and terminated in the Treaty of Paris, and a display of fireworks and candle illuminations in the capitals of all the allied Powers. Just before the war ended Mr. Bright had an attack of severe illness, which compelled him for a time to withdraw from active public life. He was on the Continent when Lord Palmerston was defeated in the China debate in 1857, and when the Premier appealed to the country Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson lost their seats by large majorities. In August of the same year he was elected for Birmingham, and has been one of the representatives of that town ever since. About this period he constantly advocated the extension of the suffrage, and it is perhaps to him more than to any other individual that the country is indebted for all the reforms in this direction since the days of Earl Grey. Mr. Bright visited Ireland in 1866, and was entertained at a banquet in Dublin. Two years later he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the same year (1868) he was prevailed upon by Mr. Gladstone to accept office as President of the Board of Trade. Once more illness interposed, and in 1870 he resigned, and for the next three years was practically invalid. When restored to health, he again entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with merely nominal duties, and held that post till the Government was driven from power in 1874. For the next six years he was in Opposition, though he took a less prominent part in the debates than before. When the Conservatives fell in 1880 Mr. Bright was again appointed Chancellor of the Duchy in Mr. Gladstone's Government, but resigned on the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria—an act which, in his explanation to the House of Commons, he considered as a violation of the moral law, but which Mr. Gladstone, on the same occasion, justified as in harmony with that law. Mr. Bright, it may be said, is not what is called a "peace-at-any-price" man, as many suppose; but as a rule he has been found in opposition to wars waged by England. He was, in fact, in office during the Transvaal war. Of late years Mr. Bright has taken very little part in the active life of the House of Commons, and seldom speaks from the platform, except at long intervals to his constituents. At the general election which followed the late Reform Act Mr. Bright was opposed at Birmingham by Lord Randolph Churchill, who was defeated after a hard contest. The latest important position taken up by Mr. Bright is his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme (see HOME RULE), and his support of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who are opposed to it.

Brisbane. Capital of Queensland (*q.v.*), on Moreton Bay; pop. 50,000.

Brisson, Henri, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies when the Ferry Ministry was overthrown (by 308 to 161 votes) on March 30th, 1885. On the assembling of the new Chamber, November 10th, a scene arose on the Tonquin question with respect to alleged

military mismanagement; and on the 14th M. Brisson's statement did not appear to have any effect in allaying the excitement. At the conclusion of the debate, December 26th, the Government only had a majority of 4 votes, and a crisis at once became apparent. On December 28th, M. Jules Grévy was re-elected President of the French Republic, and on the same day M. Brisson announced that the diplomatic relations between Egypt and France were considered to be interrupted at Cairo. On the 29th M. de Freycinet was again requested to form a cabinet, and virtually the Brisson Government ceased to exist with 1885, after a short term of office extending over barely nine months.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, each year in a different town, but never in London. The only occasion on which a meeting has been held out of the United Kingdom was in 1884, when the Association visited Montreal. It was formerly the practice to elect occasionally as the president a man of high social position, but since 1867 this custom has been dropped, and the chair is now invariably occupied by a man of scientific eminence. The Association issues an annual volume, divided into two parts: the first contains reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. This part also contains such papers as are ordered by the General Committee to be printed at length. The second part is devoted to addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections at the annual meeting. The Association is now divided into eight sections, distinguished by letters as follows: A, **Mathematics and Physics**; B, **Chemistry**; C, **Geology**; D, **Biology**; E, **Geography**; F, **Economic Science and Statistics**; G, **Mechanics**; H, **Anthropology**. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries and committee. The successive presidents of the whole Association have been: Earl Fitzwilliam (1831), Buckland (1832), Sedgwick (1833), Sir T. M. Brisbane (1834), Provost Lloyd (1835), Marquis of Lansdowne (1836), Earl of Burlington (1837), Duke of Northumberland (1838), Vernon Harcourt (1839), Marquis of Breadalbane (1840), Whewell (1841), Lord Francis Egerton (1842), Earl of Rosse (1843), Dean Peacock (1844), Herschel (1845), Murchison (1846), Sir R. H. Inglis (1847), Marquis of Northampton (1848), Dr. T. R. Robinson (1849), Brewster (1850), Airy (1851), Sabine (1852), Hopkins (1853), Earl of Harrowby (1854), Duke of Argyll (1855), Daubeny (1856), Rev. H. Lloyd (1857), Owen (1858), The Prince Consort (at Aberdeen, 1859), Lord Wrottesley (1860), Fairbairn (1861), Willis (1862), Sir W. Armstrong (1863), Lyell (1864), John Phillips (1865), Grove (1866), Duke of Buccleugh (1867), Hooker (1868), Stokes (1869), Huxley (1870), Sir W. Thomson (1871), Carpenter (1872), A. W. Williamson (1873), Tyndall (1874), Hawkshaw (1875), Andrews (1876), Allen Thomson (1877), Spottiswoode (1878), Ramsay (1879), Lubbock (jubilee year at York, 1880), Siemens (1882), Cayley (1883), Lord Rayleigh (Canada, 1884), Lyon Playfair (1885). The last meeting, in Sept. 1886, was held at Birmingham under

Sir J. W. Dawson, of Montreal, whose opening address dealt chiefly with the origin and history of the Atlantic Ocean. During each annual session two evening discourses are delivered: those at Birmingham were on "The Sense of Hearing," by Professor Rutherford, and on "Soap Bubbles," by Professor Rücker. Since 1867 it has been the custom to give a lecture to the operative classes of the town in which the Association meets; at Birmingham Professor Roberts-Austen lectured to workmen on "The Colours of Metals and Alloys." The sectional presidents at this meeting were: Professor Darwin for mathematics, Mr. Crookes for chemistry, Professor Bonney for geology, Mr. Carruthers for biology, Major-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid for geography, Mr. J. B. Martin for statistics, Sir J. N. Douglas for mechanics, and Sir George Campbell for anthropology. Mr. Crookes' address to the chemical section was especially notable as enunciating original views as to the constitution of the elements. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Manchester, in August 1887, under the presidency of Sir H. E. Roscoe (q.v.). Offices of the British Association, 22, Albemarle Street, W.

British Bechuanaland. A portion of Bechuanaland (q.v.) south of the Molopo river. It has been annexed, and is distinct from the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate. The extension of railway from Kimberley into it has been proposed. (For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.)

British Coaling Stations. See COALING STATIONS, BRITISH.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Area 390,344 sq. miles; pop. 60,000. Capital Victoria, on south-east of Vancouver. Chief town on mainland, New Westminster, on Great Fraser river. Port Moody is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Esquimaux, in Vancouver, is an Imperial naval and military station. Province mountainous. Agricultural land limited. Much forest and pasture. Products, gold, coal, timber, furs, fish; cattle ranches and fruit farms. Climate of Vancouver quite English; mainland a warmer summer and colder winter. Mineral resources vast, especially coal and gold. Output of gold 36,602 oz. in 1885. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council, 4 members of which belong to the elective Legislative Assembly. (For Ministry, etc., see article DIPLOMATIC.) The province has 3 seats in the Dominion Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons. Education not so well provided for as in eastern provinces. Free land grants. Male sex largely outnumbered female. Till 1858 part of Hudson Bay Territory; then gold discoveries brought settlers, and it became a colony. Vancouver Island, 14,000 sq. miles, became a colony same year; with Queen Charlotte Island joined to British Columbia in 1866. Since 1871 a province of Dominion. See CANADA. (Consult Chittenden's "Guide and Travels in British Columbia," obtainable at High Commissioner's office in London.)

British Dairy Farmers' Association. See DAIRY FARMING.

British Honduras. A colony in Central

America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area 7564 sq. m., pop. 27,452. Capital and port, Belize. Coast low and swampy, rising towards interior. Good pasture land on west. Much heavy forest, abounding in valuable timber. Soil fertile, suited for all tropical productions. Mahogany, logwood, dyewoods, caoutchouc, abound. Sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, cocoonut, tobacco, and fruits cultivated; cochineal; indigo, fustic, sarsaparilla, tortoiseshell, exported. Fauna extensive. Gold and other minerals exist. Climate hot and damp, but fairly healthy. Government administered as in a Crown colony, presided over by a Governor since 1884. Education mostly denominational. There is a police, but no local defences. Industries are wood-cutting, sugar, coffee, and other planting. Great demand for imported labour. Experience has shown that Europeans can work and prosper here. Revenue, £52,246; expenditure, £63,235; no debt; imports, £254,856; exports, £244,280. Crown lands sold at 4s. per acre, leased at 5d. per acre. White immigrants are desired. Bulk of population Negro Creoles. After much strife between England and Spain, the colony became finally British in 1798, by conquest and treaty. It was a dependency of Jamaica till 1861, from then till 1884 under a Lieut.-Governor subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Bates' "Central and South America," and "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates. We furnish a table of the British empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (e.g., Egypt, Suakim), have not been included in this table. Details of the various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. Approximate total figures of the entire empire, at home and abroad, are estimated to be:—area, 9,079,711 sq. miles; pop. 320,676,000; revenue, £207,810,000; public debt, £1,147,430,000; imports and exports, £1,047,951,000. The figures given in the Table are the latest received in England. Population is, generally speaking, that of the census of 1881, except in the responsibly governed colonies and some others, where it is the estimate up to June 1886. Financial figures are generally those for 1885-6, the year ending in June, in most cases. (See next page.)

Table of the British Empire

		Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	
In The North Sea . . .	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . . .	London	121,115	37,080,000	
	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona . . .	Castletown	220	54,089	
	(b) Jersey I.	St. Heliers	45	52,445	
	(b) Guernsey, etc. Is.	St. Pierre	31	35,257	
	(c) Heligoland I.	"Oberland"	3	2,001	
In The Mediterranean.	(c) Gibraltar	Gibraltar	13	24,680	
	(b) Maltese Is.	Valetta	117	162,641	
	(b) Cyprus I.	Nikosia	3,584	186,173	
In The Gulf of Aden . . .	(d) Aden	Aden	70	35,165	
	(d) Perim I. . . . .	.....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. . . . .	.....	20	.....
	(d) North Somali Coast	Berbera	.....	.....
	(d) Socotra I.	Tamarida	3,000	.....
	(f) Musha and Efat Is. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
In The Indian Ocean . . .	(c) Mauritius I.	Port Louis	708	370,766	
	(d) Rodriguez I. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
	(d) Seychelles & Amirante Is.	Port Victoria	350	16,000	
	(d) Chagos and Oil Is.	Diego Garcia	.....	.....
	(b) Ceylon	Colombo	25,364	2,825,090	
	(e) Maldive Is. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
In Asia	(c) The Empire of India	Calcutta (total)	1,651,858	257,000,000	
	<i>Provinces of British India.</i>	Bengal	Calcutta	156,564	66,691,456
		North-West and Oude	Allahabad; Lucknow	106,111	44,107,869
		Punjab	Lahore	106,632	18,850,437
		Central	Nagpore	84,445	9,838,791
		British Burmah	Rangoon	87,220	3,736,771
		(e) Upper Burmah	Mandalay	190,500	3,500,000
		Assam	Ganhati	46,341	4,881,426
		Madras	Madras	139,900	30,868,504
		Bombay	Bombay	124,122	16,454,414
		(e) Berar	Ellichpore	80,000	2,672,673
	(d & e) Native States (800 large and small)	.....	587,138	56,300,000
	(d) Andaman and Nicobar Is.	Port Blair	880	14,628	
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore	1,445	423,384	
	(d) Singapore	Singapore	206	155,000	
	(d) Penang	Georgetown	107	190,597	
	(d) Province Wellesley	Georgetown	270	.....
	(d) Malacca	Malacca	659	93,579	
	(e) Perak	Perak	7,949	118,000	
	(e) Selangor	Kwala Zurnpor	3,000	46,568	
	(e) Sungei Ujong	Sungei Ujong	660	14,000	
	(d) Cocos and Keeling Is. . . . .	.....	9	400
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I.	Victoria Harb.	31	6,298	
	(e) North Borneo	Sandakan	30,000	150,000	
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is.	Victoria	32	180,000	
	(c) Port Hamilton (3 Is.)	Port Hamilton	5	2,000	
In Australasia	(a) New South Wales	Sydney	310,700	981,200	
	(a) Victoria	Melbourne	87,884	1,009,753	
	(a) South Australia	Adelaide	903,600	312,500	
	(d) Northern Territory	Palmerston	(included in above)	.....
	(a) Queensland	Brisbane	668,497	326,916	
	(b) Western Australia	Perth	1,060,000	35,186	
	(a) Tasmania	Hobart	26,215	133,791	
	(c) New Guinea (part) and Isles	Moresby	88,457	137,500	
	(d) Norfolk I.	Sydney Bay	19	300	
	(d) Lord Howe I., etc. . . . .	.....	5	20

* From and to the

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Date of Acquisition.	Government.
86,683,783	83,062,151	370,967,965	371,403,694	....	Constitutional Monarchy.
55,552	50,308	....	....	1765	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	708,692*	809,878*	1066	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i> Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
7,947	7,717	....	....	1807	Governor. Executive Council.
44,052	47,262	715,482*	15,832*	1704	Military Governor.
213,311	226,345	117,333*	8,295*	1800	Governor. Councils.
172,072	112,085	304,375	287,521	1878	High. Comr. House of Legislature.
83,700	133,300	2,216,008	1,528,370	1839	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	1855	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	1854	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station
....	....	....	....	1885	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	1886	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	1858	Unoccupied.
730,923	839,105	2,963,152	3,941,757	1810	Governor. Councils.
(Included in above.)				1810	Commissioners. (Sub. Mauritius.)
1,182,301	1,261,121	4,522,234	3,578,240	1795	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
70,690,681	71,077,127	67,280,000	83,800,000	(First Settlement) 1611 (Empire) 1877	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
17,650,883	8,836,073	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Councils.
9,161,162	4,568,106	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
5,025,538	3,407,512	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
1,581,660	1,066,690	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
2,559,127	1,558,010	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	1886	Chief Commissioner.
893,907	650,855	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
9,258,220	7,812,288	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
11,317,970	9,794,443	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Hyderabad.)
....	....	....	....	....	Native Princes. Various systems.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. to Gen. Gov. Penal Station.
628,530	643,773	18,636,695	16,922,234	....	Governor. Councils.
(Included in above.)				1819	Resident Councillors.
				1786	
				1800	
				1795	
238,749	....	....	....	1875	British Resident. Native Rajah.
75,110	....	....	....	1873	British Resident. Native Rajah.
20,196	....	....	....	1873	British Resident. Native Rajah.
....	....	....	....	1885	Magistrate. (Sub. Strits. Settlements.)
4,780	4,391	84,868	85,740	1847	Governor. Council.
25,800	43,600	125,354	77,550	1877	Governor. Council. (Brit. N.B. Co.)
254,994	230,476	4,062,182*	968,414*	1841	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	1884	Administrator.
7,584,593	7,544,594	23,365,196	16,541,745	1788	Governor. Parliament.
6,290,361	6,140,357	18,044,604	15,551,758	1851	Governor. Parliament.
2,279,039	2,383,290	4,947,265	4,093,412	1836	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	1864	Resident. (Part of S. Australia.)
2,840,960	2,860,302	6,422,400	5,243,404	1859	Governor. Parliament.
323,213	308,840	650,391	446,692	1829	Governor. Councils.
571,397	585,767	1,757,486	1,313,693	1825	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	1885	Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	1841	Magistrate. (N. S. Wales Govt.)
....	....	....	....	1856	No authority.

United Kingdom only.

Table of the British Empire

		Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	
In The Pacific Ocean.	(a) New Zealand	Wellington	104,403	626,517	
	(d) Chatham Is., etc. . . . .	....	377	1,000	
	(d) Kermadec Is. . . . .	....	100	....
	(c) Fiji Isles	Suva	7,740	127,444	
	(d) Rotumah Is. . . . .	....	310	2,409	
	(e) Tonga Isles	Tongatabu	385	23,000	
In America	<i>Prov. of Canada.</i>	(a) The Dominion of Canada	Ottawa	3,470,392	4,750,000
		Ontario	Toronto	144,600	1,973,228
		Quebec	Quebec	193,355	1,359,027
		Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I.	Halifax	21,731	440,572
		New Brunswick	Fredericton	27,322	321,233
		Prince Edward I.	Charlottetown	2,133	108,891
		Manitoba	Winnipeg	73,720	130,000
		North-West Territories	Regina	2,553,327	56,446
		British Columbia and Vancouver I.	Victoria	390,344	60,000
		(a) Newfoundland	St. John's	40,200	193,124
		(d) Labrador	Hopedale . . . . .	....	20,000
		(c) British Guiana	Georgetown	109,000	264,710
	(c) British Honduras	Belize	7,562	27,452	
In The North Atlantic.	<i>Leeward Is.</i>	(b) Bermuda Is.	Hamilton	41	14,888
		(b) Bahama Is.	Nassau	5,794	45,000
		(b) Leeward Is.	St. John	722	119,546
		(d) Antigua	St. John	108	34,151
		(d) Barbuda . . . . .	....	75	813
		Montserrat	Plymouth	47	10,083
		(d) St. Kitts	Basseterre	68	41,001
		(d) Anguilla . . . . .	....	35	2,773
		Nevis	Charlestown	50	11,704
		Dominica	Roseau	275	28,211
		Virgin Is.	Roadtown	64	5,500
		(b) Windward Is.	St. George	635	114,000
		(Grenada and Grenadine Is.	St. George	138	46,425
		Tobago	Scarbro'	114	18,051
		St. Lucia	Castries	243	40,532
		St. Vincent	Kingstown	140	40,548
		(c) Jamaica I.	Kingston	4,193	580,804
		(d) Turks and Caicos Is.	Grand Turk	223	4,778
		(b) Barbados	Bridgetown	166	171,860
(c) Trinidad	Port of Spain	1,754	153,128		
In The South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I.	Georgetown	35	200	
	(c) St. Helena	Jamestown	47	5,059	
	(Tristan D'Acunha	New Edinburgh	18	100	
	(Trinidad I. . . . .	....	9	15	
	(c) Falkland Is.	Stanley	6,500	1,553	
	(d) South Georgia . . . . .	....	1,570	Nil.	
In Africa	(a) Cape Colony	Capetown	213,636	1,240,000	
	(d) Transkeian Territories . . . . .	....	14,230	260,000	
	(e) Basutoland . . . . .	....	10,293	128,176	
	(e) Bechuanaland . . . . .	....	185,000	....
	(d) Walvisch Bay . . . . .	....	450	....
	(b) Natal	Pietermaritzberg	24,000	424,495	
	(e) Zulu Coast	St. Lucia Bay . . . . .	....	....
	(c) West African Settlements	Freetown . . . . .	....	....
	(Sierra Leone, etc.	Freetown	3,000	60,546	
	(Gambia	Bathurst	21	14,150	
	(c) Gold Coast Colony	Accra	16,650	520,000	
(d) Lagos, etc.	Lagos	73	75,270		
(e) Niger Districts . . . . .	....	....	....

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Date of Acquisition.	Government.
£	£	£	£		
3,859,996	4,282,901	7,479,920	6,819,939	1840	Governor. Parliament.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1840	Magistrate } New Zealand.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1840	Magistrate }
76,669	92,209	294,585	326,750	1874	Governor. Officials.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	Magistrate. (Sub. Fiji.)
.....	.....	105,000	95,000	1881	Brit. Resident. Native Monarchy.
6,832,709	7,299,388	22,696,143	18,591,325	1763	Governor-General. Parliament.
(Included in general figures.)				1763	Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
				1763	Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
				1774	Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
				1761	Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
				1798	Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
				1870	Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
				1870	Lt.-Governor. Council.
				1859	Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
199,557	274,519	1,395,520	984,710	1713	Governor. Parliament.
.....	.....	.....	232,083	.....	Sub. Newfoundland.
304,219	292,291	1,467,382	1,677,531	1814	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
52,246	63,236	254,856	244,280	1786	Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
28,693	29,096	283,440	88,622	1609	Governor. Council. Assembly.
45,466	45,762	255,060	180,279	1783	Governor. Council. Assembly.
115,664	.....	.....	.....	Fed. 1871	Governor. Council. Assembly.
41,957	39,603	144,444	158,980	1632	President and Island Secretary.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua.)
5,430	5,562	25,598	32,678	1632	President.
55,443	41,430	152,874	203,497	1632	President.
<i>included with St. Kitts</i>	<i>Kitts</i>	.....	.....	1632	Res. Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts.)
15,841	16,234	50,205	52,486	1763	President.
1,753	1,926	14,846	14,917	1666	President.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Fed. 1871	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
56,968	59,418	138,105	178,178	1763	Colonial Secretary.
10,826	12,031	30,758	38,437	1763	Administrator.
93,739	38,493	191,191	121,261	1803	Administrator.
33,857	30,844	101,032	130,342	1763	Lt.-Governor.
595,156	766,942	1,456,373	1,468,848	1655	Governor. Councils.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1783	Comr. and Board. (Sub. Jamaica.)
245,758	146,134	890,690	1,003,936	1625	Governor. Council. Assembly.
429,307	443,921	2,241,478	2,246,664	1797	Governor. Councils.
.....	.....	2,232	3,000	1815	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
9,049	13,099	51,911	11,922	1673	Governor.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1815	No recognised authority.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1815	No authority.
9,687	7,807	48,314	98,468	1771	Governor. Councils.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1833	(Sub. Falklands.)
3,502,601	3,502,601	5,249,000	6,945,674	1815	Governor. Parliament.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Act 1885	Magistrates. (Cape Govt.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	1883	Resident. (Sub. Crown.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	Administrator. (Sub. Crown.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	1878	Resident. (Cape Govt.)
662,915	774,159	1,518,557	957,918	1837	Governor. Council. Legis. Assem.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	Protectorate.
.....	.....	318,505	326,932	.....	Governor. Councils.
67,760	70,917	.....	.....	1787	(Govt. Settlements.)
20,258	26,593	.....	.....	1588	Administrator. Councils.
183,838	157,640	466,424	496,318	1661	Governor. Councils.
50,558	37,879	542,564	614,181	1861	Administrator. Legis. Assem. (Sub.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	Consul. Protectorate. [Gold Coast.)

British Empire, Mutual Trade of the. The following table was prepared by Messrs. C. E. Howard Vincent and Stephen Bourne, and published at the end of 1886. Its object is to demonstrate the value, from a strictly commercial point of view, of the various parts of our colonial empire to the mother country and to each other, and thereby to serve as an argument in favour of some large scheme of *Imperial Federation* (*q.v.*). The mutual trade between the possessions of the British people embraces every single article required for food, clothing, education, commerce, manufacture, or agriculture, and for all the pursuits, avocations, and pleasures of every class of the people; and is capable of such limitless expansion, by reason of the diversities of climates and geological conditions, as to make the British Empire—with a due commercial understanding between its several local governments—absolutely independent of the productions of every other country in the world. The following table is

compiled from the various official annual statements issued in this country, and the values are in almost all cases those at which the articles are appraised on importation, which include the freight and cost of transport. These statements are deficient in many of the particulars needed for full information, as may be seen by the many blanks and the absence of many possessions, denoting that there are no available returns. It must be taken, therefore, as but an approximation, though a close one, to complete accuracy. So far as the intercolonial trade is concerned, most of the figures which make up the second column as imports into the one possession, are again included in column 4 as exports from another. The grand total, therefore, is swollen through this duplication by about £43,000,000, but it falls short by many smaller amounts, of which there are no returns. It may be approximately stated that the whole mutual trade of the empire is the value of between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000.

TABLE SHOWING IN ROUND NUMBERS THE MUTUAL TRADE BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE, AND DEMONSTRATING THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF THE EMPIRE TO THE WHOLE:—

Name of Possession.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Inter- Imperial Trade.
	From United Kingdom.	From other British Possessions.	To United Kingdom.	To other British Possessions.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Aden	210,000	—	220,000	—	430,000
Ascension	2,000	—	3,000	—	5,000
Bahamas	37,000	—	36,000	—	73,000
Barbados	460,000	200,000	480,000	440,000	1,580,000
Bermudas	75,000	—	6,000	—	81,000
Canada	9,100,000	600,000	10,390,000	860,000	20,950,000
Cape Colony	4,020,000	730,000	5,300,000	100,000	10,150,000
Ceylon	1,320,000	3,260,000	2,370,000	560,000	7,510,000
Falkland Islands	61,000	—	100,000	—	161,000
Fiji	130,000	300,000	40,000	230,000	700,000
Gibraltar	800,000	—	23,000	—	823,000
Gold Coast	600,000	—	840,000	—	1,440,000
Guiana	1,100,000	490,000	2,380,000	140,000	4,110,000
Honduras	130,000	—	280,000	—	410,000
Hong Kong	3,590,000	—	1,050,000	—	4,640,000
India	42,930,000	5,380,000	36,070,000	17,720,000	103,000,000
Jamaica	970,000	210,000	640,000	250,000	2,070,000
Lagos	340,000	1,000	250,000	2,000	593,000
Malta	1,150,000	—	180,000	—	1,330,000
Mauritius	690,000	1,340,000	510,000	3,050,000	5,590,000
Natal	1,370,000	200,000	790,000	200,000	2,430,000
Newfoundland	640,000	520,000	650,000	130,000	1,930,000
New South Wales	11,420,000	7,030,000	9,000,000	4,670,000	32,120,000
New Zealand	4,930,000	1,880,000	6,000,000	1,600,000	14,410,000
Queensland	2,520,000	3,300,000	1,720,000	2,450,000	9,990,000
St. Helena	28,000	—	1,000	—	29,000
Sierra Leone	410,000	—	260,000	—	670,000
South Australia	2,980,000	2,240,000	4,080,000	2,360,000	11,660,000
Straits Settlements	4,280,000	4,910,000	4,610,000	2,460,000	16,260,000
Tasmania	640,000	990,000	370,000	1,120,000	3,120,000
Trinidad	890,000	250,000	860,000	90,000	2,090,000
Victoria	9,150,000	7,840,000	7,750,000	6,860,000	31,600,000
Western Australia	220,000	280,000	280,000	90,000	870,000
Other West Indian Islands	420,000	—	470,000	—	890,000
	£ 107,493,000*	41,951,000†	98,839,000‡	45,372,000§	293,655,000||

* Purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples from the mother country.

† External purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments with each other.

‡ Purchases of the mother country from the Colonial and Indian peoples.

§ External sales of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments to each other.

|| Total mutual external trade between the subjects of the British Empire.

British Guiana (pron. Gwi-ah'-nah, or Gheah'-nah). A British colony in South America. On coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and inland 400 miles. Area variously computed from 76,000 to 109,000 sq. m.; pop. 264,710. Divided into three counties, **Essequibo**, **Demerara**, and **Berbice** (pron. Ber-beess'). Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 49,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, **New Amsterdam** (Berbice), pop. 9,000. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored. Sundry fine rivers, the **Essequibo**, **Demerara**, **Berbice**, **Corentyn**, **Cuyuni**, **Rupununi**, **Massaruni**, **Siparuni**, etc., navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts. Flora and fauna very rich. Forests teem with beautiful flowers and rare plants, and possess immense resources in timbers, fibres, oils, and gums. Beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, and insects in great profusion. Climate fairly healthy for the tropics. Staple article cultivated is the sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, ginger, have at times been grown; coconuts, cacao, tobacco, occupy attention. Iron and gold exist. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. Resources are great, but enterprise deficient, except as regards the sugar industry. Government representative; constitution unique. Executive in hands of Governor; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of ten members, five nominated by elected College of Seven Kiezers. To pass finance six elected representatives added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes. Garrison of about 400 troops (West Indian), two companies volunteers, and a nominal militia. Revenue (first nine months of 1886), \$1,521,098; expenditure, \$1,461,456; debt, \$2,144,160; imports (1885), £1,467,382; exports, £1,677,531; consisting of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles, charcoal, and coconuts. 105,000 hhds. of sugar shipped in 1886. Population includes West Indians, white, coloured, and black, some Portuguese, Chinese, and 60,000 Hindu coolies. The aboriginal Indians of various tribes number perhaps 10,000. The three colonies of **Essequibo**, **Demerara**, and **Berbice** were taken from the Dutch in 1803, and united as one in 1831. (Consult Bates' "South America," and "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

British Museum. The establishment of the Museum dates from the acquisition in 1753 of the **Sloane collections**, which were bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the nation on condition of a payment of £20,000. The Museum and Library were established in **Montagu House**, and opened in 1759. Since that time many valuable libraries and collections have been acquired by gift or purchase, and the accumulations have so outgrown the space in Great Russell Street that it has been necessary to remove the natural history collections to a handsome and extensive building erected for their reception at South Kensington, which was opened in April 1881. The departments still remaining in Bloomsbury include, in addition to the department of printed books and maps and that of manuscripts, those of prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities,

Greek and Roman antiquities, British and mediæval antiquities, and ethnography and coins and medals. The Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken, as well as extensive collections of Hebrew and Oriental books. The department of MSS. is worthy of the collection of books, and in particular contains the most valuable materials for our national history. The number of printed books is about 1,500,000 and of MSS. over 50,000, besides as many charters. The annual accessions under the Copyright Acts alone are about 10,000 volumes. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained, (altogether nearly 3,000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. In 1883 a new wing was added to the building, from funds bequeathed by the late Mr. William White; and part of the space thus gained has been devoted to separate accommodation for newspapers and parliamentary papers. The number of visitors to the exhibition galleries at Bloomsbury in 1885 was 744,000, and to the natural history collections at South Kensington 421,350. The number of readers in the library during that year was 159,340, or an average of about 326 per diem. Admission to the exhibition galleries is freely open to the public. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on producing a recommendation from a householder.

British North Borneo. A territory in the north of the island of Borneo recently ceded to a British company. Area estimated at 30,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000. Capital **Sandakan**, otherwise **Elopura**; other ports **Kudat** and **Gaya**. The seaboard extends some 500 to 600 miles, with numerous good harbours and large navigable rivers. The coast regions comprise extensive plains of fertile soil, where not cultivated covered with forest and jungle. The interior is mountainous, the peak of **Kina-balu** rising to 13,680 feet. The mineral resources are said to be immense. (See **BORNEO**.) The country was originally ceded in 1877-8 to a private company of Englishmen by the sultans of Brunei and Sulu. Efforts were then made to obtain a Royal Charter, and, in spite of much opposition from the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, this was granted by her Majesty in 1881. The British North Borneo Company enjoys privileges, territorial and sovereign rights not unlike those which formerly appertained to the Honourable East India Company. It is quite independent of the British Government, its territory not having even been declared a protectorate. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. In 1884 the revenue was £16,422, expenditure £31,112; imports £85,464, exports £43,650. The land round Sandakan has been largely taken up by capitalists, and future prosperity seems assured. The people are mild and peaceable. Malays and Dyaks form the bulk of the population, with a sprinkling of Chinese and Arabs. (Consult Hatton's "North Borneo.")

Brock, Thomas, A.R.A., b. 1847. Educated at the Government School of Design at

Worcester. Studied at the Royal Academy. Becoming a pupil of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, the sculptor, he completed his unfinished works, including the O'Connell monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brock's works are "Salmacis," "Hercules strangling Antæus," statues of Paris and Enone, and a large equestrian group, "**A Moment of Peril**," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. His portrait statues are well known. Elected A.R.A. (1883).

Brokers (London) Relief Act, 1884. This Act provides that after the 29th September, 1886, "it shall no longer be necessary for any person wishing to carry on the business of a broker in the city of London or the liberties thereof to be admitted by the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or to pay yearly or otherwise any sum or sums of money to the Chamberlain of the City of London. The necessity of such admission and payments had been created by two Acts of Parliament, the one of the 6th year of Anne, and the other of the 57th year of George III.

Brooke, Rev. A. Stopford, M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated (1856), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1876), where he now officiates. Chaplain to the Queen (1872). In 1880 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England in consequence of his not holding the orthodox views on miracles. Is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," "Primer of English Literature," and several volumes of sermons.

Brook Farm. See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES.

Brotherhood, The Pre-Raphaelite. See PRE-RAPHAELITE.

Broughton, Rhoda, a native of North Wales, has achieved notice as a clever novelist. Her first work, "Cometh up as a Flower," which was published about twenty years ago, at once made her name; and was closely followed by "Not Wisely but too Well," "Red as a Rose is She"; and these, with her latest novel "**Doctor Cupid**" (1887), are generally considered to be the best of the nine or ten volumes she has published.

Brown, Ford Madox, painter, b. 1821. Educated on the Continent. Exhibited (1848) his "Wickliff Reading his Translation of the Scriptures," at the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park; his "King Lear" (1849). At the Royal Academy (1851) he produced his third large picture, representing "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III." and (1882) "Christ washing Peter's Feet." Opened an exhibition in Piccadilly (1861), his picture "**Work**" being considered his chief work at that time. His subsequent productions include "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," as well as a painting representing Cromwell dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy. Mr. Madox-Brown has since been engaged in illustrating the history of Manchester in the Town Hall of that city.

Browning, Robert, poet and "writer of plays," was b. at Camberwell 1812. Educated at Univ. Coll. London, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Balliol, Oxford, LL.D. Cambridge (1879), D.C.L. Oxford (1882), LL.D. Edinburgh (1884). His

first poem, "Pauline" (1833), was written at the age of twenty, and attracted the attention of Rossetti, who was much struck by its many beauties and originality. In 1834 Browning visited St. Petersburg, and spent many months in Italy, studying Italian art and life. In 1835 "Paracelsus" appeared; and Macready having accidentally suggested the writing of a play, *Stratford* was written, and produced at Covent Garden in 1837, Macready and Helen Faucit playing the chief parts. This was followed (1840) by *Sordello*, together with the series called "Bells and Pomegranates," including "Pippa Passes," "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "The Return of the Druses," "The Blot on the Scutcheon," "Colombe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "Luria," and "A Soul's Tragedy" (1841-46). Between 1846 and 1868 Mr. Browning published many of his greatest works: "Men and Women," "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," "Dramatis Personæ," and many shorter poems. In 1868-69 appeared the "**King and the Book**." His best known poems are "Balaustion's Adventure" (1871), "Fifine at the Fair" (1872), "Red-cotton Nightcap Country" (1873), "Fun Album" (1875), "Pacchiarotto" (1876), "La Saisiaz" (1878), "Dramatic Idylls" (1879-80), "Jocoseria" (1883), "Dramatic Poems" (1884), "Ferishtah's Fancies" (1885), "**Parlyings with certain People of Importance in their Day**" (Jan. 27th, 1887). A complete list of Browning's works has been issued by the **Browning Society**, instituted (1881) for the study of the works of the poet. Among its **vice-presidents** are Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Henry Irving. Of Browning's plays, *Colombe's Birthday*, *The Blot on the Scutcheon*, and *Stratford*, have been performed. Mr. Browning married (1846) the poetess Elizabeth Barrett (died 1861).

Bruce, Edgar, actor, made his first appearance on the Liverpool stage (1868). He is well known as an exponent of modern comedy, having taken leading parts in many of the entertaining pieces that have been put on the London stage for the past dozen years. Mr. Bruce is now proprietor of the **Prince of Wales's Theatre**. In 1881 he there produced Mr. Burnand's æsthetic comedy "**The Colonel**," which had a long and successful run. Having at the same time organised a provincial company, he went on tour with it and took the *little rôle* himself. While in Scotland, it is worthy of mention, Mr. Bruce had the rare honour of performing "The Colonel" before the Queen, at **Abergeldie Castle**.

Brunel. Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is an independent state in the north of Borneo (q.v.). Area about 25,000 sq. m. Capital **Brunai**. It is ruled by a sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having similar powers to those of a constitutional ministry. It was formerly the seat of great opulence and splendour; but early spoiliations and intrigues of Portuguese and Dutch caused it to relapse into decadence. Of late years the influence of the Brookes and other Englishmen has caused a marked improvement. But much remains to be done to develop a country rich in resources. See BORNEO.

Bruneloes, Sir James, senior, b. 1816, at Kelson, who was the engineer of the **Mersey Tunnel Railway** (see ENGINEERING), received the

honour of knighthood (May 7th, 1886). In the course of a long and varied experience at home and abroad, Sir James built the **Sea Paulo Railway**. He is a past president of the institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the French Society of Civil Engineers, a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, besides other learned societies, and was created a knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil by the emperor in acknowledgment of his engineering works in that country.

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwright, b. 1841. Educated at Glasgow University. Mr. Buchanan's claims to a high rank amongst poets have been disputed, but some of his stories and plays, notably the "**Shadow of the Sword**," "**A Nine Days' Queen**," and "**Sophia**," have secured for him considerable popularity. In 1873 Mr. Buchanan provoked a literary quarrel with Mr. Edmund Yates, who, in the style of which he is a master, replied to Mr. Buchanan's brochure, "**The Fleishly School of Poetry**," an ill-judged attack upon Mr. Swinburne and Mr. E. D. Rossetti.

Bucher, Lothar, Prussian Councillor of Legation, was b. 1817. Member of the National Assembly at Berlin (1848). Journalist at London (1850-59). Was appointed by Prince Bismarck (1864) as his secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which post he occupies at the present time (1886), and is considered to be the right hand of Bismarck.

Budget. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Buen Ayre, or Bonaire. An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland. Area 95 sq. m., pop. 4,031. It is hilly, and in parts arid. Produces timber, cochineal, salt, sheep, goats, and asses. See COLONIES of EUROPEAN POWERS.

Building Societies. These societies are generally considered to be a convenient and fairly safe means of encouraging thrift in the middle and working classes. Broadly, they may be divided into two sections—the Proprietary and the Mutual Societies: the former for securing land or houses and lending money thereon; the latter for similar purposes, the whole of the profits being divided amongst the members *pro rata*. Some are permanent, and others terminable. A favourite development of the latter is the **Starz-Bowkett**—named after the founders of the system—a society which allots its capital among the members, according to the number of shares they nominally hold, by ballot. The subscriptions, generally a small sum per share, are paid weekly or monthly; and on securing an "appropriation" the member repays this sum very much as he would pay his rent, over a term of ten or twelve and a half years, at the end of which the house or land becomes his own. He also maintains his small subscription, and at the winding-up of the society he is entitled to a share of the profits. A further development of the ballot system is the arrangement by which the member may sell his appropriation and his subscription book, thus realising an immediate premium. According to the annual official return up to Dec. 1885, issued late in 1886, there were in the United Kingdom 2,243 societies, of which 2,150 were in England and Wales, 51 in Scotland, and 42 in Ireland; returns, however, were not to hand from all. In the 1,811 societies who forwarded statements, there were 583,830 members. The receipts for the financial year

in 2,023 societies amounted to £21,671,944; the average receipts of each in England and Wales being £10,774, in Scotland £5,785, and in Ireland £14,997. The total liabilities in 2,041 making returns amounted to £50,910,648, and the assets £32,681,198. Only 436 societies made a return of balance deficit, the aggregate of which amounted to £128,381; and 1,512 reported an aggregate amount of £1,001,633 as balance of unappropriated profit. Not half the Scottish societies made any return.

Bulgaria. Principality, under Alexander I. of Battenberg, was by Treaty of Berlin, 1878, constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the prince, assisted by council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of population. In 1883 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince. By the treaty the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria is to be fixed by agreement between the Powers; but no amount has been yet determined. Area, 24,360 square miles; pop. in 1881 about 2,000,000. Army, in peace about 17,000, in war about 52,000; navy, 11 small steamers and transports. The first assembly was opened in Feb. 1879, and in April following the present ruler was elected. In May 1881 the prince proposed to abdicate unless invested with extraordinary powers. A new assembly met in July, and accepted the proposal; the Liberal ministers, Zancoff and Hamekoff, against whom the movement of the prince was partly directed, were arrested, but soon afterwards set at liberty, and a practical dictatorship was established, and the administration, especially the army, was largely Russified; but early in 1883 a strong anti-Russian feeling, arising originally in Eastern Roumelia, spread to Bulgaria, resulted in the meeting of the Assembly, the installation of a Liberal cabinet under Zancoff, the adoption of a new constitution, and the overthrow of Russian influence. Some disputes with Serbia as to the boundary took place at the end of 1884. On September 18th, 1885, a national rising took place in Eastern Roumelia, and the Turkish governor was expelled, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria put himself at the head of the insurrection, and on the 20th issued a proclamation announcing the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, occupied the territory, and placed the national forces of both districts on a war footing. Serbia and Greece at once mobilised their forces also, and announced to the Powers that any disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula caused by the union of the two Bulgarias could only be compensated by an increase in their respective territories. Serbia demanded the cession of Widdin by Bulgaria, quarrels ensued between the troops on the frontier, and war was declared by Serbia against Bulgaria (for details of which see article on SERBIA). In consequence of the failure of the Servians, an armistice was agreed to, and it is probable that a permanent peace will, at the instance of the Powers, be concluded. A conference of ambassadors was held in the meantime at Constantinople, the majority of whom at first

advocated a return to the *status quo*; but the union of the two provinces has been confirmed by the Powers. A scheme dealing with the Bulgarian debt was presented to the Porte in December, pointing out that the principality had not paid any part of the tribute due, nor of the share of the Ottoman debt allotted to it under the Berlin treaty.—1886. Peace concluded with Servia (March 3rd), and ratified by the parties and the Porte on the 13th, appointing Prince Alexander Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia under the title of Iskender Pasha for a term of five years, to be re-nominated at the end of that time by sanction of the Powers under the Berlin Treaty, Bulgaria agreeing to assist the Porte with troops if attacked, and to assume a portion of the Turkish state debt, Russia insisting that the re-nomination should be an essential point in the arrangement. Prince Alexander (March 17th) refused to be nominated on these conditions, and a dead-lock ensued, which (March 31st), still continues, the Tsar and Prince Alexander having respectively declined to yield on the point at issue. April 8th, Prince Alexander acquiesced in the arrangement of the Powers, and received the Sultan's firman. June 14th, Prince opened Sobranje, and expressed his pleasure at seeing deputies from both sides of Balkan. July 7th, The Assembly passed bill for purchase of Varna railway. August 21st, Revolt took place among cadets and a regiment at Sofia; the Prince was seized, and sent out of the country, and a provisional government, of which the Metropolitan of Tirnova and M. Zancoff were the leaders, was installed; but a counter revolution took place, and on 25th Karaveloff's ministry was restored, and the Prince invited to return. On August 31st he reached Sofia, meeting with an enthusiastic reception. The rebels having surrendered, the Prince telegraphed to the Tsar, assuming that the rebellion had no countenance from Russia, asking his approval, and stating that as he owed the crown to the Tsar he was ready to place it at his disposal. On receiving a curt reply, he abdicated on September 5th, nominated a regency, and retired into private life. The Russian representative announced, on the opening of the Sobranje on the 11th, that Russia recognised the independence of the legislature, but protested against regency as improperly nominated. On the 13th, however, the regency was provisionally recognised, and at the same time the Porte declared that while order was maintained it would not interfere in Eastern Roumelia. The Sobranje proclaimed a state of siege, and ordered court martial upon officers concerned in outrage against Prince Alexander. Russia in the meantime requested that these officers be pardoned, and desired to nominate all the officers of the Bulgarian army. On the 17th the Assembly passed a bill for the purchase of the property of Prince Alexander for 2,500,000 francs, the amount of his debts (840,000) being deducted. Gen. Kaulbars (*q.v.*) being appointed Russian diplomatic agent, made (September 20th) a protest against the trial of the rebel officers, and on 25th demanded their release, but without effect. He then made a tour through Bulgaria with a view of exciting the populace against the regency, but with little result. Elections took place on October 8th, during which slight local disturbances

fomented by Russian agents ensued. The new Sobranje met on the 27th, and was formally opened on the 30th. On the 29th Kaulbars, with the special approval of the Tsar, again demanded the release of the rebel officers. On November 5th a rising took place at Bourgas, and on 9th another at Slivno, at supposed instigation of Russian agents, both being promptly suppressed. On the 10th the Sobranje unanimously elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark as their Prince, but he subsequently refused the crown; the regency were also reappointed. Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia brought forward as Russian candidate on the 11th. General Kaulbars withdrew, accompanied by all the Russian consuls, etc., Nov. 20th, Russian subjects being placed under protection of French officials. On 24th Roumania delivered up to Bulgaria fugitive rebels. On 25th deputation appointed by Sobranje to visit the Powers and ascertain their views as to nomination of a Prince, and reached Vienna on 9th December. On the same day Porte announced her support to Prince of Mingrelia. On 26th plot against regency discovered and defeated.—Deputation when in Vienna reported to have invited Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg, to take the throne (December 15th), but it is not likely that his candidature will be approved by the Powers. On the 28th the Count de Pejacevich was announced as a local candidate.—1887. Jan. 25th, Meeting of ambassadors at Constantinople for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. Russia (28th) has protested against it—the conference—being of a formal nature. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bundearath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in

southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. The whole of the southern and part of the south-eastern sides form the Burmese shores of the Bay of Bengal. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the M'ran-má (from which the word Burmah is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives, to some extent, partake of the peculiarities of both. The origin and early history of the people are lost in obscurity, but the country is covered with the traces of a past civilisation, and it is known that from remote times the land has been the scene of prolonged internecine warfare, and at least two Chinese invasions. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy, which is navigable for river boats for six hundred miles from the Bay of Bengal; and many valuable minerals are found, including the rubies which excited the cupidity of early navigators, and a good supply of petroleum. Buddhism is the religion of the people, and in Burmah it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. Every boy enters a temple or pagoda at an early age, and being taught to read and write, develops into a bonze or monk (see BONZE), but he can leave or stay as he thinks fit. The country is covered with these temples, which with the clergy, are all supported voluntarily. The position of the Burmese women will compare favourably with any other Eastern nation. Owing chiefly to troubles on the Indian frontier, the British declared war with Burmah in March 1824, and the operations were continued under Sir A. Campbell till 1826, in the February of which year a treaty was signed at Yendabu, by which certain territory, including Aracan and Tenasserim on the coast, was ceded to the British. In 1851 the second war broke out, through the maltreatment of an English ship-owner, but was of brief duration. The principal port, Rangoon, fell into General Godwin's hands in April 1852, when peace was declared. The British possessions were extended to include the whole of Pegu, and from that time an imaginary frontier line was drawn through the middle of the country. The upper portion, or Independent Burmah, including the Shan States, comprised about 192,000 square miles, and a population of some 4,000,000; the lower, or British Burmah, 88,556 square miles in extent, with a population, in 1881, of upwards of 3,800,000. From the annual report for the years 1884-85 the value of the inland trade is shown to have exceeded by £200,000 that of 1883-84, the bulk of the trade being carried by the Irrawaddy river between Lower Burmah and Mandalay and Bhamo. From Upper Burmah imports valued at £1,708,716 were received by the same route (1884-85). The exports to Upper Burmah were generally in excess of the previous period (1883-84). The Rangoon State Railway (commenced 1881) is at present open as far as Toungoo, a distance of 166 miles. The seat of government in Independent Burmah is Mandalay, which was built in 1822, and the monarchy was absolute. The third and last war with the Burmese broke out in consequence, it is believed, of French intrigues. During the autumn of 1885 King Thee Baw suddenly required the Bombay and Burmah

Trading Company, who had the concession of the teak forests, to pay a further fine of twenty-three lakhs (see LAKH) of rupees, the British envoy and consul having some time before left the city, owing to the arrogance of the Court. This led to an ultimatum from the British, and preparations for war. The king answered in a manner more or less insolent and evasive, and then issued a proclamation calling upon his people to repel the English invaders. Early in November General Prendergast (*q.v.*) proceeded from Rangoon up the river Irrawaddy with a force of about 15,000 men, and after a very feeble resistance entered Mandalay on the 28th of the same month, sending Thee Baw a prisoner to Rangoon.—1886, Jan. 1st. Upper Burmah was annexed to the British Empire by proclamation of the Viceroy of India. War with the insurgents. Death of Mr. St. Barbe, the Chief Commissioner. 21st. Official correspondence from the accession of King Thee Baw to the date of annexation (1878 to Jan. 1st, 1886) issued by Secretary of State for India. Feb., Visit of Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India. 22nd. Annexation confirmed by vote of Parliament. March 6th, Proclamation issued under the order of the Viceroy of India announcing to the Burmese the annexation of Upper Burmah, and the placing of it under British rule. 13th, Mr. Barnard arrived at Mandalay and assumed the government. 26th. Parliamentary papers issued respecting the year (1886), and Dacoity. 27th, Successful engagement by the force under Col. Le Mesurier with the insurgents. 29th, King Thee Baw left Madras for Ratnaghiri. 31st, Lieut.-General Prendergast vacated his command, and was succeeded by Major-General White. For months afterwards the country was more or less overrun with Dacoits, and numerous pretenders started up to ravage the villages with their followers. On April 15th bands of men under the direction of the Myinzaing Prince, one of the Alompra pretenders, fired the town of Mandalay in four places, and the walled city in two places, one of the latter extending to the Palace, destroying the Treasury, Post Office, &c. Hundreds of houses were burnt; and about the same time two European apothecaries were attacked and murdered near the southern gate of the Palace. Including this and previous incendiary outbreaks, upwards of a third of the walled city had been destroyed at this date. On April 29th the walled city was again fired, and a tract nearly a mile long and five hundred yards wide was burnt, this being the most destructive conflagration of the series. On June 7th it was reported from Rangoon that the Government were about to grant a concession of the far-famed ruby mines of Upper Burmah to a powerful French company at a rent three times that formerly received by the Burmese Government. This matter caused considerable discussion for some time; but, whatever may have been the first intentions of the authorities, the *Times* was enabled to announce on June 9th that the French syndicate (who acted with an Anglo-Indian house) had been outbid by a group of well-known London merchants, who had been promised the concession. Meanwhile no little anxiety had been experienced by those responsible at the attitude of China, the boundaries of which country were now contentious with a portion of the British Empire. On July 29th the *Times* stated officially that the discussion had been brought to an end in the

shape of a convention signed at Peking for the continuance of the decennial missions from Burmah, China agreeing to British rule in that country, and promising to encourage trade, to be regulated by a special convention. On August 18th another calamity befel Mandalay: the river embankment or *bund* north of the town either burst under the heavy flood-waters of the Irrawaddy, or was cut by the Dacoits. Most of the town not destroyed by fire was now swamped. Owing to the continued unsatisfactory state of the country, the Government decided after the rainy season to largely reinforce both the military and the police in Upper Burmah, having already enlarged the civil staff. General Sir Herbert Macpherson, of the Madras Army, was appointed to the new command, and arrived at Rangoon on Sept. 9th. This gallant officer, however, did not long administer his new office. In a little over a month he was seized with fever, and died on board a steamer near Prome on Oct. 20th. At this date it was estimated that by the middle of November there would be 20,000 troops in Burmah—25,000 being in Upper Burmah with over 8,000 police, and 7,000 with an augmented police force in the lower part of the country. General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, proceeded at once to Rangoon on the death of his subordinate; and at the end of the year the systematic despatch of small parties all over the country seemed to have suppressed Dacoity, and the last of the rebel leaders of influence—one Boshwey—had been driven from one stronghold to another, and had at last to seek refuge in the Aracan hills. As to the ruby mines, an armed force, accompanied by the civilian representatives of the British mercantile syndicate, were reported on Dec. 31st to have arrived in the hilly country within about two miles of their destination, having met with desultory opposition from the natives, whose forefathers had for generations worked the mines on the royalty system. Soon afterwards Mogook, the metropolis of the district, was occupied. It was stated from Calcutta, Jan. 12th, 1887, that General Roberts would return to India on Feb. 6th, being succeeded in the Burmese command by General Arbutnot. Jan. 30th, Public meeting at Rangoon resolved to erect a memorial statue to the Queen, and to send 20 per cent. of the money collected to the Imperial Institute. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. [See Balfour's "Cyclopædia of India," Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India (Rangoon)," "Encyclopædia Britannica (Burmah)," also Colquhoun's "Burmah and the Burmans," Yule's "Embassy to Ava," etc., etc.]

Burmah and Siam Railways. See ENGINEERING.

Burnand, F. G., the editor of *Punch*, was b. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar (188a). Has been a voluminous dramatic writer, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Iolan" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Among the travesties of the works of living novelists those on "Ouida" and Rhoda Broughton are the most popular, and "Strapmore" is the best specimen. Is the author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor (1880).

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, K.C.M.G., traveller, scholar, and linguist; b. 1830. Educated

abroad and at Oxford. Joined the Indian army in 1842, and passed in several native languages. He was much employed on secret service, living among the natives as one of themselves, and the information he furnished to General Napier proved of the greatest value in the conquest of Scinde and the Punjab. He was the first European who ever visited Harar; and his journey to Mecca and Medina in the disguise of a Mohammedan pilgrim is one of the most marvellous feats ever accomplished by a traveller. During the Crimean war he was Chief of Staff to General Beatson. He afterwards visited Somali Land. In 1857 he went to Zanzibar in company with Captain Speke, and made a journey into the interior, which resulted in the discovery of the great lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. He was next consul at Fernando Po, at Santos in the Brazils, and at Damascus. He is now H.M. Consul at Trieste. He is the prolific author of many works, and has translated the "Lusiad" of Camoens. His latest work is the "Thousand Nights and a Night," a literal translation of the "Arabian Nights" from the original Arabic—a work in twelve volumes, valuable to the scholar, but too gross for ordinary reading. He is also the author of "The History of the Sword," "The Gold Mines of Midian," etc. Created K.C.M.G. (March 1886).

Bushmen or Bojesman. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"Butlerage." See REVENUE, THE.

Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth G., *née* Thompson, b. at Lausanne, Switzerland. At the age of five she began to handle the pencil, and continued her studies in Florence. In 1870 her family returned to England, and remained at Ventnor until the unprecedented success of Miss Thompson's "Roll Call" necessitated a removal to London. Her first picture "Missing," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873, "Roll Call," (1874), which was purchased by the Queen; and the artist subsequently painted "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras," "Balaklava," and "Inkerman." Her other pictures include "Listing for the Connaught Rangers," "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," "Floreat Etona," and "The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo." Mrs. Butler is unrivalled as a painter of military scenes.

Butler, Rev. Henry Montague, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, was b. 1833. Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll.; Bell Univ. Scholar (1852), Battie Univ. Scholar and Browne Medallist (1853), Porson Prize, Camden Medal, Members' Prize (1854), B.A. (Senior Classic), and was Fellow of his college (1855). Head master of Harrow (1859), of which school his father, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., had also been head master. Hon. Chaplain to the Queen (1875-77), Dean of Gloucester (1886), but only a few weeks after his installation resigned his Deanery to accept the Mastership of Trinity College.

Butter. See DAIRY FARMING.

Butt, Sir Charles Parker, was born 1830, called to the bar in 1854, and created a Q.C. (1868). After unsuccessfully contesting Tamworth, he sat as M.P. for Southampton, in the Liberal interest (1880-82), when he was appointed a Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, a vacancy being caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore.

C

"C. and S." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.
Cabinet, The Present British. See
 MINISTRY.
Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See
 DIPLOMATIC.

Cabul. The capital of Afghanistan (*q.v.*).
Calicos Islands. Southern istlands of the
 Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under
 government of Jamaica.

Gairns. See ANIMISM.

Gairns', Lord, Act. See AGRICULTURAL
 HOLDINGS.

Caïroll, Benedetto, Italian statesman, was
 b. at Pavia in 1806. He took part in the Milan
 rising of 1848, and in the succeeding war against
 Austria. He also joined the Garibaldian Legion,
 and fought in all the chief engagements of
 1859-60. At Palermo he was severely wounded.
 Again, in 1866, he was fighting for Italy in the
 Trentino. In 1868 he became a member of the
 Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of
 the Extreme Left. Was President of the Council
 (1878). In November of the latter year he was
 badly stabbed in protecting King Humbert
 against the dagger of a would-be assassin.
 Was again Prime Minister (1879-82), when he
 was, as in 1878, succeeded by Signor Depretis.

Calderon, Phillip E., R.A., b. (1833) at Poi-
 tiers. Began to exhibit in the Royal Academy
 (1858) after studying at Paris; an R.A. (1864),
 R.A. (1867). In 1878 Mr. Calderon was one of
 the English artists selected to exhibit an extra
 number of works at the Paris Exhibition, at
 the close of which he received a "rappel" of
 first-class medal, and was created a Knight
 of the Legion of Honour. He is well-known
 as a painter of domestic and other subjects.
 His "**Ruth and Naomi**," in last year's Academy,
 was highly spoken of.

"**Called to the Bar.**" See BARRISTER.
Calendar, "Old Style" and "New Style."
 Pope Gregory III., finding that the civil year
 was in arrear of the solar year, after great con-
 sideration, having been formally charged by the
 Council of Trent with the task of correcting the
 Julian Calendar, issued in 1582 a new calendar,
 in which ten days were omitted, the 5th of
 October becoming the 15th. This was im-
 mediately adopted in Italy, Spain, Denmark,
 Holland, Flanders, and Portugal. Two months
 later, by an edict of Henry III., it was adopted
 in France, the 9th December being changed
 to the 20th. Germany and Switzerland
 adopted the new calendar in 1583, Hungary in
 1587, Great Britain in 1751 (in 1752 the 3rd
 of September being altered to the 14th). In
 Russia, Greece, and throughout the East the
 old style is still retained. The change caused
 popular tumults in many countries.

Calvinism includes a belief in such doctrines
 as divine predestination, original sin, and
 human depravity, election, effectual calling, and
 the final perseverance of the saints. These
 doctrines were received before the days of
 John Calvin, though he may be reckoned
 amongst the most learned and copious writers
 in their propagation and defence. More or
 less exaggerated forms of these doctrines and
 what seem to be their logical conclusions were
 adopted by most of the Swiss Reformers, by
 the Scottish Presbyterians, and by many of
 the English Nonconformists. Calvinism takes
 in several other points of controversy, such

as that of free will, the Sonship of the Second
 Person of the Trinity, and other differences
 in doctrine, as between Calvinists and Ar-
 minians. In later times the word has come to
 be very loosely used in controversy, and is
 often applied to opinions which Calvin did not
 hold.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China and a
 French protectorate. Area 32,254 sq. m., pop.
 1,020,000. Capital **Saigon**, on river of same name.
 Country a rich alluvial plain, watered by fine
 streams. People industrious agriculturists and
 fishers. Government more or less under French
 influence. See ANNAM.

**Cambridge, H. B. George William
 Frederick Charles,** 2nd Duke of K.G., P.C.,
 K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and
 first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover
 March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in
 the British army in 1837, and succeeded his
 father Adolphus Frederic, 1st Duke of Cam-
 bridge, in 1850. Four years later (1854) he
 was raised to the rank of Major-General, on his
 appointment to command the two brigades of
 Highlanders and Guards united to form the
 first division of the army sent against the Czar
 Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of
 1854-6. In 1856 he was promoted to the rank of
 General; in 1861 appointed Colonel-in-chief of
 the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and
 in 1862 raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and
 subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of
 the British army.

Cambridgeshire Stakes. See SPORT.

Cambridge University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Camden Society, The. Founded (1838) for
 the publication of documents relating to English
 history. Its publications number nearly 150
 volumes.

Camel Corps, raised for fighting in the
 Soudan campaigns of 1884-85. Consisted of
 British infantry or sailors mounted on camels.

Camélinat, M., b. at Mailly-la-Ville (Yonne)
 (1840), sits in the French Chamber of Deputies
 for Paris. Has been an operative in
 several branches of industry, and was one of
 the founders of the International for participa-
 tion in which he was imprisoned. Member of
 the Commune, he fled to England on its sup-
 pression, and returned to France in 1880. He
 was elected to the Chamber at the bottom
 of the list for the department of the Seine in
 October 1885.

**Cameron, Commander Verney Lovett,
 C.B., D.C.L.,** a distinguished naval officer and
 African traveller, was b. 1844. Entered the
 Royal Navy (1857); lieutenant (1865); com-
 mander (1876); retired (1883). Took part in
 the Abyssinian campaign; served on the East
 Coast of Africa; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere's
 special mission to Zanzibar; went to the relief
 of Livingstone; and has made important
 explorations in Central Africa, laid down the
 watersheds between the Nile, the Congo, and
 the Zambesi, etc., and was the first European
 who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical
 Africa from east to west. Has also visited
 Syria and Mesopotamia. Commander Cameron
 is a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical
 Societies of London, Paris, and Lisbon, and
 has received a gold medal from King Victor
 Emmanuel. Created C.B. (1876), is Hon. D.C.L.

of Oxford, and possesses several foreign decorations. Is the author of "Across Africa," a work on Steam Tactics, etc.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, and comprising perhaps 10,000 sq. m. It consists of the district of Bimbia, Nikol Island, the Cameroons or Cameroons River, and the districts of Malimba, Plantation, and Criby Capital Aqua Town. The volcanic Cameroons Mountains afford extensive areas suited for coffee-growing, etc., with a climate better adapted to European constitutions than any other part of Guinea. See GERMAN COLONISATION, etc.

Canada, Dominion of (from the Indian *Kanata*—i.e. "Place of Huts"), British North America. Consists of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec,—formerly styled Upper and Lower Canada,—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. The four first-mentioned provinces were united under one federal government in 1867; in 1870 Manitoba and the Territories were formed and admitted; British Columbia and its appanage Vancouver Island joined in 1871; Prince Edward Island in 1873. Newfoundland remains independent. The total area is reckoned as 3,479,392 sq. m., and the total population at about 4,750,000. The Dominion capital is Ottawa, pop. 30,344, a handsome city on the river of the same name. The largest city is Montreal, Quebec, pop. 173,000; the next, Toronto, Ontario, 120,000; Quebec, 65,000; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 40,000; Hamilton, Ont., 35,000; the capital, Ottawa, Ont., 30,344; Winnipeg, Manitoba, 30,000; St. John, New Brunswick, 30,000. Having from 10,000 to 20,000 are London, Ont.; Portland, New Br.; Kingston, Ont.; Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island; having from 8,000 to 10,000 are Guelph, Ont.; St. Catherine's, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Trois-Rivieres, Qu.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; having between 7,000 and 8,000 are Chatham, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Levis, Qu.; Sherbrooke, Qu.; having between 6,000 and 7,000 are Hull, Qu.; Peterborough, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; St. Henri, Qu.; Fredericton, New Br.; having between 5,000 and 6,000 are Victoria, British Columbia; St. Jean Baptiste, Qu.; Sorel, Qu.; Port Hope, Ont.; Woodstock, Ont.; St. Hyacinthe, Qu.; Galt, Ont.; Lindsay, Ont.; Moncton, New Br.—**Chief natural features** of Eastern Canada are the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, with the various affluents and smaller lakes forming an immense extent of waterway. The Laurentian basin is narrow in proportion to its length, and remarkably low. The land presents glorious scenery, rich forest, and an amazingly fertile soil. Summer begins in April and lasts into October, and is characterised by great heat, causing luxuriant vegetation. Seasons are sharply divided. Winter is intensely severe but surprisingly healthy. Outdoor work being stopped, it is regarded as a period of gaiety and pleasure. To the north is Hudson Bay, a great inland sea nearly as large as the Mediterranean. Ice stops navigation the greater part of the year. Around it, eastward through Labrador to the Atlantic, northward to the Arctic regions, and westward to Alaska, extends a more or less frozen region, profitable as yet only to the hunter, though not without wealth for the woodsman and the

miner. Westward of Lake Superior is the rugged district of Keewatin, and beyond it the great fertile belt of prairie lands interposing between the frozen north and the desert of the north-central United States. Here are Manitoba and the North-West Territories, regions that may be termed a farmer's paradise. The dominion of frost recedes farther and farther to the north as we go west. This country is watered by noble navigable streams—Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and studded with lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, etc. The great chain of the Rocky Mountains shuts off British Columbia, a region enjoying a mild climate, rich in minerals, and of abundant fertility. The Pacific coast is broken and indented, fringed with islands, among these Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. The flora and fauna of Canada are far too extensive for detail in this place, and the mineral kingdom includes the precious metals, iron, coal, and almost all necessary and useful minerals.—The Executive is in the hands of a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and assisted by a Privy Council, composed of heads of departments, similarly to the Imperial Ministry. Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Commons. Senators are called from the various provinces by the Governor-General, and sit for life; there are 78. Members of the House of Commons, at present 213, are elected quinquennially on a low suffrage. Both senators and members are salaried, and receive travelling expenses. Ontario seats 24 senators and 93 members; Quebec, 24 and 65; Nova Scotia, 10 and 21; New Brunswick, 10 and 16; Prince Edward Island, 4 and 7; Manitoba, 3 and 5; British Columbia, 3 and 6. The several provinces have each a local parliament and administration under a Lieutenant-Governor. They dispose of their own revenues, and legislate for internal affairs, but are restricted from interference with the action or policy of the central government. There is no state church. Roman Catholics are the prevailing sect, numbering about 40 per cent. of the population; Anglicans are about 12 per cent.; Presbyterians and Methodists each rather more; Baptists, 6 per cent. In each of the old provinces are one or two universities, with colleges, medical schools, high schools, public elementary schools, normal schools, etc. Government support and compulsion vary in the provinces.—The Imperial army in Canada consists of a force of 2,000 men, stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, as also Esquimalt, British Columbia, is strongly defended. The two places are Imperial naval and military stations, with arsenals and dockyards. The Dominion army consists of volunteers and militia. All men between 18 and 60 must serve in one of the four classes of the militia. The active force consists of 37,000 troops, organised into cavalry, infantry, field and garrison artillery, engineers, and rifles. Period of active service three years. There is besides a marine militia. The three classes of reserve number 655,000, rank and file, and are subject to annual twelve days' training. Dominion divided into twelve military districts. Military college at Kingston; artillery and infantry schools, etc.—The total public revenue is £6,832,700; expenditure, £7,999,388; debt, £40,918,269; imports, £22,696,143; exports, £18,591,325; shipping cleared (1884), 14,359,000 tons. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, £33,000,000; annual

value of resulting manufactures, £62,000,000. The Dominion has about 12,000 miles of railway and 24,000 miles of telegraph. The natural waterways and constructed canals are of immense extent. Ships of 1500 tons burden can go up from the Atlantic into Lake Superior. The river and lake communications in Manitoba and the north-west are also extensive. A project is on foot to build a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. The staple exports are grain and flour, timber, cheese, butter, cattle and sheep, minerals, coal, furs, etc. Output of gold, 1885, was 57,602 oz., valued at £224,647. The farming industry includes the raising of wheat in immense quantities, much pastoral and dairy farming, and general agriculture. Apples and other fruit grown largely for export. A little wine is made. The fisheries are of vast importance, the export being about £2,150,000. The timber trade employs 100,000 hands; export £6,000,000. Mining exports £900,000. The collection of furs is also large. Manufacture is rapidly attaining a high standpoint. Land is to be had on almost nominal terms, but these vary in the several provinces. The remnants of the aboriginal Indian tribes are mostly gathered into reserves, are under surveillance, are loyal and peaceable, and under civilising influences.—**Canada**, limited then to Quebec and Ontario, was a French possession until 1763, when it was ceded to England, the fortress of Quebec having been stormed and taken by Wolfe in 1759. It was one of the most successful colonies France ever planted, a large French-descended population still remaining to attest the fact. The history of the "Dominion," as such, begins in 1867, when its present constitution was created by the "British North America Act" of the Imperial Parliament. Canada has loyally offered troops to the mother-country on several occasions. Recently troops were employed in suppressing a revolt of Indians and half-breeds, known as Riel's insurrection, 1885. Principal historic event since federation has been the construction of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** (see **ENGINEERING**) across the continent (open 1886), and the consequent opening up of the immense North-West Territory. At various times in Canadian history there have arisen what have been termed **Fishery Disputes** between the Dominion Government and that of the United States, calling for Imperial interference, and causing no little diplomatic difficulty. The hardy and reckless fishermen of the maritime provinces and those of the New England States are apt to allow their mutual rivalry to carry them to the point of infringing each others rights as laid down by treaty. In 1885-86 much of this occurred. Offending fishing vessels were seized on each side, and their masters and crews fined or imprisoned. Great ill-feeling arose on both sides, spreading widely, until actual strain arose in the relations of Canada and the United States. It is hoped that Imperial diplomacy will soon effect a settlement of the questions involved. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. See also under various heads of provinces, etc. (Consult current pamphlets obtainable from the High Commissioner in London, 9, Victoria Chambers, S.W.; "The Canadian Almanac" for 1887; Hayden and Selwyn's "North America"; Lovell's "Gazetteer of British North America"; Withrow's "Popular History of Canada"; Selwyn and Dawson's "Physical

Geography and Geology of Canada"; Garneau's "Histoire du Canada"; "Her Majesty's Colonies"; Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library," etc.).

Canadian Pacific Railway. See **ENGINEERING**.

Canadian Wines. See **COLONIAL WINES AND VINEYARDS**.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877, 1884. The object of these Acts is to insure the proper condition of canal boats used as dwellings, and the education of children who live on board such boats. Every canal boat used as a dwelling is to be registered with any one of the local sanitary authorities whose districts abut upon the canal on which the boat plies. Each boat upon registration is certified as a dwelling for so many persons, and must be lettered, marked, and numbered in a conspicuous manner on both sides. A certificate of registration becomes void upon any structural alteration of the boat affecting the conditions upon which it was obtained. The Local Government Board has power to make regulations for the registration, lettering, etc., of the boats; for fixing the number, age, and sex of the persons allowed to dwell in a boat, for promoting the habitable condition of the boats, and for preventing the spread of infectious disease by them. The local sanitary authority, when informed of a case of infectious disease on board a boat, may exercise in reference to it all the powers with which they are furnished by the Public Health Act 1875. Any person duly authorised by a sanitary authority or by a justice of the peace, and having reasonable cause to suppose that upon a boat there is any contravention of the Acts or any case of infectious disease, may enter and examine the boat in order to satisfy himself whether or no such is the case. Masters and owners of boats which do not satisfy the requirements of the Acts are liable to fines recoverable on summary conviction before two justices. A child living in a registered boat is assumed for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts to be residing in the place of registration, unless he is actually attending school in some other district. Canal companies are empowered to establish schools in which canal boat children may be lodged and educated, although not boarded, gratuitously. The Local Government Board and the Education Department are to report every year to Parliament upon the execution of these Acts. The registration and sanitary authorities through whose districts the canal passes must similarly report every year to the Local Government Board. That Board must also appoint inspectors to see that the Acts are enforced. These inspectors are invested with powers similar to those of poor-law inspectors.

Canals in the United Kingdom. The development of railways in the British Isles checked the extension of canals, for it was generally expected that the new mode of transit would entirely supersede the old. Though this anticipation has not been completely fulfilled, canals in certain localities have suffered from a decline of traffic, while others have been acquired by railway companies and their competing value to the community has thereby been destroyed. The length of the navigable canals in the United Kingdom is 3,021 miles, of which 927 miles belong to public trusts, 1,445 miles to independent companies, 1,333 miles are guaranteed and owned by rail-

way companies, 188½ miles are derelict, and 37 miles belong to owners of whom nothing appears to be known. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have the largest share of the canal property, 488 miles, including the Birmingham canals and the Shropshire Union canal. The Great Western Co. own 257½ miles, the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire 180½ miles, the Great Northern 104, and other companies shorter lengths. The canals have been constructed on no uniform lines as to their width and the size of their locks, and in only a few cases has through communication been provided for. The most commodious of the canals are the following:—The Severn Trust canal will admit craft 270 feet in length by 35 feet in width; the Aire and Calder, craft of 212 feet by 22 feet; the Gloucester and Birmingham, craft of 163 feet by 20 feet; and the Kennet and Avon, craft of 120 feet by 18 feet. It has been calculated that while the cost of an equal amount of traffic on the railways and canals of the United Kingdom would be 1.21*d.* per ton per mile in the case of the former, it would be only 0.37*d.* per ton per mile in that of the latter. In other words, canal transport costs little more than a fourth that of railway transport for the same volume of trade. Little addition has been made to the canal system of the country in recent years; but three very important canal schemes have lately been before the public—namely, the Manchester Ship Canal, the London and Birmingham Canal, and the Bristol and Birmingham Ship Canal. The former of these has received the sanction of Parliament, but the public support accorded it being insufficient, it is in abeyance.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast, belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Area 2,808 sq. m., pop. 207,209. Capital Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe; second town Las Palmas, in Grand Canary. Islands volcanic, elevated, lofty peaks, splendid scenery, rich fertility, delightful climate, producing corn, dates, figs, lemons, wine, sugar, tobacco, cotton, silk, honey, and wax, orchilla, cochineal, barilla, etc. People mixed Spanish, Norman, Flemish, Moorish, with traces of Guanche blood. Guanches the aborigines, now extinct, believed to be of Vandal origin. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," etc.

Candahar. The most southern of the three chief towns of Afghanistan. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, distant about 300 miles from Cabul, 369 from Herat, 145 from Quetta, and about 80 from the proposed terminal points of the Indian railway in the Khojak and Kwaja passes.

Candia. See CRETE.

Canonical Hours. A term usually applied to the hours within which marriages may be legally solemnised.

Canons, Various Kinds of. **Canon Capitular** (*v. infra*, *Canon Residentiary*). **Canon Honorary**, appointed in some cathedrals. He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument. **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese. **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon. **Canons Residentiary**, also termed **Canons Capitular**. The senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls. **Canons Secular** were not conventual, but kept the hours.

Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, P.C., D.D., 93rd Archbishop of (founded 596); b. 1829. Educated at

King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A., 1st class classics, senior Chancellor's medallist and senior optime 1854), Fellow of Trin. Coll. (1853). Ordained deacon (1853), priest (1857). Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School; and head master of Wellington Coll. (1858-72). A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral (1869), and chancellor and canon residentiary (1872). Hon. chaplain to the Queen (1873-75), and chaplain (1875-77). Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln (1873-77). Consecrated 1st Bishop of Truro (1877). Translated to Canterbury (1883). Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan. Patron of 187 livings.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of *Nova Scotia* (*q.v.*), once itself a distinct colony. Area 3,125 sq. m., pop. 35,000. Chief town Sydney, at entrance of a deep gulf called Bras d'Or. Island is elevated and rocky, and contains valuable coal-mines. Its fisheries are very productive.

Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope is a promontory on the extreme south of Africa, and has given its name to the wide colony, whose boundaries now are:—West, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange River to 22° E. long., and Bechuanaland; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the whole colony is 231,000 sq. miles, with pop. 1,124,000. Capital **Cape Town**, pop. 45,000; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 13,000, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 7,000, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 14,000, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. Divided into two great districts, Eastern and Western, which are subdivided into a number of provinces, fiscal districts, and magisterial divisions. **Grigaland West**, the **Transvaal Territories**, and **Waldisch Bay** (*q.v.*), have some separate provincial status.—The **Nieuwveld Mountains** divide the colony, running east and west. To the north and west the country consists of open plains, more or less sterile. To the south and east are fertile plateaux, the **Karoo**, and regions of great fertility. In these parts is much splendid forest. Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied. Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the Knysna), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds. Rivers, including the Orange, the largest, are not navigable. The climate of the Cape is noted for its beneficial effect upon consumptive, asthmatic, and rheumatic patients. The eastern districts are dry, the winter season fine, rains falling in summer; while in the western districts the reverse is the case. The scenery among the mountain ranges, Lower Albany, British Kaffraria, and in the Transkei, is exceedingly grand. The principal exports are wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, diamonds, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. **Executive** in hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, and a House of Assembly of seventy-four members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £50, or receiving £50

salary, or £25 with board and lodging. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter, 1877), and there are a large number of state-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some state aid. For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, 692; Cape Field Artillery, 85; Cape Infantry, 497; Volunteers, 2,833; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. The **Transkeian Territories** are ruled by resident magistrates under the Governor of the Cape Colony. **Walfisch Bay**, an isolated port on the coast of **Damaraland**, is administered by a Resident.—Total revenue (1884), £7,532,983; total expenditure, £5,374,982; debt, £19,658,267; imports, £5,249,000; exports, £6,945,674, of which the most valuable articles are wool, £1,745,000, and diamonds, £2,492,745, in 1885. The colony possesses 1,693 miles of railway open, and extensions are being laid. Kimberley now has railway communication with Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The lines are Government property. There are 8,663 miles of telegraph wires in operation. About 84,000,000 acres are in occupation, of which 600,000 under cultivation. Vineyards occupy 20,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy. Ostriches number some 25,000; sheep 11,000,000; cattle 1,112,000; goats 3,000,000. Wheat crop about 1,700,000 bushels, other grain 3,000,000 bushels, tobacco 3,000,000 lb., aloes 340,000 lb., dried fruit 2,500,000 lb. Cotton and rice are grown in certain regions. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. Natives, Hottentots and Kaffirs, number over two-thirds of the population. Where they are not in a position of equal citizenship with whites their affairs are controlled by a Minister for Native Affairs.—The Cape was first settled in 1652 by the Dutch, and in 1814 became an English colony. The Hottentot and other slaves of the Dutch settlers or "Boers" were liberated in 1833 by the general Emancipation Act of the Imperial Parliament. This, and other things, caused much dissatisfaction among the Dutch, and large bodies from time to time *trekked* (i.e. migrated) northward, and formed what have since become the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Natal. In 1820 England sent out the first body of British settlers. There have been five great Kaffir wars on the eastern frontier—in 1811, 1818, 1835, 1846-53, 1857-63—devastating and laying waste whole regions of land; but the last of these was concluded in 1863. Since then, in 1879-80, the Basuto rebellion occurred, which spread also to the Transkei. The civilising influence of schools, industrial institutions, frequent intercourse between the races, the construction of railways and other public works, are producing admirable changes for the better among the tribes. The colony has been gradually enlarged by annexations, the latest of which are Griqualand West, annexed 1880; the Transkeian Territories, 1875-84; and Walfisch Bay, 1884. For Ministry, etc., see

DIPLOMATIC. See GRIQUALAND WEST, KIMBERLEY, WALFISCH BAY, TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, DIAMOND FIELDS, RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA, OSTRICH FARMING, COLONIAL WINES, etc., etc. (Consult "The Cape of Good Hope General Directory and Guide Book," 1886; Holub's "Seven Years in South Africa," Keith Johnston's "Africa," Noble's "Cape and South Africa," Theal's "South African History and Geography," etc.)

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal, and form her most valuable dependency. Area, 1,650 sq. m., pop. 99,317. Capital Mindello, but principal town Cidade de Santiago. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Volcanic formation, very fertile; climate subtropical; cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, coconuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported. People, Portuguese and Negro. Consult "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls, 1882, Part vii. (Cape Verde Islands)."

Cape Wines. See COLONIAL WINES AND VINEYARDS.

Capital and Labour. These may be roughly defined thus:—**Capital** is, in its origin, the accumulation of the result of labour—the excess of production over immediate wants, and is capable of being used in the production of fresh wealth, and facilitating that production in an increasing ratio; and **Labour**, human exertion for a human end (see **POLITICAL ECONOMY**). Only the rudest and most elementary kind of labour can exist on its immediate produce; for any elaboration a reserved store of wealth is necessary—the produce of past labour, from which the labourer may subsist and provide himself with tools and materials, while his present labour is in process of completion. In highly organised communities, capital and labour are as a rule in the hands of separate persons, not indeed entirely, but to a large extent. In the opinion of some economists it is desirable to regard every labourer as embodying an investment of capital, in virtue of his maintenance and education during the unproductive years of childhood. And most economists hold some form of the doctrine that "industry is limited by capital," meaning that the possibilities of finding employment for more labourers will depend on increase in the quantity or the activity of the capital in the community. And so far as these two elements of production, capital and labour, are provided by separate persons, each of these persons will claim a share of the net finished produce, after the capital has been replaced for the purpose of further production. The amount of the share which is to go to each may be a matter of much dispute; and hence the "Capital and Labour" questions, which not unfrequently become so acute. (See **STRIKES**.) To trace the history of these disputes in England alone would carry us back as far as the "Black Death," in 1348-9, when half the population was destroyed by pestilence. This sent wages up to double their former amount; and attempts were made, in the first and second Statutes of Labourers, to restore the former rates by laws. These failed, and taught the people their strength, and the result appeared in a rising under Wat Tyler; even earlier than which the labouring classes had heard, perhaps for the first time in England, the message of Socialism from the lips of John Ball. From the date of this rising (1381) till the final fall of the Combination Laws

in 1825, the struggle between capital and labour continued to be fought out as a matter of legal enactment or repeal; a history concerning which Mr. G. Howell's "Conflicts of Labour and Capital" gives much useful information. It may well, then, be inquired whether this conflict is of necessity a permanent one; and so long as capital and labour are supplied by different persons, its permanence seems assured. Arbitration, and Courts of Conciliation have been recommended, and tried with comparatively little effect. It may be doubted whether any remedy can be effectual which does not go to the root of the matter, and arrange for some means by which labour can become the owner of its own capital. Some form of industrial partnership would appear to be the best way of bringing this about. The capital of Great Britain was estimated by Porter in 1840 at £4,100,000,000; by Levi in 1860 at £5,560,000,000; by Mulhall in 1868 at £8,720,000,000. These estimates give respectively £152, £195, and £248 of capital per head of the population. The estimates are made to consist of houses, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, etc., merchandise, foreign loans, furniture, roads, works, etc.

Capital Punishment. The punishment of death for murder is a question which has caused some discussion within the last few years; the arguments in its favour and against it being conflicting. Those who deprecate it would prefer solitary confinement for life as a substitute, favouring the idea that in this case the wrong person could never be executed. Others who maintain its restraining efficacy, answer that solitary confinement would soon produce mania, and in any case would render numbers chargeable to the State whose lives were forfeited by law, while the deterrent influence of death would be rendered valueless as a factor for repressing murder. Besides, what is to be done to a man so confined who murders a warder? In the principal Continental nations capital punishment has been retained for the worst cases. In France and Belgium the guillotine, in Spain the garrote, in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (optional with each canton to inflict the penalty) the sword, in England and Russia the halter, await the murderer.

Cardinal Dean. See DEANS.

Carillon. This is a machine for playing tunes on a peal of bells, and is quite distinct and independent of the clock, with the exception of the discharging lever, which is released by the clock at any required time. The carillon then plays the tunes for which it has been constructed. On a peal of eight, representing an octave, as many tunes can be played as can be obtained in the compass of say E to E, or in whatever key the peal is. This, in practice, will be found to comprise a good selection of tunes. The greater the number of bells the greater number of tunes, so that from a peal of fourteen almost any tune can be obtained. The following description of a carillon presented by Mr. William Roberts to Didsbury church, near Manchester, will give a good idea of the instrument. "The machine, which plays at intervals of three hours, is entirely automatic. On being discharged by the clock, the barrel makes one revolution, the time being regulated by three fans, plays the air through, and in some cases repeats it; the wheel is then locked and the performance ceases. At the end of the day, the hammer tails are moved for the next air;

the object of making the change every day, instead of after every tune, is to provide a special piece for each day, so that a sacred subject will always be played on Sunday. The tunes are as follows: Sunday, Ps. 'Quam dilecta,' from Hymns A. and M. 249; Monday, 'Auld Lang Syne'; Tuesday, 'Hanon'; Wednesday, 'Home, Sweet Home'; Thursday, 'Spanish Chant'; Friday, Mozart's 12th Mass, air from last movement; Saturday, Evening Hymn, 'Abide with Me.' The carillon was designed and made by Mr. J. W. Benson, Ludgate Hill, London."

Carlisle, Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., 58th Bishop of (founded 1132); b. 1818. Educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A. (1840); 2nd Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and subsequently Fellow of Caius. Ordained deacon (1842), priest (1844), became incumbent of St. Edward's, Cambridge (1848); Dean of Ely (1858); consecrated Bishop of Carlisle (1866).

Carlos, Don, Duke of Modena, claimant of the Spanish throne as heir to his father, Don Juan, successor to Carlos VI., b. March 30th, 1848. His mother is the Archduchess Maria Teresa, Princess of Modena. He was educated in Austria. Don Carlos married the sister of the late Count of Chambord. In July 1873 he instigated a rising in the north of Spain, taking the personal command. He continued the struggle during the Republic, but was defeated by Marshal Serrano after Alfonso XII. came to the throne, and retired (March 1876) to England. He resided in France, but was expelled in 1881.

Carlton Club. The recognised club of the Conservative party. All elections are made by the Committee, twelve being a quorum; two black balls exclude. Peers, heirs apparent to any peerage, and members of parliament, are balloted for immediately, other candidates taken in order of application. Ten members may be annually chosen by the committee from amongst the candidates, but in each case there must be not less than two-thirds voting. No special qualification for membership laid down by the rules. Entrance fee, £30; subscription, £10 10s. House, 94, Pall Mall.

Carlyle Society, founded in 1879, consists of "Students admiring Carlyle's works and desirous of extending his influence." Members are admitted by paying a yearly subscription, and they meet once in every month, when papers "suggested by Carlyle's works" are read and discussed. President, Dr. Eugène Oswald.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 30° and 12° N., long. 130° and 170° E. These islands, first discovered in 1543 by Lopez de Villalobos, were named after Charles V. of Spain, but they seem never to have been settled by the Spaniards. The Spaniards took formal possession of them, but appear only to have sent out missionaries. The Caroline Islands are sometimes called the **New Philippines**; they measure about 2,000 miles from east to west, but are chiefly low-lying lagoons or atolls. At Yap, which may be described as the chief of the Carolines, there are hills said to contain precious metals. The inhabitants are generally of the Papuan race, and owe what civilisation they are acquainted with chiefly to the American missionaries. The islands are prolific in tropical verdure. The

inhabitants are docile and hospitable, and are ruled by a number of small chiefs. A grave dispute between Spain and Germany arose in the summer of 1885 as to the right of possession of these islands. The quarrel was referred to Pope Leo XIII. for arbitration. Germany acquiesced in the Pope's decision, which in effect recognised the ancient Spanish sovereignty, but on behalf of the latter Government secured to the Germans special trade privileges in the archipelago. This to all intents and purposes put an end to the contention, and the Act settling the question was formally signed on Dec. 17th, at the Vatican, by Cardinal Jacobini and the representatives of Germany and Spain. On Sept. 7th, 1886, it was announced in Madrid that the Germans had relinquished their right of establishing a naval station on the Caroline Islands. It was afterwards stated, however, that against this renunciation Spain conceded a prolongation of the Germano-Spanish treaty of commerce, as well as some other points, ratifications of which were exchanged by the governments at Madrid Sept. 30th. (For a full history of the dispute consult our 1886 edition.)

Cascarilloes. The Indians of South America employed in stripping the bark from the cinchona trees.

Cassagnac, Paul Granier de, was b. at Paris Dec. 2nd, 1843. Journalist and politician; is a chief supporter of the Victorian Bonapartist group. His rhetoric is of the intemperate order, and has frequently involved him in duels. He fought in the Franco-German war, and was present at Sedan, where he was taken prisoner. He sits in the Chamber for the department of Gers.

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio. Spanish statesman and orator, b. in 1832; one of the most eloquent living public men of Europe. In the revolutionary movement of 1868 Castelar joined the Republicans. Serrano quelled the rebellion, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. At the elections of 1868 Señor Castelar found himself in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed a return of the monarchical government. On the abdication of King Amadeo he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 1873 he was chosen President of the Cortes, and subsequently President of the Executive Power. At this time war was raging in the Biscayan provinces of Spain, and Castelar pro-rogued the Cortes, and constituted himself a sort of dictator. The Cortes, when it reassembled, declined to pass a vote of confidence in him, and he withdrew. At the accession of Alfonso XII. Castelar left Spain for a time; but in 1876 he obtained a seat in the Cortes as deputy for Madrid, though he has not held office since. Señor Castelar is a writer on historical, literary, and political subjects.

Castletown. Capital of the Isle of Man (*q.v.*).

Castries. Capital of St. Lucia (*q.v.*), pop. 4,550.

Cathedrals. The cathedral is the chief church of the diocese, in which the bishop's seat is fixed. In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic churches, over which a bishop was set; in others, the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church. English cathedrals were of two classes—(1) Where the clergy were monks; (2) where the clergy were secular canons. Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and

many quarrels ensued in consequence. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Westminster) were provided with cathedrals. The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral. The cathedrals of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St. Albans are of recent foundation: new bishoprics are in contemplation, among these that of Wakefield, the diocese of which will be formed this year, together with the transformation of some of the old churches into cathedrals.

Cathedrals of Established Church of England, List of.

Cathedral.	Archbishop or Bishop.	18—	Income.
Canterbury ...	Benson ...	83	£15,000
York ...	Thomson ...	83	10,000
London ...	Temple ...	85	10,000
Westminster ...	Bradley (Dn.)	81	2,000
Durham ...	Lightfoot ...	79	8,000
Winchester ...	Browne ...	73	6,500
Bangor ...	Campbell ...	59	4,200
Bath and Wells	Harvey ...	69	5,000
Bristol ...	Ellicott ...	63	Attached to Glouc.
Carlisle ...	Goodwin ...	69	4,500
Chester ...	Stubbs ...	84	4,200
Chichester ...	Durnford ...	70	4,200
Ely ...	Compton ...	86	5,500
Exeter ...	Bickersteth... Ellicott ...	85 83	4,200 5,000
Gloucester ...	Atlay ...	63	5,000
Hereford ...	MacLagan ...	68	4,200
Lichfield ...	King ...	78	4,200
Lincoln ...	Ryle ...	85	4,500
Liverpool ...	Lewis ...	80	3,500
Llandaff ...	Moorhouse ...	83	4,200
Manchester ...	Wilberforce... Pelham ...	86 57	4,200 4,500
Newcastle ...	Mackarness... Davidson (Dn.)	69 83	5,000 2,000
Norwich ...	Magee ...	68	4,500
Oxford ...	Carpenter ...	84	4,200
Peterboro' ...	Thorold ...	77	3,100
Ripon ...	Cloughton ...	77	4,500
St. Albans ...	Hughes ...	70	4,200
St. Asaph ...	Jones ...	74	4,500
St. David's ...	Wordsworth ...	85	5,000
Salisbury ...	Hill ...	77	2,000
Sodor and Man	Ridding ...	84	3,000
Southwell ...	Wilkinson ...	83	3,000
Truro ...	Philpott ...	61	5,000
Worcester ...			

Catholic. This term is an epithet of the Church Universal, and includes all those who believe in the doctrines and teachings of the Apostles, delivered by them to the early Church. It originally distinguished Christians from Jews; now it is used by Churchmen to differentiate themselves from Nonconformists. **Roman Catholics,** and **Anglican Catholics,** though both are strictly Catholic, must not be confused; it is incorrect to speak of either as "Catholics" alone.

Catholic Emancipation. The statutes of William III., which subjected the Romanists

to many restrictions of rights, although for a long time not enforced, were repealed for England (only) in 1778. This led to serious disturbances in Scotland, and a Protestant Association was formed under Lord George Gordon, leading to the famous Gordon Riots in London. In 1701 a bill was passed allowing Romanists who took the oath of allegiance to hold property and enter the legal profession, and also Catholic peers to approach the king. In 1792 and 1793 the Irish parliament abolished many of the hardships that attached to Roman Catholics there, and the latter year also saw a Scotch Relief Bill passed. Complete Catholic emancipation did not follow till 1829, when Romanists were made admissible for both houses of parliament, to judicial (but not ecclesiastical) offices, and to all political and civil offices, with a few exceptions.

Caucus, The, is a nickname applied in the first instance by Lord Beaconsfield to the system of political organisation of which the **Birmingham Liberal Association** is a type, and in particular to the organisation called the **National Liberal Federation** (*q. v.*).

Cavendish, Miss Ada, made her first appearance on the stage in a leading part (1865) as a character in one of Mr. Burnand's burlesques. One of this actress's finest impersonations is **Mary Marriek**, in Wilkie Collins' "**New Magdalene**," which Miss Cavendish has played at intervals since its production in 1873. Miss Cavendish was touring in America for a considerable period, and her performances there were everywhere received with great favour.

Cave, Sir Lewis William, b. 1832. Called to the bar (1859), Q.C. (1875). After a successful professional career, he was appointed a judge of the High Court (1881). Mr. Justice Cave has rendered valuable assistance in the matter of legal literature. He was joint editor of the reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved (1861-65), and of Stone's "**Practice of Petty Sessions**." He also edited the editions of Addison on "**Contracts**," and the same author's "**Law of Torts**."

Cayenne. A French colony in Guiana, South America. Area 46,697 sq. m.; pop. 20,284. Capital **Cayenne**, on an island. Separated from **Surinam** by river Maroni. Chief products sugar, coffee, cotton, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, red pepper, etc. Gold is worked in some quantity. Administered by a Governor and Council. It is a penal colony. Exports to France about £750,000 annually. Besides above population of French and negroes, there are a large number of Indians and Maroons. See **GUIANA**.

Cayman Islands. Situated in the Caribbean Sea, north-west of **Jamaica**, of which colony they are a dependency. Grand Cayman has some 2,000 inhabitants, and a village called **Georgetown**. There is a Legislative Board for the islands.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of **Menado**, **Port Rotterdam**, and **Vlaardingen** or **Macassar**. The remainder broken up into native states. The island is rich and fertile; the people, **Bugis**, are a very superior section of the Malay race. (Consult **Wallace's "Malay Archipelago."**)

Cell. A microscopically small, semi-fluid, semi-solid, primarily spheroidal body, which often assumes other forms, and which consists of a soft mass of living, contractile, colloid

matter (cell substance, protoplasm) and a central structure, consisting of a small, roundish body, generally more solid than the rest of the cell—the nucleus. A cell-membrane or cell-wall may exist, as in most vegetable cells, or may be wanting, as in most animal cells. It is the earliest anatomical and physiological unit, or as **Haeckel** defines it, "the organic unit of form, an individual of the first order." The term "cell" is not accurate, but it was given by **Schlieden** because in cross-sections of most parts of plants where the cells are separated by solid walls, and contain a soft substance, or liquid, they look like the cells of a honeycomb—hence the term "cell." The cell-substance, or protoplasm, which surrounds the nucleus, is a very complete albuminous and nitrogenous substance, and it possesses certain fundamental vital properties—namely, it is contractile, irritable and automatic, receptive and assimilative, metabolic and secretory, respiratory and reproductive. The nucleus is a minute round, oval, or spheroidal mass of protoplasm, imbedded in the cell-substance. It is more solid usually than the cell-substance, and it has different optical and chemical reactions; it is more readily stained by colouring-matters, and offers more resistance to acids and alkalis. Its intimate structure is very complex, consisting, in some cells, of a very delicate network running in all directions. The cell-wall, when present, consists of an alteration of the external portion of the cell-body, and is not a separate structure. The size of cells varies from '006 or '007 to '23 millimetre. Their shape is very variable. The amoeboid cells (so called from the organism named *Amœba*, which is the type-form of one-celled organisms)—e.g. the white blood-corpuscles, lymph and connective-tissue corpuscles, inflammatory cells, fresh pus cells—have, properly speaking, no fixed shape; some, such as myeloid or giant-cells, are most irregular in shape, and contain many nuclei; some, such as fibre-cells, are elongated; some, such as nerve-cells, are stellate with many processes; some cylindrical, some columnar, some flat, etc. The giant-cells in tubercle are very large and irregular, with as many as 300 nuclei, and they have most complicated and extensive processes. There are many single-celled plants and animals—for example, the infusoria, flagellata, gregarina, etc.—and every animal body, however complex, consisted once of one cell, and when fully developed is nothing but groups of cells peculiarly associated together. In the evolution of living beings, in the higher animals and plants, certain groups of cells have become differentiated, in structure, and manifest only certain of the properties of protoplasm, which are enumerated above, to the exclusion of the other properties. Thus, some cells become differentiated, and manifest, say contractility, and these constitute the so-called muscular tissue; the same with the other tissues. Cells proliferate generally by fission, in two distinct ways, the direct and the indirect. In direct division there is no change to be seen in the intimate structure of the nucleus; but in indirect division there is a complicated series of changes in the structure and form of the intranuclear network, to which the name *Karyokinesis* has been applied. This is of importance, as it is observed in some diseases. Each kind of tissue by proliferation produces, as a rule, only tissues of the same kind; and it is be-

lived that new cells must always be descended from some pre-existing cell. This belief Virchow stated in the famous words, *Omnis cellula e cellula*. All cells have but a limited duration, and are subject to the various forms of degeneration, and die; so that the tissues are being continually renewed. The vegetable cell has some special qualities of its own. There is usually a cell wall, formed of cellulose, a substance isomeric with starch. During growth this undergoes certain changes, such as the woody, the corky, or the mucilaginous; and mineral matters are often deposited therein; and as so-called degradation products of the cell-walls of vegetable cells, may be mentioned the various gums, and gum-resins. Various bodies, such as chlorophyll, certain crystalloids, and starch, are often contained in the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and the protoplasm itself undergoes vacuolation to form the cell-sap cavity. The cells of plants were known to Grew in 1682.

Cellulose. The chief constituent of the walls of the cells of plants. In the walls cellulose is associated with water and with certain mineral salts. This chief substance of the cell-wall is secreted or separated from the chief substance of the cell contents, protoplasm. In chemical composition cellulose is closely allied to sugar, dextrin, or gum and starch. All these and certain other bodies belong to the group of carbo-hydrates. The carbo-hydrates are organic compounds made up of carbon (carbo-hydrates), and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion 2 to 1; i.e., the proportion in which these two elements occur in water (carbo-hydrates). The general formula of the carbo-hydrates is therefore: $C^mH^{2m}O^n$. The particular formula of starch is $C^6H^{10}O^5$ (where $m=6$, $n=5$). That of cellulose is $(C^6H^{10}O^5)_n$, i.e. a molecule of cellulose is more complex than a molecule of starch. Possibly $(C^6H^{10}O^5)_n$ is the true formula of cellulose, which in that case has a molecule thrice as complex as that of starch. Protoplasm contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and at least nitrogen in addition. Hence probably starch is a preliminary to the formation of cellulose. Cellulose is solid, colourless, tasteless, odourless, firm, elastic, 1.45 specific gravity, insoluble in water, hot or cold, in alcohol or ether; resists alkalis, dissolves in strong sulphuric acid. Treated with iodine it in rare instances turns blue, as starch does. This reaction occurs much more readily if the iodine is mixed with sulphuric acid or a strong solution of zinc chloride (ZnCl₂). These addenda to the iodine do not appear to act simply as cleansers and purifiers of the cellulose. Cellulose presents differences in different plants and in different organs. These may be due to differences in the substance itself, or to the varying nature of the materials that incrust the cellulose. This is nearly pure in cotton, linen, pith of elder, or the pith of *Aralia papyrifera* (rice paper). Wood must be macerated in water, and then boiled a minute or two in nitric acid; cork must be macerated and then boiled in caustic potash; and both must then be washed with water before the iodine reaction is given by their cellulose. Gun-cotton is formed by treating cellulose with strongest sulphuric and nitric acids. Gun-cotton is in fact nitro-cellulose. Collodion, used in photography, is gun-cotton dissolved in ether. Cellulose, though universal in the plant kingdom, is not confined to it. In the outer body-wall of the baglike

ascidioida or tunicata, a molluscoid group, containing the representative of the original ancestor of the vertebrata according to Charles Darwin, is tunicin. Tunicin is a substance identical with cellulose.

Celtic League, The, was formed at a conference of delegates, representing the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall, held at Bonnar Bridge, N.B. The chief object of the League is to organise mutual co-operation in representing the grievances and in promoting the welfare of the Celtic population of the British Isles. A large number of public men from the districts mentioned have already joined the League.

Centigrade (from *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a degree). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers (*q.v.*). The thermometer is first plunged in melting ice. The level at which the fluid (generally mercury) employed in the thermometer stands, is marked either on a scale outside the tube of the instrument, or better, on the glass itself. This marking is called the freezing-point of water, and is on the Centigrade scale denoted by 0°. The thermometer is then completely immersed in the steam of boiling water. The level at which the fluid employed in the thermometer now stands is also noted. This marking is called the boiling-point of water, and is on the Centigrade scale denoted by 100°. The space on the scale between freezing-point (0°) and boiling-point (100°), is divided into 100 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. This thermometric scale was invented by Anders Celsius, a Swede (b. at Upsala 1701, d. 1744). It is in use among almost all Continental nations, and is the only thermometric scale used in scientific investigations. To turn the Centigrade record into the corresponding Réaumur record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 4, and divided by 5; e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to $100 \times 4 \div 5 = 80^\circ$ R. To turn Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32; e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to $100 \times 9 \div 5 = 180 + 32 = 212^\circ$ F.

Central Africa. See AFRICA, CENTRAL.

Central America. Under this head are included the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. (For Ministry, etc., of each, see DIPLOMATIC.)—*Costa Rica* is governed by a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable inhabitants. Constitution promulgated in 1859, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos, and practically suspended from 1870 to 1882. Area 26,040 square miles; population about 180,000. Estimated revenue in 1886 \$611,824; expenditure \$611,824. Foreign debt about \$4,000,000. Internal debt about \$230,000—stated to be in course of rapid redemption. History presents no facts of interest.—*Guatemala*, governed by President and Assembly, each elected for six years by universal suffrage. Area 41,830 square miles; population about 1,285,000. Estimated revenue in 1885 \$1,235,000; expenditure about \$1,625,000. Debt about \$2,000,000. There is also a floating debt of unknown amount. Army nominally 2,000, with reserves about 33,000. In 1872 a war took place with Honduras. In 1874 the Commandant of Guatemala having imprisoned and flogged the British consul nearly to death, was imprisoned for five years and compensation paid. In April 1885 the President Barrios was killed in battle,

in an unsuccessful attempt to unite the Central American States under his dictatorship.--**Honduras** is governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years; but there have been no regular elections in recent years, and no President has served the full term. Revenue in 1886-84 stated to be £273,288, expenditure £235,799; the expenditure for many years has exceeded the revenue, deficits being covered by loans. Foreign debt about £6,000,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. Army nominally about 32,000, including reserves. Prolonged civil strife, aggravated by wars with San Salvador and Guatemala, from 1870 to 1876, when exhaustion brought peace. Since 1880 affairs more peaceable. In 1873 Omoa was bombarded by the British, to obtain redress for injuries inflicted on their subjects. In 1881 similar complications with France were settled by compensation, etc.--**Nicaragua** is governed by President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage. Area 49,500 square miles; population about 276,000. Revenue in 1884 about £675,000; expenditure about £648,000. Public internal debt about £190,000; no foreign debt. Army about 10,000, including police and militia. Scheme for inter-oceanic canal revived in 1879. The treaty by which United States took power to construct the same, objected to by England in 1884. United States legislature finally refused ratification (Jan. 1885).--**San Salvador** is governed by a President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected respectively for four years, three years, and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos (*q.v.*) or military nominations. Area 7,225 sq. miles; pop. about 555,000. Revenue in 1884 about £848,000; expenditure about £846,000. No foreign debt; home debt about £962,810. Army, including militia, about 25,000. War with Honduras in 1872 and 1873. Since then little worthy of note has occurred. (For progress of the Panama Canal see **ENGINEERING.**)

Central Asia. A convenient geographical and political designation for the region lying between the Russia of Nicholas, China and India, which was practically rendered obsolete when Merv was annexed, in 1884. The region in question, with the exception of a few outlying districts, was formerly known as Tartary; but when the Russians began their onward movement towards India after the Crimean war, the general term of Central Asia came into vogue, and on account of its convenience has since been employed. Central Asia is not situated in the middle of the Asiatic continent, but well to the west, so that the title is not an accurate one; it has, however, served its purpose, and the use of it is being reluctantly abandoned by the press. By many writers the term has been restricted to the territory remaining unabsorbed, after each Russian advance, between the Russian frontier and Afghanistan. First the Kirghiz deserts disappeared from it, then Khokand, afterwards Bokhara and Khiva, and finally the country of the Turcomans. The majority of writers have never included Persia and Afghanistan in Central Asia; and Kashgaria has been excluded since it was reconquered by the Chinese. The Russians have divided the

conquered region into two provinces--**Turkistan** and **Transcaspia**. The former embraces the Kirghiz deserts, the old khanate of Khokand, the country conquered from Bokhara, and in addition it controls the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. This part of Central Asia is the more familiar to the public, on account of the campaigns of Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann, and the travels of Vambéry, Burnaby, Schuyler, etc. Until the death of Kaufmann, in 1882, it was the most important section of Central Asia, but subsequent events have transferred political interest to Transcaspia. Russia, on her part, has also diminished the administrative importance of Turkistan by various reductions, and by forming the Semiretchinsk part into a separate "government of the Steppe." The Tourgai district of the Kirghiz Steppes has also been erected into a separate government. The capital of Turkistan is Tashkent, the present Governor-General being General Rosenbach. The second province into which Central Asia has been split--Transcaspia, or the Transcaspiian territory--is quite of recent origin. It consists of the East Caspian coast, from the Mangishlak peninsula to the river Atrék, and the country inland to the oases of Khiva and Merv, the southern boundary being the Persian frontier as far as Sarakhs, and the Afghan frontier from Zulfikar to the Oxus. The whole of this large area, for the most part composed of desert, belonged to the independent Turcoman tribes. The first attempt to conquer them was made in 1869, when General Stolietoff landed a force at Krasnovodsk; but the Russians made no headway against the fiercer tribes until Skobelev was sent in 1880 to retrieve the disastrous defeat which General Lomakin had experienced at Geok Tepe the previous year. After a hard but decisive campaign Geok Tepe was besieged and stormed (Jan. 1881), and with the pacification, or rather semi-extermination, of the Akhal Tekkés, the Turcoman barrier virtually collapsed. In 1882 the Tejend oasis was occupied, and in 1884 Merv was forced to yield. These successes settled the fate of the Turcoman part of Central Asia, and the Russian Government formed the conquered territory into a separate province, to which was given the title of "Zakaspie," or "Transcaspia"; Askabad being chosen as the administrative centre, and General Komaroff as the first Governor. The inauguration of the Tcharjdji station on the Transcaspiian Railway (reported Feb. 1st. 1887), is an event of considerable commercial and strategic importance, both as regards Central Asia, and Russian influence there.

Central News Agency and Central Press. See **NEWS AGENCIES.**

Central Provinces (India). For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC.**

"Century Magazine, The," originated Nov. 1881, previously existed under the name of *Scribner's Monthly*, which was edited by Dr. Holland. Present editor Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. The magazine, which has a large circulation in America and England, contains one or more serial tales, with articles on travels and subjects of general interest by eminent writers, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings (price 1s. 4d.). "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by his private secretaries, Col. John Hay and John Nicolay, is described as the *Century's* greatest enterprise, and is the leading

feature for 1887. "St. Nicholas," an illustrated magazine for the young (monthly 1s.), is published in connection with the above, and is edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. London office: 28, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Cesarewitch Stakes. See Sport.

Ceylon. From the Portuguese "Selen" or "Ceilão," a corruption of the Sinhalese "Sinhala-dwipa," or "Isle of Lions." An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. It is a British Crown colony. Area 25,365 sq. m., pop. 2,825,090. Divided into seven administrative provinces. Capital

Colombo, pop. about 120,000. Other principal ports and harbours are **Galle** and **Trincomalee**. In the mountains is **Muwara Eliya**, the favourite residence of Europeans. There are numerous other towns. In the centre of the southern part of Ceylon is an elevated region, about 4,000 sq. m. in extent, consisting of tableland, terraces, and lofty peaks, the highest, **Pedrotallagalla**, attaining 8,280 feet. Here was the last stronghold of Sinhalese independence, **Kandy**. It is now the seat of much European enterprise in coffee and cinchona planting, etc. Hence the rivers of Ceylon descend. None are navigable except for boats. The largest is **Mahavilla Gunga**, which reaches the sea at **Trincomalee**. The remainder of the island is low, thickly clothed with forest and jungle, hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. The climate of the mountains is delicious and bracing. Vegetation throughout Ceylon is luxuriant. Valuable timbers abound; teak, ironwood, satinwood, rosewood, and many others. Three notable palms, the cocoanut, areca, and palmyra, are naturally plentiful, and are largely cultivated. They yield almost all necessities of life to the natives. The palmyra gives timber, fibre, and juice, which when fermented becomes "toddy," from which arrack is distilled. The sugar called "jaggeree" is prepared from the fresh juice. The fauna, akin to that of India, comprises elephants, tigers, bears, buffaloes, goats, swine, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, a multitude of beautiful birds, prodigious serpents and other reptiles, and a profusion of insects. The pearl-fisheries of **Manaar Gulf** are celebrated. Various valuable metals occur, but not in quantity. The chief mineral export is plumbago. Sundry gems are also quarried. Nitre, alum, and salt are worked. The Chinese formerly obtained kaolin from Ceylon. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive council of five members and a Legislative council of fifteen. Religion is mainly Buddhist, after which come Hindu sects, Mohammedans and Christians. There are 1,827 government and aided schools. There is a medical college. Sinhalese almost monopolise the legal profession. For defence there is a garrison of some 1,400 troops and a volunteer force of 760, with a strong police. The port defences are being strengthened.—Chief production for export has been coffee till recently; now more attention is paid to tea, cinchona, cocoanut and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cacao, cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. Revenue, 1886, £1,182,301; expenditure, £1,261,121; debt, £2,284,094; imports, £4,522,234; exports, £3,578,240. Railways 182 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but

often realise much more. Bulk of population Sinhalese, then Tamils, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 5,000. A degraded race, the Veddahs, occupies the interior, but is not numerous. History commences about 500 B.C., when the Sinhalese, an Aryan race, first migrated to Ceylon from the Ganges valley. They were followed by the Tamils later. Buddhism introduced 306 B.C. Portuguese factories established in 1505, seized by the Dutch 1656, who were dispossessed by the British in 1795. In 1815 the Sinhalese kingdom of Kandy was overthrown, and the whole island formed into a Crown colony. Ceylon is crammed with antiquities. (Consult Tennent's "Ceylon," and Ferguson's "Ceylon," etc.)

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, 1,200 miles from Mauritius and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the British colony of Mauritius, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands**, of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important. It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers. The whole group is fertile, abounding in coconuts, fruit, pigs, poultry, and vegetables.

Chairman, Duties of. Though there is no essential difference between them, it will be convenient to discuss separately the duties of the chairman of an ordinary committee and those of the chairman of a public meeting. **Chairman of Committee.** It is best to select for this post a shrewd, methodical, clear-headed man, who will not talk much himself nor allow others to talk much either. His temper will, of course, be good, and he will show no bias. He possesses a double vote,—one in his individual capacity, and one in the case of even voting, called the "casting vote." He had, however, better refrain from exercising his own vote, as a rule; for it is not desirable that he should be open to the charge of favouritism. He must be a model of punctuality, beginning to the minute if the quorum of members be made up. Should a quorum not be present, he will have to wait till it is completed, although the example of punctuality and regularity of attendance set by himself, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in these respects upon his fellow-members. His first duty will be to call on the Secretary to read the minutes, and then to confirm them, the customary formula being put by himself as follows: "Those who approve of these minutes as a correct record of the committee's last proceedings signify so in the usual way;" and then, "On the contrary." The minutes having been confirmed, the chairman's next duty will be to see that all matters arising out of them are dealt with. After this has been disposed of, he will take the points of the agenda paper, previously drawn up by the secretary, *seriatim*. If he has a clear distinction between a business meeting and a discussion forum, he will not allow the members to talk at large. If the subject under debate be of special importance, he may at the outset fix a time limit for speakers—say three minutes each,—and also intimate that he will not allow members to speak more than once to the same proposition. It is desirable that all speaking should be addressed to a resolution of some sort, though this will often be a mere matter of form. When an amendment has been proposed, the method of voting is peculiar, as will be more useful—

explained when describing the duties of the chairman of a public meeting. After all the business on the agenda paper has been concluded, the chairman may, with the sanction of the committee, discuss matters which may crop up on emergency; but if this sanction to discuss them without previous notice be withheld, then the chairman has no alternative but to refuse permission to the member who has asked for this necessary leave. The members of a committee must stand by their chairman, and should promptly put down any want of proper respect to the chair, from whatever source it may arise. If the chairman be a man of tact and urbanity, disrespect will seldom or never be shown to him, and he can control the course of business without unduly "rushing" it or without seeming to interfere with members' just rights. The chairman of a committee usually holds office for a year. He will be eligible or not for reelection according to the rule adopted by the committee. Whether or not he should be paid for his services is a moot point, though there is good reason to believe that all workers should be remunerated and that paid work is best. This consideration, of course, applies only in the case of committees which meet constantly—say once a week,—and for several hours at a time. **Chairman of Public Meeting.** The promoters of a public meeting should endeavour to secure a man of good social position and of local influence to preside; but exceptions are sufficiently numerous to forbid the laying down of any hard-and-fast rule. In ordinary circumstances the chairman must not himself speak much. He has rather to control the speaking of others, to keep them to the point, and to prevent them from speaking at needless length. He will take the chair by the vote of the meeting—though this is simply a form,—and get to business at once by briefly explaining the objects for which the meeting has been summoned, and, should he feel so disposed, by stating in half a dozen sentences his own views on the matter—the presumption, of course, being that he is favourable to the purpose of the assembly. Then he will request the secretary, or, in the absence of such an officer, will himself read letters of regret and apology from important persons, but only those likely to interest the audience. Then he will call upon Mr. Blank to propose the first resolution. This having been done, he will get it seconded. [These matters are all arranged beforehand, including the terms of the various resolutions.] This is the time when an amendment, if any, should be proposed; and the chairman should make a point of calling for one, should there be any hostility in the meeting. This conduct is only what is due to opponents, and will impress the audience with a favourable sense of their president's fairness. Should no amendment be forthcoming, he will ask other speakers to support the motion, and he will then put it to the vote. If a count of hands be requested, the chairman must appoint two scrutineers for each side from the meeting. If the chairman finds that a speaker is not "holding" his audience, he should give him a hint as to time; but it is far safer to settle beforehand how long each speaker is to orate. It need not be added that all "big guns"—like Cabinet Ministers, for example—are privileged folk, and must not be interfered with. Should there be more than one resolution to submit to the meeting, the same procedure will apply. But what must

be done in the event of an amendment being proposed? The chairman must, in the first place, see that it is relevant. For instance, a mere negative to a proposition is not an amendment, and should be ruled out of order. But suppose that the amendment—the terms of which should be previously handed to the chairman—is valid, it will be proposed with a speech in support. The chairman will then demand that it be seconded. Should no seconder put in an appearance, it will fall to the ground. An unseconded amendment lapses *ipso facto*. But if it be seconded, the vote should be taken without further speaking if possible; for future speeches would have to range, as far as was practicable, one for and the other against, and this would open up an endless opportunity for talk, and throw a meeting out of gear. In voting, the chairman must put the amendment first. If it be rejected, it will then be competent for another amendment to be proposed, though this is unusual and savours somewhat of obstruction. But should it be carried, the original motion drops, and the amendment becomes the substantive resolution, and, as such, must be put again. It would now be in order to propose another amendment, but this is a contingency which seldom arises. In the event of two or more amendments being offered in the first instance, the chairman must get rid of the first before he takes the second; on no account must he allow them to be proposed and seconded and then voted upon, otherwise confusion will speedily become worse confounded. Another matter of first-rate importance is the keeping of order in a public meeting. Though the law of public meetings seems to need definition by an authority of repute, substantially the chairman is vested with full powers, the supposition being that he is the tenant for the time of the hall, and any disorderly person or persons are intruders and trespassers. Fortunately, the vast majority of meetings are passably harmonious; but should the chairman know, or have reason to believe, that mischief is meant, he should explicitly state in his opening remarks that, while he will give every opportunity to legitimate opposition making itself heard by argument, he will not allow the peace of the meeting to be broken; that any one disturbing the meeting will be named by him; and that should they, in spite of that warning, pursue their unruly practices, he will have them ejected as trespassers. This intimation, firmly but unostentatiously delivered, will probably have a salutary effect. Should it fail to do so, however, the chairman will have to keep a sharp watch on the disorderly persons, and, at the proper pass, caution them from the chair that if they do not cease from troubling they will be turned out. On the next display of unruliness he should direct the stewards to take the persons guilty of it out of the hall, using as much force as may be necessary, but no more, and give them into the custody of the police. It may be confidently predicted that only one such exhibition of rigour will be required. Moreover, depend upon it the meeting will heartily support the chair in his efforts to keep the peace. As the position of chairman of a public meeting is a purely honorary post, it is customary to wind up proceedings with a vote of thanks to him. This is a matter with which he has nothing to do. The vote will be moved and seconded in the usual way, and will

then be put to the meeting by the proposer of it. The chairman will acknowledge the vote in a word or two.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of parliament. He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. Although he is nominated by the Government, he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the house. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means presides when the house is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill (see SUPPLY). His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the house is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the house as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the house, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the house. The duties of the Chairman in regard to private business of parliament are referred to under the head of **BILLS, PRIVATE**. Among the recent holders of the office are Mr. Raikes (now Postmaster-General), 1874-80; Sir Lyon Playfair, 1880-83; Sir A. Otway, 1883-85; Mr. Courtney, 1885-86-87. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is elected at the commencement of every session. The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in 1851, and re-elected every subsequent session until his death in 1886, when the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was chosen to succeed him. The appointment is worth £2,500 a year.

Challemeil-Lacour, Paul Armand, French politician and statesman, b. 1827 at Avranches, in the Department of the Manche. He was educated at the Saint-Louis Lyceum and the Normal School, where he distinguished himself, and graduated in philosophy in 1849. He was afterwards Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceums at Pau and Limoges. After the *coup d'état*, banished by Napoleon III., he went to Belgium, and to Switzerland. In the latter country he was appointed Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" at Zurich. In 1859 he returned to Paris, and founded, with Gambetta and a few friends, the *Revue Politigue*. He became Prefect of Lyons at the Revolution of 1870. In 1872 he was returned a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and elected senator (1876) for the same Department. M. Challemeil-Lacour was French Ambassador in London (June 1880 to Feb. 1882); Minister for Foreign Affairs in the cabinet of M. Ferry (1883).

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Joseph, P.C., M.P. for West Birmingham, b. in London, July 1836. Educated at University College; and in 1854 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known wood-screw makers of Birmingham. He also, in course of time, joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in 1870, as one of the leaders of the de-

feated secular candidates for the School Board of Birmingham. But in 1873 Mr. Chamberlain was elected chairman of the Board. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, and was elected Mayor (1873). His tenure of office was remarkable for the expeditious despatch of the corporate business. On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him also was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities. He opened a sanitary exhibition in the town, and was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in 1874, and again in 1875. In 1874 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. About this period his name was brought prominently before the public by several articles he wrote for the *Fortnightly Review*, promulgating very advanced political and educational views. He was chairman of the Education League, and a member of the famous Liberal Association nicknamed later on "The Caucus" (*q.v.*), though not so closely identified with its origin and growth as is popularly supposed. In 1876, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and has represented the town ever since. From 1876 his career is to be traced in parliament and on the public platform. He scarcely opened his lips during the session of 1876, but in 1877 he laid before the house an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system (*q.v.*), which he had personally seen in operation in Sweden. His advocacy of the scheme, however, produced no impression upon members, and Mr. Chamberlain never revived the subject. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. He was an unsparing critic of the Government, his most memorable attacks being made upon Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, whose proposal to abolish the income tax (1874) he censured severely. Mr. Chamberlain's career in opposition was not a marked success, but he was acknowledged as the leader of the Radical party, and much of the Liberal success at the general election of 1880 was due to the organisations established all over the country on the model of that in Birmingham; and when the Liberals returned to power at the head of a large majority, it was felt that ministerial distinction should reward the man whose influence had not a little aided the victory. Mr. Gladstone offered Mr. Chamberlain, who was the only leader of the advanced party who received a cabinet appointment, the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, with cabinet rank. Mr. Chamberlain worked hard at this department of work. He passed a Patents Bill, and a Bankruptcy Bill (*q.v.*), but an attempt to grapple with the question of merchant shipping was met by a formidable and successful opposition. Mr. Chamberlain, during the land agitation in Ireland, did not take such a prominent part in the debates as was expected from a man who was believed to have strong sympathies with the minor objects of the Irish members. Nor when great foreign questions were being discussed did he often enter the arena of debate. But whenever he spoke he went straight to the point, and early acquired a reputation as a hard hitter, and stands in the front rank of public speakers.

On his exit from office (1885) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude; and he attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. He made a political tour in Scotland, and by his remarks on disestablishment there raised a storm which had doubtless much influence on the general election. At Victoria Hall, in London, he declared that he would take no post in any government which did not include in its programme free schools, and the creation of small tenants and yeoman farmers. This speech created a great sensation, and was looked upon as a direct challenge to the Whig element of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham at the general election of 1885, along with six Liberal colleagues. He held the office of President of the Local Government Board until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, 1886). He has since been a steady member of the party of Liberal Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain is the originator of the **Round Table Conference** (q.v.).

Championship of England, The, is a very ancient office, said to have been instituted by William I. It has been in the family of Sir John Dymoke from the coronation of Richard II. (1377), when it was decided against another claimant of the post in favour of him as lord of the manor. The duties of the Champion consist only in appearing at a coronation, openly challenging a denial of the monarch's right and title to the throne, and holding combat with the denier of such right.

Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 87,702.—Divided into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey**, and that of **Guernsey**.—Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. **Industries** are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much apple-cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters, and cod. Minor manufactures are carried on, and intermediary trade between Britain, France, and other countries is considerable, exports and imports reaching £1,500,000 in British produce alone. The climate is moist and mild.—Each **Bailiwick** enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States**. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light.—**The People** are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official.—**Jersey** has no appendages. Its area is 28,717 acres, or about 45 sq. m., with pop. 43,445. It is divided into 12 parishes. The capital is **St. Helier** (30,000), situated on St. Aubyn's Bay, on the south. It is hilly, and most fertile of the group. Some shipbuilding is carried on, and syenite is quarried and exported. Iron and manganese exist.—**Guernsey**,

30 miles north of Jersey, has attached to it the small isles of **Alderney**, **Sark** or **Sercq**, **Herm**, **Jethou**, **Brechon**, etc. Together the area of all is 19,605 acres, about 31 sq. m.; pop. 35,257. They are divided into 10 parishes. The capital is **St. Pierre**, on the east, with a good harbour. **Guernsey** is level on the north, hilly to the south. It is somewhat less fertile than Jersey. **Alderney** is elevated on the south-west. It has no good harbour, and is separated from Cape La Hogue by the dangerous **Race of Alderney**. Its area is only some 1,900 acres, and its village is called **St. Anne**. The pasturage is very rich. For members of the several administrations see **DIPLOMATIC**. (Consult Ansted's and Inglis's "Channel Islands.")

Channel Tunnel. See **ENGINEERING**.

Chantilly. Formerly the seat of the **Duc d'Aumale**, recently handed over to the Academy for the people of France. It is twenty-six miles from Paris, and a beautiful domain, where the great **Condé** received **Louis XIV.** in 1671. At the noble chateau, restored by the **Duc d'Aumale**, are paintings by **Raphael**, **Delacroix**, **Decamps**, **Watteau** (the **Monkey Room**), **Van der Meulen** (**Battle of Rocroi**), a library of 200,000 volumes, **stained glass** by **B. Palissy**; chapel with beautiful carvings, **theatre**, **stables** for 250 horses, **park**, **gardens**, and **fountains**. In the forest of 6,700 acres are two lakes, **Queen Blanche's Gothic chateau**, and the **Cornelia viaduct**, on 15 arches, 130 feet high, also the **racecourse of the French Jockey Club**. After the carrying of a bill for the **expulsion of the French Royalist princes**, and the promulgation of the **decree of banishment**, the **Duc d'Aumale** gave Chantilly with its valuable art collections and large revenues to the French people. After considerable delay, the Council of State finally, on Dec. 16th, 1882, ratified the gift of Chantilly to France. The inventory of the furniture and the art and other objects gives a **total value** for the whole collection of £350,000. This, however, does not approach the value of the chateau and the park, which are worth at least a million sterling. The French Academy decided (Dec. 30th) to strike a medal in commemoration of the gift.

Chapter. See **DEAN AND CHAPTER**.

Chargés d'Affaires. See **AMBASSADORS**.

Charities. The following is a list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London, and being wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the **last reported annual income**. The list does not include charities with an income of less than £1,000 a year, or the charities connected with the **City of London** (see **CITY CHARITIES** and **CITY GUILDS**). For further and fuller information respecting this subject consult Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London." **Sampson, Low & Co.**, Fleet St. (price one shilling).—**Aborigines Protection Society**, F. W. Chesson, 3, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; **Aotora's Benevolent Fund** (£2880), C. G. Compton, 8, Adam St., Strand; **Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund**, Canon Ingram, 20, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; **Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society** and **Asylums** (£7710), Sec. Society, J. C. Hazelton, Sec. Asylums, W. Jackson, 88, Finsbury Pavement; **Aged Poor Society** and **Alms-houses** (£2227), J. Byrne, 31, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury; **Alexandra Orphanage**, J. Finch, 73, Cheap-side; **Alexandra Hospital for Children** with Hip

Disease, Mrs. H. Marsh, 17, 18, 19, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury; *Anglo-Continental Society* (£1575); Canon Meyrick, Rev. R. S. Oldham, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; *Annuitants' Homes* (£735), 27, Ossington St., Bayswater; *Architects' Benevolent Society* (£6000), W. H. White, 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.; *Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society* (£12,463), W. A. Blake, 4, Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross; *Arnold Fund for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Ireland* (£2000), 57, Coleman St.; *Artists' Benevolent Fund* (£1960), L. Young, 23, Garrick St., W.C.; *Artists' General Benevolent Institution* (£3486), D. H. Gordon, 19, St. James St., S.W.; *Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families*, W. Nassau, senr., 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.; *Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind* (£2300), Col. H. Lewis, 28, Berners St., W.; *Asylum for Fatherless Children* (£7393), J. R. Edwards, Reedham, near Caterham Junction, Surrey; *Asylum for Idiots* (£39,971), W. Nicholas, Earlswood, Red Hill, Surrey; *Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children* (£10,000), W. H. Warwick, 93, Cannon St., City; *Banting's Memorial Convalescent Home* (£900), Parade Lodge, Marine Parade, Worthing; *Bernardo's Homes for Destitute and Orphan Children* (£68,478), 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E.; *Belgrave Hospital for Children* (£1404), Secs., Rev. J. Storrs, M.A., and Capt. W. J. Stopford, 77 & 79, Gloucester St., Eccleston Sq.; *Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans* (£1293), G. Wilkins, 85, Tufnell Park Rd., Holloway; *Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London* (£2186), A. C. King, 61, Stamford St., S.E.; *Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society* (£2170), B. H. Gerrans, 25, Finsbury Pavement; *Bethlehem Hospital* (£25,000), G. H. Haydon, Lambeth, S.E.; *Belton's Charity for the Redemption of Slaves in Barbary* (£6000), R. C. Adams, Beck; *Biggs's Charity to Printers* (£15,434), J. S. Hodson, 20, High Holborn; *Blind Man's Friend* (£3600), P. Simpson, 34, Savile Row; *Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society* (£820), S. Hogg, 54, Myddelton Sq., Clerkenwell; *Booksellers' Provident Institution* (£1712), G. Lerner, 67, Paternoster Row; *Boys' Home, to Board, Clothe, and Instruct in Various Employments Destitute Boys, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.*; *British and Foreign Sailors' Society* (£11,093), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Mercers' St., Shadwell; *British Home for Incurables* (£17,549), R. G. Salmon, 73, Cheapside; *British Hospital for Skin Diseases* (£2080), E. Morton Daniel, 74, Weymouth St., W.; *British Lying-In Hospital* (£1,499), F. Gardner, Endell St., Long Acre; *British Medical Benevolent Fund* (£2037), Secs., G. P. Field and E. East, 34, Seymour St.; *British Orphan Asylum* (£7400), A. Mackenzie, 47, Cannon St.; *Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls* (£2000), Mrs. E. Varco, Barrington Rd., Brixton; *Brown Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals*, T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A., Wandsworth Rd.; *Bulldozers' Benevolent Institution* (£2966), Maj. Brutton, 4, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Sq.; *Butchers' Charitable Institution* (£6036), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, Bartholomew Close; *Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association* (£1497), G. S. Murphy, 15, Soho Sq.; *Cabman's Shelter Fund* (£1302), W. H. Macnamara, 68, Buckingham Palace Rd.; *Cancer Hospital* (£8464),

W. H. Hughes, Brompton, S.W.; *Cass's School* (£6429), 26, Jewry St., Aldgate; *Central African Mission* (£15,000), Rev. W. H. Penney, 14, Delehay St., Westminster; *Central London Ophthalmic Hospital* (£719), G. H. Leah, Calthorpe St., Gray's Inn Rd.; *Central London Throat and Ear Hospital* (£2200), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd.; *Charing Cross Hospital* (£15,569), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross; *Chocoomongers' Benevolent Institution* (£1239), E. Kent, 16, Borough, High St., S.E.; *Chelsea Hospital for Women* (£5925), J. S. Wood, Fulham Rd., S.W.; *Chelsea Royal Hospital*, Maj.-Gen. G. Hutt, C.B.; *Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children* (£2318), Miss D. M. Evans, 46 & 47, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; *Children's Aid and Refuge Fund* (£2093), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.; *China Inland Mission* (£20,221), B. Broomhall, 2, 4 & 6, Fryland Rd., Mildmay, N.; *Christian Colportage Association for England* (£15,552), H. D. Brown; *Christian Community* (£16221), J. Atkinson, 10, Enfield Rd., South Kingsland, N.; *Christian Evidence Society* (£1304), Rev. T. T. Waterman and Rev. C. L. Engstrom, M.A., 13, Buckingham St., Strand; *Christian Venereal Disease Society for India* (£10,917), H. Morris, 7, Adam St., Strand; *Christ's Hospital* (£60,000), Newgate St., Mr. S. S. Dignall; *Church Army* (£3853), Rev. W. Carlisle, 128 & 130, Edgware Rd.; *Church Association* (£4123), J. P. Fleming, 14, Buckingham St., Strand; *Church Defence Institution* (£12,911), Secs., Rev. H. G. Dickson, G. H. F. Ney, and H. B. Reed, St. Stephen's Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St., Westminster; *Church Extension Ragged Schools* (£1963), Miss E. Ayckbourn and Miss Thomas, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.; *Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East* (£193,000), Rev. F. E. Wigram, M.A., Salisbury Sq.; *Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays* (£13,000), E. de M. Rudolf, 32, Charing Cross; *Church of England Parochial Mission Society* (£5500), S. W. Darwin Fox, 21, John St., Adelphi; *Church of England Scripture Readers' Association* (£10,063), Clerical Sec., Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Lay Sec., T. M. Tilby, 56, Haymarket; *Church of England Sunday School Institute* (£14,817), J. Palmer, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.; *Church of England Temperance Society* (£5973), F. Sherlock, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., Westminster; *Church of England Sick and Burial Society* (£1420), A. B. Harding, 112, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; *Church of England Zenana Missionary Society* (£21,677), Secs., J. Stewart and Col. G. R. S. Black, 9, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; *Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund* (£2958), R. Nugent, 32, Charing Cross; *Church Pastoral Aid Society* (£53,246), Secs., Rev. J. I. Cohen, M.A., and Maj.-Gen. Davidson, K.E., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.; *Church Penitentiary Association* (£1135), Secs., Rev. G. C. Campbell, Dr. E. L. Birkett, and Rev. T. Wodehouse, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi; *Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution* (£7,430), G. W. Perry, 4, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.; *City Dispensary* (£1132), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St.; *City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest* (£10,514), Capt. T. Storr-Smith, 24, Finsbury Circus; *City of London Lying-In Hospital* (£2825), R. A. Othwaite, City Rd.; *City of London Truss Society*, J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.; *City Orthopedic Hospital* (£2180), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden; *Colonial and Continental Church Society* (£39,689), Rev. D. L. McAnally,

M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.; Colonial Missionary Society (£3386), Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, J. Kaines, 47, Finsbury Circus; Commercial Travellers' Schools (£12,700), H. Lendon, 37, Milk St., Cheapside; Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£34,311), Rev. A. Mearns, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.; Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (£11,713), W. T. Evans; Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy (£25,595), 2, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Sq.; Country Holidays' Fund (£3,000), Miss Newman, 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; Country Towns Mission Society (£3132), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus; Cripples' Home (£2668), Secs., E. Bannister, W. and Miss E. Steinmetz, 172, Marylebone Rd.; Curates' Augmentation Fund (£12,405), Rev. H. Fleming, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster; Dental Hospital of London (£1,001), J. F. Pink, Leicester Sq.; East London Church Fund (£9300), Rev. J. Beeby, 26, St. Mary Axe; East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£6422), A. Warner, Shadwell, E.; East London Nursing Society (£1340), A. W. Lacey, 49, Philpot St., Commercial Rd.; East London Industrial School (£2689), A. J. Gilbee, Lewisham, Kent; East London Provident Association (£1354), O. S. Iron, 495, Commercial Rd.; Evelina Hospital (£5635), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; Female Orphan Asylum (£3036), G. Booth, 32, Essex St., Strand; Female Servants' Home Society (£1294), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools, P. Platt, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.; Finsbury Dispensary (£1131), R. Moreland, Brewer St., Goswell Road, E.C.; Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England (£18,000), J. Bell, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; Foundling Hospital (£9950), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guildford St.; Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4500), Rev. H. Jona, 27, Bedford St., Strand; Gardner's Trust for the Blind, H. J. Wilson, 1, Poet's Corner, Westminster, S.W.; General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution (£1858), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St.; George Yard Ragged Schools' Church and Shelter for Outcast Boys (£1500), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel; German Hospital (£9025), Rev. A. Walbaum, D.D., Dalston Lane, Dalston; German Society of Benevolence and Oomord (£1700), G. J. Ostermore, 4, South St., Finsbury; Girls' Friendly Society (£2616), Miss Wright, 3, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster; Girls' Home (£1247), Miss Bell, 22 & 41, Charlotte St., Portland Place; Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor more especially of the East of London (£1262), Lieut.-Col. Neville, Thurgoland, Sheffield; Goldsmith's Benevolent Institution (£9133), B. Maskell, 15, Hanover Sq., W.; Gordon Boys' Home, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.; Governesses' Benevolent Institution (£27,161), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.; Governesses' Home and Registration Agency (£803), F. S. Warren, 9, St. Stephen's Sq., W.; Great Northern Central Hospital (£3689), W. T. Grant, Caledonian Rd., Islington; Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2468), G. Powell, 30, Moorgate St.; Guy's Hospital (£40,000), H. Williams, Southwark; Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,149), W. Stevens, Ham Yard, Great Windmill St., W.; Hampstead Home Hospital and Nursing Institute (£1093), R. A. Outhwaite, 2, 3, & 4, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead; Esther-

ington's Charity to the Aged Blind (£7700), M. S. S. Dipnall, Christ's Hospital; Home and Colonial School Society (£9796), W. S. Glover, Gray's Inn Road; Home for Deserted Children, Miss Macgrath, 2, Aberdeen Place, Notting Hill, S.W.; Home for Incurable Children (£1135), L. S. Lloyd, 2, Maids Vale; Homes for Little Boys (£12,391), Rev. A. O. Charles, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1596), G. M. Tait, 31, New Bridge St.; Homes of Hope (£1240), W. Hornbrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd.; Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children (£1000 about), Miss H. Ball, Stainer House, Paddington Green, W.; Homes for Inebriates Association (£2357), N. Kerr, 42, Grove Rd., Regent's Park, N.W.; Homes for Working Boys in London (£3865), H. B. Wallen, 8, Duke St., Adelphi, W.C.; Homes for Working Girls in London (£10,867), J. Shrimpton, 38, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£26,222), H. Dobbin, Brompton; Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest (£2838), G. C. Witherby, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St.; Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System (£1908), H. H. Graham, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park; Hospital for Sick Children (£9844), A. Hope, 49, Great Ormond St., Queen's Sq.; Hospital for Women (£8942), D. Cannon, Soho Sq., W.; House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£1350), F. Groves, Greek St., Soho Sq.; House-boy Brigade (£4864), C. H. Chevens, 146, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; Houseless Poor Asylum (£1400), B. Radford, 6, St. Benet's Place, Graecchurch St., E.C.; Clergy Orphan Schools (£9914), Rev. T. W. Gibson, 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (£117,972), Miss L. Bullock, 19, Delahay St., Westminster; Indian Female Normal School and Institution Society or Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (£10,750), Miss Hamilton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.; Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£6081), W. C. Lester, 27, Red Lion Sq.; Industrial Home for Girls (£1134), Mrs. Hervey Hopwood, 11, Cadogan Place, S.W.; Infant Orphan Asylum (£16,538), H. W. Green, 100, Fleet St.; Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£1038), Miss L. Moline, 187, High St.; Irish Society (£7369), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.; Italian Industrial Home (£2135), Miss Mann, 130, Haverstock Hill; Italian Benevolent Society (£673), P. F. Righetti, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.; Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£8500), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.; Licensed Victuallers' School (averages £6000), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.; Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Laocemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution (£5565), W. Johnson, 43, Finsbury Sq.; Look Hospital (£9394), D. Harvie; London Aged Children Society (£1245), R. Johnson, 32, Sackville St.; London City Mission (£60,908), Rev. R. Dawson, Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St.; London Clergy Widows' Fund (£1047), Rev. W. Hunt, M.A., St. Michael's Rectory, Cornhill; London Clerical Education Aid Society (£1162), Rev. Dr. Dyson, College House, College St., Islington; London Diocesan Home Mission (£5789), Rev. W. Walsh, 121, Pall Mall; London Diocesan Patriarchal, St. Mary Magdalene (£1930), J. H. Amps, Park House, Highgate; London Domestic Mission Society (£1424), Rev. J. E. Carpenter, 19, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; London Female Philanthropy (£2824), W. E. Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.; London Female Preventive

and Reformatory Institution (67942), E. W. Thomas, 209, Euston Rd.; London General Porters' Benevolent Association (about 63000), W. T. Rickwood, 33, Cheapside; London Hibernian Society (63001), Rev. T. Nolan, D.D., 22, Warrington Crescent; London Homoeopathic Hospital (66536), G. A. Cross, Great Ormond St.; London Hospital (634, 245), A. H. Haggard, Whitechapel Rd.; London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouses Society (about 63000), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway; London Medical Mission (61437), C. W. Priestley, 47, Endell St., W.C.; London Missionary Society (6101, 103), Rev. E. H. Jones, 14, Blomfield St., London Wall; London Orphan Asylum (614, 857), E. S. Wallbridge, 1, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate; London Philanthropic Society (62007), J. W. Heeps, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside; London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (635, 175), Rev. W. Fleming, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields; London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Dr. D. Buxton, T. Harpur, St. Theobald's Rd., Bloomsbury, W.C.; London Young Women's Christian Association (64950), Miss M. Weitbrecht, 16a, Old Cavendish St.; Magdalen Hospital (65535), Streatham, S.W.; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum (66212), R. W. Hackwood, 127, Leadenhall St.; Metropolitan Association for Benefiting Young Servants (63691), Mrs. A. P. Whately, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (61529), C. O. Philpott, 9, King St., Finsbury Sq.; Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (61740); Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund (61286), B. Kershaw, 9, Fore St., Cripplegate; Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (64623), M. W. Milton, 111, Victoria St., Westminster; Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund (634, 320), H. N. Constance, The Mansion House, E.C.; Metropolitan Free Hospital (62600), G. Croxton, 163, Bishopsgate St., E.C.; Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (612, 570), E. Mills, 4, Whitehall Place; Metropolitan and National Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (61400), Rev. D. Craven, 23, Bloomsbury Sq.; Middlesex Hospital (613, 955), A. O'Donnell Bartholeyns, Mortimer St., Berners St.; Midnight Meeting Movement (61028), J. H. L. Christian, 8a, Red Lion Sq.; Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (625, 876); Ministers' Friend Fund (61111), Rev. S. W. McAll, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (64986), 181, Queen Victoria St.; Mission to Seamen (623, 807), Com. W. Dawson, R.N., 11, Buckingham St., Strand; Miss Ewe's Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls (62, 888), Miss L. Still, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham; Monthly Tract Society (62849), J. R. Mackenzie, Bridge House, Blackfriars, E.C.; Moravian Missions (64739), G. C. Roberts, 29, Ely Place, Holborn; National Benevolent Institution (61633), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.; National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis (62000), Capt. F. Handley, R.N., 32, Soho Sq.; National Hospital for the Deformed (61316), H. Canning, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park; National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (611, 605), B. B. Rawlings, Queen Sq.; National Industrial Home for Orphaned Boys (63221), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington; National Orphan Home (61136), E. C. Croak, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.; National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (623, 491), W. Williams, 36, Great Queen

St., Holborn; National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (62214), W. H. Beckley, 28, King St., St. James's; National Society (616, 365), Rev. J. Duncan, M.A.; National Society for the Protection of Young Girls (62553), A. M. Gillham, 32, Sackville St., W.; Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School (63751), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Coburg Row, Rochester Row, Westminster; Newspaper Press Fund (61983), J. Byrne, 55, Strand; News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (6080), W. W. Jones, Savings Bank, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth; Nightingale Fund (61850), H. B. Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.; North-Eastern Hospital for Children (67344), A. Nixon, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.; North London or University College Hospital (618, 000), N. H. Dixon, Gower St., St. Pancras; North-West London Hospital (629, 946), A. Craske, 18, 20 & 22, Kentish Town Rd.; North-West London Shoelack Brigade and Home (61544), C. C. Birch, 241, Marylebone Rd., Edgware Rd.; Open-air Mission (61745), G. Kirkham, 14, Duke St., Adelphi, W.C.; Orphan Working School (612, 029), J. Finch; Paddington Green Children's Hospital (63695), W. H. Pearce; Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (612, 015), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey; Poplar Hospital for Accidents (64177), Lieut.-Col. Feneran; Post Office Orphan Home (638, 8), J. Avery; Providence (Raw) Night Refuge for Helpless Men, Women and Children (634, 18), W. F. Jones, 21, City Rd.; Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (65, 367), W. T. Linford, 27, Moorgate St.; Provident Surgical Appliance Society (62064), T. Woodrow, 28, Finsbury Circus; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (65059), I. Ryan, 191, Marylebone Rd.; Ragged School Union (67779), J. Kirk, Exeter Hall; Railway Benevolent Institution (635, 214), W. F. Mills, 57, Drummond St.; Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (69912), S. J. Way; Birkenhead Institution, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane; Reformatory and Refuge Union, A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross; Rochester Diocesan Society (67575), F. R. Saunders, 26, Great George St., Westminster; Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (613, 756), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.; Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children (65500), A. Walker, 18, Newgate St., E.C.; Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (65513), W. E. Denny, 58, Fenchurch St.; Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (62440), D. Murray, 419, Oxford St.; Royal Caledonian Asylum (63922), T. Inglis, Caledonian Rd., Holloway; Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (63045), Col. J. A. Stewart, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.; Royal Female Philanthropic Society (61116), S. Vaughan, Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammersmith; Royal Free Hospital (67556), J. S. Blyth, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Royal General Theatrical Fund (62520), G. Murray, 8, Catherine St., Strand, W.C.; Royal Hospital for Children and Women (63391), R. G. Kestin, Waterloo Bridge Rd.; Royal Hospital for Incurables (626, 058), F. Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.; Royal Literary Fund (63300), A. L. Roberts, 7, Adelphi Terrace; Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (66480), R. J. Newstead, Moorfields; Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (616, 600), J. Terry, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (612, 486), F. Binckes, 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.; Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (614, 365), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons'

Hall, Great Queen St.; **Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate or Cottage Principle** (£8028), E. Morgan, 24, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.; **Royal National Lifeboat Institution** (£47,035), C. Dibdin, 14, John St., Adelphi; **Royal Naval Benevolent Society** (£1,90), J. St. J. Wagstaffe, 18, Adam St., Adelphi; **Royal Naval Female School** (£4,174), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.; **Royal Naval Scripture Readers Society** (1701), Rear-Adm. H. Campion, C.B., Trafalgar Sq., W.C.; **Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind** (£11,938), Major C. C. FitzRoy, Westow St., Upper Norwood; **Royal Orthopedic Hospital** (£2,393), B. Maskell, 297, Oxford St.; **Royal Society for Daughters of Officers of the Army** (£9,598), G. W. Forster, 25, Cockspur St.; **Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary for Scrofula only** (£5741), J. T. Walker, 30, Charing Cross; **Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners** (£3442), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross; **Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** (£12,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's; **Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1,567), C. Comyn, St. George's Circus, Southwark; **Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (£3,094), I. B. Campbell, King William St., West Strand; **St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (average income £50,000), W. H. Cross; **St. George's Hospital** (£27,327), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner; **St. Mary's Hospital** (£12,515), P. Michell, Cambridge Place, Paddington; **St. Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes** (£3,925), C.R. Stokes, 65, Marylebone Rd.; **St. Marylebone Female Protection Society** (£1,130), G. Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd.; **St. Thomas's Hospital** (average income £50,000), R. A. Wainwright, Albert Embankment, Westminster; **Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children** (£4745), G. Scudamore, 13, Lower Seymour St., Portman Sq.; **School for the Indigent Blind** (£5600), Rev. B. G. Johns, B.A., St. George's Fields, Southwark; **Seaman's Christian Friend Society** (£1770), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.; **Seaman's Hospital Society** (£12,641), W. T. Evans; **Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society** (£23,264), W. R. Buck, Sailors' Home Chambers, London Docks; **Société Française de Bienfaisance** (£1078), M. L. Lefevre, 20, Poland St., Oxford St., W.; **Society (Incorporated) for Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes** (£6600), A. Alewood, 9, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.; **Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics** (£20,682), W. Pasley, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi; **Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Alleviating Mendicity** (£11,256), C. S. Lock, 15, Buckingham St., Adelphi; **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge** (£6,600,154), W. H. Grove, E. McClure, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross; **Society for Promoting Female Education in the East** (£7059), Miss Webb, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.; **Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls, and Mission Rooms** (£2717), C. M. Sawell, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.; **Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (Home Missions of the Church of England)**, expenditure (£91,320), Rev. J. G. Deed, Arundel House, Victoria Embankment; **Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day** (£1382), Rev. J. Gritton, 20, Bedford St., Strand; **Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace** (£3475), W. Jones, 47, New Broad St.; **Society for the Relief**

of Distress (£2541), Secs., Col. F. Haygarth, Sir T. W. Waller, Bart., L. T. Cave, 28, King St., St. James's; **Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men** (£3145), J. B. Blackett, 53, Berners St.; **Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children** (£7345), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; **Society for the Suppression of Mendicity** (£1488), 8, Fisher St., Red Lion Sq.; **Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association** (£12,498); **Soldiers' Daughters' Home** (£3637), C. R. Lowe, 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.; **Solicitors' Benevolent Association** (£6134), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.; **South American Missionary Society** (£11,849), R. J. Simpson, M.A., 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.; **Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society** (£5461), Rev. L. S. Tugwell, 8, Adam St., Adelphi; **Stockwell Orphanage** (£8983), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.; **Strangers' Home** (£1637), J. H. Fergusson, West India Dock, Limehouse; **Sunday School Union, Secs.**, Hartley, Tresidder, Towers, and Scrutton, 56, Old Bailey; **Surgical Aid Society** (£5663), W. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; **Thames Church Mission Society** (£5912), Rev. H. Bloomer, 31, New Bridge St.; **The Blind Pension Society of the United Kingdom** (£3606), W. E. Terry, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd.; **The Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£1140), T. B. Vernon, 24, Bedford St., Strand; **Turkish Missions Aid Society** (£1801), 7, Adam St., Adelphi; **United Kingdom Benevolent Association** (£20,055), Col. T. G. Gardiner, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.; **United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund** (£6928), J. Salmon, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; **Universal Benevolent Society** (£1723), G. S. Murphy, 15, Soho Sq.; **Victoria Hospital for Children** (£4970), W. C. Blount, Queen's Rd., Chelsea; **Warehousesmen and Clerks' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children** (£8073), J. W. Thatcher, 97, Cheapside, E.C.; **Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund** (£37,788), Rev. J. W. Greeves, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate; **West London Hospital** (£4151), R. J. Gilbert, Hammermith Rd., W.; **Westminster Hospital** (£10,813), S. M. Quennell; **Westminster Memorial Refuge** (£2927), G. V. Yool, Russell House, Streatham; **Work Girls' Protection Society** (£1113), Miss E. M. Ansell, 128, New Kent Rd., S.E.; **Working Ladies' Guild** (£1743), Miss Mackenzie, 113, Gloucester Rd., S.W.; **Zenana and Medical Mission College** (£1104), Dr. Griffith, 58, St. George's Rd., S.W.

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral

or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bonâ fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of 1855. Under the Acts of 1863 and 1866 the Charity Commissioners are empowered to require written accounts, and statements and answers to inquiries relating to any charity, or the property or income thereof, to be rendered or made to them respectively by all or any of the following persons: trustees or persons acting or concerned in the administration of the charity, its property or income, or the receipt or payment of any moneys thereof; agents of any such trustees or persons; depositaries of any funds or moneys of the charity; persons in the beneficial receipt of any funds thereof, or of any income or stipend therefrom; persons having the possession or control of any documents concerning the charity or any property thereof; and they may require the person rendering or making any such account, etc., to verify the same by oath or otherwise, and may administer such oath. The Commissioners are required to receive and consider all written applications made to them by any trustee or other person having any concern in the management or administration of any charity, for their opinion, advice or direction respecting such charity; and may, if they think fit, give such opinion or advice as they judge expedient (subject to any judicial order or direction which may be subsequently made or given by any competent court or judge); and every such trustee or other person who shall act on such opinion or advice shall be indemnified, provided they have not been guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment or misrepresentation in obtaining such advice. The Charitable Trusts Act 1860 transferred to the Commissioners (from the Court of Chancery, or a district court of bankruptcy, or county court) the power, from time to time—on the application of the Attorney-General, or all or any of the trustees or persons administering or claiming to administer or interested in the charity which is the subject of the application, or any two or more inhabitants of any parish or place within which the charity is administered or applicable—to make effectual orders for the appointment or removal of trustees, or for the removal of any schoolmaster or mistress or other officer of the charity, or for relating to the assurance, transfer, payment, or vesting of any real or personal estate belonging thereto, or entitling the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, or any other trustees, to call for a transfer of and to transfer any stock belonging to such estate, or for the establishment of any scheme for the administration of any such charity. The Commissioners may not, however, make any order with respect to any charity of which the gross annual income is £50 or upwards, except upon the application of a majority of the trustees or persons acting in

the administration of the charity, to be made to the Commissioners in writing. No order establishing a scheme for the administration of any charity shall be made by the Board before the expiration of one calendar month after public notice of the proposal to make such order shall have been given, as they may consider most expedient and effectual for insuring the publicity thereof in each parish or district in which the charity, if of a local character, shall be applicable, or among all persons interested therein; and every notice must contain sufficient particulars of the objects of the proposed order, and shall prescribe a reasonable time for transmission of objections, and shall in light of objections reconsider their order, withholding, suspending, or modifying it, as the case may be. The Attorney-General, or any person authorised by him or by the Board, in the case of any charity (whatever its yearly income), and any trustee or person acting in the administration of or interested in the charity of which the gross yearly income exceeds £50, or any two inhabitants of the parish or district in which the same shall be specially applicable, may within three calendar months next after the definitive publication of any order of the Board to any of the above-mentioned effects, present a petition to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in a summary way, appealing against such order and praying such relief as the case may require. In case the Commissioners be of opinion that any new scheme cannot be carried into complete effect otherwise than by the authority of parliament, they may in every case provisionally approve and certify such scheme, after having given full opportunity to all persons interested to make objections. They may also authorise new applications of moneys "to any other purpose or object which the Board shall consider to be beneficial to the charity, or the estate, or objects thereof, and which shall not be inconsistent with the trusts or intentions of the foundation." The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustees of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Lord Chancellor may appoint any persons to be jointly with the secretary "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." The trustees or administrators of every charity were required by the Act of 1855 to make out and transmit to the Board before March 25th, 1856, an account of the endowments then belonging to the charity, showing, in the case of realty not in hand, the manner in which the same is let or occupied, and in the case of personalty the existing investment or employment thereof, and in what manner such investments are made, and also yearly accounts—(1) of the gross income arising from the endowment, or which ought to have arisen therefrom during the year; (2) of the balances in hand at the commencement of the year, and of all moneys received during the same year on account of the charity; (3) an account for the same period of all payments; and (4) an account of all moneys owing to or from the charity. The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds must lay their accounts before parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been greatly extended. In 1874 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them (as from Dec. 31st, 1874) all the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the

Endowed Schools Commissioners. In 188a, the Prison Charities Act (45 & 46 Vict. c. 65) empowered the Charity Commissioners, on application of the Secretary of State, to make schemes respecting prison charities. In 1883, the Municipal Corporations Act (46 & 47 Vict. c. 18, sect. 3) empowered them to hold, manage, and act upon the property of certain dissolved corporations until they should make schemes for its administration. In 1883, also, the City of London Parochial Charities' Act (46 & 47 Vict. c. 36) empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the "Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London," referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London, or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules — "Ecclesiastical Charity Property" and "General Charity Property"; and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments, under prescribed directions. **Christ's Hospital** is expressly excepted. The Charity Commissioners make an annual report, which is laid before parliament. The present **Chief Commissioner** is Henry Longley, Esq.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq.; the fourth (unpaid), Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., M.P., G.C.M.G. Sec., Daniel R. Fearon, Gwydir House, Whitehall, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society. This was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by bringing about co-operation between the charities and the poor law, and amongst the charities; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicity. The Right Rev. Dr. Temple, the present Bishop of London, has succeeded his predecessor in the office of president; and there is a very influential list of vice-presidents, headed by H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and including Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, the Dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland, and Westminster, and several prominent politicians belonging to both political parties. The Society consists of a federation of district committees, one or more in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The principle upon which these local committees act is to refuse to give small weekly doles of food or money, on the ground that such a mode of relief undermines the independence of the recipient. In suitable cases they give assistance in the form of loans with proper security for repayment. They are ready, also, if adequately supported by their district, to give substantial assistance of other kinds when it seems probable that this will raise recipients to a condition of independence. The primary objects of the committees are to afford charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information, to prevent unconscious overlapping of relief, and to secure

the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the most suitable quarter for assistance. The council also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. Money can be sent to the Society for any special purpose, and be used for that purpose only. If sent for the general funds it helps to provide the means of learning the cause of distress in applications for assistance, of searching out the best kind of help, and of detecting imposture. The organ of the Society is the *Charity Organisation Reporter*, and a monthly *Review* and other papers are issued. **Central Office**, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

Charles I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zepherin Louis), **King of Roumania**, b. 1839. His father was Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. When (in 1866) Prince Alexander John had been expelled from the sovereignty of Roumania, King Charles ascended the throne. He had formerly served as an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons. By a convention made with Russia, in 1877, the Muscovite troops were allowed to cross the Danube and invade Bulgaria; and in the war which ensued between Russia and Turkey, the King of Roumania sided with the Czar, becoming titular commander of the Army of the West. In 1881 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King of Roumania; he had previously borne the title of Prince. During his reign the Jews have been much persecuted. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received at the hands of the Emperor Alexander II. In 1869 he married the Princess Pauline Antile Louise of Wied, a lady of literary capacity, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Silva."

Charles I. (Charles Frederick Alexander), **King of Württemberg**, b. 1823. He succeeded his father William I., and ascended the throne in 1864. In the Austro-Prussian war, he fought on the side of Austria. In 1866 he acknowledged Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation, and signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with that power. In the Franco-German war (1870-71) King Charles joined the other German armies, and played an active part in the struggle. He is connected with the Russian Imperial family by his marriage (1846) with the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of the Czar Nicholas I. He is an officer in the Russian army holding the rank of Colonel of dragoons.

Charlestown. Capital of *Nevis* (q.v.).
Charlotte Amalia. Capital of *St. Thomas* (q.v.).

Charlotte Town. Capital of *Prince Edward Island* (q.v.), pop. 11,500.

Charterhouse School. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

Charts, Weather. See **METEOROLOGY.**

Cheese. See **DAIRY FARMING.**

Cheltenham College. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

Cherif Pasha, statesman, b. at Constantinople, of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied at Paris as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Egyptian Government, and passed through the Military School of Saint-Cyr. He returned to Egypt in 1844. At the accession of Saïd Pasha he entered the army, and was successively promoted to the rank of Pasha. In 1857 he entered the administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the Government of Ismail Pasha he filled the posts of Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruc-

tion. In 1867 he was raised to the post of President of the Grand Council of Justice. In 1868 he took the portfolio of the Interior, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. In 1865, 1867, 1868, he was made Regent of Egypt by Ismail Pasha, when this Prince went abroad. Under the government of Tewfik Pasha, Chérif Pasha became Prime Minister of Egypt, but resigned (1884), in consequence of his disapproval of the abandonment of the Soudan. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Chess. See SPORT.

Chester, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Lord Bishop of. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541, and has an income of £4,500. His lordship, the 32nd bishop, is the son of the late William Morley Stubbs, Esq., of Knaresborough, was educated at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. (1848), became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. (1851), D.D. by decree of Convocation (1879), Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge (1879), and of Edinburgh (1880). Ordained deacon (1848), and priest (1850), by the Bishop of Oxford. Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford (1866), and has held various other appointments of importance at the University; Fellow of Oriol College (1867), Hon. Fellow of Balliol College, and Hon. Student of Christ Church. His lordship is the author of many learned works, amongst which is "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum" (Oxford University Press, 1848); has edited Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History" (1862), "Constitutional History of England" (1874-78), "Chronicles of Edward I. and II." (1882-83). Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex (1850-67); Librarian to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth (1862-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History (1865-66), Select Preacher (1870), Examiner in the School of Theology (1871-72), and of Modern History (1873-76, and 81); rector of Cholderton, Wilts (1875-79), Canon of St. Paul's (1879-84), and consecrated Bishop of Chester (April 25th, 1884).

Chichester, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1070, but had existence previously as far back as 681, under the name of Selvey. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 71st bishop, was born at Sandeford, Berks, in 1802, and is the son of Richard Durnford, Esq. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics 1826, proceeded M.A. 1829, and gained a fellowship 1830, in which year he was ordained deacon, and the year following priest. His lordship was formerly rector of Middleton, Lancashire, 1835-70; Hon. Canon of Manchester 1854-6; Archdeacon of Manchester 1867-70; Canon of Manchester, 1868-70; and consecrated Bishop of Chichester 1870; in the same year his university conferred the degree of D.D.

Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 109 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and

gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Area 256,399 square miles; population in 1882 about 2,272,000; estimated revenue in 1886 £7,128,700; expenditure, £7,128,000; debt (latest returns) about £16,500,000. By law the army is not to exceed 12,400, but in 1884 about 17,000 of the national guard were on duty to assist the regulars. The army now consists, including the national guard, of 61,880 men. The navy consists of three armour-clad and about thirty-four other vessels of all sorts. In May 1880 the Peruvians were totally routed by the Chilian army at Tacna, and in June the southern army of Peru was exterminated at Arica. The Chilians then threatened Lima by sea, and a *levée en masse* took place. Negotiations were attempted, but without result, owing to the exorbitant terms of peace demanded by Chili. In November 1880 the Chilian army landed at Pisco, and in January 1881 the Peruvians were totally defeated near Lima, which was shortly afterwards occupied without resistance. After their defeat, and before the arrival of the Chilian troops, the state of anarchy was so great that the foreign residents, to the number of 5,000, took arms to restore order. The country relapsed into a state of anarchy, and a guerilla war dragged on in 1881 and 1882, always to the disadvantage of the Peruvians. After various unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, in 1883 the invaders recognised Iglesias, who had been elected provisional president by the northern states, and a treaty involving the absolute cession of Tarapaca, with its nitrate deposits, and the occupation of Arica and Tacna for ten years, etc., was provisionally agreed to in June. About this time, also, after seventeen years of interrupted relations, a treaty of peace between Spain and Chili was signed. After a considerable period of civil war and anarchy, a constituent assembly was convened, which confirmed Iglesias in the presidency, ratified the above-mentioned treaty, and established a government, which was recognised by England, France, Spain, etc. In spite of insurrections against the new government, which rendered the prolongation of the Chilian occupation necessary, internal peace seems likely to be restored in Peru. In Chili proper since the close of the war nothing of especial note has occurred. For the present Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

"**Chiltern Hundreds.**" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

China. The most populous and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper still more remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world; 1,550,000 sq. miles, with a pop. variously estimated from 250,000,000 to 350,000,000—the higher figures being a moderate computation, and 70,000,000 less than the returns of 1842. The rest of the empire, covering 3,000,000 sq. m., contains not more than 30,000,000 souls. China has other claims to rank high in the family of nations besides her extent of territory and the multitude of her people. The industry of the latter and the antiquity of her history afford valid reasons for placing this country high among the nations of the earth. The legendary history of China begins at a period anterior to the Flood; and Hsia, the first emperor of the Yu dynasty, emerges from the region of fable with some distinctness about the year 1900 before our era. The obscurity shrouding the earlier period is explained by the destruction of the books and literature of China in the third

century before Christ by the Tsin emperor Hwangti, who is more honourably known to fame as the constructor of the great wall of China, one of the so-called wonders of the world. The Tsin derived their reputation chiefly from the deeds of this ruler; but their successors, the Han (B.C. 202—A.D. 220), exercised a more important and more durable influence upon the national character and history, which may be realised from the Chinese calling themselves to this day "children of Han." Numerous other dynasties followed, of which the most important were the Taags (a great family which ruled from Singan, a magnificent city in the west of China, during the zenith of its power), and the Sungs, who were overcome by the Mongols under Genghis Khan and his sons. Kublai Khan completed the conquest which his grandfather Genghis began, and established the Yuen dynasty at Pekin or Cambaluc in the year 1260. The Mongols, or Yuenas, ruled but a brief space after the death of this illustrious prince, and in 1368 they were displaced by the Mings, who were native Chinese. The Mings governed for nearly three centuries, down to 1644, but the last thirty years of this period were passed in a continual but unsuccessful struggle with the Tartars of Manchuria. The Manchus overcame all opposition by the year stated, but another forty years was employed in the pacification of the country by the overthrow of the forces of Wou Sankwei in the south-west, and by the conquest of Formosa. Wou Sankwei was a remarkable general, who had first invited the Tartars into the country, long contributed by his talents to their success, and finally ended his career with arms in his hands against their authority. The Manchu conquest was consolidated by the genius of the two emperors Kanghi and his grandson Keen Lung, two of the ablest sovereigns who ever sat upon a throne. Between them they established the imperial authority in Thibet, Kashgaria and Mongolia. The prosperity of the country throughout the eighteenth century, shown in the extraordinary increase of population and wealth, furnished the best proof of the efficiency of their administration. After Keen Lung's retirement, in 1796, a marked decline in the vigour of the government ensued, and although forty years elapsed before this deterioration in power was made palpably evident, several insurrections in the more remote portions of the empire prepared the way for the humiliating events of the first foreign war in 1842. The brief struggle between England and China closed with the treaty of Nankin, which opened the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai to foreign trade. But China, although beaten, was far from being humbled; and when Hienfung succeeded Taoukwang as emperor, he easily forgot the bitter experience of his predecessor. The difficulty about opening the gates of Canton preceded the Arrow case, and a long period of disagreement between the governments prepared the way for the second trial of strength, which began in 1856 and did not conclude until the end of 1860, with the entry of the allied forces of England and France into Pekin. From that time to the present, with the exception of the war with France, which was localised to Tonquin and Formosa, and of which the principal incidents were the captures of Sontay and Bacninh, China has been at peace with all European powers.

Her military operations have been confined to her own territory. The Taeping rebels devastated the fairest part of China, and were not overcome until General Gordon broke their power in Kiangsu and enabled the Chinese commanders to recover Nankin. The Panthay revolt in Yunnan was not finally suppressed until 1874. The insurrection of the Tungani in the north-west was put down, so far as China Proper was concerned, about the same time, and the subsequent campaigns of 1876-78 resulted in the recovery of the whole of Eastern Turkestan. These triumphs were rendered complete by the restoration of Kulja in 1881 by Russia, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of St. Petersburg. The credit of these achievements must be divided between the two ministers Li Hung Chang (*q.v.*) and Tao Tsung Tang, recently deceased, who have so vigorously supported the imperial authority during the minority of the boy emperor Kwangsu. Kwangsu may be expected to take over the personal government of his realm at the end of 1888 (the event having been postponed by special edict on account of his youth). The government of China is most carefully organised. A number of boards or councils conduct business at the capital; while the eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of provinces and the "taotais" of the cities. A nineteenth province has been recently formed, out of the Central Asian territory, having its seat of government at Suidum, near the Russian frontier, in Semiretchia. The Manchu, or Tartar garrison, allotted to each important town, has a separate organisation, while the Green Flag Chinese army corresponds to our militia or the Turkish *redif*. The Manchu army is computed to number 270,000 men, and the Chinese as many as 800,000. The most efficient force is, however, Li Hung Chang's garrison of Pechihli, the nucleus of which was formed by the men who served under General Gordon against the Taepings. There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides a dockyard at Kiangnan. The marine of China consists of a number of powerful gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet, the steel corvettes built in Germany, and those constructed by Sir William Armstrong; while the fresh orders given at Stettin, Newcastle, and Glasgow, promise to double its numerical strength within a few years. The greater part of China is only very partially developed, and much benefit is anticipated to native and foreign trade by the introduction of railways, to which the Chinese government seems at last to have reconciled itself, provided always that it is not expected to move too fast. A commission representing the principal German houses visited China without succeeding in its object, for the Chinese are resolved to drive hard bargains and to have the spending of their own money. Li Hung Chang is personally as favourable to Englishmen as he is to Germans, and in the matter his influence will probably be supreme (see CHINESE LOAN, NEW). At the same time Chinese trade is not increasing in the degree that might be expected from the awakening that seems to be taking effect among its long torpid masses. Caution rather than eagerness should be shown in hastening the progress of a people whose energy and industry once utilised

most disturb the present equilibrium of the eastern world. The foreign trade of China is now nearly £48,000,000 sterling, and the imports slightly exceed the exports in value. Ninety per cent. of the imports come from England and her possessions, and over seventy per cent. of the exports are sent to the same quarters. China has also a land trade with Thibet valued at half a million sterling, and one with Russia of more than double that amount. It is impossible to value the internal trade of this busy community, but there is as little doubt of its magnitude as of its standing in need of increased facilities of transport. The present quantity of China's trade is absolutely insignificant (being only one-third that of the port of Bombay) as compared with the dimensions which it must sooner or later attain. The revenue of the empire exceeds £50,000,000 sterling in value, of which one-half is paid into the provincial treasuries in kind. The national debt is only £4,000,000, secured on customs of a greater annual value. A new agreement, dated July 18th, 1885, was entered into between Great Britain and China relative to the opium traffic and the prevention of smuggling. The English Commissioners are Sir Byron Brennan and Mr. Russell, who, with the joint commission, will shortly conclude their labours. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult "The History of China," by Demetrius Boulger: 3 vols.)

Chincha Island. See COOLIE.

Chinese Loan. On Jan. 1st, 1886, great excitement was caused by the announcement that arrangements had been entered into to raise a gigantic loan of £35,000,000 for China to provide armaments and railways. A German syndicate (Herr Eric from the National Discount Company, Herr Betge from Herr Krupp, and Herr Texter from the Deutsche Bank) was despatched to China to propose to the Chinese Government to raise the above sum on such terms as would barely pay expenses, the only condition being that they should have the control of the purchasing of all articles required in Europe for either railway or war materials. In a letter dated Pekin, March 20th, 1886 (*Times*, May 11th), a correspondent describes the arrival of the German syndicate, and points to the rivalry with the French—who had in view their treaty of peace of July 1885—and General Wilson, the representative of an American railroad ring. Failure, however, evidently dogged the footsteps of the German scheme from the first; and in a Berlin telegram, dated June 22nd, the *Vossische Zeitung* reports to the effect that a conference of the representatives of the Deutsche Bank and the iron industry had been held at the Discount Bank, when reports were presented from the delegates in China. From these it appeared that the decision of the Chinese Government as to railway construction was not to be counted upon till the emperor attained his majority (at the end of 1887). The reports showed, moreover, that the circumstances of the country were not such as to justify the expectations indulged in; besides, English competition had to be borne in mind. It was then resolved to recall Herr Eric at once, another of the delegates to follow shortly, and the third to remain in China for the present. The answer of the Viceroy to the deputation is said to have been, "We will build railways when we are able to manufacture the material in our own country." In a Paris telegram,

dated Sept. 28th, it was stated that China intended issuing a loan of £10,000,000 for railway and other expenditure, but nothing more seems to have come of it.

Chippendale, Mrs. Mary J. (*née* Snowdon), wife of W. H. Chippendale, actor, entered the dramatic profession 1855. Together with her husband she was for several years in the late Mr. Buckstone's Haymarket company. Mrs. Chippendale's principal characters are "Mrs. Candour" (*School for Scandal*), and "Mrs. Malaprop" (*The Rivals*). She is now (Jan. 1887) playing *Martha* in "Faust," in Mr. Irving's Lyceum company.

Chitty, Sir Joseph William, is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, well known as a legal author. Born in 1828, he was a distinguished athlete when at Oxford, rowing for his university, and acting as umpire at the annual contest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was called to the bar in 1856, and, devoting himself to Chancery work, soon acquired a large practice. Q.C. (1874), and was the acknowledged leader of the Rolls Court. At the general election of 1880 he was returned for Oxford City with Sir William Harcourt, but was elevated to the bench in 1881. As a Judge, Mr. Justice Chitty is deservedly popular with the bar.

Cholera. An exhaustive article on this was given in our edition of 1886 (*q.v.*).

Christian Era, The. This dates from the year in which Christ was born. According to Greek chronology, it was the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad; by the Roman Calendar it was 753 A.U.C.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the Bishop of London, Earl Russell, and others, under the belief that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst the educated classes. With this view lectures are delivered in various parts of the country, and tracts are circulated. Offices, 13, Buckingham St., Strand.

Christian IX., King of Denmark. was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales. He ascended the throne in 1863, and succeeded his brother Ferdinand VII.; before this he was Commander-in-chief of the Danish cavalry. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which he lost after a disastrous war with Austria and Prussia. The assistance he expected from England and France in that dispute failed him, and by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna (1864) he had to surrender those provinces.

Christianstadt. Capital of Santa Cruz (*q.v.*).

Christie, William Henry Mahony, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, b. at Woolwich 1845, is a younger son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and formerly secretary to the Royal Society. Educated at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. (1868) as fourth wrangler. Appointed (1870) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope; On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement (1881), Mr. Christie was appointed **Astronomer Royal.** He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," and has contributed valuable

papers to the proceedings of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society.

Christ's Hospital, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Chromo-Lithography, or the art of drawing on and printing from stone, was invented towards the close of the eighteenth century, by Senefelder, at Munich. During the last twenty-five years it has made rapid progress, especially in Germany, where the cheapness of labour, the spread of art education, and the climate, favour the production of high-class work. The bulk of oleographs, Christmas cards, etc., are printed in Germany, or France, or the Netherlands; the remainder mostly being done in England. High-class work is also done in America. The process is, briefly, as follows:—The drawing is first made on stone (cut from quarries in Bavaria, and composed of clay, lime, and siliceous earth) with specially prepared ink; it is then etched by a solution of nitric acid and gum-arabic being poured upon it, which eats away the surface of the stone, leaving the work almost imperceptibly raised, the greasy nature of the ink protecting the drawing from the action of the acid. When placed in the machine the stone is kept damp, and the printing ink from the roller adheres only to the raised part (*i.e.* the drawing), an exact impression of which, even the minutest detail, is produced on the paper. Lithography is largely and increasingly used for ordinary commercial work, such as circulars, plans, maps, etc.; but reproductions of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, etc., are also obtained by this process. In the latter case, the tracing of the original is first made, and a copy transferred to as many stones as there are colours in the picture,—every colour requiring a fresh stone. The drawing on each stone is made to fit in, or register, with the preceding one, and as the paper passes through the machine, an additional colour is added every time, one on top of another (each colour being allowed to dry before the next is put on) until the picture is completed. Some chromos or oleographs have as many as twenty-five to thirty printings or colours. Christmas cards are done in this way; but the original drawing on stone—being small—is multiplied by transfers, to save time and expense in printing. Chalk drawings are also largely reproduced by lithography, the stone being prepared according to the nature of work required. (For full particulars see "Lithography," by Wyman & Sons.)

Church and Stage Guild, The (founded 1879), is a society of members of the dramatic profession, clergymen, and others, who feel it their duty to endeavour, as far as possible, to remove the prejudices widely felt by religious people against the stage, and by theatrical people against the Church. It seeks, therefore, to promote religious and social sympathy between members of the Guild and others, and to assert and vindicate the right of religious people to take part in theatrical amusements, whether as performers or spectators. The Guild numbers nearly 300 members, of whom about 100 are clergymen and 100 members of the dramatic profession. All branches of the dramatic profession—including the ballet—are eligible for membership. The Guild meets once a month for discussion, music, and conversation, and holds occasionally a Sunday evening reunion. There is also an annual *matinée* and picnic. A monthly report of the work of the Guild is published in the *Church Reformer*. See,

Rev. S. D. Headlam, 26, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C.

Church Army. A working-man's Church Mission to working-men, founded in 1883, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the two archbishops and fourteen other English bishops. Nearly 100 officer evangelists are continually labouring for the Society, which has nearly 7,000 regular communicant members. Over 40,000 meetings are held annually, attended by over 3,000,000 persons; 4,000 adult converts have been confirmed, and over 1,000 are waiting to be confirmed; over £3,000 has been received in subscriptions and donations, and over £6,000 locally, mostly in working people's pence. Officer evangelists are sent to any parish for a period of not less than one week nor more than one year; the usual stay being six months. Organ of the Society, *Church Army Gazette*. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Carlisle. Headquarters and Training Home, 128 and 130, Edgware Road, W.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations on the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the elements in the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. There is no permanent president, but among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Abergenny, the Earl of Brandon, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Teignmouth, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Sir Harry Verney, the Dean of Bristol, the Dean of Ripon, the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, J. D. Alcock, Esq., Sir Tomman Mosley, Bart., Sir Chas. Lowther, Bart., Sir Chas. J. Palmer, Bart., Gen. Sir A. J. Lawrence, C.B., etc. The terms of subscription for membership are, for laymen 10s. and upwards annually, and for clergymen 5s. and upwards. This Society is the very antithesis of the English Church Union. It has supplied the funds for the various ritual prosecutions, including the lengthened series of suits against Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn. Upon the appointment of Canon King to the see of Lincoln in succession to the late Bishop Wordsworth, the council of the Church Association sent a memorial to the Queen, setting forth the published opinions of Canon King on the doctrine of the Eucharist, masses for the dead, confession and absolution, and praying Her Majesty to inquire into them. It was contended that the opinions held and the doctrines taught by the present Bishop of Lincoln disqualified him from holding the office of a bishop in the Protestant Church of England. The reply received, however, was simply a formal letter from the Home Office stating that the memorial had been laid before the Queen, "and Her Majesty was pleased to give no instructions relating to the same." Whilst, on the one hand, the Church Association deprecates the ritualistic development in the Church of England, on the other hand it deprecates evangelical disintegration. During the year for which the last report was issued, twenty-two new

branches had been formed, against six in the previous year. Organ of the Association, *The Church Intelligencer*. Sec., I. P. Fleming, D.C.L. Office, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Building Society, for the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches. Founded 1818. Office, 7, Whitehall, S.W. See BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

Church Clocks. There is no doubt that railways and the electric telegraph have done much to raise the standard of time-keeping; for the service of trains is regulated by Greenwich time, received daily by telegraph at the terminus, and thence transmitted to the various stations. Exact time being now required, church clocks, as the public standards, are expected, no matter how exposed their situation or how large their dials, to keep accurate time, and not to vary as many seconds as their predecessors varied minutes.—**Dials.** As the effectiveness of a good clock is often spoiled by the smallness of the dials or by unsuitable material being used for their construction, it is necessary to observe the following rule. Allow one foot diameter for every ten feet of elevation: thus, if the centre of dial is fifty feet from the ground, the dial should be five feet diameter. This is the minimum; but the most effective clocks have larger dials than this proportion would give. St. Paul's Cathedral, for example, has an elevation of 126 ft., diameter of dial 17 ft.; the great clock at Lucknow, by J. W. Benson (the largest in India), elevation 120 ft., diameter 13 ft.; Bow Church, Cheapside, elevation 70 ft., diameter 9 ft. The material should be copper, painted black, with gilt figures and hands or slate enamelled, black or polished. The plainer and simpler the dial the better it is for service; ornate dials are a mistake, and should be avoided. Of late years it has become the custom to illuminate the dials after dark, which almost doubles the usefulness of the clock, and it is well worth the small additional expense. A revival of the ancient custom of chiming the quarters has taken place of late years, and in cases where there is a peal of eight bells the beautiful "Cambridge quarters"—so called after St. Mary's, Cambridge—can be duly chimed.—**Hints to Oligymen, Committees, Town Councils, and others, in negotiating for a new clock.** (1) As the purchaser is not usually in a position to judge of the details of clock-work, he must rely on the reputation of the maker, who, if he is an actual and *bond-fide* manufacturer, and not a mere clock seller, will be able to refer to public clocks erected by him in different parts of the country, so that independent inquiry can be made as to the efficiency of his instruments. (2) A so-called cheap clock of inferior quality, with iron wheels and pinions, will never keep good time, constantly fall, and will have ultimately to be replaced with better work. It is, therefore, truer economy, as well as more satisfactory, to order a good clock at first. Stipulation should, therefore, be made that the bed or frame of the clock be of horizontal construction, with bearings working in plummer blocks, screwed, not riveted, into their proper places, so that any part can be easily removed for cleaning or repair without disturbing the rest—an important advantage not possessed by the old style of frame. (3) **No cast-iron wheels** to be used, as they are liable to break or chip, subject to decay and rust, and will never work with the necessary accuracy. The whole of the wheels must be of

hard brass, or better still, of gun metal, and the pinions of steel, hardened and tempered, divided and cut by steam machinery, whereby perfect accuracy is obtained, which is impossible in hand-made work.—(4) **Compensated Pendulum.** In the place of the old-style wood pendulum rod, one made of iron and zinc tubes should be provided, properly adjusted, so that the pendulum will be unaffected by changes of temperature, and cause the clock to keep an even rate in either extreme of heat or cold. The pendulum to beat 1 second, 1½, 2, or 2½, according to size of clock, and have a cylindrical bob of not less than a cwt. (5) The best escapement is Graham's dead-beat, which is the simplest and least liable to get out of order, whilst it keeps a rate of great accuracy. A complicated gravity escapement will be a source of trouble, as proved in many instances, besides being much more expensive. (6) For the striking mechanism, stipulate that the improved back repeating work is used, which is safer in its lockings, more reliable, and in every way superior to the count-wheel or locking-plate (still used for cheapness' sake by some makers), which is apt to run past its lockings and strike the wrong hours. (7) That the striking is from the great wheel, by which a heavier blow is given and more sound obtained than was possible by the mechanism formerly used. (8) That the clock be warranted for one year, and its variations not to exceed five seconds per week.

Church Congress of 1886. This, the twenty-sixth annual meeting, was held on Oct. 5th at Wakefield, under the presidency of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon. The Church Congress was established in 1860, and was the outcome of the revival of the meeting of Convocation, which, being prorogued in 1717, had remained silent for 135 years. It is a great council of the Established Church, but differs from Convocation by its members being non-elective, as any-one can become a member who pays a subscription, and includes lay as well as clerical representatives. The Congress was opened with an address by the President. In the morning there was a sermon in the parish church by the bishop of York. The main topic of the President's address in the Congress Hall was the question of **Church Reform**; and this subject, in one form or another, occupied by far the most attentive consideration, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Fremantle and Canon Lefroy taking part in the discussion. Other subjects which occupied attention were:—**The Reform of Convocation, Church Work, the Subject of the Church in relation to the Rural Populations, the Increase of the Episcopate, Wakefield Bishops' Fund, Foreign Missions, the Position of the Laity in Church Councils, the Uses of Music, Homes for the Working Classes, and Parish Churches' Bill.** The bishop of Rochester delivered an address on "The Church in relation to the Urban Populations." On the whole this Congress, in its scope and interest, was quite as important as any held within recent years. The meeting this year (1887) will be held at **Wolverhampton** (the diocese of Lichfield).

Church Defence Institution. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Church House. The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House for the manifold requirements of the Church as an organic body, but more especially for Convo-

cation, and for a Church Office, was originated early last year by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle, in a letter to the *Times*, suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. It is urged that the enormous growth of the Church at home and in the Colonies during Her Majesty's reign, her great efforts in meeting the wants of the people, and in fighting intemperance, and the remarkable revival of zeal and efficiency among the clergy, render such a thanksgiving memorial singularly appropriate. The more business considerations are thus summarised by the Committee:—"No sufficient meeting-rooms exist for the manifold requirements of the Church. The Convocation of Canterbury meets on sufferance in the board room of the Bounty Office, and in the dining hall of Westminster School. It was difficult to find a room for the House of Laymen, and the room obtained is not a suitable one. The lack of committee rooms hampers all the most important work, and will be much more acutely felt when the House of Laymen adds its own committees. All Churchmen are hoping that before long the Convocations of both Provinces, with their Houses of Laymen, will be able, in some form or other, to unite their action; and for that purpose it seems indispensable that they should meet in London. We have now no rooms for such a meeting. Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally, and waste time and labour in seeking for what they ought to be able to procure with ease and certainty. And above all, much of the animating spirit which comes from the sense of working in harmony with the whole body is now lost for lack of that concentration which nothing but a local centre can give. There is no other organisation in the world with so vast a variety of duties to perform, which has not a central office for the transaction of its business." The subscriptions already announced amount to nearly £30,000 and include £1,000 from the Duke of Westminster and £200 from Mr. Gladstone. If enough is not raised at once to justify building, or the purchase of some convenient place, such as the Charterhouse or Staple Inn, the fund will be invested and added to till the sum required is subscribed.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph, M.P., second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Blenheim Palace, Feb. 13th, 1849; entered Merton College, Oxford, at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1871; married in 1874, Jennie, daughter of Leonard Jerome, New York. In the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock, and represented that borough till it was abolished by the last Reform Bill, when Lord Randolph was returned for South Paddington. The political career of the noble lord has been one of the most rapid and brilliant that recent generations have seen. He made his maiden speech the first year he sat in parliament, and was complimented by his future antagonist Sir William Harcourt. Next year he took part in the debate on unreformed boroughs. Later on he was sharply criticised by members of his own party for rebuking what he considered the

somewhat stingy policy of the Government regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. From 1875 to 1879 Lord Randolph rarely addressed the House; and it is not too much to say that at the end of the latter year his position differed very little from what it was when he first took his seat. The collapse of the Conservative party at the general election of 1880, and the resignation of the Beaconsfield Government which followed, acted as a spur to Lord Randolph Churchill, who soon distinguished himself as an audacious and powerful debater, almost as ready to strike at the Opposition as at the Treasury bench. He was not quite alone in the independent course he had marked out for himself. Mr. (now Sir John) Gorat and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff acted with him. These three sat together, and soon became known as the Fourth Party. Mr. Arthur Balfour and Earl Percy occasionally associated themselves with the three, but they were never recognised as belonging to the party. Lord Randolph Churchill was the life and soul of this combination. In season and out of season, early and late, he never lost an opportunity of damaging the Government, or of dragging his own leaders further than they wished to go. He took a prominent part in the Bradlaugh debates. Lord Randolph's influence, in spite of the castigations he constantly received from his political opponents, and in spite of the cold looks he got from the leaders of his own party, steadily increased session by session. Liberal journals laughed at him. Mr. Gladstone declared that he had "smashed, pulverised and demolished" either the noble lord or his arguments; the Conservative press did not know what to say about him. He spoke of "the party with which I am associated"—that is, the party of three—with an air at once so superior and so audacious as almost to take the breath of the House away. His persistence and ability won at last from the daily organ of the Liberal party in London the admission that Lord Randolph Churchill was a man who must in future be reckoned over. His lordship was a thorn in the side of his own party. In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Randolph fell foul of the whole party except Lord Salisbury, who was held up as the only leader. The rank and file were wroth at this manifesto, and an address was signed by two hundred Conservative members, and presented to Sir Stafford Northcote, assuring him of their fidelity. Angry letters from numerous Conservatives flooded the papers, to all of which Lord Randolph replied in the *Times* that he was happy to be "the scapegoat on which doomed mediocrities might lay the burden of their exposed incapacity." The Conservative party was by this time like a house divided against itself. Lord Randolph was frankly recognised as a new and powerful political force, which might either make or mar the party. He was elected chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, but resigned soon after, owing to a schism between the Union and the Central Conservative Committee, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the recognised leaders of the party siding with the latter. The quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, only lasted a few days; and on the 9th of May, 1884, at a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons, held at the Carlton Club, Lord

Randolph consented to withdraw his resignation, and the threatened split was averted. The result was a victory by Lord Randolph over his own leaders, who agreed to adopt the policy of party organisation recommended by the member for Woodstock. From this point Lord Randolph rose steadily to the position of a recognised leader of the Conservative party, and was specially so regarded in the country, where his popularity was great. His speeches, both in the House and on the platform, were as brilliant and aggressive, though perhaps not quite so reckless, as ever. In a few years he had risen from Parliamentary obscurity to a foremost place in the House of Commons, and was recognised as, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most formidable debater in that assembly. When the Liberal Government was overthrown on the Budget, in June 1885, it resigned, and in the new Conservative administration Lord Randolph Churchill received the Indian Secretaryship,—a tribute to his great ability, and a recognition of his services to the party. This entailed the resignation of his seat, to which he was re-elected by a majority of 127. The most important changes in the Government were the elevation of Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords, and that of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the position of leader of the Lower House. The general election took place in November 1885, and though the position of the Conservatives was somewhat improved, they were in a considerable minority in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill was defeated at Birmingham, where his opponent was the Rt. Hon. John Bright (*q.v.*), but was elected for South Paddington. In the following January the Government were overthrown on the motion brought forward by Mr. Jesse Collings, and immediately resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury; but a coalition between the Conservatives and the followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in defeating the Government on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, which answered his demand by returning 315 Conservatives against less than 200 followers of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was again called to the helm, and in the new Ministry, formed only last summer, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His most remarkable speech during the recess was made at Dartford, where he unfolded a programme which his opponents declared to be Liberal, if not Radical, and which some of his friends felt to be anything but Conservative. He is inaugurating a new school of Conservatism, which may be equally as popular with the masses as the views of the Liberals. The resignation of Lord Randolph, on Dec. 23rd, took both friends and opponents by surprise. The announcement in the *Times* gave as his lordship's reasons for taking this unexpected course differences with his colleagues on the subject of the naval and military estimates, and these reasons Lord Randolph subsequently declared to be accurate.

Church of England, The. The name of *Established* is misleading. The Church, which from its relation to the State is called National, and from its doctrines (*vide* the Creeds), Catholic and Apostolic, recognises no establishment by law. It is in no sense a creation of parliament, having existed long before

parliament. It is established simply by its antiquity, and as being the accepted Church of the nation.—Its *History and Constitution*. It claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying-on of hands, from the Apostles themselves. Tertullian speaks of Christianity being widely disseminated in England as early as A.D. 202; and that the Church was from the first under episcopal supervision we find by the fact of three English bishops being present at the great Council of Arles in A.D. 314. Moreover, as the Roman missionaries under Augustine did not come over until A.D. 596, the English Church has always maintained its independent origin. Its *Government* is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Its *Doctrines* is contained in its Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, its *Form of Worship* being set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Its *Urgency* number, in round figures, a total of about 23,000, divided as follows:—Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 31; Suffragan-Bishops, 4; Deans, 30; Archdeacons, 85; Residential-Canons, 131; Rural Deans, 613; Beneficed Clergy, 13,600; Unbeneficed, 9,000. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.—*Progress*. No. of Dioceses in 1876, 28; in 1886, 33, with two more Sees (Bristol and Coventry) in course of endowment. The endowment for the new See of Wakefield has been completed during the year past, and this year will witness its formation and the appointment of the Bishop and other diocesan officers. The five new bishoprics are Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southwell. No. of Benefices in 1831, 10,718; in 1886, 13,600. No. of Parsonages in 1831, 5,947; in 1886, 11,000. No. of Clergy in 1801, 10,307; in 1841, 14,613; in 1886, 23,000. *Money raised for Church Building* alone, from 1840 to 1886 (purely by voluntary subscriptions, with the exception of one State grant of £1,500,000—*vide* Lord Hampton's Parliamentary Report 1874)—£46,000,000; for Endowments, £3,771,000. *Amount annually raised*, by purely voluntary means: for Church Building and Restoration, £1,000,000; for Foreign Missions, £500,000; for Elementary Education, £500,000; for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000. This year a large sum is to be raised for the erection of a Church House (*q.v.*), as a memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign. The *Revenues* of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land, etc., amount to between four and six millions sterling. The exact amount is not known. In 1886 the tithe average reached a lower point than it has ever done for some fifty years. Every £100 of rent-charge is worth now only about £87, and it is to be feared that it will reach a still lower average (see *TITHES*). The *Church population* also is not accurately known, but the Church claims over 60 per cent. of the entire population. The Church accommodation is represented by about 6,200,000 sittings. Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into *Provinces* (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops; which are subdivided into *Dioceses*, presided over by Bishops; these again being broken up into *Archdeaconries*, the heads of which are the Archdeacons; these again into *Rural Deaneries*; and these into *Parishes*, which are in the charge of the minor clergy. The *Educational work* of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 11,600 efficient schools,

under Government inspection, affording accommodation for 2,351,235 children, being more than half the school accommodation of the country. These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000. There are also, in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000.—**Parties.** The three great party divisions in the Church of England may be said to be representative of the various types of mind which will be found in any large society. The "High Church" or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administratrix. The "Low Church" or Puritan party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on conversion, justification by faith, without the works of the law. They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine. The "Broad Church," on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma. They are for extending the liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits—as some assert even, to the borders of Unitarianism. They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues, to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion. The three have been said to show forth respectively the body, the spirit, and the soul, of the Church. In Church legislation nothing of importance was enacted in 1886. Two measures of note were introduced and lost—viz., the Church Patronage Bill, and the Parish Churches Bill. Both owed their origin to the general agitation for Church reform. A society, "The Church Defence Institution," has been formed to counteract the agitation for disestablishment by means of lectures, publications, etc. Its income for the year ending 1886 was about £12,000. Offices, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster. (For list of Cathedrals, Archbishops, Bishops, and the dates of their appointment, see CATHEDRALS; and consult the "Official Year-book of the Church of England" 1887.)

Church of Ireland. See IRELAND.

Church of Scotland, The. The Scots, jealous of their liberty and rights, recognised the same orders as other Christians, but never acknowledged any supremacy of jurisdiction in the Episcopal order. In the earliest times all abbots were subordinate to the successor of St. Columba, the Abbot of Iona being Primate; but the Mediæval Church down to the fifteenth century had no Metropolitan; the chief governing of the Church under the Pope devolving upon a Synod in which bishops, abbots, priests, and other ecclesiastics sat. In 1472, however, Sixtus IV. raised St. Andrews to an Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan see; and in 1492, Innocent VIII., Glasgow was raised to a similar rank. When the Reformation began two parties arose, the bishops and the State being opposed to all change, and a party of

reformers, known as the Congregation, demanding great changes. The latter party triumphed, and in 1560 the jurisdiction of the Pope was abolished by a Parliament sitting at Edinburgh. A General Assembly then governed the Reformed Church. Doubts arose as to the desirability of abolishing the bishops, and men of tried Protestantism were elevated to the sees. A contest between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism succeeded, ending in the triumph of the latter. At the Restoration bishops were reappointed, but as they sided with James II., upon the accession of William and Mary, the prelates were abolished. Presbyterianism was then re-established, and the Westminster Confession of Faith adopted as the national standard of belief. The right of patrons to nominate to vacancies had been taken away, but was given back in 1712, and the exercise of that right led to much discussion, which resulted in 1843 by the dissentients leaving the General Assembly and forming the Free Church of Scotland.

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes (*q.v.*), a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired.

Church, Richard William, D.C.L., Dean of St. Paul's, was b. at Lisbon. Educated at Oxford, where he graduated with much distinction (1836). Fellow of Oriel (1838); rector of Whitley, Somerset (1853); appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Deanery of St. Paul's (1871). Dean Church has contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Guardian*, and other contemporary papers, and has also written important works on *Anselm and Dante* (1850-79), besides sermons, amongst which are his well-known *Advent Sermons* (1885), etc. Dean Church is one of the most prominent leaders of the High Church Party. He is at present (Jan. 1887) travelling abroad for the restoration of his health, which had become much impaired.

Cinque Ports, The, a group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). *Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich* were the original ports; *Winchelsea and Rye* being added afterwards. They had their own officers ("barons") and wardens, possessed criminal and civil jurisdiction within their own districts, were exempted from taxes and tolls, were empowered to make their own bye-laws, and to regulate certain fisheries, etc., being required in return to annually furnish the Crown with fifty-seven ships for fifteen days. Up to the reign of Henry VII., they were thus an important factor in the navy, and their ships distinguished themselves against the *Spanish Armada* (1588). Their charters were surrendered to the Crown in 1685, and their privileges abolished by the Reform Act of 1832 and the Corporations Act of 1835. The *Lord Wardenship* is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. *Earl Granville* was nominated in 1865.

Circumstantial Evidence. A fact is said

to be proved by means of circumstantial evidence when, instead of being attested directly by one's own senses, or by those of other persons, it is inferred from some other fact or facts so directly attested. Thus, if A swears that he saw B shoot C, this is direct evidence of B's guilt. But if A swears that, passing by a certain house, he heard three shots in rapid succession, and then saw B rush out revolver in hand, and upon going in found C lying dead in a pool of blood, this is circumstantial evidence that B murdered C. It is clear from such an example as this that the value of circumstantial evidence varies indefinitely. A's evidence in the one case is just as trustworthy as in the other. In both cases an inference has to be drawn from A's statement, for A's senses may possibly have been deceived in either case; and in both we tacitly and unconsciously make the inference from his statement that he saw an occurrence to the conclusion that the occurrence took place. But the inference made in acting upon circumstantial evidence, although consisting of more steps, may be safer than the inference made in acting upon direct evidence. Suppose that the witness who deposed to having seen B shoot C is a man apt to mistake one face for another, or was drunk, or malicious, or some distance off, or in a bad light for seeing objects precisely. Suppose that the witness who deposed to having heard and seen the circumstances whence it is inferred that B shot C is a man of exact perceptions, sober, honest, and in a position favourable to seeing and hearing correctly. Then the circumstances in the one case are far better attested than in the other; and a strong inference from well-attested facts may be a safer assurance than an untrustworthy statement. Thus circumstantial evidence may be stronger than common direct evidence, and may be almost as strong as the strongest direct evidence. But it rarely is quite satisfactory, for it is only in abstract sciences that we can find quite trustworthy inferences. The inferences which have to be made in business and the administration of justice seldom afford more than a strong probability. There being still a doubt, the prisoner is bound to have the benefit of it.

Gloucester Royal Agricultural College. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

City and Southwark Subway. See ENGINEERING.

City and Suburban. See SPORT.

City Charities. The charities of the City of London, excluding Christ's Hospital and the medical hospitals connected with the Corporation may be divided into two sections: firstly, the parochial charities; and secondly, the charities under the trust of the guilds or companies of the City of London. All the money left to the City parishes must at present be spent within those parishes; but as houses were pulled down to make room for houses and warehouses, in many cases none of the class of persons remain for whose benefit the charities were intended. The London School Board first commenced an inquiry upon the subject; and in 1878 the Government appointed a Royal Commission, which was presided over by the Duke of Northumberland, to inquire into the City Parochial Charities. These charities comprise 1,330 trusts in 106 parishes; and the income at the present time is estimated at about £110,000 or £115,000 a year. In 1879 the

estimate by the London School Board was £104,000. The estimate of the Royal Commission for the year 1876 was £101,000; in 1870 the income was £85,000; and in 1865, £67,000. The objects for which the trust income was left include payments to clergymen for preaching anniversary sermons in commemoration of the founders, masses for the repose of the soul, commemorations of thankfulness for the nation being saved from the Spanish Armada, and for the failure of the Gunpowder Plot, and gratitude for the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Funds have been left for such obsolete purposes as the purchase of faggots for the burning of heretics. About £19,000 a year has been left for educational purposes, and considerably over £2,000 a year for apprenticeships. But the most marvellous revelation of the School Board inquiry was that some of the trustees of these charities actually paid out of the income of the trusts no less than £10,000 a year towards the poor rates of the City. The outcome of the Royal Commission was the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883, under which Sir Francis Sandford and other Commissioners were appointed to make an investigation of the property and effects belonging to the several trusts, and to provide a scheme for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments. For the purpose of drawing up this scheme the Commissioners were allowed till the end of the year 1887, with the provision that their powers, if necessary, should be extended for two years longer. When the scheme is prepared a new body will be appointed to administer. After making provision for vested interests, the Commissioners are to secure the property scheduled as ecclesiastical property to be used for the maintenance of the fabric and services of the Church, or such other ecclesiastical purposes as may seem beneficial to the inhabitants of the parishes. The other charities, a great proportion of which have become obsolete, are to be amalgamated, and the funds to be used for the promotion of the education of the poorer inhabitants of the parishes, by means of exhibitions, or technical instruction, or by secondary education, art education, evening lectures, etc.; the establishment and maintenance of libraries for the poorer inhabitants; the preserving, providing and maintaining of open spaces and recreation grounds or drill grounds; the promotion of provident institutions, and working men's and women's institutes; and generally for the physical, moral, and social improvements of the poorer inhabitants of the City. The trusts possessed by the existing guilds or City companies number 1028. The total income amounts to about £185,829, which is nearly double the amount scheduled in the return of the House of Commons made in 1868, on the motion of Lord Robert Montagu—viz., £99,027. The appropriation is as follows:—For sermons, lectures, etc., £3,083 4s. 10d.; for church expenses, £645 11s.; for candles (used during lectures, etc.), £91; for church impropriations, £102 11s. 5d.; for coals, £311 5s. 10d.; for clothing, £1870 1s. 10d.; for medical aid, a large share of which is in connection with convalescent hospitals (the whole of the Debtor Prison charities having been, under a Chancery decree, appropriated to that object), £4089 os. 7d.; for food (including bread, cheese, fish, "potations," etc.), £524 13s. 6d.; for education

(including exhibitions), £65,130 13s. 6d.; for bread and education (mixed in a manner that prevents the proportion for each being understood), £118 4s.; for Bibles, £3; for apprenticeship, £298 16s. 10d.; for marriage portions, £2 6s. 8d.; for cleaning and repairing tombs, £9 6s.; to provide wool and flax to afford means of employment, £3; for the repair of highways, £129 7s.; to be used as loans, free of interest, £87 10s.; for alms (money gifts), £105,792 1s. 1d.; applied to poor rates, £6; various objects, £1013 3s. 10d. These charities are not included in the provisions of the Parochial Charities Act, but will be dealt with if the recommendations of the reports of the City Guilds Commission are carried out.—In connection with the City charities must also be mentioned **Christ's Hospital**, which was founded in 1547 for the reception of fatherless, motherless and destitute children. In 1552, in the reign of Edward VI., 300 children were received. At present the Hospital consists of two institutions—one at Hertford, being a preparatory school for boys before they are sent to London; and also a school, not preparatory, for girls. The boys after leaving the preparatory school are transferred to London. In March 1885 a new scheme was issued by the Charity Commission. It is proposed to sell the existing site, which will realise £600,000. A new governing body, 43 in number, giving two representatives apiece to Oxford, Cambridge, and London Univs., to be called the Governors and Council of Almoners, will be instituted. The schools of the foundation are to be termed hospital schools and day schools. The hospital schools will be boarding schools for 700 boys and 500 girls, and a preparatory school for 120 boys. The hospital schools must be maintained within a convenient distance from the City of London. The day school for boys is to be called the Science School (for 600 scholars), and the school for girls the Girls' Day School (the latter for 400 scholars), and these are to be maintained at a distance of not more than three miles measured in a straight line from the Royal Exchange. One hundred and seven places in the boys' hospital school, and seventy in the girls' school, are to be allotted for competition among children attending any of the public elementary schools of the metropolis. In the day schools, 300 free places in the Science School and 200 free places in the Girls' Day School will be allotted to boys and girls attending public elementary schools in the metropolis. A yearly sum of £1,000 will be applied in maintaining exhibitions of the value of £40 per annum for boys attending the Science School, and £500 for exhibitions of a similar value for girls attending the Girls' Day School. This scheme is still under consideration by the Education Department.

City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

City Guilds. **The.** There have been 100 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 75, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers,

Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needle-makers, Painters, Patten-makers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liveryies are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like several of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. In 1880 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. There is great disparity in the amount of the trust income of the various companies. The Grocers, for instance, have a trust income of only £500, out of a total income of £38,000. The total income of the Fishmongers is upwards of £50,000, of which the trust income is but £3,800. On the other hand, the trust income of the two wealthiest companies is, in the case of the Mercers £35,000 out of £83,000, and of the Drapers £28,000 out of £79,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. The portion of the corporate income which is devoted to public or benevolent objects is estimated at £150,000 a year; so that altogether about half the income of the companies is allocated either under the terms of benefactions or voluntarily to public or benevolent objects. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £100,000. Technical education (*q.v.*) has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute, for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. A building fund of upwards of £100,000 has been contributed, the annual subscriptions promised amounting to about £25,000 a year. On July

29th, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects were now being carried out. The members of the Commission were the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir R. A. Cross (now Viscount Cross), Sir N. M. de Rothschild (now Lord Rothschild), Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Alderman Cotton, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. Walter H. James, Mr. J. F. Firth, and Mr. Thomas Burt. On May 28th, 1884, the Commission issued its report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by act of parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. The commission defined objects of public utility as follows: 1. *Scholarship and scientific subjects*—i.e. elementary education, secondary education, classical education, technical education, scientific research. 2. *General public purposes*—e.g. hospitals, picture galleries, museums, public libraries, public baths, parks and open spaces. 3. *The improvement of workmen's dwellings*, and where the companies represent trades, subsidies to the benefit societies of such trades. This report was signed by the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Bedford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lord Coleridge, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, and Mr. T. Burt. A dissenting report was signed by Sir R. A. Cross, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, and Alderman Cotton. They considered that the recommendation with respect to restraint of alienation was invidious and unnecessary, and they did not agree with the appointment of the proposed commission, pointing out that a reorganisation of the companies was impracticable, and that the objects of public utility mentioned were more likely to be promoted by the spontaneous action of the companies than by schemes forced upon them by a commission. Alderman Cotton also signed a separate protest. The carrying of the recommendations of the majority of the Royal Commission into legislative effect is one of the points in the Radical programme.

City of London School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Civil Law. The word "civil" in this connection is highly ambiguous. Civil law is opposed sometimes to criminal, sometimes to martial, and sometimes to ecclesiastical law. But the epithet "civil law" is commonly used to describe the Roman law and the various modern systems of law based thereupon, as contrasted with the English common law.

Civil List. The, is the annual grant of parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1,200, which may be granted in pensions (v. i.). The grant

originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George III.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1,200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834" (1 Vict., c. 2).

Civil List Pensions Grants, 1880—
JAN. 31st, 1887:—

	1880.	PER ANN.
Armstrong, Laura	150	80
Vargas, Mrs., and five daughters	150	
Turner, Mary A. S.	75	
MacLeay, Millicent F. L.	100	
Dixon, Marian H.	100	
Fitch, Walter H.	100	
Best, W. T.	100	
Dunbar, Dr. Henry	80	
Jackson, Georgina	40	
Goss, Lady, and two daughters	130	
Broun, Mrs.	75	80
Hawker, Pauline M.	80	
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscountess, and three unmarried daughters	500	
Clifford, Sophia L. J.	80	
Keats de Llanos, Fanny	80	
1881.		
Rodgers, Maria	75	
Wallace, Alfred R.	200	
Schmitz, Dr. Leonard	50	
Greenhill, Dr. W. A.	50	
Wells, Dr. Charles	50	
O'Conor, Charles Patrick	150	
Jones, Professor T. W.	50	
Jones, Rev. John	50	
Lucy, Anne	70	
1882.		
Burton, Katherine	64	
Burke, Marianna A. A.	400	
Cole, Lady	150	
Waugh, Edwin	90	
Callaghan, Alice	50	
Gardiner, Samuel R.	150	
Robinson, Emma	80	
Hullah, John	150	
Wingate, David	50	
1883.		
Haas, Alma	80	
Palmer, Auguste M. E.	200	
Bonaparte, Prince Lucien	250	
Falliser, Lady	150	
Scott-Russell, Harriette	90	
Edwards, Edward	80	
Arnold, Mathew	250	
Southey, Rev. Charles C.	100	

	1884.	PER ANN.
Moncrieff, Mrs. Marie A.	100	
Furnival, Fred. James	155	
Murray, James A. H., LL.D.	270	
Hancock, W. Neilson, Q.C., LL.D.	100	
Balfé, Madame	80	
Houghton, Rev. W.	100	
Lubbock Brown, Miss Emma	70	
Charlotte and Caroline Raeburn, Misses, each	40	
Griffiths, Mrs. (widow of inventor of screw propeller)	100	
Docker, Edward Scott	100	

	1885.	
Stewart, Mrs. and Misses, two in all (mother and sisters of one of the defenders of Khartoum)	400	
Power, Misses, four (sisters of another of the defenders of Khartoum), each	50	
Jewitt, Llewellyn	70	
Sherwin, Mrs. Camilla	100	
Eastwick, Mrs. Rosina Jane, widow of late Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P., F.R.S.	100	
Hillocks, the Rev. James Inches	75	
Moncrieff, Mrs. Marie Antoinette, widow of the late Commander I. W. Moncrieff, R.N., H.M. Consul at Suakim (in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted to her in 1884, upon the death of her husband)	30	
Radcliffe, Mrs. Ann Martha, widow of the late Mr. John Netten Radcliffe	100	
Wilmshurst, Mrs. Margaret Mary, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst	50	
Leech, Miss Adeline Amy, Miss Caroline Elizabeth, Miss Mary, and Miss Rose Jane, in consideration of the merits of their brother, the late Mr. John Leech, as an artist, £25 each	100	
Glover, Elizabeth Rosetta, Lady, widow of late Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G.	100	
Huxley, Mr. Thomas Henry, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor	300	

	1886.	
Tulloch, Mrs. Janeane Sophia, widow of the late Dr. Tulloch, Senior Principal in the University of St. Andrews, in connection with Theology, Philosophy, and Literature	150	
Gibbons, Mrs. Grace, widow of the late Mr. James Robert Gibbons, Royal Irish Constabulary, County Inspector	45	
Schmitz, Dr. Leonard (in addition to the Civil List Pension of £50 per annum which he already receives)	50	
Balton, Mr. T., in recognition of his services as a naturalist and microscopist	50	

	1887.	
Kent, Mr. Charles, in recognition of his services as a poet and journalist	100	

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom

alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what is known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. The scale of salaries for these clerks is uniformly throughout the service £80 rising by £15 triennially to £100; while duty-pay not exceeding £100 may be paid to clerks of the Lower Division who are performing superior duties. In those offices where the hours of attendance are seven instead of six the salaries of the Lower Division clerks are increased by about one-sixth. Although it was one of the objects of the Playfair scheme to abolish a numerous class of civil servants known as **writers**, who receive tenpence an hour, and whose appointments are of a purely temporary character, there still exists a considerable body of these men in the Civil Service. A Royal Commission has recently been appointed to inquire into the present state of the Civil Service. The first sitting took place last November, and it will probably take a considerable time before the inquiry closes. There is of course a considerable difference in the examinations for the two grades of the Service; and that for the higher grade is what is popularly termed a "stiff" one. Very good prizes are offered to the successful candidates in this examination, which therefore attracts candidates from amongst university men. The Lower Division examination is of a simpler character, and as the prizes offered are not so great, a different class of men is attracted. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission**, at Cannon Row, S.W. The following are the amounts voted by the House of Commons during the two sessions of 1886 for the Civil Services for the year ending March 1887:—

CLASS I.	
Great Britain :	£
Royal Palaces	31,997
Marlborough House	1,625

CLASS I.—continued.	
	£
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	112,619
Houses of Parliament	47,865
Gordon Monument	500
Public Buildings	192,221
New Admiralty and War Office	25,000
Furniture of Public Offices	19,060
Revenue Department Buildings	227,464
County Court Buildings	29,150
Metropolitan Police Courts	6,370
Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland	9,630
Surveys of the United Kingdom	258,000
Science and Art Department Buildings	19,742
British Museum Buildings	11,477
Harbours, etc., under Board of Trade	17,598
Dover Harbour	1,000
Peterhead Harbour	30,120
Rates on Government Property (Great Britain and Ireland)	221,485
Metropolitan Fire Brigade	10,000
Disturpniked and Main Roads (England and Wales)	242,000
Disturpniked Roads (Scotland)	35,000
Ireland:	
Public Buildings	212,335
Royal University Buildings	17,931
Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)	25,000
Abroad:	
Lighthouses abroad	13,208
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	41,677
CLASS II.	
England:	
House of Lords Offices	43,978
House of Commons Offices	52,493
Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel	58,718
Home Office and Subordinate Departments	95,632
Foreign Office	71,671
Colonial Office	41,016
Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments	46,816
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments	106,817
Bankruptcy Department of the Poard of Trade	242
Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department)	38,465
Civil Service Commission	33,554
Exchequer and Audit Department	53,955
Friendly Societies Registry	8,207
Land Commission for England	22,111
Local Government Board	445,956
Lunacy Commission	15,239
Mint, including Coinage	69,081
National Debt Office	14,796
Patent Office	53,393
Paymaster General's Office	26,190
Public Works Loan Commission	9,614
Record Office	21,326
Registrar General's Office	49,211
Stationery Office and Printing	561,424
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	23,043
Works and Public Buildings, Office of	49,059
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	49,000
Secret Service	59,000
Scotland:	
Secretary for Scotland	8,893
Exchequer and other Offices	6,455
Fishery Board	26,780
Lunacy Commission	5,982
Registrar General's Office	6,089
Board of Supervision	29,340

Ireland:	
	£
Lord Lieutenant's Household	7,516
Chief Secretary's Office	49,866
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,019
Local Government Board	143,688
Public Works Office	59,559
Record Office	6,414
Registrar General's Office	16,126
Valuation and Boundary Survey	23,826

CLASS III.

England:	
	£
Law Charges	84,974
Criminal Prosecutions	159,277
Supreme Court of Judicature	422,219
Wreck Commission	13,430
County Courts	428,804
Land Registry	5,442
Revising Barristers, England	18,690
Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	15,565
Metropolitan Police	559,730
Special Police	36,000
Police, Counties and Boroughs (England and Wales)	853,311
Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies	346,644
Prisons, England	466,035
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain	280,852
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	29,282

Scotland:

Lord Advocate, and Criminal Proceedings	64,356
Courts of Law and Justice	63,921
Register House Departments	36,862
Police, Counties and Burghs (Scotland)	148,037
Prisons, Scotland	108,876

Ireland:—

Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	74,041
Supreme Court of Judicature	88,861
Court of Bankruptcy	10,059
Admiralty Court Registry	1,285
Registry of Deeds	16,835
Registry of Judgments	2,363
Land Commission	54,613
County Court Officers, etc.	96,687
Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)	150,632
Constabulary	1,397,153
Prisons, Ireland	155,886
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	108,057
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	6,755

CLASS IV.

England:—	
	£
Public Education	3,422,989
Science and Art Department	400,043
British Museum	162,285
National Gallery	8,607
National Portrait Gallery	1,731
Learned Societies, etc.	24,400
London University	13,152
University Colleges, Wales	12,000
Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)	4,337
Transit of Venus, 1882	—

Scotland:—

Public Education	524,263
Universities, etc.	19,508
National Gallery	2,100

Ireland:—	£
Public Education	828,073
Teachers' Pension Office	2,145
Endowed Schools Commissioners	670
National Gallery	2,501
Queen's Colleges	11,028
Royal Irish Academy	2,530

CLASS V.

Diplomatic Services	232,010
Consular Services	186,486
Slave Trade Services	14,160
Suez Canal (British Directors)	2,405
Colonies, Grants in Aid	30,116
South Africa and St. Helena	109,637
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, etc.	50,050
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	20,000

CLASS VI.

Superannuation and Retired Allowances	463,928
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, etc.	19,900
Pauper Lunatics, England	495,000
Pauper Lunatics, Scotland	87,000
Pauper Lunatics, Ireland	99,800
Hospitals and Infirmarys, Ireland	16,658
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies	52,364
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain	2,611
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland	2,703

CLASS VII.

Temporary Commissions	32,331
Miscellaneous Expenses	7,802

Total of all classes of Civil Service Estimates, £18,008,691. **Supplementary Estimates for Civil Services**—Class II., Treasury, £788. Class III., Revising Barristers, England, £1,680; Crofters' Commission, £3,930; County Courts Officers, etc., Ireland, £8,763. Class IV., National Portrait Gallery, £630; Royal University of Ireland, £5,000. Class VII., Repayments to Civil Contingencies Fund, £14,786. Total of Supplementary Estimates, £35,577.

Civil Service, Royal Commission on the.

Having been in operation for ten years, and having formed the subject of much departmental and Parliamentary controversy, the Government, on the 13th of September, 1886, announced the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into what is commonly called "The Playfair re-organisation scheme." Advantage was at the same time taken by the Government of the favourable opportunity thus afforded for instituting a general and exhaustive examination into the whole of the Civil Service—the clerical establishments of the State, their administration, regulations, and the system of control which obtains. In a Treasury minute which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive and important inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, cost of staff, as well as the administration, regulation, and organisation; and to report whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the matter of procedure can be improved, and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. As to the Playfair scheme, the Commission is charged

with the duty of examining and reporting as to whether it has been fairly tried, whether its provisions have met the requirements of the public service, and whether any modifications are required to give it complete development. Lastly, the Commission will inquire into the non-effective charge of the Civil Service, and advise whether the present pension scales and regulations are equitable alike to the State and to its servants. Subsequently, some doubt having arisen as to whether the Consular and Diplomatic service were included within the area of the investigation of the Commission, the reference was amended by adding (after "Establishments" the words "at home and abroad." The various classes of State servants have been invited freely to forward statements, and already a vast body of oral and documentary evidence has been tendered to the Commission. In addition to this the heads of departments have furnished details, necessarily minute, regarding the work of the offices, the manner in which it is divided, the entrance examinations, the amount of ordinary leave and sick leave granted to all classes, together with suggestions for a more extended use of shorthand, and for generally facilitating the despatch, reducing the cost, and securing the efficiency of the service. The following are the names of the Commissioners:—Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., chairman; Earl Brownlow; Lord Lingen; Lord Rothschild; the Right Hon. G. Sclater Booth, M.P.; Right Hon. H. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P.; Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P.; Mr. Rylands, M.P.; Sir E. Guinness, Bart.; Mr. J. Cleghorn, director of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. A. S. Harvey, secretary to Glyn, Mills, & Co.; and Mr. A. B. Milford, C.B., late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Walpole, Permanent Under-Secretary for India, is the secretary to the Commission.

Civil Service Supply Association. The, was started in 1866, with the object of carrying on the trade of general dealers, so as to secure to members of the Civil Service and the friends of members of the Society, the supply of articles of all kinds, both for domestic consumption and general use, at the lowest possible price, on the principle of dealing for ready-money. During the half-year ended June 30th, 1886, goods were bought to the amount of £723,159 12s. 11d., and sold to the amount of £836,728 18s. 5½d. The stock in hand at the close of the half-year was valued at £304,204 17s. 7d. The total gross income was £115,351 6s. 7½d., and the working expenses amounted to £86,284 os. 10½d., of which sum salaries and allowances alone absorbed more than one-half—namely, £47,367. The number of persons employed by the Association numbers considerably over six hundred. **Headquarters of the Society:** Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D., b. 1826. Educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh. 'In the extra-academical medical school of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. M.D. Aberdeen (1884). Became a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Elected on the staff of the London Hospital. Appointed a Fellow of the College

of Physicians (1838). Dr. Clark is the author of numerous essays, lectures and reviews, and has for some time been Mr. Gladstone's medical attendant. Baronet (1883).

Clarke, John B., actor, b. in Maryland, 1835. Began his first regular engagement on the Philadelphia stage 1852. After having made himself famous in his celebrated character **Major Wellington de Boots** in America, Mr. Clarke appeared in that character in St. James's Theatre, London, and his transatlantic reputation as a comedian of the highest class was fully endorsed by the opinion of Metropolitan playgoers. Among his other important impersonations is **Bob Acres** in *The Rivals*. Mr. Clarke has long held the position of a leading actor in this country.

Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1841. Educated at the City Commercial Schools, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall. Gained the Society of Arts prize for English Literature (1856), History (1857). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1864); created Q.C. (1880). Elected a bencher of his Inn (1882). Returned as Conservative member for Southwark (Feb. 1880); Plymouth (1880-85); re-elected 1885 and 1886, when he was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Edward Clarke is a man who sprang from the ranks, and in his earlier days relied upon journalism for his support. He made his mark in the celebrated Penge case, and is alike a powerful advocate and an able debater.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850). So called from the names of the two plenipotentiaries, Mr. J. M. Clayton, U.S., and Sir Henry L. Bulwer, respecting Great Britain. The treaty provided certain mutual guarantees for the protection and control over the proposed Nicaragua Ship Canal (see **ENGINEERING**).

Clayton, John, actor, b. 1845. Has for years, in the Metropolis and elsewhere, held a high position as a "leading man." One character in which he made a decided mark was **Henry Beauclerc** in "Diplomacy." Mr. Clayton is now playing at the Court Theatre in Pinero's "Schoolmistress."

Clémenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b. at Moulleron-en-Pareds, in the Vendée, Sept. 28th, 1841. He studied medicine in Paris, is an M.D., and practised at Montmartre. Elected mayor of the 18th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept. 1870, he was, in Feb. 1871, elected one of the deputies for the Seine, and formed part of the Extreme Left party. M. Clémenceau was still mayor when Generals Lecomte and Clément-Thomas were shot. He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy. He then became a member, and afterwards president, of the Paris Municipal Council. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb. 1876, and again voted with the Extreme Left. He has continued to sit in the Chamber, and during the latter years of Gambetta's life was the political adversary of the "dead tribune." He dexterously forced Gambetta into taking office, and was instrumental in securing his fall. He has since, as chief of the Radical party, frequently imposed his will upon the Chamber, particularly in making and unmaking ministries. He sits for the department of the Var, having been also elected at the general election of Oct. 1885, as one of the deputies for Paris.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"); b. at Florida, Missouri, U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the instructions he used to receive to "mark twain" where two currents met). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists, his best known works are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing It," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," etc.

Clergy, Deceased, 1886—Jan. 31st, 1887. See **OBITUARY**.

Clergyman, Beneficed. The term benefice, in its widest acceptation, includes every ecclesiastical preferment whatsoever. In its ordinary acceptation it denotes the office or living enjoyed by the clergyman of a parish, whether rector or vicar; the office or living more fully described as a benefice with the cure of souls. A beneficed clergyman is a clergyman who has such a benefice.

Clerk of the Parliaments. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, is performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. All members are sworn by him and introduced to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision. He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if required, and takes charge of accounts and papers. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Mr. Henry J. L. Graham, and Mr. Reginald Palgrave is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Cleveland, Stephen Grover, President of the United States, b. at New Jersey, March 18th, 1837. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he rose from a humble clerkship in Oneida to be Governor of the State of New York, defeating his opponent (Judge Foulger) by 192,000 votes. He thus became the prominent candidate for the presidency, and was so nominated by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago in July 1884. A few months later he was elected President by 4,910,975 popular votes, beating Mr. Blaine by about 100,000 votes. Subsequently receiving the majority of electoral votes, he was duly inaugurated at Washington, March 4th, 1885. In June 1886 he married Miss Agnes Folsom, the ceremony being characterised by the utmost simplicity and privacy.

Clifford's Inn. See **INNS OF COURT**.
Clifton College, Bristol. See **PUBLIC SCHOOLS**.

Climate. See **FORESTRY AND METEOROLOGY**.

Climatology. See **METEOROLOGY**.

Clocks. See **CHURCH CLOCKS**.

Closure. See **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**.

Clubs and Club Houses, Principal.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab-lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	25, Albemarle Street	1875	500	8 8 0	5 5 0
Alexandra (Ladies Club)	157, New Bond Street, W.	1884	600	2 2 0	2 2 0
Alpine	8, St. Martin's Place	1857	No limit	1 1 0	1 1 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1838	2,350	40 0 0	10 10 0
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Arts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Arundel	17, Salisbury Street, W.C.	1860	280	5 5 0	3 3 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	650	30 0 0	7 0 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	21 0 0	7 7 0
Beaconsfield	68, Pall Mall	1879	900	10 10 0	10 10 0
Beaufort	32, Dover Street, W.	1885	500	None	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	60, St. James's Street	1764	600	15 15 0	11 11 0
Burlington	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,600	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6, Waterloo Place, S.W.	1880	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Conservative	George Yard, Lombard Street	1883	1,500	5 5 0	8 8 0
City Constitutional	Milk Street, Cheapside	1884	1,500	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	1,075	21 0 0	10 10 0
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	8 8 0
Clergy	135, New Bond Street	1883	2,000	5 5 0	4 4 0
Cobden	6, Upper Park Road, N.W.	1866	960	None	3 3 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	350	5 5 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,243	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,000	5 0 0	5 0 0
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1871	650	None	3 3 0
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1875	1,500	31 10 0	10 10 0
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square	1840	1,200	30 0 0	8 8 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1843	600	1 1 0	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	8 8 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	500	15 15 0	6 6 0
Goodwood	27, Dover Street, W.	1884	*	*	5 5 0
Grafton	10, Grafton Street, W.	1863	984	5 5 0	3 3 0
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	250	5 5 0	3 3 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	600	21 0 0	6 6 0
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	350	31 10 0	11 0 0
Gun Club	Wood Lane, Notting Hill	1861	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	27, Albemarle Street, W.	1870	No limit	5 5 0	3 3 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,500	15 15 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	12, Grafton Street, W.	1882	1,300	None	10 10 0
Junior Army and Navy	10, St. James's Street	1869	1,500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	800	*	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Garrick	18, Adelphi Terrace	1867	600	5 5 0	5 5 0
Junior Travellers'	96, Piccadilly	1886	No limit	31 10 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	7 7 0
Kennel	6, Cleveland Row, St. James's	1874	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lancaster	Savoy, W.C.	1882	300	None	3 3 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	450	31 10 0	10 10 0
Military and Royal Naval	16, Albemarle Street, W.	1881	600	None	6 6 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	15 15 0	8 8 0
National Church Club	135, New Bond Street	1883	2,000	5 5 0	4 4 0
National Conservative	9, Pall Mall	1866	2,000	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Trafalgar Square (temp. prem.)	1882	5,700	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Union	23, Albemarle Street, W.	1887	*	5 5 0	10 10 0
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	36 15 0	8 8 0
New Athenæum	26, Suffolk Street, W.	1878	1,000	3 3 0	4 4 0
New Club	Covent Garden	1883	600	10 0 0	10 0 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	20, Albemarle Street	1884	*	10 10 0	8 8 0
New Thames Yacht Club	Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi	1868	500	5 5 0	3 3 0
New United Service	8, Park Place, St. James's	1881	No limit	10 10 0	7 7 0
New University	57, St. James's Street	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	550	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge	71, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0

* Regulated by the Committee.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	A
Pall Mall	7 and 8, Waterloo Place	1870	750	15 15 0	8 8 0
Plautium	39, Fitzroy Square	1878	300	1 1 0	2 2 0
Press	107, Fleet Street, E.C.	1882	No limit	1 0 0	3 3 0
Portland	1, Stratford Place, Oxford St.	1816	250	10 10 0	7 7 0
Primrose	5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	No limit	None	3 3 0
Prince's Racquet	Hans Place	1853	No limit	10 10 0	5 5 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	26 5 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1834	1,400	42 0 0	10 10 0
Regency	23, Albemarle Street, W.	1879	800	None	6 6 0
Royal Canoe	11, Buckingham Street, W.C.	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal London Yacht	2, Savile Row, W.	1838	500	6 6 0	6 6 0
Royal Thames Yacht	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1,000	21 0 0	7 7 0
Russell Whist	65, Great Coram Street, W.C.	1870	700	1 1 0	3 3 0
St. George's	Hanover Square, W.	1874	2,500	*	8 8 0
St. George's Chess	47, Albemarle Street, W.	1826	No limit	2 2 0	3 3 0
St. James's	105, Piccadilly	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Salisbury	10, St. James's Square	1880	1,200	None	10 10 0
Savage	Savoy Place, W.C.	1857	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	600	10 10 0	5 5 0
Scandinavian	80, Strand, W.C.	1875	300	None	3 3 0
Scottish	39, Dover Street, W.	1879	1,500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Smithfield Cattle	12, Hanover Square	1798	925	None	1 1 0
Société Nation. Française	1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.	1880	1,000	2 2 0	2 2 0
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	700	26 5 0	10 10 0
Travellers	106, Pall Mall	1819	750	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	12 12 0	15 15 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,000	32 11 0	7 7 0
United Arts	27, Dover Street, Piccadilly	1886	500	*	3 3 0
United Service	116, Pall Mall	1815	1,550	40 0 0	7 7 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	31 10 0	8 8 0
United Whist	60, St. James's Street	1876	1,700	3 3 0	3 3 0
Universities & Pub. Schs.	5, Park Place, St. James's	1877	1,000	None	6 6 0
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C.	1865	500	6 0 0	6 0 0
Vine	8, St. James's Square	1883	1,000	3 3 0	5 5 0
Wanderers'	9, Pall Mall	1875	1,600	10 10 0	8 8 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	2,150	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall	147, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1730	625	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	650	32 11 0	10 0 0
York	8, St. James's Square	1883	1,500	10 10 0	8 8 0

* Regulated by the Committee.

Coal. The chief varieties of coal are anthracite, or "stone coal," which occurs largely in South Wales, and is used in furnaces and malt kilns; semi-bituminous, or "steam coal," much used in marine and locomotive engines, being almost smokeless; bituminous, or "household coal," which is the common form of fossil fuel for domestic use; and lignite, known also as "brown coal," or "wood coal," an imperfect coal, not used in this country, though valued on the Continent. **Canal** is a variety of coal which does not soil the fingers, and burns readily like a candle, whence the name. It occurs abundantly near Wigan, and is highly valued for gas-making. The vegetable origin of coal is fully established by its chemical composition, microscopic structure, its mode of occurrence, and its associated fossils. Some coals, notably the "better bed" of Bradford in Yorkshire, are largely made up of resinous spores or minute reproductive bodies shed from the cones of fossil lycopods, or plants allied to modern club-mosses. Two kind of spores, known as *microspores* and *macrospores*, occur in certain lycopods, and similar bodies are found in coal. Some observers regard the larger bodies not as

spores, but as sporangia or spore-cases. Certain kinds of coal seem to be largely made up of the mineralised bark of the coal-measure plants. Small deposits of coal may have been formed by vegetable matter drifted by streams, and buried in lakes or in estuarine deltas; but in most cases the vegetable matter must have grown *in situ*. The roots of the coal plants are often found in the "underclays" or fossil soils beneath the coal-seams. The principal coal fields of Great Britain are those of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, Denbigh and Flint, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Durham and Northumberland, the Clyde Basin, Midlothian, Fifeshire, and Ayrshire. In Ireland good coal occurs in Tyrone and Antrim, but the resources are not well developed; the coal in the south of Ireland is chiefly anthracitic. The deepest coal-pit in Britain is at the Ashton Moss colliery, near Manchester (12,688 feet). For the twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1886, the exports of coal, coke, cinders, and fuel to foreign countries amounted to 23,284,960 tons,

while 6,698,238 tons were shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The figures for the whole of 1885 were 23,770,957 tons and 6,681,359 tons respectively. The value of the fuel exports in 1886 was £9,836,838, against £10,633,151 in 1885. These figures seem to point to a satisfactory regularity in the trade, despite the shipping stagnation which existed nearly the whole of the year; but there was an average decline in the price. During the year 1886 there were imported into London 4,671,127 tons of sea-borne coal, while 7,129,380 tons came in by rail; the increases over 1885 were 207,162 tons sea-borne coal, and 47,897 tons of railway coal. The increase in the sea-borne was chiefly from Wales and Yorkshire, while that of the railway-borne was fairly divided all round. The tonnage exported beyond the coal due district (see COAL DUES) in 1886 was 2,984,628 tons, against 2,979,618 in 1885. The average price in the London market during the year was considered low, amounting to 16s. 2d. per ton, including the dues. The total production of coal in the United Kingdom in 1886 could not have been less than 100,000,000 tons, against 159,357,000 tons in 1885, in spite of the diminished exports and contracted trade during most of the year; though probably it will be found that the price will show a falling off, even from the average of 5s. 6d. over the whole out-turn in 1885. This great output places the United Kingdom by far-and-away at the head of all the coal-producing countries of the world, although it has been calculated (see *Times*, Jan. 5th, 1887) that the average annual output per miner in this country is not more than 350 tons, which is much below the figure elsewhere. Still, according to the same calculation, this average has increased during the last ten years, and so has the production per colliery, for there are fewer mines. Taking the Tyne as a typical coal exporter, the total shipments for the year reached the handsome total of 9,673,328 tons, an increase of 70,000 tons over 1885. The number of persons killed in 1886 by mine explosions showed a great falling off. During the whole of the first seven months only 11 persons lost their lives, but the total was increased by the end of the year to 116. For the last thirty-five years there have only been three similar periods when the return was less. The most terrible catastrophe, so far as the loss of life was concerned, was at the Bedford Colliery, Leigh, near Manchester, on Aug. 13th, when 38 men were killed—it is stated, owing to the bursting of a Davy lamp in the gaseous atmosphere. Trade disputes have occasionally interrupted the course of business, but there has been no great strike, such as those which created such misery years ago. A combined effort of the Scottish miners in the west to carry out the collier's dream, and restrict the output, in October, brought down upon them an adverse decision from the Sheriff. There was a large and representative conference of miners at Manchester during the last week of November, when the usual resolutions were carried in reference to wages, legislation, and working hours. This was adjourned to Birmingham, Jan. 11th, 1887. At the end of the year a very serious dispute was pending between the Northumbrian miners and their employers, the latter demanding a reduction of 15 per cent.; this country, be it remembered, having been free from such conflicts for many years, and holding the premier position in the estimation of pitmen. It may be added that,

early in the year, a vigorous protest came from the women of Lancashire who are employed about the pit brows against certain proposed legislation to prohibit their so-called "unsexlike" occupation. The women made out so good a case that nothing has since been heard of the matter.

Coal and Wine Dues. The right of the Corporation of the City of London to levy duties upon the coal and wine entering the Metropolitan port has been exercised for many centuries. The coal duty yields by far the largest revenue derived from these imposts. The total amount of the duty now levied upon every ton of coal entering not only the port of London but the whole Metropolitan Police district, extending over an area of fifteen miles radius from Charing Cross, is 13d., made up of three separate duties of 8d., 4d., and 1d. each, imposed at different times for distinct and specific purposes. The whole of the duty is levied by the Corporation, though the 4d. tax only goes to swell their revenues, the 8d. and the 1d. dues being placed to the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The 4d. duty is the survival of a metage charge of 4d. a chaldron, which the Corporation secured the right to charge as far back as 1591, when a dispute which had arisen between them and the Lord High Admiral respecting this right was settled in their favour by Queen Elizabeth, at the intercession of Lord Treasurer Burleigh. In an able and interesting history of the tax, sketched by Mr. J. F. B. Firth in a long letter to the *Times* of 7th December, 1886, he remarks: "Probably the decision was a just one, as traces of the existence of coal metres as far back as the reign of Henry V. (1444) may be found in the City records." From an account of revenues of the City Corporation presented to the House of Commons in 1692, we learn that the yield of the metage charge at that date was £11,700 a year, paid by fourteen coal metres at £80 each. In 1831, however, when the system of measuring coal was abolished in favour of weighing it, the annual yield of the tax was £20,000. In the same year the metage duty of 4d. per chaldron of 25 cwt., was changed to one of 4d. per ton weight; and in 1845 Parliamentary powers were obtained for levying the impost not only on the sea-borne coal entering the port, but also on all inland coal brought to London by rail. Mr. Firth points out that the original charge of 4d. per chaldron was for measuring actually done, but after 1831 the duty was received by the Corporation without, in the words of the Metropolitan Taxation Committee of 1861, their "rendering in return any service whatever in relation to the trade in coal." The 8d. duty is the equivalent of additional duties which the Corporation secured from Parliament the right to charge in 1694, in order to save themselves from threatened bankruptcy. The story of the proceedings by which the additional taxing powers of the City were thus obtained reflects little credit upon those concerned in them. The Corporation at the time were in debt to the extent of £747,472. These liabilities were incurred, according to the preamble to the bill of 1694, through "sundry accidents and public calamities." This Bill was introduced to relieve the Corporation of their debts at the expense of the coal consumers. It was three times rejected, however, by the House of Commons. Finding that they could not get their bill passed by fair means, the Corporation tried other methods.

They handed a bill for a thousand guineas to Sir John Trevor, the Speaker, and bribed other members of the House to get the bill through. Sir John Trevor was subsequently charged with accepting this bribe, and when summoned to appear in answer to it, excused himself on the ground that he was "taken suddenly ill with a violent colic." This excuse, however, was not considered satisfactory by the House of Commons, who on March 16th, 1695, declared him to have been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and ordered his expulsion from the House. A similar sentence was passed upon another corrupted member, —viz., Mr. Hungerford, the chairman of the committee to whom the bill of the Corporation was referred. The bill, however, got through, and by its provisions the City debt was converted into an annuity by means of the additional coal tax of 10*d.* per chaldron. Part of this duty only was levied till 1750; but in 1748, the City being still in difficulties, the full 10*d.* was imposed for a period of thirty-five years, and in 1767 Parliament further decided to extend the period to 1831. In 1829 the Corporation induced Parliament to further extend the period to 1852, but in 1831 the duty was changed from 10*d.* per measure of 25 cwt. to the present charge of 8*d.* per ton. Since the latter date the coal dues have been six times reimposed, the last occasion on which the House of Commons sanctioned the reimposition being in 1868, when the period for levying them was extended to July 5th, 1889. The present annual yield of the coal dues, after deducting drawback and cost of collection, is about four and a half millions sterling.—The right to levy wine dues has also been enjoyed by the Corporation from a remote period, though this right also, as in the case of the coal dues, has been periodically limited to a certain number of years, fixed by Parliament. The rate of the wine duty is 4*s.* 9*d.* for every tun of 52 gallons, and their annual yield is about £9,000 net. A strong protest has been raised against the proposal of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply for a renewal of the coal and wine dues when the period for which they were last sanctioned expires, in 1889. The ground on which this application is based is that the revenues derived from the imposts have been devoted to the preservation of open spaces, such as Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, Highgate Woods, etc., and to the execution of such important public works as the Thames Embankment, the Holborn Viaduct, Thames Bridges, etc. The objections to the imposition of the duties, however, are that they are raised and expended by authorities who are not directly responsible to the ratepayers; that as merchants', middlemen's, and retailers' profits have to be made upon the tax, the consumers really pay a much larger amount than the initial duty; that the coal duty, by largely increasing the price of that commodity, cripples manufacturing industry, and has in fact driven some important industries, such as shipbuilding, etc., from London, while at the same time the tax presses with intolerable hardship upon the poor. Successive Governments, Conservative as well as Liberal, have recognised the constitutional and economic inconsistency of the tax, which violates the principle that taxation and representation should go together. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his reply to a deputation from the City and the Metropolitan Board, who waited upon him

on November 18th, 1886, to urge him to support them in their efforts to renew the impost, advanced the arguments against the reimposition, and pointed out that it was a question which those who were burdened by the duties, and not the irresponsible bodies who levied and expended them, ought to have the power to decide. Mr. W. H. Smith stated in the House (Jan. 31st, 1887) that the Government intended to adhere to the declaration of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Coaling Stations, British. To a country like Britain the importance of having various convenient points throughout the world at which both her navy and her mercantile marine may obtain supplies of coal cannot be over-estimated, especially in the event of hostilities breaking out. As steam navigation has advanced, the Government have organised in our own possessions coaling stations, where it has been conceived that they would be most useful; but the great majority of those places have been allowed to remain in a comparatively defenceless state. Operations are now in progress, however, which will remove this reproach. A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad tendered its report in July 1882, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications was instructed to draw up a scheme based on the report. By March 1884 this scheme had been prepared and approved of by the War Office authorities. Some discussion subsequently took place with regard to details. The following is a list of the stations to be fortified, and the amounts to be spent:—**Aden**—works £94,300, armaments £60,500; **Ceylon** (Tri-oomalee)—works £25,000, armaments £37,800; **Singapore**—works £75,000, armaments £83,700; **Hong Kong**—works £55,625, armaments £79,500; **Cape** (Simon's Bay)—works £60,000, armaments £44,700; **Sierra Leone**—works £30,000, armaments £25,700; **St. Helena**—works £7,000, armaments nil; **Mauritius**—works £55,000, armaments £29,400; **Jamaica**—works £31,250, armaments £47,400; **St. Lucia**—works £30,000, armaments £27,600; total for works, £463,175, and for armaments, £446,300. Of these amounts it was arranged that of the works £230,400 should be charged to the imperial account, and £232,775 to the colonial account; and of the armaments account, £416,050 to the imperial account, and £30,250 to the colonial account. In the course of a discussion on the army estimates, in July 1885, the Secretary of State for War announced that certain charges were for guns to be used in the fortifications of the coaling stations, and that works of defence had already been begun at the more important stations. He added that every effort would be made to complete the work by the time specified at the outset,—namely, March 31st, 1888.

Cobden Club. The formation of this political association was suggested by Mr. Bright (*q.v.*) and Mr. Thorold Rogers, within about a year of Cobden's death; and Mr. T. B. Potter, who had long been an intimate personal and political friend of Cobden, and had been accepted as his successor in the parliamentary representation of Rochdale, undertook the task of organising the Club and of presiding over its work. The specific object for which the Club was established was that of "encouraging the growth and diffusion of those economical and political principles with which Mr. Cobden's name is associated"; and its motto, which

was suggested by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in "Free Trade, Peace, Goodwill among Nations." Since the foundation of the Club more than a million and a half of books and pamphlets enunciating Cobden's principles have been distributed at home and abroad; and during 1885 about eleven millions of leaflets on Free Trade and other subjects akin to it were circulated, with a view of counteracting what is known as the "Fair Trade" (*q.v.*) movement. An important feature of the Club is its annual banquet, the presidents at which have been—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Houghton, Earl Russell, Mr. Villiers, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M. Michel Chevalier, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. E. Forster, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Carlisle, and Sir C. Dilke. On November 27th, 1886, a memorial statue of Cobden was unveiled by his daughter at Stockport, the borough which first returned Cobden to parliament. The roll of honorary members of the Association includes many distinguished foreigners. See, Mr. R. Gowing, 6, Upper Park R., London, N.W.

Coca (synonyms *Cuca*, *Hayo*, *Ipadu*, *Cochuco*, *Spadic*). The green leaves of the plant *Erythraea axylon* *Coca*, 60–90 grs., either alone or mixed with lime or wood ashes, are chewed by the natives of Bolivia and Peru to allay hunger and thirst and prevent fatigue. The plant is now being cultivated in India. The properties of this drug are mainly due to its active alkaloid principle, *Cocaine*, brought prominently to notice by Dr. Koller, of Vienna. It has lately been largely employed as a local anæsthetic, more particularly in ophthalmic operations: a few drops of a 4 per cent. solution, applied at frequent intervals to the mucous membrane of the eyelids, produces insensibility to pain in about fifteen minutes, which lasts about twenty to thirty minutes, enabling the operations for cataract, iridectomy, strabismus, or the removal of foreign bodies, to be completed. It is also useful if injected hypodermically for operations on the skin, and in the form of pastilles it allays irritation in the throat.

Cochin-China. A kingdom of Indo-China, now a French colony. Area 22,868 sq. m., pop. 1,689,984. Capital Hué. It is fertile, very rich, and one of France's most valuable possessions. See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

"Cocker, According to." A phrase synonymous with "satisfactory, quite in order." It is derived from the name of Edward Cocker, an arithmetician and penman, who in the middle of the seventeenth century published a treatise on arithmetic, which was for a long time very popular. The phrase doubtless originally implied mathematical accuracy.

Cocos Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), 700 miles south-west of Java.

Code Napoléon. Finding no fewer than four hundred systems of administering the law in vogue, Napoleon I. assembled, in 1802, the ablest lawyers in France under the presidency of Cambacères, for the purpose of bringing the several systems into harmony. The result was the production of several codes—the Code Civil des Français, Code de Procédure, Code Penal, and Code d'Instruction Criminelle. There were created in addition Commercial and Military Codes, the whole of which are known as the Code Napoléon.

Codrington College. In Barbados. Affiliated to Durham University.

Coercion Bills. See IRELAND.

Coffee-House System. The modern coffee-house system was inaugurated with the "British Workman Public House" movement, promoted by Mr. and Mrs. Hind Smith, in 1867. At the "British Workmans" the working classes could resort in the evenings for reading, "free and easy," and unintoxicating refreshment. A number of houses of a better class, which provided hotel accommodation, were also opened; and 1875 saw the development of the *Cocoa-House system* in Liverpool, where a number of "temperance cafés" were instituted. The Liverpool, Bradford, Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, and Sunderland companies have together a total of 170 houses, at which 432,000 customers consume weekly inexpensive and substantial refreshment in the shape of over £1,000 worth of breadstuffs, thousands of dozens of bottles of aerated waters, and hundreds of gallons of tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, and the many lately invented temperance drinks, to the amount of £250,000 per annum. One of these companies recently paid a dividend on the year of 15 per cent., three of 10 per cent., two of 7½ per cent., and that of the Glasgow company has for four years been 5 per cent. There are now probably about a hundred companies in Great Britain, with nearly 400 houses. In London, the Coffee Music Halls Company has fitted up the Royal Victoria Theatre for first-class music-hall entertainments; the Central Club in the City provides for abstaining gentlemen; and Lockhart's establishments provide good articles at a low price. ("Report of General Conference," and *Coffee House News*, S. W. Partridge & Co., 9, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.; "Conference Broadsheet," Secretary Birmingham Com.)

COIF. See SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

Coinage, The New, is a phrase introduced in the summer of 1886, to indicate that it had been determined to supersede the youthful portrait of Her Majesty, hitherto stamped on our coins, by a portrait of her as at present. All that is implied in this determination is that the likeness of Her Majesty on coins henceforth issued by the Royal Mint will be a new likeness; than this no further change is contemplated. Every batch of coins issued by the Mint is a *coinage*, and when a batch is just issued it is the *new coinage*; thus the phrase "the new coinage," as signifying a change such as that just pointed out, is singularly unhappy, and has given rise to misconception. Many people are under the impression that the present coins are to be called in and their place taken by a complete set of new coins. This would be a task so difficult that it is well-nigh impossible. The Mint will go on with its work just the same as before, only instead of stamping the obverse of our coins with the likeness of the Queen as she was fifty years ago, it will stamp them with her present likeness. When the Queen came to the throne, the coins bearing the effigies of her predecessors were not called in; so neither will the coins now circulating be called in to make way for those bearing the new figure-head. These remarks are necessitated by the misapprehension that has gone abroad—viz., that all our old coins are to be taken from us, and that we are to start in the Jubilee year with a complete set of new and full-weight

coins. As to the new portrait, it has been drawn by Mr. Boehm (*q.v.*), whose work Her Majesty has approved of,—the matter has proceeded at present (Feb. 1st, 1887) no further than this. The portrait, we may add, that it supersedes, was drawn by William Wyon. When the coins with the new stamp are ready to enter circulation, Her Majesty will by proclamation constitute them current coin of the realm. A useful fact for the public to know in connexion with coins, is that the light-coloured Australian sovereign is no longer made; so that if such a sovereign, or a sovereign with such appearance, bearing a date subsequent to 1886 be offered in payment, it will at once be known to be counterfeit. The light colour of these sovereigns was due to the presence of silver in the gold—the process for separating the two metals being too costly; a cheap process has now been adopted, and the result will be that Australian sovereigns will henceforth be of the same colour as those issued by our own Mint. For fuller information as to the new coinage, and a fresh discussion of the light gold question, see *Time*, Jan. 1887.

Coleridge, John Duke Coleridge, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1873); eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon (a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Mary, dau. of Dr. Albert Buchanan, vicar of Woodmansterne, and rector of Northfleet; b. 1821. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A. (1842), M.A. (1846), Hon. D.C.L. (1877); was scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Exeter. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1846); made a Queen's Counsel and bench of his inn (1861); a sergeant-at-law (Nov. 1873); was Recorder of Portsmouth (1855-65, when he resigned). Was M.P. for Exeter (July 1865 to Nov. 1873); was Solicitor-General (Dec. 1868 to Nov. 1871); Attorney-General from the last date to 1873, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and made Lord Chief Justice of England (1880). Paid a visit to the United States in 1883, and was very cordially received, particularly by the judiciary and the bar. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. Lord Coleridge is a distinguished judge, and maintains with dignity the important office which he holds. His name was prominently before the public in 1886 in connection with certain libel actions brought by his son-in-law, Mr. Adams, a member of the bar.

Cole de Cabre Tunnel. See **ENGINEERING.**
Cole, Vicar, R.A., landscape painter, b. at Portsmouth (1833), and received his early instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole. His first paintings were exhibited in 1852, and (1858) he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists. In 1860 he exhibited in Suffolk Street, "A Surrey Cornfield: a view near Leith Hill," which gained him commendable reputation. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts bestowed their silver medal upon this production. Mr. Cole subsequently exhibited his landscapes at the Royal Academy, and was elected A.R.A. (1870). At the time nearly thirty years had elapsed since a landscape painter was deemed worthy of the honour. Elected R.A. (1880). Mr. Cole still finds the best field for his talents in the picturesque hills and dales of Surrey.

Collins, Wilkie, b. 1824, son of William Collins, R.A., whose life he published in 1848. It was, however, as a writer of sensational

romances, and not as a biographer, that Mr. Collins was destined to achieve distinction. His first story was "Antonina," which was followed by others, including "The Dead Secret" and "After Dark," which attracted considerable attention; but it was not until the publication of the "Woman in White" that Mr. Collins rose to the height of his popularity. The success of this novel was electrical, and the author's subsequent stories—especially "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "The Evil Genius" (1887)—have had an immense circulation. Mr. Collins married a daughter of the late Charles Dickens. He is distinguished by his marvellous ingenuity in the construction of plots.

Colombia. A Federal republic in Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states—viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—under the title of the "United States of New Granada," changed in 1871 to that of the "United States of Colombia." The constitution vests the executive power in a president, elected triennially, and the legislative in a Senate of twenty-seven members, three from each State, and a House of sixty-six representatives, elected according to population. (For members of executive see article **DIPLOMATIC**.) Area, 504,773 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000. Estimated revenue (1886) about £1,020,800; expenditure about £792,000. External debt, chiefly due to English creditors, about £1,900,000, interest five or six years in arrear. Treasury in a state of bankruptcy. Army in peace nominally about 4,000. In 1876-7 a civil war prevailed, but with the exception of a few local disturbances, peace has since been maintained until the year 1885, when an insurrection was reported in January; order, however, was soon afterwards restored. The transit trade passing over the Isthmus of Panama is of some importance, and in Feb. 1881 an inter-oceanic canal was commenced by M. de Lesseps, and is steadily progressing. In 1882 and 1884 the claim of the United States to the control of any American inter-oceanic canal was the subject of conference between that Government and Great Britain with reference both to the Lesseps scheme and a project of an alternative canal through Nicaragua. (See also **PANAMA CANAL**.)

Colombo. Capital of Ceylon (*q.v.*)
Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This Exhibition, which is to receive a further development in the *Imperial Institute* (*q.v.*), had its origin in an invitation issued on the 24th of November, 1884, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India and to the whole of the British Colonies to come forward, and by participation in the Exhibition, give to the world proof of the wealth and industrial development of the outlying portions of our Empire. The Exhibition was opened by the Queen on Tuesday, May 4th, 1886. An ode written by Lord Tennyson, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung on this occasion by Madame Albani and a choir, under the direction of the composer. The Exhibition Buildings were situate in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society in South Kensington, where previously the Inventions, Health, and Fisheries Exhibitions had been held. India and the whole of the British Colonies (except Newfoundland, Tasmania, Heligoland and Gibraltar) contributed

their share to this Imperial Exhibition. The main idea of the show was carried out by the display of maps and photographs, and where possible of paintings, illustrative of the external features and topography of the realm. The timber, mineral, and food wealth of the Colonies and India were richly represented. Among the more remarkable features of the Exhibition were the Jeypore gateway, the Baroda pigeon-house, the Hydrabad screen, the Indian palace, the bamboo trophy, the regalia from Mandalay, the trophies illustrative of life in the Australian bush, and of the fauna of the tropical jungle. Most striking, too, were the ethnological groups, in which almost every one of the tribes of the Queen's subjects was represented by one or more life-size figures. The display of works of art has probably never been rivalled in richness and variety, while the same statement holds good in respect of manufactures and specimens of raw material. Altogether the educational effect of the Exhibition could not fail to have been great. The temporary buildings lay to the southward of the Royal Albert Hall, a large vacant space being left at the northern extremity of the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society for seats, promenades, and band stands. Here the fountains were situated, which were very popular with the public, and, together with the whole of the gardens, were each night instantaneously lighted by 9,700 incandescent lamps. The Royal Commission which issued the invitation to the Exhibition had for its patron the Queen, and for its Executive President H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and consisted of 120 noblemen and gentlemen. There were also Executive Commissioners in London for the Indian Empire, the Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, British North Borneo Company, British Guiana, the various West Indian Colonies, British Honduras, West African Colonies, Malta, Cyprus, and the Falkland Islands. Large numbers of natives were brought over to the Exhibition, to give a more vivid tone to the whole, and also to practise various crafts before the eyes of their English fellow-subjects. At an Emigration Office placed in the south promenade information and advice were given to intending emigrants concerning all the British Colonies. This office was largely made use of, and will probably expand into a Central Emigration Bureau planned on a much larger scale. Her Majesty the Queen paid four separate visits to the Exhibition, which owed much also to the constant personal interest and activity of the Prince of Wales, and to the constant attention and long Exhibitional experience of the secretary to the Royal Commission, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen (q.v.). The attendance at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition far exceeded that at any of the preceding Exhibitions at South Kensington. The figures stand as follow:—1883, Fisheries, total visitors 2,703,051, daily average 18,387; 1884, Health, total visitors 4,153,390, daily average 27,505; 1885, Inventions, total visitors 3,760,581, daily average 23,071; 1886, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, total visitors 5,550,749, daily average 33,846. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition was finally closed November 10th, 1886, having been open a little over six months.

Colonial Wines and Vineyards. The production of wine and brandy in Europe has notoriously long ceased to be equal to the demand. In Great Britain a very large proportion of the wine sold is innocent of the juice of the grape, and is in reality a chemical preparation with a basis of potato-spirit. Even exorbitant prices do not always secure the purchaser from these "blends," as they are sophistically termed in the trade, for Continental countries require for their own consumption so large a proportion of the wines they produce that the surplus for export is small and not easy to procure. Probably there is more "champagne" drunk in England alone in one year than the entire produce of the champagne vineyards. Consumers are beginning to awaken to these facts, and it is to be hoped will continue to become more alive to them. In several colonies of the Empire wine of excellent quality is produced in considerable quantities, and it only rests with consumers here to create a sufficient demand for it to insure almost any required augmentation of the amount now produced. The soils and climates favourable for viticulture in British colonies are sufficient to meet the present demand of the whole world with wine that will compare with the best. A change of fashion among English wine-drinkers is all that is needful to insure them an adequate supply of genuine grape-juice.—The chief regions of the British Empire where the vine is now grown for wine-making, and which promise to become great wine-producing countries in the future, are South Africa and Australasia. But besides the various colonies therein, it must not be forgotten that England has an extensive grape-field nearer home in the dependency of Cyprus, while a good deal of wine is now made in the Dominion of Canada. The total extent of vineyards in all these colonies is at the present time about 50,000 acres, and the annual produce of wine amounts to 8,000,000 galls., of brandy 1,000,000 galls.; besides an important bulk of fresh fruit and raisins, consumed as such. But, as we have said, there is almost no limit to the increase that will develop as the home markets open to the produce.—In Cape Colony the vine attains to great perfection. The principal wine districts are in Paarl and Stellenbosch, near Cape Town. There is plenty of good vine-land lying idle, and the opening seems now a promising one, though it is said the phylloxera has lately appeared. An acre will carry about 1,500 vines; average produce 378 galls. of wine. For many years Cape wines fell into disrepute, owing to faulty manufacture. Up to 1859 the annual export exceeded a million gallons, and the price realised was very remunerative to the grower. Upon the introduction by Mr. Gladstone, in 1862, of wine duties varying according to alcoholic test, which allowed foreign countries to compete upon equal terms with the colonies, the Cape wine trade almost ceased, so far as importation into England was concerned; and notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of the Cape farmers and merchants, twenty years passed without their being able to effect its reintroduction. But at last, by dint of improvement in grape culture, they have succeeded, and for the past three years have brought into the home market good, pure and delicious wines, which are able to compete with those of European manufac-

ture. The principal wines are White Drakenstein, Hermitage, White Cape, Cape Madeira, Pontac, White Frontignac, Constantia, and Red Muscatel Constantia. The wine originally known as "The Constantia," made by the Messrs. Van Reanen, is a rich and luscious liqueur; but it is very seldom that any of it leaves the colony, as it realises a fancy price on the spot—often as high as half a guinea for a small pint bottle. Sweet Constantia Pontac finds its best market in the Baltic, for Russian use: the grapes used in its preparation are allowed to shrivel on the vines in order to secure the full flavour, while others are added for the juice. The Constantia vineyards were planted at the time of the arrival of the Huguenots from France in 1685-88, who took with them cuttings, etc., from their own vineyards, and the "wine industry" of the Cape dates chiefly from that time. One of the vineyards at Constantia has been purchased by the Cape Government as an experimental wine farm. The whole area of Cape vineyards exceeds 18,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 galls. of wine and 1,000,000 galls. of brandy. The export is very small in proportion, being scarcely over 100,000 galls. Up to 1883 the export to the United Kingdom was altogether inconsiderable, but in that year rose in value to £23,845; it dropped again to £17,701 in the following year, but revived somewhat in 1885. There is no doubt that Cape wines ought to find a better market here, and replace the "Hamburg sherry" and "chemical claret" so abundant on English tables. The vine flourishes in some districts of the Transkeian Territories, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, but no wine-making as a settled industry has yet been introduced in them.—In Canada some species of grape-vines are native to the soil. When the Norsemen under Eric the Red visited the North American coast during the ninth century, they named some part of it Vinland, from the profusion of wild grapes they found there. Vines are cultivated more or less in all the eastern provinces of Canada, but it is only in Ontario that organised wine-making is carried on. Vineyards of 50 or 60 acres in extent are cultivated, and the province contains about 2,100 acres of vineyard in all. The wine produced in the year may be estimated to be from 200,000 to 600,000 galls. It is not exported at present. It is known as "port," sherry, "burgundy," and called by various other familiar European names. In quality it does not compare favourably with the better-class vintages of the Cape and Australia. Probably British Columbia will eventually prove a better field for viticulture than the eastern provinces.—Cyprus has been famed for its wines from a remote period. In mediæval times the wines of Cyprus and of Crete were held in high estimation in England and elsewhere, being known as "Malmsey," "Malvoisie," and "Muscadel." At present they are exported chiefly to Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and Trieste. Some Cyprus wine, however, has latterly been sent to France, where it is used to mix with "vin ordinaire" and convert that into "vin supérieure." The total export of wine from Cyprus amounts to 1,500,000 galls., probably about half the entire produce. The area of the vineyards cannot be less than 10,000 acres. Commandaria is the best wine, and is made near Limassol. Muscatel is also a rich and agreeable wine. All

Cyprus wines are injured by cold, and require delicate handling. They are liable to undergo change of colour and flavour, and are kept with difficulty. The local practice of storing them in tarred leather bottles gives them a taste and scent objectionable to those not used to it; but this system is now being replaced by modern methods.—Australia has made considerable progress in viticulture and the manufacture of wine during the last twenty years. Australian wines have reached such a high standard of excellence that they have already begun to rival those of Europe in the appreciation of many English consumers. As the home market develops, the present supply will increase to meet it; for there is practically no limit to the areas suitable for vine-growing, and the industry has taken firm root and is carried on most efficiently. Vines have been selected with great care from almost all the most esteemed vineyards of the Old World, and the variety of the wines produced is considerable. Ports and burgundies, though steadily improving, have perhaps given least satisfaction so far; but Australian champagnes and hocks are equal to the best produced in Europe. Some of the more notably excellent wines are Shiraz, Muscat, Riesling, Hermitage, Frontignac, Red Madeira, Tintara, etc. The whole extent of Australian vineyards at present is about 20,000 acres. The product is some 2,000,000 galls. of wine, 10,000 galls. of brandy, and an immense bulk of fresh fruit and raisins. The amount of the yield varies considerably according to the variety of grape employed: 100 galls. of wine per acre appears to be the minimum, while some kinds of grape have given as much as 1,000 galls. of wine to the acre. Something under 400 galls. is the general all-round average, while the concurrent production of brandy is but trifling as yet. From this it will be seen that the amount of wine now produced is not much more than a quarter of what the already existing vineyards could be made to yield. Experience has proved that in all the colonies of Australia, as well as in Tasmania and New Zealand, are soils and climates peculiarly well adapted for viticulture. In the two last-named colonies wine-making is not yet more than experimental. In Queensland there are 889 acres of vineyard, producing (1885-86) 138,298 galls. of wine and 994 galls. of brandy, also much fruit being utilised otherwise. In Western Australia attention has but recently been given to the industry. The colony already possesses 687 acres of vineyard, chiefly situated near Perth and Albany. The production has been 81,750 galls. in 1884. But the wine is of high excellence, and energetic progress is being made both in planting and in manufacture. In New South Wales there are 5,247 acres of vineyard, producing 555,470 galls. of wine and 3,893 of brandy. Some of the vineyards are nearly 200 acres in extent. The chief centre is around Albury, and thence along the Murray valley. But the wine industry is also extensively carried on along the Hunter, Paterson, and Macintyre rivers, as also in sundry other districts. In Victoria there is the largest area under vines—9,042 acres. But the appearance of the phylloxera here some years ago caused a sensible check. It has now been eradicated, however, and its ravages repaired. The production of wine is 766,752 galls., of brandy over 3,600 galls. The chief vineyards are in the Murray valley, but others are around

Port Philip, near Geelong, and elsewhere. In South Australia viticulture and wine-making are receiving profound attention both from the Government and from private individuals, and the wine produced is second to none in Australia. There are 4,590 acres of vineyard, producing 473,535 galls. of wine and some 4,000 galls. of brandy. The export of wine in 1885-86 was 70,904 galls. The vine districts are near Adelaide, along the Bremer, Gawler, and Onkaparinga rivers, etc. In conclusion, it may be remarked that the development of Australian, as of other colonial vineyards, rests largely with English consumers, and the demand they may create in future; and it is therefore regrettable that such scope was not given at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 to colonial *vignerons* as they were ready and anxious to have for the purpose of popularising their wines in England.

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers. Great Britain comes first on the list, the aggregate area of her possessions being 9,000,000 sq. m., pop. 316,000,000. All are separately treated, and a classified list will be found under the head BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. Powers having foreign dependencies are—France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Denmark, and Italy. Many of these dependencies will be found elsewhere treated under their respective headings. The figures here given are chiefly derived from the latest official returns of each mother-country, and will sometimes be found to differ from other enumerations.—**FRANCE** began to acquire foreign possessions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Recently she has largely increased them. Her colonies proper are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and politically form part of the Republic. Including Algeria, officially a French department, Madagascar and other "Pays Protégés," the total area of the French dependencies amounts to 885,492 sq. m. (reckoning 2.6 kilomètres carrés as equal to 1 sq. m. English), with total pop. 27,974,767, including estimates, detailed as follows:—**Africa:** Algeria, 160,897 sq. m., pop. 3,360,412; Tunis (pro.) 45,384 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000; Senegambia, 96,154 sq. m., pop. 197,644; Ivory and Slave Coast Stations, 35 sq. m., pop. 186,000; Gaboon-Ogowé-Congo Region, 174,000 sq. m., pop. 500,000; Madagascar (pro.), 228,570 sq. m., pop. 3,000,000; Réunion, 966 sq. m., pop. 170,518; Comoro Islands, 1,050 sq. m., pop. 65,000; Nossi Bé and St. Marie Islands, 830 sq. m., pop. 18,000; Obock and Tajurah, 3,846 sq. m., pop. 22,370.—**Asiatic:** Pondicherry and Chandernagore, 199 sq. m., pop. 282,723; Cochín-China, 22,868 sq. m., pop. 1,689,984; Tonquin, 34,615 sq. m., pop. 9,000,000; Annam (pro.), 26,923 sq. m., pop. 6,000,000; Cambodia (pro.), 32,224 sq. m., pop. 1,020,000.—**Polynesian:** New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, 7,624 sq. m., pop. 60,703; Marquesas, 478 sq. m., pop. 5,776; Tahiti, Society Islands, 453 sq. m., pop. 10,639; Tubuai, Austral Islands, 80 sq. m., pop. 665; Tuamotu, Low Archipelago, 384 sq. m., pop. 8,500.—**American:** St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, 90 sq. m., pop. 5,564; Guadeloupe, etc., 719 sq. m., pop. 182,866; Martinique, 379 sq. m., pop. 167,119; Cayenne, 46,697 sq. m., pop. 20,284. Most of these possessions are very costly to France.—**PORTUGAL** possesses, according to the official lists, dependencies aggregating in area 706,541 sq. m., with pop. 3,724,073. These

figures are largely discounted when it is remembered that in the two great African provinces Portuguese influence is really limited to a comparatively small portion of them. Details as follows:—**African:** Azores Islands, 666 sq. m., pop. 259,800; Madeira Islands, 317 sq. m., pop. 130,584; Cape Verde Islands, 1,050 sq. m., pop. 99,317; Bissao, Casamanza, etc., 26 sq. m., pop. 9,282; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 454 sq. m., pop. 21,037; Ajuda, 13 sq. m., pop. 4,500; Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, 312,509 sq. m., pop. 2,000,000; Mozambique, etc., 382,683 sq. m., pop. 350,000; **Asiatic:** Goa, Daman, Diu, etc., 1,605 sq. m., pop. 481,467; Timor, etc. (Asiatic Archipelago), 6,290 sq. m., pop. 300,000; Macao, 28 sq. m., pop. 68,086. Except the Cape Verde Islands, these colonies are in a decayed or stagnant state.—**HOLLAND** possesses colonies to the stated extent of 682,792 sq. m., with pop. 27,528,141. The Dutch East Indies comprise Java, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, New Guinea, and other islands of the Asiatic Archipelago: total area 636,329 sq. m., pop. 27,429,164.—**West Indian Islands:** Curaçao, 210 sq. m., pop. 25,015; Oruba, 69 sq. m., pop. 6,117; St. Martin, 17 sq. m., pop. 3,391; Buen Ayre, 95 sq. m., pop. 4,031; St. Eustatius, 7 sq. m., pop. 2,460; Saba, 5 sq. m., pop. 2,370.—**South American:** Surinam, 46,060 sq. m., pop. 55,533.—**GERMANY**, since 1884, has annexed extensive territories, but it is doubtful whether it will pay her to retain them (see GERMAN COLONISATION). As yet unorganised, and for the most part neither delimited nor explored, figures must be received as merely approximate. Total area perhaps 500,000 sq. m., with pop. probably 1,000,000, viz.—**African:** Togoland, 100 sq. m., pop. 100,000; Cameroons, etc., 10,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000; Damaraland and Luderitzland, 200,000 sq. m., pop. 236,000; Usagara, etc., 20,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000; Kilima-Njaro, 10,000 sq. m., pop. 10,000; Somali-land, 200,000 sq. m., pop. 100,000. In **Pacific:** Bismarck Archipelago, 18,150 sq. m., pop. 188,000; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (New Guinea), 70,300 sq. m., pop. 109,000.—**SPAIN** retains but a remnant of her once vast possessions. Altogether they now amount to 167,434 sq. m., pop. 8,202,579, according to official lists, viz.—**African:** Ceuta, Ifni, and other stations in Morocco, and the N.W. Saharan seaboard, 650 sq. m., pop. 2,476; Canary Islands (considered a province of the kingdom), 2,808 sq. m., pop. 297,209; Fernando Po, Annabou, and Corisco Islands, Elobey, etc., 850 sq. m., pop. 36,000.—**West Indian:** Cuba and Pinos, 43,220 sq. m., pop. 1,521,684; Puerto Rico, etc., 3,550 sq. m., pop. 754,313.—**Asiatic:** Philippine Islands, 114,326 sq. m., pop. 5,561,232; Sulu Islands, 950 sq. m., pop. 75,000; Caroline and Pelew Islands, 560 sq. m., pop. 36,000; Marianne Islands, 420 sq. m., pop. 8,665.—**DENMARK** has dependencies to extent of 86,954 sq. m., pop. 127,208, viz.—**Northern:** Faeroe Islands, 340 sq. m., pop. 11,220; Iceland, 39,756 sq. m., pop. 72,445; Greenland (Coasts), 46,740 sq. m., pop. 9,780. **West Indian:** Santa Cruz, 74 sq. m., pop. 18,430; St. Thomas, 23 sq. m., pop. 14,389; St. John, 21 sq. m., pop. 944.—**ITALY** possesses Assab, in the Red Sea, 243 sq. m., pop. 1,193; she has recent. y (1886) taken possession of Massowah, area and pop. not yet stated.

Colour Blindness, or Achromatopsia, is a defect in appreciation of colour, shown by a want of power in distinguishing between certain complementary colours. Those so affected

regard as similar colours which to most people are quite distinct. It depends either upon disease of the optic nerve, or it is congenital, and is often hereditary. It is very rare in women, but is said to occur, in varying degrees, in from 3 to 5 per cent. of the males of the chief European countries. It is usually partial, and the commonest form is that in which there is inability to distinguish green from the various shades of grey and red. Blindness for yellow and blue is much rarer, but it is occasionally total. Persons so affected often compensate for their defect by a finer appreciation of shade and texture; and many persons may appear colour-blind from want of exact knowledge of the names of colours. The testing of colour-blindness is usually done by using *Holmgren's coloured wools*. A certain colour having been given to the person, he is asked to choose from the whole mass of wool skeins, no two of which are really quite alike, all those which appear to him of nearly the same shade. In Germany all engine-drivers, signalmen, and others, to whom an accurate knowledge of colour is essential, are officially examined previous to their appointment, in order to ascertain the exact condition of their colour-sense.

Columbia Market, The. A fish-market in Bethnal Green, London, E., erected by Lady (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts, in 1869, at a cost of about £200,000. It was opened on February 21st, 1870, and was on November 3rd, 1871, presented by Lady Burdett-Coutts to the City of London, who, however, gave it back to her on December 4th, 1874. Owing to the older claims and competition of the Billingsgate Market (*q.v.*), it has never proved a success, although it was liberally supported by reduced freights, etc., on the part of the G. E., G. N., and Midland railways in 1875. It was closed from April 1878 to Aug. 1884, when it was reopened, and is now said to be more flourishing.

Commemoration, Days of. The Black-letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, so called from the names being printed in ordinary black letters, and not in red, like the more important feasts. No special collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed.

Commercial Museums may roughly be divided into two classes: (1) those established in manufacturing countries for the exhibition of articles of every-day demand in foreign markets; and (2) those established in foreign countries for the exhibition of the manufactures of Europe and the United States. A consular officer living, say, in Cuba, finds the agricultural implements used in that island to be of a wretchedly crude type. He immediately opens a room, and therein exhibits specimens of light American ploughs and general agricultural machinery, sent out by the manufacturer, and a new trade with the United States is thus initiated. The other kind of commercial museum may be illustrated by a reference to that at Brussels. Here the Belgian cotton manufacturer will find samples of cotton goods used in various parts of the world. He will discover whether for a particular trade much or little "size" is required, in what lengths and widths the pieces are usually sold, and what colours are preferred. Side by side with this will be found specimens of the cotton produced in certain little-known countries, and the spinner will be able to form an opinion whether he could with advantage draw a portion of his supply of raw material

therefrom. The objects of a commercial museum are tersely stated in the report of a Commission of the French Senate appointed to consider this subject. They are "to communicate knowledge and information (a) to mercantile men as to raw materials which may be imported with advantage from abroad; (b) to manufacturers and working men as to foreign modes of manufacture; (c) to exporters as to foreign goods in demand in the markets of the world. These museums will facilitate for French manufacturers the imitation of or improvement on products manufactured abroad, and will enable our workmen to compete with foreigners by making them acquainted with the tastes and wants of the customer." Great Britain is somewhat behind its Continental neighbours in respect of these useful adjuncts to a commercial system, but during Lord Rosebery's tenure of the Foreign Office the subject received considerable attention, and the question will probably take a definite form.

Commissionaires, frequently called *Commissioners*, are public street messengers of Parisian origin. At first they were selected from the wounded soldiers pensioned after the Crimean and Indian wars. They receive their appointment from a society which was established by Captain E. Walter in 1859, and which regulates their charges. Their number is now about a thousand.

Committees, Various Parliamentary. See BILLS, PRIVATE; GRAND COMMITTEE; and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Common Law. The Common Law has often been described as that immemorial and unwritten customary law, which dictated the decisions of those ancient Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in later times grouped under the name of Courts of Common Law. In reality the Common Law is an enormous accretion of law in the form of judicial decisions given by the judges of those courts in the course of several centuries. It is neither a complete nor a systematic body of law. It doubtless had a nucleus of primitive custom, and has been modified very largely by legislation, in the form of Acts of Parliament. Its early development is obscure, but its characteristic principles had been elaborated before the close of the fourteenth century. The Common Law is contrasted with (a) the statute law contained in Acts of Parliament; (b) equity, also an accretion of judicial decisions, but formed by a new tribunal, which first appeared when the Common Law had reached its full growth, and which administered justice upon new principles; (c) the civil law, inherited by modern Europe from the Roman empire, and never recognised as of authority in England, although, through the agency of the old ecclesiastical courts and courts of equity and admiralty, many of its provisions have been gradually introduced into our law. At the present day the Common Law is in a state of rapid disintegration, owing to the following causes: (a) the consolidation of all the superior courts of justice into one Supreme Court of Judicature, and the consequent obliteration of distinctive modes of procedure and distinctive legal habits of thought; (b) the extreme activity of the Legislature, whose acts embody the ideas of a modern society.

Common Prayer, Book of. The central act of Christian worship has always been the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and from the

earliest times there have been forms of this service, bearing a strong resemblance to each other in all essential features. Probably the earliest in use in Britain was the Gallican, introduced from Asia Minor into Gaul in the second century. At the close of the sixth century **Augustine** found the British Church possessed of their own liturgy, and as he knew only the Roman Use, he was somewhat perplexed what to teach his Saxon converts. **Gregory the Great** instructed him to prepare a new Use, founded on what was best in all that he knew, which he did, making the existing British liturgy his foundation. His followers, with more or less success, endeavoured to supplant the English use by that of Rome, and various bishops, exercising a right which seems to have been tacitly accorded them, drew up, from time to time, a number of **Diocesan Uses**. Such were the Uses of Sarum (*q.v.*), York, Hereford, Bangor, Exeter, Lincoln, and Aberdeen. Most of the particular Uses were gradually supplanted by that of Sarum, but others (notably those of York and Hereford) held their own to the Reformation. The **Service Books** of the **Medieval Church** which form the basis of the present Book of Common Prayer, were five:—The **Breviary**, the **Missal**, the **Manual**, the **Pontifical**, and the **Primers**. The **Breviary** contained the services for the Canonical Hours, including the **Matins** and **Evensong Prayers**, **Psalms**, **Articles**, and **Lessons** for the year, and **Special Services** for **Sundays** and **Saints' Days**. The **Missal** was the service of the **Mass** or **Communion**, with the **Collects**, **Epistles**, and **Gospels**. The **Manual** contained the **Occasional Priestly Services**, such as **Baptism**, **Matrimony**, **Burial**, etc. The **Pontifical** contained **Occasional Episcopal Services**, such as **Confirmation** and **Ordination**. The **Primers** were brief manuals of devotion and religious instruction. After the **Reformation** the **First Prayer-book of Edward VI.** was the product of a Committee of Convocation in 1548, who had before them the whole of the **Service Books** of the various **Uses** and other books of devotion and instruction. After seven years of hard work the **New Prayer Book** was produced in 1560. Its chief novel features were that it was in English; that it used the whole of the **Psalms** and **Holy Scripture**; that the directions were simplified and the services condensed; and that local usages were superseded. This **Prayer Book** embodied the reformed doctrine of the Church of England, and was approved by **Cranmer**, **Ridley**, and the **English Reformers** generally, and has never been condemned. But it was not anti-Roman enough to satisfy Reformers on the Continent, and in 1552 there was issued the **Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.**, a revision of the **First** on the **Puritan** lines; but it is not clear by what authority, and the book never came into general use. It was superseded under **Mary**, and at once revised (1559) on the accession of **Queen Elizabeth**. Another revision, to but small purpose, was made in the reign of **James I.** (1604); and in 1647, under the rule of the **Puritans** and **Nonconformists**, the use of the **Prayer Book** was made punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the **Directory** imposed in its stead. Some thirteen thousand **English clergy** were ejected from their benefices rather than conform to the new **regime**. After the **Restoration**, in 1662, the **Savoy Conference** was held, at which the **Puri-**

tans were asked to state, and did set forth at length all their objections to the **Prayer Book**, and it underwent its **final revision**, the account of which is sufficiently given in the preface. The revised **Book** was embodied in the **Act of Uniformity**, and some two thousand of those who had previously dispossessed the **Church ministers** found it necessary to leave their benefices rather than conform. This was the last revision of any consequence. A **revised Lectionary** came into use between 1671 and 1679, and **shortened services** were authorised in 1672. A **Society** for obtaining such a revision of the **Prayer Book** as would "strengthen its Protestant basis" was established in 1854, and petitioned the **Archbishop of Canterbury** in 1883. On the other side, there is a **movement** among the opposite party for making optional the use of the **First Prayer Book of Edward VI.**

Commons, House of. See **HOUSE OF COMMONS**.

Commons Preservation Society. With an income of only from £200 to £300, this Society has done an important work in almost every district of England where the commons were threatened with absorption, and has rescued from the grip of building speculators and the destruction by railways an enormous acreage for the enjoyment of the public. During the past year the Society successfully opposed the following schemes: (1) For inclosing a portion of **Hayling Beach Common**, Hampshire; (2) The extension of the **Shanklin and Chale Railway**, in the **Isle of Wight**, which would have cut through a beautiful ridge of downs, and ruined one of the most picturesque coast-lines in the south of England; (3) The sale of the **Charterhouse Buildings** and ground. The Society has promoted many schemes for securing open spaces (*q.v.*) in towns, and assisted those who have been fighting inclosure schemes. Their most important action has been that by which they have secured **Banstead Commons** from being inclosed or built upon. These commons consist of **Banstead Downs**, **Banstead Heath**, **Burgh Heath**, and **Park Downs**—in all about 1,300 acres. Office, 1, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commune, La. The revolution of that name in Paris, 1871, shortly after the **Franco-German war**. It was entirely political, and confined to Paris, and propounded no new economical theories. It arose from a joint effort of many sections of extreme politicians striving after the establishment of a democratic republic, and the communal (or corporate) independence of Paris. Only about seven out of the seventy members of the **Communal Government** were communists in the economic sense, and these seven were among the more thoughtful and less violent of their party. They never, however, had an opportunity of giving an official sanction to their communistic views, and were gradually thrust on one side by their more violent and unscrupulous comrades. The rising in 1871 was based on no well-defined dogmas, but was the consequence of political accidents which led to much bloodshed and the wanton destruction of a great amount of property. The **Commune** was suppressed by the administration of **M. Thiers**. **Communes** in France are territorial divisions under the jurisdiction of a mayor.

Commutation of Tithes. See **TITHES**.

Comoro Islands, The, lie in the northern mouth of the **Mozambique Channel**. They are

150 miles from Madagascar and 200 from the African mainland, and are a French possession. Total area (estimated) 1,050 sq. m.; pop. 65,000.—**Congo** is the largest of the group, being 95 miles in circumference. **Johanna** is most populous and important. Others are **Mayotta** and **Mohilla**.—They are high and mountainous in the interior. The coast lands are very fertile, abounding in tropical grains and fruits. There are large flocks and herds.—The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. They were ruled by sultans. In 1841 France acquired Mayotta, and her influence has grown until, in 1886, she obliged the independent chiefs to cede themselves and their islands to her. The group is now therefore a French colony. A British consul is resident. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**.

Compensation for Improvements. See **AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS**.

Compensation for Improvements (Ireland) Bill, 1884. A bill introduced by Colonel Nolan and other Irish members for the purpose of insuring compensation for improvements to tenants of holdings not agricultural or pastoral in character. It proposed to extend $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, to any holding rated at not more than £50, and to incorporate §§ 31 and 32 of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877. It was to have been construed as one Act with the Landlord and Tenant Act 1870 and the Land Law Act 1881, and any Acts amending the same. It was not to have applied to any holding situate in a town containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

Concert Pitch. See **PITCH**.

Condensed Milk. See **DAIRY FARMING**.

Congo Free State. The mouth of the Congo river was known to the Portuguese in 1485; and indeed till the middle of the seventeenth century the Portuguese possessions to the south of the river formed a great and flourishing province. Of this dominion now hardly a trace remains. It was not until 1817 that the Congo was re-explored. In that year the British Government despatched an expedition under Captain Tuckey, who succeeded in getting up the great river 172 miles, and obtaining accurate information about it so far. Till 1877 "Tuckey's Farthest" remained the limit of our knowledge. In 1867, however, Livingstone, while exploring the country between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, discovered a great river rising in the Chibale hills, named Chambezi. He followed it to Lake Bangweolo, whence it emerged as the Luapula, thence to Lake Moero, whence it was called Lualaba, and then north to a place called Nyangwé, in Manyema, 1500 miles from its source. He believed it to be the Nile. In 1876 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* dispatched an expedition under the truly heroic and enterprising Stanley. By him the exploration of the unknown stream was taken up at the point where Livingstone had left it. After surmounting innumerable obstacles, and successfully encountering terrible risks, Stanley succeeded in following the river of Livingstone to its outlet as the Congo, 1660 miles beyond Nyangwé. Thus, in 1877, one of the greatest water highways of the world was made known to civilisation and commerce. At the end of 1878 a "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo" was formed at Brussels, under the presidency of Colonel

Strauch, and with the warm co-operation of Léopold II., King of the Belgians. The Comité was of an international character, and it appointed Mr. Stanley to carry out its intentions; it was a special branch of the International African Association, which had been founded in 1876 by King Léopold, and had committees in all leading countries, and had already gone to work in East Africa. Mr. Stanley proceeded to Zanzibar to organise expeditions, then forming secure routes to Tanganyika, and to recruit for his own. In August 1879 he arrived with his Zanzibaris at the mouth of the Congo, coming there by sea, commissioned by what was now the "Association Internationale du Congo" to open up the river and endeavour to form a free negro state under European tutelage. He was assisted by a band of European associates, besides native recruits, and had a flotilla of small steamers. First station established at Vivi, 110 miles up, limit of maritime navigation. Thence roads were constructed past the Yellala and Livingstone cataracts, in spite of apparently insuperable difficulties, and steamers were hauled up to the upper Congo. The station of Léopoldville was then formed on Stanley Pool; (1882). From this point there is uninterrupted navigation for steam-vessels to Stanley Falls, 1068 miles higher up. The great affluents already explored give a total of 6,000 miles of waterway accessible from the Pool, and this may probably be increased to 14,000 by further exploration. The area drained by this section of the great river is estimated at 1,090,000 sq. miles, with a pop. of 40 per sq. mile. By tact and persevering kindness the hostility of the natives has been overcome, and for the most part they now welcome the white man. Numerous stations have been formed between Léopoldville and Stanley falls. The following is a table of distances along the Congo, as prepared by Mr. Stanley:—

	Miles.
Banana (Congo mouth) to Vivi, navigable for ocean steamers	110
Vivi to Isangila, by road past cataracts	50
Isangila to Manyanga, navigable water	88
Manyanga to Léopoldville, by road past cataracts	85
Léopoldville to Stanley Falls, navigable	1068
Above Stanley Falls to Nyangwé, navigable	385
Nyangwé to Lake Moero	440
Lake Moero	67
Lake Moero to Bangweolo	220
Lake Bangweolo	161
Bangweolo to Chambezi sources	360

Total length of Congo highway 3034
 Mr. Stanley earnestly advocates the formation of a railway from Vivi to Léopoldville, to connect the navigation of the upper Congo with the sea. The distance is 235 miles, and the cost is estimated at about £1,000,000. By his showing such a railway would be one of the best paying speculations in the world, and there is little doubt the enterprise will be ere long an accomplished fact. In 1884 the Association entered into treaties with all the Great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised. At the same time the boundaries of the new Congo Free State were settled. These are defined on recent maps, of which an excellent one will be found in Stanley's "The Congo, and the Founding of

its Free State"—a work which should be consulted for further details, as well as his "Through the Dark Continent." The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs, of whom Colonel Strauch, former president of the Association, is one. On the Congo the present Administrator-General is M. Camille Janssen. Revenue is principally derived from a subsidy granted by King Léopold; expenditure is about £70,000. Exports are palm oil, caoutchouc, ivory, orchilla, copal, ground-nuts, camwood, wax, etc. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. News was received (Nov. 1886) that Arab slave-dealers had broken up the station at Stanley Falls. At Léopoldville natives are being drilled and armed by European officers, to form a force of citizen-soldiers for the new state. There are about 2,000 of these troops. For most recent railway extension and enterprise on the Congo, including the new *Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*, see article **ENGINEERING, CONGO RAILWAY**. See also **BERLIN TREATY**; and for **Ministry**, etc., see **DIPLOMACY**.

Congregationalism. This is the democratic form of church life. It is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. Congregational polity admits two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. It claims to be of apostolic origin, and to be at once the highest and most natural organisation of the life of the Christian Church. It presupposes the Christian character of all members of the church, and requires a credible profession of faith in Christ. There are in the British Isles 4,589 Congregational churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with about 2,800 recognised and accredited ministers, in addition to upwards of 300 evangelists. In England and Wales alone there are 4,347 places of worship, with accommodation for 1,904,438 persons. County or district associations of these churches exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** expends in mission work through the county unions upwards of £36,000 per annum. There is also a

general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which in 1881 celebrated its jubilee by originating a fund for church extension, paying off church and chapel debts, and for evangelistic and home missionary purposes. The sum raised in connection with this celebration amounted to nearly £400,000. There are fifteen colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. Various societies have been formed for church extension; and for conducting mission work. In connection with their operations an amount of over £4,001,300 has been expended. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Sec.**, Rev. A. Hannay. **Chairman for 1886-87**, Rev. Alexander Mackenall, B.A.

"Congregational Review, The," commenced January 1887, and is a new series of *The British Quarterly Review* and *The Congregationalist*. It contains a record of passing events of Congregational churches, while attention is given to Biblical and theological questions, Church history, and also to general literature. (Monthly, 1s.) Editor, **Rev. J. Guiness Rogers, B.A.** Office: 26, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Conjugal Rights, Restitution of. When either the husband or the wife has withdrawn from cohabitation without being able to allege any lawful reason, there is ground for an application for the restitution of conjugal rights. But a written demand for cohabitation must first be made, and if the respondent is willing to comply with it he or she may obtain a stay of proceedings. Should the respondent prove obstinate, the petitioner is entitled to a decree unless the respondent can prove some conjugal offence on the part of the petitioner which would be a ground for a decree of judicial separation. Formerly in case of non-compliance the Court enforced its decree by issuing an attachment. But by the Act 47 and 48 Vict., c. 68, it is provided that such attachment shall no longer issue. If the application has been made by the wife, the Court may, at the time of making its decree, order that in the event of non-compliance the husband shall make to the petitioner such periodical payments as the Court shall think proper. If the application has been made by the husband, and it has been made to appear that the wife is entitled to any property, the Court may order such property or any part thereof to be settled for the benefit of the petitioner or of the children of the marriage. If the respondent continue obstinate, he or she is to be deemed guilty of desertion without reasonable cause, and a suit for judicial separation may forthwith be instituted by the petitioner. Obstancy on the part of the husband coupled with adultery enables the wife to present a petition for dissolution of marriage.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess

Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (1879). Commanded a Division in the Egyptian Expedition (1882). Holds a similar command in the Bengal Presidency (1886).

Conservative Republicans. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Conservatives, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Constabulary Returns. See CRIME.

Constantinople. Otherwise called *Byzantium*. Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 330). This most powerful situation for dominating Europe has always been in the hands of a decaying power. The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1452), and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. It has long been coveted by Russia, and attempts to possess it have been the cause of expeditions for the last thousand years. The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and is, therefore, larger than that of any Russian city. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000.

Constitution, 16th April, 1871. See GERMANY.

Constitutionalist, a self-applied term by a body of Conservatives shortly before the general election of 1868. The **Constitutional Club**, under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, was established in 1883. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Consubstantiation. See REAL PRESENCE.

Consul, A. is a diplomatic agent appointed to advise upon and protect the interests of traders of his own country in the foreign town at which he is resident, to certify and attest acts and documents, and to report upon the trade of the country to his Government. He may further celebrate marriages of the subjects of his own sovereign under foreign jurisdiction, and take evidence on oath respecting crimes committed on board vessels of his own nationality. A **Consul-General** is a consul who at the same time holds a post of *Chargé d'affaires*. Consuls were first appointed in the sixteenth century.

Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866, 1869. The object of these Acts was the prevention of venereal disease at certain naval and military stations. They provided for the compulsory medical examination of prostitutes residing in or near any of the places to which the Acts applied, and also for the compulsory detention in hospital of those who upon such examination were found to be affected with venereal disease. The provisions of these Acts gave rise to a vehement agitation, and they were repealed by an Act passed in the year 1886.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878, 1884, and 1886. The Act of 1878 contains virtually all the statute law relating to the prevention of the above diseases. It provides for the appointment of veterinary inspectors, who have power, subject to confirmation by the local authority or Privy Council, to declare a place infected. The Privy Council in cases of cattle plague, and the local authority in case of pleuro-pneumonia, are to cause all infected cattle to be slaughtered, the owner receiving compensation. The Privy Council

has power to make orders respecting the transit of infected cattle, areas infected with disease, slaughter, compensation, registration and inspection of dairies, and the landing of foreign animals. The local authority may provide wharves, etc., for the purpose last named. It is to appoint inspectors and pay compensation, and has power to levy rates and borrow for the purposes of the Act. Offences against the Act are punishable upon summary conviction by fine. With certain administrative modifications, the Act extends to Scotland and Ireland. Under it many Orders in Council have been issued, and the text of these and of the Act must be consulted for precise information.—There are two Acts of 1884 relating to this subject: the one, chapter 13, empowers the Privy Council to prohibit the landing of animals from any foreign country, and requires them to do so if not satisfied that the circumstances afford reasonable security against the importation of diseased animals; the other, chapter 47, provides for the transfer of powers from one authority to another, and the formation by agreement of united districts.—The Act of 1886 contains several amendments of the principal Act, but these can be fully understood only by a detailed comparison of the text of the two Acts. Thus, the power to make orders respecting the registration and inspection of dairies is transferred from the Privy Council to the Local Government Board. A local authority which has incurred expenses under the principal Act on account of the burial or destruction of the carcass of an animal thrown or washed from any vessel is empowered to recover such expenses from the owner of the vessel. When the Privy Council so order, in the case of any disease, upon any place having been declared infected, the whole space lying within half a mile of that place is held to be infected with the same disease.

"Contemporary Pulpit" (monthly *6d.*). Founded January 1884. Furnishes in its pages selected sermons from the greatest living preachers of the day; giving, in addition, exegetical outlines by experienced divines on texts for the Church's year, with copious references to all available sources of information. Office, 6, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, E.C.

"Contemporary Review" (monthly *2s. 6d.*). Founded January 1866. First editor, **Dean Alford**. The *Contemporary Review* has for eighteen years occupied a foremost place amongst the periodicals of Europe. Its pages furnish an arena for the discussion of the great questions of modern controversy, and it includes among its contributors some of the most distinguished names. It also prints a contemporary record of the religious, political, and social movements of the world, with reviews of the best new books. Editor, **Mr. P. W. Bunting**. Office, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Contempt, Committal of Members of Parliament for. See PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

"Continued Irrelevance." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Convention of February 1884. See BUCHANALAND.

Convocation. The clerical parliament of the national Church. Was prorogued in 1717, and did not meet again till the year 1850, when it once more found voice, after a silence of 135 years. Sits now yearly. First sat in its present form in the fourteenth century. (Con-

vocations or Synods without the authority of the Crown date from the very earliest times.) It consists of two Houses—the **Upper** and **Lower**. There is also a separate Convocation for each of the two great ecclesiastical divisions of England, called **Provinces**. The **Upper House of Canterbury**, of which the Archbishop is president, consists of the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester. The **Lower House** is composed of the Dean of every cathedral and Archdeacons of the dioceses of the province, with Proctors elected by the clergy of every diocese. They represent (1) the cathedral chapters, and (2) the minor clergy. A fresh election of Proctors is made with every new parliament. The Archbishop is president, but is represented by the prolocutor, the Ven. Archdeacon George H. Sumner, M.A. The **Upper House of York**—president, the Archbishop—consists of the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. The **Lower House** comprises the Deans and Proctors, with the Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D., the Dean of York, as prolocutor. In Convocation are discussed, and resolutions passed upon, all matters affecting the interests of the Church, both doctrinal and administrative, as also the spiritual welfare of the nation at large. But any resolutions which suggest an alteration in the services, rites and ceremonies, or the rubrics of the Church service, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, cannot be discussed in Convocation with the purpose of making such alterations, either in the Prayer-Book or in the Canons, without the Queen's Licence and Letter of Business, giving them the authority so to do, having been first obtained. And no such alteration made by such authority can be adopted and put in force without the authority of both Houses of Parliament. **Houses of Convocation.** [*In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.*] **PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.**

—1. **The Upper House.** Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester. 2. **The Lower House.** *Prolocutor:* Ven. George H. Sumner, M.A., Archdeacon of Winchester. **Canterbury**—Dean R. P. Smith; Archdeacons Parry (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and Harrison; *Rev. Canon Rawlinson, †Rev. Canons Puckle and Jas. Jeffreys. **London**—Deans Church and Bradley; Archdeacons Gifford, Hesse, and Farrar; *Revs. Canons Gregory and Prothero, †Rev. A. Brook and Canon W. Cadman. **Winchester**—Dean Kitchen; Archdeacons Sumner, Atkinson, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Rev. Canons R. F. Wilson and J. H. Sapse. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Jones and Evans; *Rev. John Pryce, †Revs. P. C. Ellis and D. W. Thomas. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Plumtre; Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald; *Rev. Canon Bernard, †Rev. Prebendaries A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon. **Chichester**—Dean Burgen; Archdeacons Walker and Hannah; *Rev.

Canon T. F. Crosse, †Rev. C. H. Campion and H. Bailey. **Ely**—Dean Merivale; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *(vacant), †Rev. Canons W. B. Hopkins and J. H. Macaulay. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons Sanders, Earle, and Herbert Barnes; *Rev. Prebendary Kempe; †Rev. Prebendary Sadler and G. R. Prynne. **Gloucester and Bristol.**—Deans Spence and Eliot; Archdeacons Norris, Hayward, and Sherringham; *Rev. Canons Tinsling and Nugent Wade, †Rev. Canons Medd and Mather. **Hereford**—Dean Herbert; Archdeacons Lord Saye and Sele, and Maddison; *Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, †Revs. H. W. Phillott and F. F. Clayton. **Lichfield**—Dean Bickersteth; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, Iles, and Sir L. T. Stamer; *Rev. Canon J. G. Lonsdale, †Revs. J. T. Jeffcock and E. Lane. **Lincoln**—Dean Butler; Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham); *Rev. Prebendary Clements, †Revs. G. G. Perry and A. S. Wyld. **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Griffiths; *Rev. Canon Hawkins, †Revs. C. R. Knight and J. H. Harding. **Norwich**—Dean Goulburn; Archdeacons Perowne, Nevill, and Groome; *Rev. Canon J. M. Nisbet, †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hinds Howell. **Oxford**—Dean Liddell; Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, J. L. Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and N. Freeling. **Peterborough**—Dean Perowne; Provost Hornby; Archdeacons Thicknesse, and Lightfoot; *Rev. Canon Argles, †Rev. Canons Thomas Yard and H. Twells. **Rochester**—Dean Scott; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon H. W. Burrows, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and the Hon. A. Legge. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sanctuary, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Swayne, †Revs. Canons E. A. Dayman and Prebendary R. J. Hutchings. **St. Albans.**—Archdeacons Laurence, Blomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), and Johnson; *(vacant), †Revs. E. T. Vaughan and I. Scott. **St. Asaph**—Dean H. A. James; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and Smart; *Rev. William Howell Evans, †Revs. Canon William Richardson and J. E. Hill. **St. Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons Lewis, De Winton, North, James, and Edmondson; *Rev. Canon Phillips, †Revs. Canon Bevan and T. Walters. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Balston and Maltby; *(none); Rev. Canon Hole and Rev. Thomas H. Freer. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Philpotts and Hobhouse; *(none); †Rev. Canons Hockin and Thynne. **Windsor**—Very Rev. R. Thomas Davidson; †Canon E. Capel Cure. **Worcester**—Dean John Gott, D.D.; Archdeacons Holbeck and Lea; *Rev. Canon Melville, †Revs. W. W. Dougl as and W. Bree. *Vicar-General:* Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; *Registrar:* John Hassard, Esq.; *Actuary:* F. Cobb, Esq.; *Apparitor-General:* Sir J. Hianham, Bart. **PROVINCE OF YORK.**—1. **The Upper House.** Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man. 2. **The Lower House.** *Prolocutor:* Very Rev. A. Purey-Cust, D.D., Dean of York. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons Croswhaithe, Blackney, Blunt, and Yeoman; *Rev. Canons Randolph and Fleming, †Revs. Canons Raife, F. W. Peel, Macell, Camidge, and Revs. T. J. Monson and J. Palmer, and Revs. W. Ware, H. Favell. **Durham**—Dean Lake; Archdeacons Long and Watkiss; *Rev. Canon Evans, †Rev. Canons Tristram, Grey, Falconer, and Chan-

cellor Espin. *Carlisle*—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Cooper and Prescott, *Canon Chalke, †Rev. Canons Phillips, Knowles, Hayman, Ware, F. W. Peel, Bardsley, and W. A. Matthews. — *Cheshire*—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Darby and Gore; *Rev. Canon Hillyard; †Rev. Canons Cooper and Dodd; Revs. W. H. Lower, and E. C. Turner. *Liverpool*—(no dean); Archdeacon Jones; *(none); †Rev. Canons Jones, Clarke, Warr, and W. Lefroy. *Manchester*—Dean Oakley; Archdeacons Anson and Hornby; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Birley, Hornby, Hawkins, and Revs. S. Hastings, W. Champneys, and W. E. Rawstorne. *Newcastle*—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; *(none); †Rev. Canons Dwaris, Grey, Waite, and Lloyd. *Ripon*—Dean Freemantle; Archdeacons Cust and Boyd; *Rev. Canon Holmes, †Rev. Canons Owen, Jackson, Ellison, and Brooke. *Sodor and Man*—(no dean); Archdeacon Moore; †Rev. W. Kermod. *Archbishop's Commissioners*: the Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine; *Synodal Secretary*: Rev. Canon Wright; *Registrar*: Hon. A. Hudson, Minister Yard, York.

Cookery. The question whether facilities might not be provided for ladies and domestics to learn the culinary art on systematic principles took its first practical embodiment by the establishment at South Kensington in 1873 of the Popular School of Cookery. Under the title of the National School of Cookery this institution still exists in an extended form, and through its agency many mistresses of households, young ladies and servants have received instruction. Lectures and demonstrations are given daily in the school, lessons can be had singly or in a course, and the fees range from 6d. to £2. The school is open to the public every day except Saturday, between three and four o'clock, and visitors may purchase at cost price any of the dishes cooked. From this parent school of cookery lecturers and teachers have gone forth to the chief towns throughout the country, with the result that there now exist similar schools in many parts. At the Health Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1884 great prominence was given to cooking and cooking appliances, and daily lectures and demonstrations were given, which appeared to be well appreciated by the visitors. The Society of Arts, too, has lent its aid to encouraging the movement. In the winter of 1883 Mr. W. Mattie Williams was the Gantor lecturer, and his subject was "The Scientific Basis of Cookery," which he treated of in three lectures. An exhibition of cooking appliances was subsequently held at the rooms of the Society. At the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, last autumn (1886) an interesting Cookery Exhibition was held, at which the various processes of the culinary art were illustrated, and a good display was made of all kinds of cooking apparatus. For the training of cooks for the army a School of Cookery has been in existence at Aldershot for five-and-twenty years, and every regiment has one or more men attached to it who have gone through a regular course of instruction.

Coolie, or Cooly, an unskilled Asiatic labourer, is a word of uncertain origin. It was first used in 1727 to describe labourers who unloaded Dutch ships at Nagasaki. Now it is used in Canton to designate all labourers in European factories. For many years, however, it has been employed almost exclusively to describe Indian and Chinese labourers who work under

contracts of service on foreign plantations. (For history of the Coolie trade see our edition of 1885.) The over-peopled countries of India and China, where the touch of civilisation was overcoming the popular dread of emigration, were naturally the fields which were drawn upon by the Coolie importers. Coolies are hence divided into two classes—(1) Chinese, (2) Indians. The trade in Chinese Coolies was first recognised by the British Government in 1844, when Coolies were first introduced into Guiana under certain regulations. Peru and Cuba next followed our example—the usual terms made with the Coolie being \$17 a month, with food, clothing and lodging.

Co-operation is a device for remedying the separation of interest produced by division of labour. By co-operation in distribution the division between tradesmen and customers is obliterated. By co-operation in production it is sought to unite capital and labour on equitable terms in common enterprise. Great Britain has in our days taken two important steps in that direction: by its system of co-operative stores, and its experiments in co-operative agriculture. There are now in Great Britain, but especially in the north of England, about 1,300 societies, that furnish their 700,000 members with nearly every commodity they use; their sales amount to the enormous sum of about £30,000,000 a year, and they have a wholesale store, the annual sale of which is about £5,000,000. This distributive co-operation has thereby undoubtedly accomplished great things. This great number of workers, who are nearly all heads of families, and therefore represent about 3,000,000 of persons, not only get their commodities of good quality and weight, but an immense sum is yearly saved, and prudence, forethought, and thrift, are fostered in them. It is also to the credit of these societies that they have contributed largely to the education of the people. Their organ is the *Co-operative News*, published weekly in Manchester, with nearly 30,000 subscribers.—The other form of co-operation here in England is that of *co-operative farming*—association farming. It consists in landlords renting land to bodies of agricultural labourers, who cultivate the land in common and divide the profits. Of these the *Radbourne Manor* and the *Assington Associations* are the most important. These experiments may prove of immense consequence to the agriculture of Great Britain, especially should Mr. Chamberlain's proposals of municipalising the land ever be enacted by parliament. Recently Messrs. W. Thomson & Sons, woollen manufacturers of Deighton, Huddersfield, have converted their business into an *industrial partnership*. £20,000 has been paid for the business. The shares are £1 each, bearing interest 5 per cent. Subject to certain specified payments half the net profits are to be appropriated by the operatives, the other half providing for equitable allowances to purchasers of goods. A conference was held at the mills Jan. 15th, 1887, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., and delegates from the co-operative societies of the northern counties.

Co-operative (Apartment) Homes—that is, single buildings, so large and conveniently constructed as to afford accommodation for several families, even for many, and more

particularly containing only one kitchen, one laundry, etc., which do duty for all the residents—have been a conception dear to many social reformers. The idea has hitherto been far more popular in France than either in Great Britain or North America, mainly because Anglo-Saxons have a tenacious liking for the privacy of home, and they fancy that such privacy is impossible when many families live together in one building. This is, however, in one important respect, a mistake. In a co-operative home the various families might order whatever they liked from the common kitchen, and have it taken to their own apartments; a common kitchen does not at all imply a common table. On account of this prejudice, nearly all co-operative efforts in Great Britain in regard to homes have hitherto been directed towards enabling individuals to occupy small private cottages, by forming co-operative building societies. The sum advanced by ninety-six such societies for cottage building purposes amounted in 1884 to £685,006. Something has, however, been done here and there in the way of establishing true co-operative houses; for the system of flats, in which each story is occupied by a family, while one kitchen and one laundry are common to all, is becoming very popular in New York city, and is being introduced in London. The man who has done the most in the way of planning community-homes is the Frenchman **Fourier**. He conceives that mankind ought to live in huge social palaces, each containing four hundred families of different tastes, character, rank and fortune, to which he gives the name of **phalansteries**. In such a phalanstery there is a great open court in front, with two wings on the right and left. In the centre of the facade is erected a tower, where would be placed the telegraph, observatory and clock. Internally the rooms appropriated to public objects, such as meetings, occupy the centre. In the wings and back part of the edifice are distributed chambers, differing in size and furnishing, so that rich and poor can both suit themselves. A covered passage runs round the whole edifice on the first floor, capable of being warmed in winter and aired in summer. The food, prepared in the one vast and handsome kitchen, is furnished at cost price, and varies according to the taste and purse of the various families. Several attempts have been made by employers of labour to house their workpeople according to Fourier's model; the only successful one of which, however, is the celebrated **Familistère** of Mr. Godin, at Guise, France. In the "forties" a wave of Fourierism passed over the United States, resulting in the building of several phalansteries; but they all failed. The best known of them, the phalanstery of the **Brook Farm**, near Boston, 175 feet long and three stories high, was burnt down before it was occupied.

Co-operative Societies. According to the last official return, issued in December 1886, which is made up to the end of the year 1885, the total number of members returned by 960 co-operative societies was 736,252, or (including 6,185 in 57 land and building societies) 742,437, an increase of no less than 160,851 in the number returned in 1884 for 1883. The sales of goods, on the other hand (for the 968 societies), were £24,571,398, an increase of only £987,795; the stock-in-trade was £2,727,531 instead of £2,727,146, a slight decrease of £2,605;

the trade charges were £1,688,436 instead of £1,516,800, an increase of £91,636; the share capital was £7,401,277 instead of £6,871,500, an increase of £619,682; the loan capital £1,244,569 instead of £1,165,956, an increase of £88,593 and the profits were £2,199,801 instead of £1,928,563, an increase of £271,238,—against which has to be set off a loss of £4,610, an increase of £2,535. The amount set apart for educational purposes was £7,9963, an increase (comparatively considerable) of £3,096 over the previous year. The following nine societies returned sales of more than a quarter of a million.

	Sales.
Co-operative Wholesale	4,674,030
Civil Service Supply Association	1,681,410
Leeds Industrial Co-operative	490,333
Sowerby Bridge United District	
Flour	396,951
Oldham Industrial Co-operative	344,647
Great and Little Bolton Co-operative	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Co-operative	326,210
Barnsley British Co-operative	286,658
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers	266,617
	262,271

Coopering at Sea. Coopering is a species of trade carried on with mariners (principally fishermen) while at sea. The articles offered for sale on those "floating grog shops," as the coopers' vessels are termed in nautical phraseology, are inferior tobacco and different kinds of spirits. Coopers ply their trade on all parts round the coast of the United Kingdom where fishermen congregate; but are to be found in their largest numbers in the North Sea. Their goods are eagerly purchased by fishermen and others, being cheaper than when purchased on shore—as they are exempt from the usual heavy duty. Many irregularities take place in the large fleets of fishing boats, through the facilities for obtaining coopers' spirits. In consequence of recent inquiries by the Board of Trade in connection with charges against masters of smacks, who it was alleged, were unfit to attend to the navigation of their vessels by reason of indulging excessively in the spirits supplied by the coopers—the attention of the Legislature has been called to the nuisance. The customs authorities, besides, have shown, by numerous convictions for smuggling, that the cheapness of the articles sold by the coopers incites the fishermen to a large indulgence in contraband trade. Often, too, it was found that vessels' fittings were bartered for these commodities and then accounted for to the owners as lost.

Cooper's Hill College. See FORESTRY.
Copais Lake Drainage. SEE ENGINEERING.
Cope, Charles West, R.A. (retired), b. 1811, is well known as a painter of historical and domestic pictures. Elected A.R.A. (1844) and R.A. (1848). He has been a most successful fresco painter, as his works in the Peers' Corridor of the House of Lords fully show. The subjects of the eight frescoes which he there painted are: "The Raising of the Royal Standard," "Defence of Basing House," "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant," "Burial of Charles I.," "Speaker Lenthall asserting the privileges of the Commons," "March of the Train-bands of

relieve the Siege of Gloucester," "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," and "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." Mr. Cope, who has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, is a trustee of that institution.

Copper. Some thirty-five years ago the world's production of copper was calculated at about 45,000 tons per annum; now the actual output from all sources amounts to over 200,000 tons. This, however, could be increased without difficulty if there was sufficient demand for the metal, and the market price was such as to allow many of the mines to be worked at a profit. With the great fall in the value of copper many of the mines have almost ceased to be worked, this being very noticeable in Australia. In the early days, when the price of copper was nearly £100 per ton, Cornwall chiefly supplied the English market. But vast changes have taken place since those days. Great discoveries were made in Australia, which were in their turn influenced by the increased output of the Chilean mines. Then followed the development of the Spanish mines in the province of Huelva—believed to be the *Tharsis Betica* of the Bible,—to be succeeded by discoveries of masses of pure copper in North America. The great increase in the production of the world dates from between 1880 and 1884. The result of this has been that while America stands first, with an output of nearly 80,000 tons per annum, and the products of Chili and Spain have been augmented to over 41,648 and 40,800 tons respectively, the production of England has receded to 2,773 tons of metallic copper, and that of Australia has practically stood still, with an output of 13,000 tons. Previous to 1880 almost the entire copper production of the United States was from the Lake Superior district, which contains the great *Calmat* and *Hecla* mine, but there are now two other groups from which supplies are largely drawn. These are the *Montana* group, in which is situate the *Anaconda* mine, and the *Arizona* group. This latter group is the oldest in the States, having been formerly worked by the Mexicans; it produces about 11,000 tons annually, while over 30,000 tons are obtained from each of the other groups. With regard to Australia, although copper has been discovered in most of the colonies, *South Australia* in former years took the leading part. It contains such well-known mines as *Kapunda*, *Burra*, *Burra*, *Wallaroo*, and *Moonta*, etc., all of which returned enormous dividends, and must be ranked as having been first-class mines. These, however, are now little thought of as sources of supply; and in fact many have ceased to be worked, for it does not pay to produce ore when the market value of the metal is under £40 per ton. The great bulk of the world's production is dealt with in the copper markets of *Swansea* and *London*. In 1885 101,901 tons of copper ore arrived in England, but last year there was a falling off, the total only reaching 85,130 tons. As regards *regulus*, there was a declension of 19,361 tons in the imports of 1886 as compared with those of the previous year. This was principally in the Chilean and United States shipments, for Spain sent us more, the total from this source being 38,666 tons. The statistics at the commencement of the present year show that the stock of copper in England and France and afloat thereto from Chili and Australia was 63,200 tons, against 58,170 tons at the beginning of 1886. The price of Chili

bars was quoted at £38 10s. on the last day of 1886, while on the 31st December, 1885, it was quoted at £41.

Coptic Church. The *Copts* are by race the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They trace their Christianity to the preaching of St. Mark; but the Coptic Church as distinct from the Alexandrian Church dates from the Council of Chalcedon, in 451 A.D. That Council deposed and banished *Dioskoros*, then Archbishop of Alexandria, for heresy; but *Dioskoros*, beloved and trusted, carried away with him the great majority of the people. The division thence arising in the Church of Egypt has lasted to this day, the Coptic Church and the orthodox or *Melkite Church* each retaining its own succession of Patriarchs; but the latter has only a small following of Greeks or other aliens, not native Egyptians. The *Melkite* or *Royalist Church* agrees with the Greek Church in doctrine, while the *Copts* are *monophysites*—i.e., they deny that our Lord had two natures after the incarnation—deny, in fact, His humanity. At present, however, *μία φύσις* has lost its force even as a sectarian watchword; few of the *Copts* know the meaning of monophysitism, and political obstacles alone prevented the union of the Coptic and *Melkite Churches* a few years ago. The *Copts* recognise seven sacraments; use triune immersion and join confirmation with baptism; give both kinds to the laity; deny purgatory and masses for the dead; allow pictures, but not statues, in their churches and houses. Each Church has three altars of stone, and generally the architectural arrangements of the Coptic sacred buildings, as well as their rites and ceremonies, are unrivalled in point of antiquity and interest.

Copyhold. The lord of a manor was in feudal law the landlord of the whole manor; but over different parts of it his rights were different. Part was cultivated by his free tenants, whose interests were carved out of and limited his interest in that part of the land. Another part was waste, and over this he had discretion limited only by their right to use it for purposes of pasturing cattle, cutting turf, etc. A third part was his own demesne, which he cultivated with the help of his vassals, who did not own the soil, but were attached to it, and could be sold with it. By degrees the vassals acquired both personal freedom and rights in the soil, and became the first copyholders, holders by copy of Court Roll—all transactions affecting this part of the manor being kept on record in its Court. The copyholder has as good a title as a freeholder, and the various estates in copyhold are analogous to those in freehold. But the lord of the manor still has substantial rights over copyhold land. He has a right to all minerals beneath the surface, and to all trees growing on it. He is entitled to a considerable fine every time the copyhold changes hands, and sometimes upon the death of a tenant to a heriot (the tenant's best beast or chattel). Sometimes he receives a small rent; indeed, his rights vary in different manors according to custom, which regulates the tenure of copyhold. Hence copyhold land is sometimes said to be held by customary tenure. The incidents of copyhold tenure being various and oppressive, enfranchisement has been made compulsory on both lord and tenant, whenever either desires it. The rights of the lord are commuted for either a lump sum or a rent-charge, or an

estate in fee simple in part of the land ; and thereupon the copyhold becomes freehold. In cases of compulsory enfranchisement application is made to the Land Commissioners ; but where the lord and tenant both agree to enfranchise, a simple conveyance of the fee simple from the lord to the tenant is sufficient. Both modes of enfranchisement have been largely employed, and a great extent of copyhold has become freehold. A bill to make enfranchisement in certain events compulsory on both landlord and tenant has twice been introduced into parliament, but has not yet become law.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 and 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Coral Reefs. Three types of reef are recognised. (1) *Fringing reefs*, or simple belts of limestone surrounding an island or skirting a continent. (2) *Barrier reefs*, which are separated from the land by a channel of water. (3) *Coral islands*, enclosing lagoons, and forming irregular rings interrupted at several points, so as to form a series of islets, known as *atolls* (a Maldivian word). The water on the seaward margin of a reef is in many cases very deep, yet the reef-forming corals are confined to shallow water. Hence Darwin suggested that in such cases the coral land must have been depressed. If an island girt by a fringing reef suffered depression while the polypes continued to grow upwards, the island must become smaller and smaller ; and as the growth of coral is most luxuriant at the outer edge, where bathed by the surf, a channel will appear between the land and the reef. The fringing reef thus becomes a barrier. By further subsidence the last peak of the island disappears, and an *annular atoll* is formed. Hence Darwin's acute generalisation that barriers and atolls indicate subsiding areas. Doubt has of late years been cast upon these views by Louis and Alexander Agassiz, Semper, Rein, and J. Murray, of the *Challenger*. The best exposition of the objections is in Dr. A. Geikie's address to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, published in 1884. Cases of elevation are cited where the subsidence theory required depression. It is held that the coral growth is based on volcanic rocks, either reduced to the proper level by erosion, or raised to it by deposition of organic detritus. Professor Dana, a high authority on corals, has replied to these objections in the "American Journal of Science," and in the "Philosophical Magazine," 1885. He considers the subsidence theory remains unshaken.

Corbould, Edward Henry, b. 1815, ex-

hibited at the Royal Academy and at the Gallery of British Artists, eventually joining the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. Appointed instructor of historical painting to the royal family (1851), an office, however, which ultimately fell into desuetude. Mr. Corbould's picture from Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*, painted in 1864, and purchased by the Queen for presentation to the Princess Louise, is regarded as his best work.

Corea. A peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with an area of 80,000 sq. miles. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil ; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many kinds of fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. In the spring of 1885 the place had a special interest for Englishmen, owing to the rumoured intention of Russia to seize Port Hamilton (*q.v.*), in the island of Quelpart, south of Corea. The treaty of commerce between Russia and Corea, which was ratified in 1885, was published March 10th, 1886, by which Russia obtained such rights with especial regard to exports and imports as have been or may be granted by Corea to other Powers. A Russian-Chinese commission in 1886 was engaged upon the delimitation of the frontier.

Corinth Ship Canal. See **ENGINEERING.**

Coronation. A ceremony, now a mere form, which in early times had a distinct significance. The earliest record of a coronation occurs in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," when Egfrith was made king, A.D. 785. The several rites and the form of royal oath have undergone repeated alterations ; but the present ceremony is nearly the same as that fixed at the Revolution of 1688. The oath binds the Sovereign to abjure the doctrine of Transubstantiation, to rule according to the Parliamentary Statutes, with "justice in mercy," and to "maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law."

Coroners' Inquests. The following were the inquests held in each of the years 1885 and 1884, distinguished under the different verdicts :—

Verdict.	1885.	1884.
Murder	158	109
Manslaughter	169	154
Justifiable homicide	11	4
Suicide	1,988	2,019
Accidental death	11,149	11,540
Injuries, causes unknown	327	334
Found dead	2,471	2,664
Executed	12	16
Natural death :—		
From excessive drinking	384	418
Disease aggravated by neglect	128	121
Want, cold, exposure, etc.	290	231
Natural causes	1,611	—
Other causes	9,553	10,901
Total	28,181	28,603

The number of verdicts of murder of infants of one year old and under in 1885 was 65, as against 103 in 1884 ; 87 in 1883, 86 in 1882, 92 in 1881, 87 in 1880, and 88 in 1879. Of the 65 cases in 1885, 33, or 50·7 per cent. were in the county of Middlesex. In Liverpool, there was only one such case. In Manchester, there were five cases ; in the Bolton district there was no case ;

in the Salford district there were three cases; in the borough of Birmingham there were no cases.—In Ireland there were 2,011 inquests reported to the Registrars in 1885, being one inquest to every 45 deaths registered. The number of violent deaths was 1,888 and of deaths from accident or negligence 1,648.

Coronini, Count Franz, Austrian politician; was b. Nov. 18th, 1833, in Gorizia. Retired from the army in 1867, with the rank of colonel, and has sat in the Reichsrath since 1871, where he founded (1881) the Coronini party (Liberal centre), one of the factions composing the ministerial majority.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883. This Act came into force on the 15th October, 1883, and has been annually renewed from the 31st December, 1884. It is directed to secure the purity and reduce the expense of parliamentary elections, and partially consolidates previous legislation on the same subject. It renders persons convicted of treating, bribery, personation and undue influence, liable to imprisonment with hard labour. It renders a candidate who has been personally guilty of corrupt practices incapable of ever sitting again for the same constituency, and incapable for seven years of sitting in the House of Commons. It renders all persons guilty of such practices incapable for seven years of holding any public office or exercising any franchise. A guilty magistrate is to be reported to the Lord Chancellor, a guilty barrister to his Inn, and generally in the case of other professions a culprit is to be reported to its controlling authority to be dealt with as for misconduct in his profession. So licensed victuallers are to be reported to the licensing justices, who may refuse to renew their licences. A corrupt person or constituency may be ordered to pay the whole or part of the costs of the petition. The Director of Public Prosecutions or his representative is to appear at the trial of every election petition, and to take directions from the Court respecting the prosecution of offenders. Stringent formalities are imposed upon persons desirous of withdrawing an election petition, and a corrupt agreement to withdraw is declared to be a misdemeanour. Even where no petition has been presented, the Director of Public Prosecutions is bound on receiving information of corrupt practices to make such inquiries and institute such prosecutions as circumstances seem to him to require. The number of paid assistants and committee rooms is strictly limited. No conveyances are to be hired. A variety of unnecessary payments are declared illegal. A limit varying with the extent of the constituency is imposed on the expenditure of the candidate. The breach of any one of these among other provisions constitutes an "illegal" as distinct from a "corrupt" practice. Illegal payment, employment, hiring, etc., if committed personally by candidate or agent, amount to illegal practices. Persons convicted of such practices are liable to be punished by fine and incapacity. All claims must be paid through one election agent, who must make a return of the election expenses within a limited time. A violation of these rules amounts to a corrupt practice, and vacates the seat. Provision is made that persons shall not be subjected to any of the penalties provided in this Act merely through accident,

inadvertence, or the fault of another. (See *Hobhouse*, "Parliamentary Elections Act.")

Cortes. See *SPAIN*.

Costa Rica. See *DIPLOMATIC*.

Cottage Arts Association. See *HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION*.

Cotton, James Sutherland, b. in India 1847, the son of J. J. Cotton, H.E.I.C.S., educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Oxford; first class in moderations and in the final schools; Fellow of Queen's College. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1874, and went the Western Circuit. Has undertaken much literary work in connection with India; assisted W. W. Hunter in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and in revising the second edition; wrote "India" in Macmillan's "Citizen Series"; prepared for the Government a report upon the administration of India for the ten years 1873-74 to 1882-83—a blue book of nearly four hundred pages. Editor of the *Academy* since 1880.

Cotton, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, a Lord Justice of Appeal, was b. 1821. Educated at Eton and Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846). Practising at the Chancery bar, he obtained a large share of business. Q.C. (1866). Bencher of his Inn (1867). Standing counsel to the University of Oxford (1872). Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal (1877), his knowledge as an equity lawyer has been found of the greatest value to the Court of Appeal, of which he is one of the most prominent members.

Cotton Trade, The. For upwards of a century the cotton manufacture has occupied a prominent place in the front rank of British industries, and no other branch of business has made the name of the country so widely known, or done so much to create its character for commercial enterprise. It is recorded that six centuries ago cotton-wool was used in England in the shape of candle-wicks, but we find no mention of the material being converted into cloth until the year 1641, when Manchester appears to have developed a small trade in the production and sale of fustians and dimities. Half a century later the first mention of cotton-wool as an article of import occurs in the Customs books. The quantity taken in the year 1697 was close upon two million pounds weight, and the value of cotton goods exported was £5,915. In no succeeding year up till 1766 does such a large quantity of cotton-wool seem to have been imported, and for a considerable period after that year progress was made at a very slow rate. Coming to 1781, we find the import set down at a little over five million pounds weight; but soon afterwards the figures rose rapidly, and there was a steady advance from 3¼ million pounds in 1790 to 13¼ million pounds in 1810, to 695 million pounds in 1850, and so on. The cotton manufacture owes its marvellous development to a variety of mechanical contrivances the history of which forms one of the most interesting chapters in the records of inventions. The chief of the early honours in machine spinning belong to Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny; to Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-frame; and to Crompton, who in 1779 combined the action of both machines in the mule-jenny. Many improvements have since been effected in the details of the mule-jenny; but the principle of action remains

unchanged. The invention of the "fly shuttle" and of the power-loom mark distinct periods in the history of the cotton manufacture, and these appliances have been followed by many others, until now the machinery employed in

the trade ranks among the most wonderful in existence, and all of it may be said to be the creation of English inventors. The following table contains some interesting figures relating to the trade, including last returns:—

	1885.	1874.	1868.	1862.	1856.
Number of Factories	2,635	2,655	2,545	2,887	2,210
Spinning Spindles	40,120,451	37,515,772	32,000,014	30,387,467	28,010,217
Doubling Spindles	4,228,470	4,366,017	2,215,231	—	—
Power Looms	560,955	463,118	379,329	399,992	298,847
Children employed—					
Males	23,904	33,672	22,244	22,081	14,363
Females	26,088	33,228	19,430	17,707	10,285
Males under 18	40,205	38,557	34,324	41,207	38,041
Females above 13	281,603	258,667	220,605	251,303	211,742
Males above 18	132,269	115,391	104,461	119,268	103,882
Persons employed—					
Males	196,378	187,620	161,029	182,556	157,186
Females	307,691	291,895	240,036	266,013	222,027
Total	504,069	479,515	401,064	451,569	379,213

The distribution of the cotton trade throughout the three divisions of the kingdom in 1862 and 1885 is shown below:—

	1885.				1865.			
	No. of factories.	No. of spindles.	No. of power looms.	No. of persons empl'd.	No. of factories.	No. of spindles.	No. of power looms.	No. of persons empl'd.
England and Wales	2,481	43,128,491	528,765	465,654	2,046	25,818,576	275,590	347,170
Scotland	147	1,149,514	29,689	37,167	152	2,041,139	21,624	34,658
Ireland	7	70,916	2,504	1,248	12	150,502	1,633	3,345
Total	2,635	44,348,921	560,955	504,069	2,210	28,010,217	298,847	379,213

The English manufacturers receive their supplies of cotton-wool chiefly from the United States, but India, Egypt, and Brazil are also drawn upon for a considerable quantity. The value of the wool is determined by the length of the fibres, and in this respect the variety known as Sea Island cotton holds the first place. It is grown in some of the southern States, where salt clay mud is available for manure. The annexed table shows the imports and exports of raw cotton during the last ten years. It will be noted that 1885 compares unfavourably with eight of its ten years.

The average weight of a bale is 428 lb., so that last year's imports were upwards of 1,690 million pounds weight. The demand for cotton goods and yarns was decidedly greater during 1886 than it was in the previous year, and the condition of nearly all the chief distributing markets, especially in the case of goods, was healthier; but although the results of the year were so far encouraging that a very large production was steadily taken off, it has not greatly benefited the trade as a whole. It must be borne in mind, too, that manufacturers who, on the whole, did pretty well, had previously for at least two years had to struggle with an almost constantly unprofitable margin. The average price of some descriptions of cotton during the year was somewhat lower than that ruling at the close of 1885:—fair Dhollera, for example, averaged 3'56d. per lb., against 3'82d. per lb. at the end of 1885. But American cotton, of which much more is used than of all other sorts put together, was rather dearer, the average price of middling Orleans having been 5'16d. per lb., against 5'12d. per lb., the quotation twelve months previously. The cotton manufacture of this country is no doubt suffering from the fact that the United States and several Continental countries are engaging more largely than formerly in the business, and so restricting the markets which

Year.	Total Import of all kinds into Great Britain.	Total Export of all kinds from Great Britain.
	Bales.	Bales.
1886	3,951,816	462,346
1885	3,205,010	473,820
1884	4,154,700	634,120
1883	4,034,690	594,570
1882	4,234,860	670,940
1881	3,537,030	537,580
1880	3,639,790	531,190
1879	3,359,230	484,320
1878	3,015,840	363,710
1877	3,198,090	437,420

the English manufacturers have so long served. In India, too, many cotton mills have been established in recent years, and these are affecting our markets in that country, and also in China and Japan. Calico printing and lace making are branches of the cotton manufacture which have received great attention in England, and have reached a high degree of development. During the year 1886 England exported 4,850,030,000 yards of cotton piece goods, of which 1,351,803,100 yards were dyed or printed. Of stockings 1,761,990 dozen pairs were exported; of yarn 254,346,100 lb.; and of thread for sewing 17,313,900 lb. The value of the piece goods exported was £50,170,634; of the hosiery, lace, etc., £4,607,755; of the yarn, £11,488,803; and of the thread, £2,586,946; the total value of all kinds exported being £57,365,335. A recent writer on the cotton trade has made some ingenious calculations with a view of showing what an extensive business it is. He states that the bales of cotton imported each year would, if placed end to end, form a rampart along the entire coast-line of Great Britain; that the yarn produced in the same time would measure no less than 26,515,840,909 miles; that if we should use the earth as a bobbin on which to wind this marvellous thread, we should be able to encircle it considerably over a million times; that the cotton cloth of all kinds woven annually would make a continuous web one yard wide and 2,445,171 miles in length, sufficient to cover an area of 884,600 acres; and that the power-looms used in the production of this mighty web would, if placed side by side, with the smallest allowance of working space, extend from Brighton to John o' Groat's.

Couch, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, b. 1817, was called to the bar in 1841. In 1862 he was appointed a puisne judge in India. Four years later he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, subsequently receiving the honour of knighthood. Succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta (1870). On resigning in 1875 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of that body (1881).

Council of Chalcedon. See COPTIC CHURCH.

Councils, Ecumenical. An Ecumenical Council is one which represents the whole Christian Church. Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz. :—1. The first of *Nicea* (A.D. 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the *Nicene Creed*. 2. *Constantinople* (380), added to the *Nicene Creed*. 3. *Ephesus* (431), condemned Nestorism. 4. *Chalcedon* (451), declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the *Nicene Creed* made at Constantinople. Amongst other Councils, reckoned by the Roman Church as Ecumenical, may be mentioned the *Second of Nicea* (787), permitting worship of images. *Fourth Lateran* (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith. *Constance* (1414), the cup denied to the laity. *Trent* (1546-62), condemned the reformers. *Rome* (1869), decreed papal infallibility.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitfield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel

preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a hundred; now those under the trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the ministers of the Connexion. *Obshunt College* has been rebuilt. *New Spa Fields Church* has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers are bound to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as are the professors of *Cheshunt College* and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. See, Rev. W. Marshall Lennox.

Country Holidays Fund. This and similar Funds (e.g., the Children's Fresh Air Mission) have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, usually for three weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement, several thousands of children being annually benefited. Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. *Oslos*, 10, Buckingham Street, Strand.

County Courts. History.—The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county. The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts. Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit. The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years standing. He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers. **Jurisdiction.**—County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases:—(a) in actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50; (b) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £20 per annum. But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen's Bench Division may be brought in a County Court. And if the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £20 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court; and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50,

either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court; (c) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value; (d) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage, for towage, necessaries or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc., and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount; (e) actions in bankruptcy; (f) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here. **Procedure.**—A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party, and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party. The jury consists of five persons qualified to serve as jurors in the High Court. The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar. The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant. Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons. Pleadings are not in use. Evidence is taken *vivâ voce*. Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court. If the debt or damage claimed exceed £20, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision should be final.

County Government. See LOCAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Course of Exchange, The. See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.

Courtney, Mr. Leonard H., M.P., was b. 1832. Graduated (1855) at St. John's College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler, was bracketed first Smith's prizeman, and elected a Fellow of St. John's. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1858). Professor of Political Economy at University College, London (1872-75). Visited India (1875-76). Entered parliament as Liberal member for Liskeard (1876-85). Successively Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880), Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1881-82), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1882-85). Elected in the Liberal interest as member for South-East Cornwall (1885). **Chairman of Committee of the House of Commons (1887).**

Courts Baron and Leet. See MANOR.
Cousins, Samuel, R.A. (retired), mezzo-tint engraver, was b. in 1801. His finest plate, in general estimation, is the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence. He also engraved various pictures of Landseer and Winterhalter. Elected R.A. (1855), he was placed on the retired list (1879).

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of modern song composers, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, (1822). From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipsic and Berlin. He has written an opera ("Pauline") an oratorio ("The Deluge"), several cantatas, chamber music, four symphonies, pianoforte sketches, and many vocal pieces. Apart from a few of his songs, his most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "Language of Flowers" orchestral suite, and his cantatas, "The Rose Maiden" and "The Sleeping Beauty," the latter having been specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1885. Mr. Cowen

is at present engaged on an oratorio, "Ruth," for the Worcester Festival in Sept. 1887.

Cowen, Mr. Joseph, son of the late Sir Joseph Cowen, was b. 1831. Educated at Edinburgh Univ. Coalowner and fire-brick manufacturer. He is proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Newcastle-on-Tyne (1874-85); re-elected 1885; retired from parliament 1886. Mr. Cowen has been distinguished for his manly honesty and strict integrity during his parliamentary career.

Crane, Walter, b. 1845, first exhibited at the Royal Academy (1862), and has since contributed frequently to the Burlington House and Grosvenor Gallery exhibitions. He has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. Crane, who was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882, is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy.

Creation Legends. See BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Crèches are homes to which the infants and very young children of the poor can be sent during the day, when their mothers are at work. The crèche system is of French origin, the first crèche being opened by a Madame Marbeau, in Paris, about forty years ago. Her idea was subsequently adapted in Belgium, where, in Brussels, the crèches are admirable institutions. It was after visiting these that Mrs. Hilton, of London, a member of the Society of Friends, introduced the system into England; where, in 1871, she opened a crèche in the East End of the Metropolis. Only children who are suffering from no infectious disease, and of married women, who are unable otherwise to take charge of them, are admitted. These are received at an early hour, and handed over to nurses, who wash, clothe, feed, nurse, and amuse them, teaching Kindergarten if old enough, till the mother returns in the evening. Though there were day-nurseries for children in London prior to the introduction of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche—in connection with which there is an infirmary for sick children—they were not of the sanitary and educational character of her Home, which occupies three ten-roomed houses—12, 14, and 16, Stepney Causeway. There is an Orphanage in connection with the Crèche, and a Convalescent and Training Home at Feltham, Middlesex. The institutions are under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Christian. Mrs. Hilton has been the indirect means of establishing similar institutions throughout England, and in some parts of the United States.

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about ten years ago. Up to the present time, over 1,500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. There are two patterns of crematories in use—the German and the Italian. The latter was chosen for use at St. John's, Woking, Surrey,

where fourteen cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or the Colonies. The cremation of an adult by either process is complete in about an hour, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about five pounds. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be about thirty shillings, but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity for heating the crematory every time for each cremation. The literature of cremation since 1843 amounts to over 600 volumes, no mean share of them having been produced in England since the first "Essays" published by Sir Henry Thompson. The publishers of the English Society are Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., and its "Transactions" are replete with plans, and every information as to medical forms of certificate, etc. *Econ. Soc., Mr. W. Eassie, 11, Argyll Street, London, W.*

Creole. A person born in the West Indies. The name does not now imply any negro admixture, or indeed any indication of race. Children of Indian and Chinese coolies born in the West Indies are Creoles equally with whites, mulattoes, or negroes. It simply indicates the place of birth. It is used with a prefix, as—English Creole, Portuguese Creole, "coloured" Creole, etc.

Crete, Kriti, or Candia. An island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area over 3,000 sq. m., pop. 210,000. Capital *Kastron*, otherwise *Candia*. Other towns *Khania* or *Canca*, and *Retimo*. The island is long and narrow, dominated by lofty mountains of calcareous formation. *Caverns* abound, among them the famous *Labyrinth*. Forests clothe the hills, and the soil is very fertile. Among productions are olive oil, silk, wine, raisins, wool, carobs, valonia, honey and wax, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruit. The finest kind of sponge is obtained along the coast. Crete is governed by a pasha, as a vilayet of the Turkish empire. Religion, Mohammedan and Greek Church. Education backward. Local forces consist of six battalions of infantry and one of artillery. Two-thirds of the people are of Greek race. Wheat, barley, oats, cotton, and flax are grown, besides above-mentioned productions. Pasturage is good, and cattle and sheep very numerous. Chief manufactures are soap, leather, wine, and spirits. Cretan wine was once renowned under the names of *Malmsey* and *Muscadine*. Modern history of Crete is made up of war, riot, insurrection, and intrigue, arising partly from the oppression and corruption of the Turkish government, and also from the turbulent character of the population, with its strong Greek aspirations. Consult "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, Part VII. 1884, and Part III. 1885, article 'Crete.'"

Crickets. See **SPORT**.

Cricket Fixtures for 1887. See **SPORT**.

Crimes, Statistics of.—England and Wales. The last official returns, contained in a Parliamentary Blue Book entitled "Judicial Statistics" for 1885, issued in October last, show that the total number of *Indictable Offences* for the year ending Sept. 1885, was 43,962. As compared with the number for the previous year this gives a decrease equal to 6 per cent., following a decrease in the penultimate year of 4.9 per cent. The total number of apprehensions was 19,207, showing a decrease of 5.6 per cent.

as compared with 1883-4, following a decrease in the latter year in comparison with 1882-3, of 4.1 per cent. The apprehensions in 1884-5 were in the proportion of 43.6 per cent. to the number of crimes committed. Of the persons apprehended 26.8 per cent. were discharged, 7.7 were bailed to appear for trial, 0.2 were committed for want of sureties, and 65.3 were committed for trial. The number of persons convicted on trial by jury for offences against the person was 1,745; for offences against property with violence, 1,411; for offences against property without violence, 6,044; for malicious offences against property, 188; for forgery and offences against the currency, 466; and for other offences not included in the above classes, 646. The total number of persons proceeded against summarily before magistrates in 1884-5 was 684,081, of whom 548,436 were convicted. The summary convictions showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent. compared with the return for the previous year. The number of persons summarily proceeded against for each of the offences named in the following table was as follows for 1884-5 and 1883-4:—

	1884-5.	1883-4.
Breaches of the peace and want of sureties, etc.	17,470	18,409
Cruelty to animals	7,977	9,010
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	183,221	198,274
Other offences against the Licensing Act, 1872	13,270	14,347
Elementary Education Act, offences against	76,173	86,027
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875	6,072	7,766
Highway, Turnpike, Railways, Carriage Laws, etc.	29,387	29,531
Local Acts and Borough By-laws	46,537	46,751
Mutiny Acts	4,534	3,947
Nuisances and offences against health	10,085	9,410
Poor Law Acts	10,245	10,758
Police Acts	18,193	17,114
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	622	620
Revenue Laws, offences against Vaccination Acts	10,439	12,715
Vagrant Laws	2,806	2,362
Weights and Measures Act	50,412	51,549
	3,238	3,156

The following are the numbers of the Criminal Classes, estimated for 1884-5, and compared with the return for 1883-4:—

	1884-5.	1883-4.
Criminal Classes at large (known thieves and depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons)	35,227	35,757
In local prisons (exclusive of debtors and naval and military prisoners)	13,898	15,633
In the convict prisons	7,973	8,836
In reformatories	4,389	4,443
Total	61,487	64,669

showing a decrease of 3,182, or 4.9 per cent. in the number for 1884-5, as compared with those for 1883-4; following a decrease of 4,659, or 6.7 per cent. in 1883-4, as compared with 1882-3; and of 574, or 0.8 per cent. in 1882-3, as compared with the numbers for 1880-1.—**Crimes in Ireland.** From the latest official return of crime

in Ireland, published in 1886, it appears that the total number of criminal offences during the year 1885 was 231,213, or 469.7 per 10,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 240,207 or 484.2 per 10,000 of the population in 1884, showing a decrease of 8,984 in number, and a decrease of 1.5 in the rate per 10,000 persons. Offences not disposed of summarily, constituting the more serious group of crimes, were slightly less numerous than in either 1883 or 1884, and showed the substantial decrease of 3,645 as compared with the year 1882; and the absolute number (6,961) of these offences, and their ratio to the estimated population (14.1 per 10,000), were lower than in any year since 1878. The charges summarily disposed of, which, in each of the three years preceding showed a rather marked tendency to increase, declined considerably from the number for the year 1884, and were below the annual average for the last decade. The total number of cases not proceeded with summarily amounted to 6,961, or at the rate of 13.5 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 1,204, or 2.5 per 10,000 of the population, were offences against the person; 359, or 0.7 per 10,000, against property with violence; 3,470, or 6.7 per 10,000, against property without violence; 755, or 1.5 per 10,000, were malicious offences against property. Cases of forgery and offences against the currency were only 43, or 0.1 per 10,000, and all other cases amounted to 1,040. It will be observed that the rate per 10,000 of all offences not disposed of summarily was in Leinster, 33.1; Munster, 10.7; Ulster, 4.8; and Connaught, 5.7. In the case of offences against the person, the rates per 10,000 of the population were: for Leinster, 5.2 (including 1.3 in the Dublin Metropolitan District); Munster, 2.2; Ulster, 1.3; Connaught, 1.4. The largest number of the offences, both absolutely and relatively, were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan District, amounting to 501, or 14.3 per 10,000; the next largest, in proportion to population, in Drogheda Town, amounting to 5.0 per 10,000; the rate in Cork City was 4.6, and in Longford County 3.9. In all the other counties and districts it was below 3 per 10,000. In the case of malicious offences against property, the rates per 10,000 of the population were for Leinster 1.3, Munster 2.7, Ulster 0.7, Connaught 1.4. The highest rate (4.7) was in Tipperary, North Riding; the next (4.0) in Limerick County. The lowest was 0.1 in Cork City, and the next lowest, 0.2, in Belfast Town and Down County.—*Crimes in Scotland.* According to the last official returns, issued in 1886, the total number of persons apprehended in Scotland in 1885 was 32,931, as compared with 34,390 in 1884. Charges for offences against the person were 779 in 1885, against 1,016 in 1884; offences against property, 3,187 in 1885, against 5,646 in 1884; miscellaneous offences, 25,965 in 1885, against 27,728 in 1884. The total number of persons convicted summarily was 23,402 in 1885, against 24,197 in 1884. The number committed by sheriff was 999 in 1885, compared with 1,016 in 1884.

Crimes Act. Introduced into the House of Commons immediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park; and passed after obstinate opposition by the Irish members. Its provisions were very stringent. The Lord Lieutenant had power under the Act to suspend trial by jury, to suppress meetings, and to seize

newspapers, to draft additional constabulary into any district, etc. There were sections also directed against "boycotting," empowering the Attorney-General to obtain a change of venue as by right, and to have cases tried only by special jurors; and persons were liable to arrest and imprisonment who were found outside their dwellings in proclaimed districts one hour before sunrise or after sunset; and strangers found in proclaimed districts were bound to give a satisfactory account of themselves. There were also powers to make domiciliary visits, and to order witnesses to attend private inquiries before magistrates. The working of the Act was the subject of many and bitter debates in parliament. It was enacted for three years, and Mr. Gladstone announced the intention of his ministry to propose the re-enactment of certain "valuable and equitable provisions." He was defeated, however, on the Budget proposals of 1885, before he had an opportunity of proposing the measure, and the Conservative government allowed the Act to drop.

Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.

This Act consists of three parts—(1) provisions for the protection of women and girls; (2) provisions for the suppression of brothels; (3) definitions and miscellaneous provisions. The first part enacts a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour against the procuring of minors for immoral purposes or of any female to become a common prostitute or to enter a foreign brothel, or of any female not already residing in a brothel to enter one anywhere. The same penalty is enacted against those who use fraud or threats or noxious drugs in procuring females for unlawful intercourse. The maximum penalty of penal servitude for life is extended to the defilement of girls under thirteen, and the maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour is extended to the defilement of girls under sixteen years. The same penalties are enacted against householders permitting the defilement of girls under thirteen and under sixteen years respectively upon their premises. Any person withdrawing an unmarried girl under the age of eighteen from the possession of those who have lawful charge of her, and with intent that she should be unlawfully known by any man, is subjected to a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The same maximum penalty is enacted against any person detaining a woman against her will in a brothel or for immoral purposes in any premises. Any justice of the peace, upon information on oath that any woman or girl is detained anywhere within his jurisdiction for immoral purposes, may issue a warrant to search the premises and to remove such woman or girl to a place of safety. If in the trial of any offence under this Act it should be proved that any person having authority over a girl of sixteen has furthered her seduction or prostitution, the court has power to divest such person of his or her authority, and to appoint as her guardian any person whom it may think proper. The second part enacts stringent penalties, recoverable on summary conviction, against the keepers of brothels, their assistants, and all persons who knowingly allow their premises to be used for the purposes of a brothel. The enactments contained in the third part are not of general interest. (See Mead and Bodkin's "Criminal Law Amendment Act.")

Croatia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Crofters. Crofters are the dependants of the Highland clansmen, and number about 70,000. They occupy small farms or crofts, the produce of which, together with occasional fishing, constitutes their entire maintenance. They form the majority of the population of the western islands of Lewis, Skye, Harris, Uist, Tyree, Eigg, and Coll; also a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the counties of Ross, Argyll, Sutherland, Inverness, and the islands of Orkney and Shetland. They are besides to be found in the counties of Aberdeen and Perth. Up to 1745 the crofting population held the lands in common with the chiefs, with common rights of pasture, fishing, and shooting; but since that date, encouraged by the British Government, the chiefs gradually assumed the rights and privileges of the sons of the soil. Large clearances commenced early in the present century, and whole districts were depopulated to make room for extensive sheep farms. From Sutherlandshire alone 15,000 persons were expatriated, and the example of the Duke of Sutherland was soon followed by the landlords all over the Highlands. The majority of the Highlanders who were still permitted to rent crofts were driven from their fertile straths to eke out a miserable existence on the inhospitable sea border. In time sheep farming became unprofitable, and gave place to the preservation, on a gigantic scale, of deer and grouse. Thousands of acres of the finest grazing land were turned into deer forests; and as an example it may be mentioned that an American at present possesses in Ross-shire a forest extending over 400 sq. m. In the winter of 1882 a wide-spread destitution in the crofting districts induced a number of Highlanders in London to form themselves into an organisation called the **Highland Land Law Reform Association** (offices, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, Hon. Sec., Donald Murray), with the object of agitating for an inquiry into the grievances of the crofting and cottar population, and to endeavour to amend the laws under which the people had been reduced from prosperity to a state bordering on chronic destitution. A **Royal Commission** was appointed by the Liberal Government, in March 1882, which issued a report condemning the prevailing system, and made recommendations which many, including the Duke of Argyll, considered to be revolutionary in character. In 1885 the Government introduced a **Land Bill**, which was severely criticised in the House of Commons by Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., and others, on account of the inadequate nature of its provisions, so it was resolved to drop the measure until after the general election of that year. At that election five "crofter" members were returned: namely, Mr. Macfarlane for Argyll; Mr. Fraser Mackintosh for Inverness; Dr. Macdonald for Ross and Cromarty; Dr. Clark for Caithness; and Mr. Macdonald Cameron for the Wick Burghs. The demands of the crofters are fixity of tenure and the establishment of a Land Court to fix the rents; this court also to be empowered to compel a re-apportioning of the land for the benefit of the native population. In other words, this demand is to break up all deer forests and sheep farms that are suitable for agricultural purposes, and give the land to the crofters and cottars. Cottars have no land, but subsist on fishing and whatever

employment they can obtain as labourers. Among this class great distress and destitution invariably prevail. The crofters are still renowned for the martial capabilities of their warlike forefathers. Five thousand, it is estimated, were present at Waterloo; now, owing to their decimated condition and facilities for emigration, only 1,600 of their sons are serving in the army. A bill to remove existing grievances in the possession of the holdings has been introduced in the session of 1885 by Mr. Trevelyan. The bill was read the second time on March 8th, 1886. Its provisions, however, met with considerable opposition from both sides of the House, and numerous amendments were proposed, especially by the Crofter representatives. The bill underwent considerable modifications before ultimately passing into law (see **CROFTERS' ACT, 1886**). The **Crofters' Act** is not regarded as a solution of the Crofter question; it is accepted in the Highlands only as an acknowledgment of wrong-doing in the past, and as a first instalment of justice. The demand everywhere made in the Highlands is to restore to the people, on equitable terms and conditions, the land now used as deer forests and game preserves; and it is emphatically asserted by the crofters that the only settlement of their grievances lies in the unqualified concession of this demand. The decisions already given by the **Land Commission**—fixing the fair rents at from 37½ to 52½ per cent. under present rents—have been taken as an indication that still further great reductions will take place; but it is not a question of rent so much as a question of the reapportionment of the land for the use and benefit of the people. Considerable excitement was created throughout the Highlands by the proceedings of the naval and military expedition during the autumn months of 1886. The Government granted the use of Her Majesty's forces, on the representation of the local authorities of Skye that it was impossible to collect by ordinary methods arrears of rates in that island amounting to £5,200, and that a dead-lock would ensue. No sooner did the expedition appear in Portree than the landlords' share of the taxes, amounting to £3,600, was immediately paid, as was also £1,000 owed by the large farmers, leaving only £600 to be collected from the crofters. Great indignation was created throughout Skye at these proceedings. The crofters of Skye and elsewhere are considerably in arrears; but the Land Commission being empowered to deal with these arrears, and even, if necessary, to cancel them, it was therefore considered illegal to enforce payment by the aid of marines, especially as each township had applied to the Commission to have fair rents fixed and arrears dealt with. Several townships, in consequence, made more or less resistance to the sheriffs' officers, resulting in a large number of arrests being made, including the Rev. Donald Macculloch, Established Church minister at Watnish, for presiding at a crofter meeting. In many cases the prisoners were liberated without trial (within the statutory limit of eight days), but thirty-five persons have been convicted of deforcement of the officers of the law, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from fifteen days to six months. The general election of 1886 made but little change in the Crofter representation. Mr. Macfarlane, member for Argyll, was defeated, while the Marquis of Stafford, declining to seek re-election for

Sutherlandshire, was succeeded by Mr. Angus Sutherland, M.P., Crofter. A **Crofters' Aid Society** (Hon. Treas., Dr. Macdonald, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Mr. Donald Murray, offices of the Highland Land Law Reform Association) has been instituted.

Crofters Act, 1886. The object of this Act is to amend the law relating to the tenure of land by crofters in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It provides for (i) security of tenure; (ii) the fixing of a reasonable rent; (iii) compensation for improvements; (iv) enlargement of holdings; (v) bequest of holdings. (i) The Act provides that a crofter shall not be removed from his holding, unless he either fail to pay his rent, or execute a deed purporting to assign his tenancy, or subdivide or sublet his holding without the written consent of his landlord, or persist in the dilapidation of buildings or deterioration of soil, or in the violation of any written condition signed by him for the protection of the landlord or of neighbouring crofters and held to be reasonable by the Commissioners, or commit an act of bankruptcy. The Commissioners may, however, if satisfied by the landlord that he desires to resume the holding in whole or in part for some public purpose, such as the construction of roads, harbours, schools, churches, etc., require the crofter to surrender his holding, in whole or in part, upon receiving proper compensation. (ii) The Act provides that upon the application of the landlord or the crofter, the Commissioners, upon hearing both parties and taking into consideration unexhausted improvements of the holding suitable thereto and executed by the crofter or his predecessors of the same family, may determine what is a fair rent and make an order accordingly. The rent so fixed shall not, save by mutual agreement, be altered for seven years. Proceedings for the removal of a crofter in respect of non-payment of rent may be suspended by the Commissioners, upon lodgment of an application to fix a fair rent, until such application has been finally determined. (iii) The Act provides that upon the determination of his tenancy a crofter shall be entitled to compensation for permanent improvements provided that they are suitable to the holding have been executed or paid for by the crofter or his predecessors in the same family, and have not been executed in virtue of any specific agreement in writing under which the crofter was bound to execute them. Improvements are to be valued at such a sum as fairly represents their value to an incoming tenant, subject to a deduction for any assistance or consideration for them proved to have been given by the landlord or his predecessors in title and for any deterioration which has taken place within the four years preceeding. (iv) The Act provides that any five or more crofters resident on neighbouring holdings may, upon the refusal of the landlord to let to them available land upon reasonable terms for the enlargement of their holdings, apply to the Commissioners stating the facts, and that thereupon the Commissioners shall give notice to the landlord and shall hear both parties, and if satisfied that the facts have been correctly stated in the application, may make an order for a lease of the land in question, at a fair rent, to the applicants. If the land is taken from a deer forest or grouse moor, the Commissioners may allow to the tenant thereof a proportionable

reduction in the rent thereof. Land may not be taken for this purpose from a garden, park, or plantation, or from a farm of which the annual rent does not exceed £100. Only so much additional land may be granted to a crofter as will raise the annual value of his holding to £15 a year. (v) The Act provides that a crofter may bequeath his right to his holding to any one member of the same family, subject to certain conditions for the protection of the landlord. The Act empowers the Queen to appoint for the purpose of its execution three Commissioners, of whom one must be able to speak Gaelic, and one must be a Scotch advocate of ten years' standing. They are to decide without appeal all the matters intrusted to their determination. The Act defines a crofter to be any person who at the time of its passing is a resident tenant from year to year of a holding of which the annual value does not exceed £30, and which is situate in a crofting parish. A crofting parish is one in which there are, or have been within eighty years prior to the Act, holdings of arable land with rights of common pasturage, and in which there still are holdings from year to year of an annual value not exceeding £30 held by residents. The Commissioners are to determine which parishes are crofting parishes. The Act also contains provisions for the benefit of cottars, defined as resident tenants from year to year of dwelling-houses of an annual value not exceeding £6 without any arable or pasture land attached.

Crown Colonies. See **BRITISH EMPIRE, COLONIES, ETC.**

Crown Lands. The mediæval king of England was not only the ultimate lord of all the land of the kingdom, but also lord in the usual sense of a very large demesne, the rents and profits of which were a principal source of revenue. In that age the revenue and expenditure of the state were never clearly distinguished from the revenue and expenditure of the sovereign. The hereditary revenue, the taxes granted for life, and the occasional subsidies, were the king's, subject to a general understanding that he should carry on the government of the country. Thus successive sovereigns granted away the Crown lands as a private person might grant away his farms. Although frequently increased by immense confiscations, such as those in the Wars of the Roses or at the suppression of the monasteries, the Crown lands on the whole steadily declined in extent and value. Charles II. in three years dissipated half the revenue of the Crown lands; William III. was obliged to recall a grant of four-fifths of the county of Denbigh to the Earl of Portland. The income of the lands which remained was frittered away. Leases were carelessly or corruptly granted; renewals were conceded upon such terms as the tenants chose to give; the revenue was received almost altogether in the shape of fines; and waste and corruption in the management of the estates which had not been granted away reached such a height at the accession of George III., that the Crown lands produced a net annual revenue of little more than £6,000 a year. George III. was the first English king who surrendered the hereditary revenues, including the revenue arising from the Crown lands, in exchange for a fixed Civil List. In 1786 an Act was passed for making an inquiry into the condition of the woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown; and eight years later there was

passed an Act for their better administration. Originally there had been one Surveyor-General of woods and forests, and another of land revenues. In the year 1810 the functions of both were vested in a single commission, which in 1832 was further intrusted with the care of public works. But in 1851 the department of woods and forests was again separated from that of public works, and has continued separate ever since. The revenue of the Crown lands reached in 1798 a total of £201,250 a year, in 1830 of £373,770, and in 1860 of £416,530. This revenue is paid into the Consolidated Fund; each sovereign since George III. having received a fixed Civil List in lieu of the hereditary revenues. But the revenues of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall are still enjoyed, those of the former by the reigning sovereign, and those of the latter by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. Return for the year ending March 31st, 1885 (published in December last):—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Land revenue, including one moiety of the net receipt from mines	452,718	2 4	54,046	0 5
Windsor Great Park and woods	4,335	17 8	23,681	18 2
Forests and woodlands	26,251	19 1	22,007	0 5
	483,305	19 1	99,734	19 0

Salaries, legal and other expenses paid out of Vote (of which about one-tenth is recovered as part of the office charges for conveyances, etc.) 23,291 19 7

(See Sir Thomas May's "Constitutional History of England," whence the above facts have been collected; and for the antiquities of the subject Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England.")

Crown. The. Originally a mere fillet of linen, the crown was, in common with most of the regalia, borrowed from the East on the introduction of Christianity into Europe. It is now used only for coronations and at the openings of parliament. Until the time of the Reformation it was in the charge of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but has since been preserved in the Tower of London. In 1649 the regalia were destroyed, new crowns having been made for Charles II. at his coronation.

Cuba. The largest of the West Indian islands, lying between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. Is a dependency of Spain. Area 43,220 sq. m., pop. 1,521,684.—Divided into three provinces, containing 23 cities and towns and 204 villages. Capital, Havana, a splendid city, with pop. 230,000, connected with other towns by 900 miles of railway.—Coast much beset with rocks and reefs. A mountain chain, rising to 8,000 feet, forms the backbone of the island. From its base extend wide savannahs, well-watered, fertile, and covered with luxuriant vegetation. There are great forests and

scenery of wondrous beauty, devoid of noxious reptiles or insects. Two-thirds of the island are uncultivated, and in the almost unknown recesses of the interior lurk wild dogs and Maroons (negro outlaws). Many articles are cultivated, but sugar and tobacco are by far the most important.—Ruled by a Captain-General. There is heavy taxation, and not a little oppression. Defence is provided for by 22,000 regular Spanish troops and thirty-five small gunboats. Ports are fortified. Education is compulsory; religion Roman Catholic; and slavery is undergoing gradual abolition. Revenue, \$27,500,000, expenditure, \$31,500,000. Exports to United Kingdom (including those from Puerto Rico), £926,371, imports (ditto), £1,366,014. Of the people 977,992 are Spaniards and Spanish Creoles, 10,632 other whites, 489,249 negroes, and 43,811 Chinese. Cuba has belonged to Spain since 1511. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. (Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West India.")

Cumulative Voting. This principle in the conduct of public elections was introduced by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which provides that at the election of a school board "every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of the members of the school board to be elected, and may give all such votes to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit." This mode of voting is one which has been largely abandoned, even in the conduct of the affairs of charitable societies, by whose members it was at one time greatly in favour. In parliamentary elections and those affecting local governing bodies the principle of "plumping" is not recognised. The probability is, however, that in applying this method to school board elections the legislature considered that a better representation of the educational interests of minorities would be obtained. For example, the Roman Catholics of a particular district, even though few in number, may by "plumping" secure the election of a representative of their body.

Cuneiform Inscriptions. See ASSYRIOLOGY.

Cunliffe Owen, Sir Francis Philip, K.C.M.G., b. 1828. Originally intended for the navy, but, after five years' employment on the Mediterranean and other stations, ill-health compelled him to retire. Entering the Science and Art Department, he was (1855) appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. In 1857 he was made Deputy-General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, and (1860) became Assistant Director of that institution. He succeeded Sir Henry Cole as director (1873). He rendered valuable services in connection with the International Exhibition held in London in 1883, the Paris Exhibitions of 1867-1878, Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, the British sections at most of these gatherings finding in him an able organiser. Knighted in 1878, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen has since devoted his energies to secure the success of the series of exhibitions recently held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, the last of which, the Colonial Exhibition, took place in 1884. He is also actively aiding the project to establish an Imperial Institute (q.v.) in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen.

Durango. An island in the Caribbean Sea,

off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. Area 210 sq. m., pop. 25,000. Its rocky, with poor soil, suffering from aridity. It produces salt in large quantities; cochineal, tamarinds, and other fruits are cultivated, and the celebrated liqueur "Curaçao" is prepared extensively. Cattle, sheep, and goats are bred for exportation. The town of Willemstadt is the capital and seat of government for this and the neighbouring Dutch islands. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Currency, Royal Commission on. On the 5th of September, 1886, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals. On the same day a Treasury minute was laid on the table of the House of Commons embodying an account of the reasons which had influenced the Government in the nomination of the Commission, and setting forth the terms of the reference. In this minute it is specifically stated that the duty of the Commission will be (1) to investigate the causes of the changes which the precious metals have undergone, as shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver; and especially to inquire whether they are due (a) to the depreciation of silver; or (b) to the appreciation of gold; or (c) to both these causes. (2) If they should find the changes to be due to the depreciation of silver, they would then inquire whether such depreciation arises from increase of supply or diminution of demand, or from both, and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated. (3) If they should find the changes to be due to the appreciation of gold, they would inquire whether the appreciation arises from the diminution of supply or from increase of demand, or from both, and they would endeavour to ascertain the proportions in which these different causes have operated. (4) Having regard to these different causes and their respective effects, they would next inquire what has been the bearing of the changes in the value of the precious metals on the following matters of practical business: I. India: (a) Upon the remittances of the Government of India (i) for payments on old or fixed contracts or (ii) for payments on new or current contracts; (b) upon the persons in India who have to make remittances home in gold; (c) upon the producers, merchants and taxpayers of India; (d) upon merchants and manufacturers at home who trade with India.

II. The United Kingdom—(a) Upon the trade of the United Kingdom with other silver-using countries; (b) upon the foreign trade of the United Kingdom generally; (c) upon the internal trade and industry of the United Kingdom. (5) If the Commission should come to the conclusion that the aforesaid changes in the values of the precious metals are causing permanent or important evils or inconveniences to any of the interests above referred to, it would be their duty then to inquire whether it is possible to suggest any remedies within the power of the Legislature or the Government, by itself or in concert with other Powers, which would be effectual in removing or palliating the evils or inconveniences thus caused without injustice to other interests and without causing other evils or inconveniences equally great. (6) Lastly, if the Commission are of opinion that this is possible, they would state the precise

form which such remedies should take, and the manner in which they should be applied. My Lords concur, and on learning that it is Her Majesty's pleasure to issue the Commission, they will give directions for preparation of the necessary documents." The recent correspondence between the home and the Indian Governments concerning the question of the gold and silver duties has been laid before the Commission. An attempt was made before the rising of Parliament to induce the Government to include in the reference to the Commission power to inquire into the unsatisfactory state of the gold, silver and copper now in circulation, likewise the advisability of the introduction of the decimal coinage into this country and into India; but the then Chancellor of the Exchequer ruled both points beyond the scope of the investigation of the Commissioners. The Commission is thus constituted:—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. (chairman); the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P.; Mr. Lionel Cohen, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P.; Sir John Lubbock, M.P.; Mr. D. M. Barbour (secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce); Mr. John W. Birch (director of the Bank of England); Sir Thomas H. Farrer; the Hon. W. Fremantle, C.B. (Deputy Master of the Mint); and Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I. (Member of the Council of India).

Custody of Infants Bill. See WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Customary Court. See MANOR.

Customs. See REVENUE, THE.

Cycling. See SPORT.

Cyclonic Area. See METEOROLOGY.

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 40 miles from Asia Minor, 60 from Syria, 258 from Port Said, and 1,117 from Malta. Area 3,584 sq. m., pop. 186,173. Divided into six districts. Capital Nicosia, pop. 11,500, inland. Other towns and ports, Larnaka, Limassol, Famagusta (harbour), Kyrenia, Ktima. Mountains traverse the island; highest peak Mount Troodos, 6,590 ft. Rivers not navigable. Climate salubrious, lowlands hot in summer; soil, generally fertile. Former destruction of forests has done great harm, now being remedied. Ravages of locusts had almost ruined the island, now energetically combated. Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: copper, lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. Government, representative: High Commissioner, Official Executive, Elective Legislature. Religion: Mohammedan and Greek Church. Schools subsidised. Cyprus is a military and naval station, but undefended. Revenue, £172,072; expenditure, £112,085; debt, 92,800 annually paid to Turkey. Trade improved since British occupation. In 1878 imports £177,651, exports, £157,328; in 1885 £304,375 and £287,521. History long and most eventful. Island made over to Great Britain in 1878 by Convention with Turkey, subject to the payment of subsidy (£92,800) annually to the latter, and restoration to be made should Russia surrender Kars and Batoum to Turkey. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult "Lang's "Handbook to Cyprus"; Brown's "Locust War in Cyprus, etc.).

Cyprus Wines. See COLONIAL WINES AND VINEYARDS.

D

"**Daily Chronicle.**" Morning paper (*1d.*). Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd (1876), and converted into an imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. It has a very large circulation. Editor, Mr. R. Whelan Boyle (*q.v.*). Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Daily News.**" A prominent Liberal daily paper (*1d.*). Established 1846. It made much headway in 1870-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; and again in 1876, when Mr. MacGahan, its Constantinople correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr. H. W. Lucy (*q.v.*) (1886). Offices, Bouverie Street, E.C.

"**Daily Railway Share List.**" See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.

"**Daily Telegraph.**" Morning paper (*1d.*). Founded 1855. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent Liberal, and it takes a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from Paris and Vienna. In late years it has employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and Mr. Henry Stanley to Central Africa. A new feature of interest has recently (1886) been added: "Paris Day by Day," a record of the chief daily occurrences in the French capital. Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

Dairy Farming is that branch of agriculture which has in view specially the production of milk, and the manufacture therefrom of butter and cheese. The dairy districts of Britain are the western counties of England and the south-western counties of Scotland. The generally humid climate of these districts is favourable to the growth of grass, and the grazing of cows and other cattle. The same feature in the climate of Ireland makes it suitable to the development of this important branch of agriculture. The improved facilities afforded by the railways in the rapid transit of fresh milk to the great centres of population have increased the demand for this product to an enormous extent within the last few years. The supplying of this daily demand for fresh milk is now one of the most important and probably remunerative industries connected with dairying interest; and our dependence upon the foreign importations for our supplies of butter and cheese has in consequence increased. But British dairy farming is on the whole gradually improving its resources. The Royal Agricultural Society, which offers prizes for improved utensils and dairy machinery, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association formed a few years ago, which by means of lectures and dairy exhibitions diffuses a mass of useful information, have done much to promote the interests of dairy farming. In dairy farms proper, on which is a large area of meadow or pasture with a small area of arable land, where the live stock consists almost entirely of cows, the latter are sent to grass in summer, being brought into the stalls twice a day for milking, and probably to get a little cake or meal if the grass is not abundant. On arable farms, however, where the dairy does not form the principal or important part of its economy, the cows are stall fed both summer

and winter on fodder crops, supplemented by more concentrated kinds of food. The natural time for calving is from January to May; but it is made to take place at all times of the year, so as to provide fresh milk and butter for the market. A very small portion of the milk produced on a dairy is used in the rearing of calves. There are various ways of testing milk, but it is always important to show the amount of solids and of butter-fat in it. Butter is made by allowing the milk to rest in shallow vessels until the globules of cream have had time to rise to the surface. The cream is then skimmed off into a churn, which is revolved at a regular rate. By this process the butter-fat is massed together in a lump, and the liquid or buttermilk is drawn off, and replaced by water, in order to wash as thoroughly as possible the milk out of the butter. When the water has been changed sufficiently often as to run off clear, the butter is taken out, and put into proper shape for the market. Oleomargarine butter is an article simply made by churning oil-fat along with milk from which a portion of the cream has been taken. It is extensively manufactured in America and on the Continent; and is in many cases so good an imitation of the genuine article that only experts can discover the spurious article. If properly made it is not an unwholesome food, but the commercial immorality—so widely practised, it is to be feared—of palming off this article as pure-milk butter is to be condemned. Buttarine is an article similar to oleomargarine, the difference being that the former contains more or less pure butter. There are two grades commonly sold—viz., creamy butterine, containing more, and dairy butterine, containing less butter. There are many British varieties of cheese—among them Cheddar, Cheshire, Dunlop, and Stilton. The modes of manufacture are the same in principle, though differing in slight details. Milk at a temperature of 80° Fahr. is put into a vat, where it is mixed with rennet, a substance taken from the stomach of sucking calves. It has the virtue of separating the solid portion, or curds, from the liquid portion, or whey. On the whey being withdrawn the curd is pressed, heated, and cut, and re-pressed, until the whey is thoroughly worked out of it. The product when salted becomes cheese, which, with a calico band round it, is placed in a room with a temperature of 65° Fahr. Cheese, though in a less perishable form than milk, retains all the nutritive elements of that liquid, which is regarded as the standard or typical food, containing, as it does, all the constituents necessary for the sustenance and growth of animals. Cheese, however, contains much too large a proportion of flesh-formers or albuminoids to render it a well-balanced and invariably wholesome food, and is therefore consumed along with wheat bread. In this way it furnishes the most nutritious and cheapest food for those who pursue an active life out of doors. Pound for pound it contains more nitrogen than butcher's meat. As in the case of butter, a large quantity of spurious cheese is sold in our markets. This is oleomargarine cheese, which is made of skimmed milk with the addition of some cheap form of fat. America is also the principal provider of

this article, which imitates the pure-milk cheese so closely in appearance and flavour that even experts have often a difficulty in distinguishing it from the pure article. When honestly made it is a palatable food; but the sin here, as in the case of impure butter, lies in selling it under the brand or name of the genuine article. The production and exportation to this country of condensed milk—milk with a large proportion of its watery parts withdrawn by means of evaporation—is an important industry in Switzerland, where milk is considerably cheaper than it is in this country. Factories also exist in England, as at Aylesbury and Middlewich, and at New York.

Daman. A Portuguese seaport north of Bombay, India. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Damara-land. A German territory of West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Wal-fisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. Area about 700,000 sq. m. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Ovampo-land is partly within this territory. Here, a few years since, there migrated overland from the Transvaal, a party of Dopper Boers, an extreme religious sect. A settlement called Upingtonia was formed; but the exactions and pitiless oppression of the Boers caused the Ovampo tribes to rise against them. By last accounts the settlement had been broken up. See GERMAN COLONIZATION, RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA, etc.

Danish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Danish Political Parties and the Rigsdag. On Jan. 8th, 1887, the Folkething, or House of Commons, was dissolved owing to its refusal to vote the budget. The Rigsdag, or Diet, is composed of two bodies, the Landsthing, or Upper House, and the Folkething. The former has 66 members, of whom 12 are life members, nominated by the Crown, the remaining 54 being elected for a period of eight years by the largest taxpayers, and by delegates specially chosen from the body of the electorate. It exercises legislative functions, and appoints from its members the assistant judges of the Rigsdret, or national council. The Folkething is composed of 102 members, elected by universal suffrage for periods of three years. Both bodies are paid for their services. With a constitution at least equal in freedom to that of England, Denmark has, for the past twelve or thirteen years, been the scene of a stubborn political conflict, consequent on the refusal of the King to allow the majority (the United Left) to take office. The present ministry (of six members) presided over by M. Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, was appointed June 12th, 1875, and, with occasional modifications, has remained in power ever since, notwithstanding repeated defeats in the Folkething, and the absolute refusal of that body for the past two years to vote any financial measure. As a consequence the affairs of Denmark have, since March 31st, 1885, been administered by provisional financial laws, which a clause in the charter authorises the King to promulgate. When parliament was dissolved on January 8th, 1887, the Opposition numbered over 80, leaving the Ministry with less than 20 supporters out of a house of 102. The leader of the Opposition is M. Berg, who, for the last two years during which the crisis has been most acute, has also been Speaker of the Folkething. In June 1885, M. Berg was, with

two other persons, indicted for defiance of the authority of the State, for having approved of the removal of a police officer from a political platform on which M. Berg was about to speak, and in October of the same year all three accused were sentenced to six months' imprisonment on common prison diet. The judgment was appealed against, but was confirmed in every detail by a supreme court of thirteen judges, in January 1886. The new elections to the Folkething took place Jan. 28th, 1887, when the Ministry increased its following to 27, thus reducing the strength of the Opposition to 75.—**Iceland,** a dependency of Denmark, has had its own constitution since August 1st, 1874, the legislative power of the island being vested in the Althing, which consists of 36 members, 30 of whom are elected by popular suffrage, the remaining 6 being nominated by the King.

Dardanelles, or Hellespont, is the narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its geographical position is of great importance, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified. It derived its ancient name of Hellespont from Helle, daughter of one of the kings of Thebes, who was drowned in it; and its modern name from the castles built at the south-west entrance by Mahomet IV. in 1688. The passage of the Dardanelles was forced by the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, in 1807.

Darwin, George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1845. Is an elder son of the late Charles Darwin. Graduated in the Mathematical tripos of 1868 as second wrangler; second Smith's prizeman. Fellow Trin. Coll. (1868). In the winter of 1870-1 he took part in the *Eclipse Expedition* to Sicily. F.R.S. (1879); to the transactions of which he contributed several papers, many attracting great notice in the scientific world. Since 1877 the greater part of his labour has been directed to investigations in physical astronomy. Assisted (1882) Sir W. Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of Thomson and Tait's "Natural Philosophy." Elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge (1883).

Daudet, Alphonse, distinguished French novelist, born at Nîmes, May 13th, 1840; he began as master in a college. In 1857, repairing to Paris, he became a litterateur and published "Les Amoureux" (1858), and "La Double Conversion" (1861); these two works had no great success. In 1861 he became secretary to the Duke of Morny, under whose auspices he travelled in Italy and the East. Amongst his numerous works his greatest success was "Fromont Jeune et Blaise Aîné," a work which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. He is the author also of "Sappho" (1884).

Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C., b. 1833, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar (1861), Q.C. (1875), and is the leader of the Chancery Bar, as Sir Charles Russell is leader of the Common Law Bar. Mr. Davey became Solicitor-General when Mr. Gladstone formed his last Government, although he had had the misfortune to lose his seat at Christ-

church. His subsequent attempts to secure election at Ipswich resulted in defeat on each occasion. During the Parliament of 1880-85 Sir Horace Davey rendered good service to the Liberal party in a quiet way, and was always heard by the House with interest, especially when his remarks related to legal subjects.

Davis, Henry William Banks, R.A., b. 1883, was a successful student of the Royal Academy, of which he was A.R.A. (1873). A frequent exhibitor at Burlington House. His "Trotting Bull," in bronze, shown in 1872, obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition, while his *Returning to the Fold*, exhibited in 1880, was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantry bequest. R.A. (1877).

Dawson, Sir John William, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist and naturalist, b. at Picton, Nova Scotia, 1800. Educated at Edinburgh Univ., and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Accompanied Sir Charles Lyell (1842 and 1852) in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. He has made important discoveries, amongst these being *Osoron Canadense*, the oldest known foramifer. Dr. Dawson is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. Principal of the McGill University (1855) at Montreal, of which he is now *Vice-Chancellor*. Author of "The Story of the Earth and Man" (1872), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. Created C.M.G. (1881). Selected by the Governor-General (the Marquis of Lorne) as President of the Royal Society of Canada (1882). Was President of the British Association for 1886.

Day, Sir John Charles, b. 1826. Joined the Middle Temple (1845). Called to the bar (1849). Joining the South-eastern Circuit, he acquired a large practice. Q.C. (1872). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division (1882). Mr. Justice Day, who is a Roman Catholic, rendered signal service to the Government as chairman of the Belfast Riots Commission last year. He is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and Roscoe's "Nisi Prius."

Days of Commemoration. See **COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF.**

Days of Devotion. The Red-Letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, together with Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday, on which the faithful attend mass through devotion (*de fide*).

Days of Obligation. All Sundays, and Christmas, the Circumcision, Epiphany, the Ascension, and All Saints' days, on which the faithful attend mass through obligation (*de obligatione*).

Deak Cabinet, The. See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**
Dean and Chapter. A corporate body, consisting of the Dean, who is president, together with his canons or prebendaries, who form the Chapter. They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service.

Deans, Various Kinds of. **Dean of Arches,** the "official principal" of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is the Judge in the Metropolitan Court of Canterbury, originally held in the church of St. Maria de Arcubus (St. Mary-le-Bow).—**Dean, Cardinal,** the senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at

Rome, who, amongst other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop.—**Dean of a College,** amongst other functions, has the supervision of the morals of the college in his charge.—**Dean of a Monastery,** the superior over ten monks.—**Dean of Faculty,** also called **Master of Faculty,** is the head of the Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc.—**Deans, Honorary,** are the chiefs of certain Churches (*e.g.*, chapel Royal, St. James's), but without any jurisdiction.—**Dean of Peculiars,** is a Dean without a Chapter, but invested with jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Dean of Arches (*v. supra*) and the Dean of Battle.—**Dean, Rural,** of very early origin, but now without much authority. He has no absolute jurisdiction, his duties consisting in executing all processes directed to him by the Bishop, reporting on the conduct of his clergy and laity, and in examining candidates for confirmation.

Death, Accidental. See **CORONERS' INQUESTS.**

Debt, Imprisonment for, was abolished by the Debtors' Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 62), excepting in the case of a defaulting trustee or of a debtor who is ordered by court to pay (*i.e.*, a judgment debtor), and is demonstrably able yet refuses to do so. This Act also gives powers for the arrest and imprisonment, pending security being given, of a defendant whose presence in an action is material to the prosecutor, and who is about to leave England; and it further provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors.

Deceased Wife's Sister (Marriage with) Bill, 1886. This Bill was intended to legalise marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife. The Bill was retrospective, but contained savings of marriages and of rights of property which might otherwise have been effected. A similar bill has been brought in almost every session for many years back, and has passed the House of Commons several times. But it has never yet become law.

Decree nisi. A decree nisi is a provisional decree, which will be made absolute within a given time unless some reason is shown to the court why it should not be made absolute. It means literally a "decree unless" (Latin *nisi*). If within the time appointed good reason can be shown for such a proceeding, the decree nisi will be reversed, or a further inquiry will be ordered.

De Donis, Statute of. See **LAND QUESTION.**

De Facto. A phrase used in antithesis to "de jure," to describe that which is in fact, as opposed to that which is legal. Thus, after the expulsion of the Rump, Cromwell was *de facto* sovereign of England, although Charles II. was *de jure* sovereign from the day of the execution of Charles I.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the E. coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The port and settlement is **Lourenço Marques.** Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage; the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around the coast, and deadly malarial fever is prevalent, as well as the poisonous tsetse fly, so destructive to horses, dogs, and cattle.

Concessions for the construction of a railway from the Bay to Pretoria in the Transvaal were granted by the King of Portugal in 1876, and subsequently the Portuguese Government agreed to defray the cost of the works for thirty miles; but the undertaking fell through, the Government of the Transvaal failing to obtain a loan for the construction of their portion of the line, a distance of 200 miles. Some material was landed, but no works commenced. In 1886 the Boer Government began some operations, and are trying to raise a loan in Holland. But their success may be doubted, since the State is practically insolvent, and the Boers are apathetic, most of them not even knowing what a railway is. Their only stimulus is hatred of the British, and desire to obtain an outlet elsewhere than through Natal or Cape Colony. Yet the importance of this railway to the Transvaal must be acknowledged, since it would help towards the rapid development of its gold and coal fields. On the other hand, the recent construction and opening of railways from D'Urban to Ladysmith in Natal, and from Cape Town to Kimberley, with their further extension in prospect, give assurance of such competition that capitalists may well hesitate to embark money in the Delagoa-Pretoria line.

Delbrück, Dr. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Delegation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Deliyannis, Theodore. Greek statesman. In 1885, at the head of the Opposition, he defeated the Government, his success being confirmed by the general election which followed. The King being opposed to a dissolution, M. Deliyannis declined to form a cabinet. M. Tricoupis (*q. v.*), failing to obtain a vote of confidence, resigned; and M. Deliyannis, now premier, took also the portfolios of finance and foreign affairs. On Jan. 11th, 1886, in connection with the Balkan ferment, a circular was addressed by M. Deliyannis to the Powers urging the claims of Greece. Amongst the events which followed will be remembered the sending of the united fleet to Suda Bay, and the events which subsequently arose (see GREECE). On May 10th, 1886, M. Deliyannis resigned his office, and has not since been in power.

Deluge, The Chaldean Account of. See BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

Demara. See BRITISH GUIANA.

Democracy. The name "democracy" has come down to the modern world from ancient Hellas, in whose numerous republics the political situation was largely exemplified. It designates the political rule of the *Demos*, or the body of citizens, in contradistinction to monarchy or tyranny, the government of a single person, and to aristocracy or oligarchy, the dominant power of a class or of a select few representing a particular class. A perfect democracy is all but unknown to history. In the palmiest times of Greek popular government, a very large, indeed, the largest, section of the population—the slaves—were wholly excluded from part or lot in political affairs. Even the lower classes of Greek citizens not only did not always enjoy equal political advantages with the higher classes, but were positively often subject to serious political disabilities; although the progress of the democratic spirit operated continually towards the reduction of such inequalities. It is only

in a small state or sovereign city that the whole body of citizens are in a position to exercise an equal voice in the government of the community. With the wide extension of territory the possibility of personal action in political affairs is seriously limited, and the principle of representation seems to be the necessary and only resource. From constant experience, we in England have the keenest appreciation of the restraints and complications of representative government, and of the hopes and fears attendant on every democratic concession wrung from non-democratic parliaments. With all deductions from the ideal, however, we have no difficulty in recognising the general determining force that makes for democratic supremacy. As a fair statement of "the recognised principles of political democracy," we may adopt the careful expression of Sir Erskine May. "The highest ideal of a democracy," says Sir Erskine ("Democracy in Europe," I. lxiv.), "is that which secures to every citizen equality before the law, freedom of person, freedom in the family, freedom of conscience, freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom of trade, freedom of labour, freedom of property, freedom of action when not injurious to the state or to society, a share in the election of his rulers, and in the making of the laws by which he is governed, and in the voting of taxes which he is called upon to contribute; which provides that the enlightened will of the majority shall be the rule of all, while none shall be restrained but for the general good; which, combining the strength of a whole people, has for its first object security for the rights and liberties of every member of the state."—"There is no use miming the matter," said Mr. W. E. Forster, in his address as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen (1876): "unless the world goes back, democracy must go forward. The will of the people must more and more prevail. We cannot prevent numbers ruling; we can only persuade them to rule well." As nations grow in intellect and expand in material development, the people claim an enlarged influence in government, and their claim must be acknowledged, however much the concessions may be practically limited from time to time. Many writers have investigated the conditions of advancing freedom, physical and social. Montesquieu has traced the influence of climate, soil, and geographical position; Buckle and Taine have also examined the influence of physical laws. The enervating and disposes tropical peoples to a languid acquiescence in despotism; but "where snow falls there is freedom." The mountains and the sea are champions of liberty. The mountains even in hot countries, raise the population from the languid ease of the plains, and nourish an indomitable independence; the Swiss cantons may rank with the Greek republics in the vindication of political freedom. The sea quickens the spirit of adventure, of enterprise, of predominance: witness the shores of the Mediterranean, of the Ægean, of the Adriatic, of the Netherlands, and of England. Inland, too, the spread of an agricultural community joins with the activity of commerce and the free use of minerals in generating large towns for the supply of people's needs. And when men sharpen their intelligence in cities by the higher exercise of handicrafts, and by the rubbing together in social intercourse, the

development of popular aspiration proceeds apace, and is gradually carried out into the country. "Throughout the wide range of history," as Sir Erskine May truly remarks,— "in Greece, in Italy, in France, in Spain, in Germany, in the Netherlands, and in England,—we find, in cities, the earliest and most memorable examples of freedom and self-government." The more the difficulties of local separation are overcome by means of railway, telegraph, telephone, and "cycle," the greater the triumphs of intelligence and freedom. The newspaper every morning is reaching more and more breakfast and supper tables, spreading the latest news from every corner of the wide world; and political associations in every village canvass in free discussion all the subjects of current interest. In view of such considerations (and many more might easily be added), the progress of democracy is a fact of very special interest to us here in England. The history of Eastern civilisation presents no examples of popular freedom. Even the village communities of India, which display most interesting and exceptional examples of local self-government, were bound down by the merciless rule of ancient customs and of rigid caste, and betray only the slightest vestiges of liberty. The Jews (*q.v.*), alone of Eastern peoples, developed a high degree of popular freedom, amidst many adverse circumstances—a testimony to their quickness of intellect, and their religious and moral elevation. The Aryans, "the progenitors of the noblest and most conspicuous races of mankind," were Asiatics; but they dwelt in cold northern regions, on the highest elevation of Central Asia. Their descendants in ancient Greece, under centuries of favourable influences, exhibited remarkable examples of popular interest in government. The germs of Athenian democracy are traced in the Greek councils of war before the walls of Troy, in the assembly of Telemachus in Ithaca, and in the public administration of justice in the Homeric *agora*. The natural configuration of Hellas tended to create a multitude of small political communities, and to foster in them a strong passion for freedom. The revolutions and convulsions which we read of were for the most part the struggles of democracy and oligarchy; but it is to Athens that we must look for the fullest development of democratic principles in Greece. The constitution of Solon was vastly expanded by the reforms of Cleisthenes, and these in turn were similarly extended by the reforms of Pericles. "By these successive measures," says Sir Erskine May, "the constitution of Athens became a pure democracy. All citizens were equal; and in war, in politics, and in judicature, the people were supreme. They were the only source of power; all offices were open to them; the distribution of offices by lot placed high and low upon a level; payment for public services raised the poor to an equality with the rich; and even the public amusements were free to all alike. It is the first and most memorable example of a government in which popular power has been exercised directly, without any intermediate governing authority. So complete and direct was the sovereignty of the people, that ambassadors were received, not by any great officer of the state, but publicly by the Assembly itself. . . . The assembly combined executive functions with powers of legislation and judicature. It elected the civil

and military officers of the state, and it determined questions of peace and war. Its range of powers and functions far exceeded that of the House of Commons." Yet it did not prove the ruin of Athens. On the contrary, "during the period in which Athens was governed by a democracy, are recorded her greatest material prosperity, her most brilliant achievements in war, her ascendancy among the states of Greece, her ablest generals and statesmen, her most famous orators, philosophers, and historians, the highest development of her literature and arts, and the most extended cultivation of her people. Within this period are comprised the proudest memories and monuments of Athenian history." And when Athens did fall, "she fell, not from internal dissensions, nor from the failure of her democratic institutions, but under the overpowering military force of Macedonia."—The course of history, in one of its most important aspects, reveals an all but continual struggle of the masses for freedom. Not only the Romans, but all the other states of ancient Italy, dismissed their kings and established annual magistrates in their place. Still the institutions developed under monarchy largely determined the character of the succeeding republic; and the succession of great offices set up in republican Rome mark the successive stages of the rescue of aristocratic privilege from the steady advance of democratic influence. But the Roman republic was, after all, a very restricted democracy, and the nobles, when they ceased to rule by right of birth, contrived to rule by union and by force of wealth. The vast extension of Roman territory by conquest gave scope to plundering provincial governors, who meant to fill their coffers for the corruption of the people in Rome. Professor Freeman is probably right when he says that "a representative system would have delivered Rome from the fearful choice which she had to make between anarchy and despotism"; it would at least have helped to control the unbridled ambition of unscrupulous soldiers, and to ameliorate the social conditions of the state, which were the main cause of the fall of the republic. The early Italian republics confirm the value of political freedom. "Their citizens may fitly be compared with their renowned prototypes of ancient Greece and Italy. They transmitted few great names, indeed; and history has not rescued their achievements from oblivion; but they have left monuments of their greatness and public spirit, not unworthy of comparison with the immortal memorials of antiquity. All that is great in the intellect and arts of Italy is associated with the history of her freedom."—While the Italians and the Greeks ruined themselves by division, the Swiss cantons have drawn permanent strength and liberty from constant union. The league of three Forest Cantons was the origin of the Swiss Confederation. "It was the simplest form of democracy recorded in the history of the world. Without the intervention of chiefs, or priests," says Sir Erskine May, "the hardy mountaineers assembled in the open air, made laws for their own government, and swore to observe them. These assemblies were as primitive as those of the ancient Germans described by Tacitus; and they were far more free. They met, not at the bidding of kings and chiefs, nor to give assent to their counsels; but as equals, having common rights and

interests in their beloved canton. Such a gathering, with less pretensions than the assembly of a Greek city, represented an agricultural democracy, such as Aristotle commended. Yet each of these forest cantons was an independent state, having its own laws, entering into treaties of alliance, and sending forth its armed men to battle. Famous in the Middle Ages for their simple customs, these little cantons remain to the present day examples of a pure democracy, such as poets might imagine and speculative philosophers design. It affords a rare study in politics: it stands alone, and unapproachable." The referendum is also a remarkable principle in Swiss legislation. "As society advanced, and the administration of affairs was intrusted to senates and councils, the reference of important questions to assemblies of the people was still recognised, and a traditional right was asserted of reserving such questions for their final determination." All laws passed by the Federal Assembly must, on demand of 30,000 qualified citizens, be submitted to the popular vote; and in several of the cantons, the cantonal legislation is inoperative until it receives the consent of the people: a serious inroad on the theory of representation.—The peculiar manifestations of democracy in France and in America have been very frequently held up to Englishmen as warnings. The Americans had the advantage of starting democratic institutions on a tolerably clear foundation—with much monarchical bias, no doubt, but also with considerable repulsion. Yet the political life of America is admittedly very corrupt, and (unless at the time of the presidential election) very apathetic; the best men and the ablest men admittedly stand aloof from a political career. No doubt there is danger in this; although it arises, as asserted, in great measure from the very confidence of the people in the stability and soundness of their institutions, and in their ability to rectify with promptitude and certainty whatever may happen to go seriously wrong. With the weaknesses of American democracy in full view, many writers laud it as nevertheless the highest example of democratic government; they point to the multiplied provision that has been made, in response to the demands of experience, for the strengthening of every weak place that has developed in the working of the mighty and complicated system. Sir Henry Maine has just felt constrained to admit that the history of American institutions has proved that Democracy may be made tolerable. If there are weaknesses more dangerous than others in the American constitution, they lie in the closest connection with points that have been too faithfully copied from its great exemplar in England. There is nothing more perilous than the Presidential system—the actual position and powers of the President, the mode of election, and the parasitical growths of demoralised electioneering that have now acquired strength to dominate all parties. There is something radically wrong in a system that could place in the presidential chair an Andrew Johnson, or a high-handed despot like Rutherford Hayes, or even a strong man like Abraham Lincoln, by the accident of a mere minority vote. But when we separate from the essential principle of democracy the accidental examples of misapplication and of unfortunate circumstances, it is impossible to

deny that the experience of America is calculated to strengthen faith in democratic institutions, while awakening patriotic citizens to look to the weak links in the organisation.—The example of France is very different indeed. The bloody excesses of the Revolution are fully exhibited to us, but we seldom hear an exposition of the causes that preceded and justified (if anything could justify) those fierce reprisals—the overthrow of intolerable oppression. If the French Republic quickly fell away into despotism, this fact is not to be charged against democracy. There was no possible alternative. The blame lies with the preceding monarchical régime, which had laboured for centuries to consummate the centralisation of the government and administration; and when this central authority was overthrown, and the Republic succeeded to its place, there was no organisation whereby it could efficiently carry out its principles of government, and there was no breathing-space to develop a basis of popular support. Such a basis has grown gradually since then, in spite of vigorous discouragements. There can be no question that the French Revolution, with all its regrettable accompaniments, has proved the greatest force of modern history in bursting the bonds that fettered the individual action and the mental expansion of the common people in all the countries of the West. The history of France has abundant warnings for democratic experimentalists. The earliest glimpses of English history disclose a simple and democratic state of society, which was soon eclipsed by military predominance. The weakening and the overthrow of the Feudal system by the upgrowth of commercial cities, the expansion of guilds, the development of manifold industries, and the multiplication of citizens interested in the smallest patches of land, involved a long process of popular elevation and combination. The historical circumstances developed a balance of king, aristocracy, and commons, which was trimmed with exceeding care by all parties, but which the forces of modern society are gradually modifying. Mr. Frederic Harrison has just expressed the position with clear appreciation. "The last Reform Act and the events of the last few years have made this country as near an approach to simple democracy as any perhaps in Europe. England now occupies a place almost unique in history. She has virtually, and in effect, though not avowedly, cast off her old political system, and yet has not consciously adopted any other. Our constitution is in a state more undefined, more fluid, more elastic than almost any constitution in the world. There are more open spaces and unknown regions in it than in any, and there are fewer recognised obstacles in the way of any conceivable organic change. The English democratic republic is wholly without those organic resources for stable government which all republics, and especially democratic republics, have sought. The English constitution of 1688 bristled with such resources; so does the constitution of the United States; so does the constitution of the French Republic. We have discarded all of them, and we have put nothing whatever in their place. We have nothing at all resembling the old balance of the constitution. . . . From the ministry of Walpole in 1721 down to 1884, the House of Commons was in the main, and with some intervals, the true centre of force;

but it was itself really controlled by a large, elastic, and essentially bourgeois aristocracy. Last year the remaining means of working that control were surrendered, and for the first time in our history, almost for the first time in modern history, the labouring masses of the people have been invested with almost absolute control over the entire destinies of our country and our empire. It perhaps has never before occurred, at least in this century, that in the sovereign assembly of a great empire twelve men of the working class, men sent especially to represent the working classes, had taken their seats." It is as true now as when De Toqueville wrote it, that "in no country in the world is the love of property more active, and more anxious, than in the United States,—nowhere does the majority display less inclination for those principles which threaten to alter, in whatever manner, the laws of property;" it is unquestionable that the small landholders of France constitute one of the strongest conservative influences in the country. We repeat Mr. Forster's remark: "We cannot prevent numbers ruling; we can only persuade them to rule well." Fortunately their temper is all in favour of ruling well. They have in many cases shown remarkable discrimination and political virtue in refusing to return incompetent and untrustworthy candidates, whatever their professions, at the recent election; as well as in repudiating the dictation of outside cliques as to what candidates they should choose. There is an undeniable preference for gentlemen of ability and knowledge and prudent conduct. Candidates must address themselves worthily to the intellect and the conscience of the constituencies; and even working-men candidates, unless really strong and useful, and unquestionably honest politicians, are regarded with decided disfavour. Mr. F. Harrison justly observes: "The intelligent co-operation of the whole people is now the corner-stone of any healthy government, the condition precedent of all free and progressive communities." The safety of the state depends on the wise direction of the forces of democracy—on the timely and honest education of the people, and their fair treatment. The safety of the democracy is in exact proportion to the free development of the true democratic principle.

Democrats, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Denman, the Hon. George, the fourth son of the first Lord Denman; b. 1819. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar (1846). After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, Mr. Denman was elected member for Tiverton, his colleague in the Liberal interest being Lord Palmerston. He continued to sit for Tiverton, with a brief exception, until 1872, and carried through Parliament two useful measures modifying the laws of evidence. In 1872 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now, by the operation of the Judicature Act, a judge of the High Court.

Denmark. Kingdom under Christian IX., of Glucksburg. By charter of 1849 (modified in 1855, 1863, and 1865) the executive power is vested in king and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 crown nominees, and 54 indirectly elected by the people for eight years), and of the Folksting (or House of Commons of 102 members

directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted to the Folksting. Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the king), the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian Islands. The state religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no civil disabilities to dissenters. Revenue, 1885-86, £3,006,960; expenditure, £2,908,380; national debt, £10,900,000, but state investments amount to £5,000,000, reducing debt nearly one-half; army in peace 35,000, in war 50,000; navy consists of 10 armourclads and 37 other vessels; area, 13,784 square miles; pop. about 2,000,000.—1883. Dispute between Estrup's ministry and Folksting renewed. The passage of the budget was the only business done. A Prussian edict was promulgated requiring all Danish subjects to register their names on rolls of district or leave the country; and during 1884 much persecution was directed against Danes in North Schleswig.—1884. Legislative work still continued at a standstill. An attempt to pass a temporary budget was defeated, and the Government reluctantly accepted the general budget as amended by lower house.—1885. The same division between the houses continued as heretofore, and the budget was in October rejected by a large majority. On the 1st an attempt was made by a private person to assassinate Estrup. The marriage of Prince Waldemar with the daughter of the Duc de Chartres took place. In June the leader of the opposition, M. Berg, indicted for defiance of authority of the State, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in October. Agitation against personal government and counter-conservative demonstrations took place in November. A large increase in the police ordered by the King, and an order made by him on the treasury for the expense. A provisional law punishing with imprisonment persons speaking or writing against the authorities was also promulgated on November 2nd, and a member of Folksting convicted under it on the 24th. On the 14th a commercial crisis, panic on exchange, and large failures in the corn trade took place. The provisional law promulgated in October by Government restricting liberty of press and public meeting, and establishing corps of gendarmes, such law being contrary to Constitution, was discussed in the Folksting, and negatived by an overwhelming majority.—1886. In January judgment against the Speaker appealed against, but confirmed; the sentence was, however, set aside by the superior court. On February 7th the Folksting protested against the decrees of the Government, and declared all acts resulting therefrom to be illegal; but on the same day the King closed the Rigsdag, and on March 26th issued a royal decree establishing the budget for 1886-87, the Folksting having refused to discuss the financial bills brought forward by the Government. The ministry is empowered by this decree to levy the existing taxes and incur the necessary expenditure, but not to exceed the sum fixed by the budget. Festival to commemorate release from prison of Speaker Berg being prohibited by police, was held in Sweden; shortly afterwards, on October 4th, Berg re-elected as Speaker by Folksting by large majority. Editor of a Social Democratic journal having been fined under provisional law of November 1885,

appealed to Supreme Court. Such provisional law was affirmed by the Court, which held (October 15th), that although the session of the Rigsdag closed before the law received confirmation, its validity was not thereby affected. Bill for conversion of National Debt passed the Folksthing November 5th.—Finance Committee of Folksthing having reduced the proposed budget for 1887 by 13,000,000 kroner, the king dissolved parliament on January 8th, 1887. The general election took place on 28th, when the Ministry increased its following to 27, thus reducing the strength of the Opposition to 75. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Denmark and Sweden (Sound) Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Département. (From the French.) One of the principal territorial divisions of France under the administration of a prefect (*préfet*), who is the head representative of the Government. The administrative seat of a prefect is called *préfecture*, and is always situated in the capital town of the *département*. A *département* is subdivided into *arrondissements* (districts). A French *département* is like an English county.

Depression of Trade, Royal Commission on the. The report of this Commission, whose investigations have extended over eighteen months, is now complete, and has been officially promulgated. It is a most elaborate document, summarising the vast mass of evidence that was tendered, surveying and bringing into prominence the more notable features of the commercial and industrial stagnation which up till recently prevailed, and concluding with a few of what are termed "definite recommendations." The evidence disclosed the fact that in the volume of trade carried in British vessels there appears to be no falling off, but profits have been reduced owing to the tonnage built in recent years being in excess of the requirements of trade. In the carrying trade of the world there is a general agreement that we have as large a share as ever, though the opening of the Suez Canal has brought about a diminution of our *entrepôt* trade. The information supplied by chambers of commerce is confirmatory of this, testifying to a general maintenance or increase of the volume, accompanied in many cases by a shrinkage of its value, and in all cases by a serious diminution of profit. The belief in commercial circles, the Commissioners say, is general, that *over-production*, the *fall in prices*, and *more effective foreign competition*, assessed by high tariffs, go far to account for the existing position of trade and industry in this country. The reports from Her Majesty's Consuls abroad seem conclusively to support the view that the position of trade in the various countries forming the civilised world differs very materially, and that commercial depression has not been so widespread or so uniformly manifested as has sometimes been supposed. In Belgium, France, Russia, Spain, and the United States, the position is represented as being almost identical in its leading features with that existing in the United Kingdom; whilst, on the other hand, in Austria and Germany a remarkable growth of industrial enterprise appears to have neutralised the effects of falling prices and diminished profits. The evidence orally given disclosed the existence of a general agreement among the witnesses—(a) that the trade and industry

of the country are in a condition which may be fairly described as depressed; (b) that there is a diminution, and in some cases an absence of profit, with a corresponding diminution of employment for the labouring classes; (c) that neither the volume of trade nor the amount of capital invested therein has materially fallen off, though the latter has in many cases depreciated in value; (d) that the depression dates from the year 1875, and that, with the exception of a short period of prosperity, which affected certain branches of trade in the years 1880 to 1883, it has pressed with tolerable uniformity, and has affected the trade and industry of the country generally, but more especially those branches which are connected with agriculture. In assigning the causes of this depression the witnesses were likewise agreed that it arose from—(1) *over-production*; (2) the *continuous fall of prices* caused by the appreciation of the standard of value; (3) the *effect of foreign tariffs* and the *restrictive commercial policy of foreign countries* in limiting our markets; (4) *foreign competition*, which we are beginning to feel both in our own and in neutral markets; (5) *increase of local taxation* and of burdens on industry generally; (6) *cheaper rates of carriage* enjoyed by our foreign competitors; (7) *legislation affecting the employment of labour in industrial undertakings*. So much for the witnesses whose evidence the Commissioners minutely analyse. Next, the Commissioners state their own conclusions. In their opinion the chief features of the commercial situation are—(a) a *very serious falling off in the exchangeable value of the produce of the soil*; (b) *increase of production of nearly all other classes of commodities*; (c) a *tendency in the supply of commodities to outrun the demand*; (d) a *consequent diminution in the profit obtainable by production*; and (e) a *similar diminution in the rate of interest on invested capital*. Considerable depression, they go on to say, affects all those engaged in the business of production. Those, however, who are in receipt of fixed salaries, or who draw their incomes from fixed investments, have apparently little to complain of; whilst so far as concerns the *working classes* and the purchasing power of wages the same observation applies. The displacement of labour which is always proceeding, owing to the increased use of machinery or other changes in the methods of production, cannot fail to create certain kinds of depression of a more or less temporary character among the working classes, who are naturally less able to adapt themselves to sudden changes than those whose capital is in a more movable form. Noting the different causes to which the depression is attributed, the Commissioners deal primarily with the question of *over-production*, and on this head they remark that one remarkable feature of the present situation—and one which distinguishes it from all previous periods of depression—is the *length of time* during which the *over-production* has continued. One of the chief agencies which have tended to perpetuate this state of things is the *protective policy of so many foreign countries*—a policy which has become more marked during the last ten years. The high prices which protection secures to the producer within the protected area naturally stimulate production and impel the producer to engage in competition in foreign markets. The surplus production which cannot find a market at home is sent abroad,

and in foreign countries undersells the commodities produced under less artificial conditions. Beyond that, the Commissioners say that the relation between production and demand has been further disturbed by the operation of limited liability companies, which tend to encourage a less cautious and more speculative system of trading. Inasmuch, too, as there is now more direct dealing between the producer and the consumer, the stocks which had formerly been accumulated by the middle-men may have increased the glut by coming largely upon the market. The fall in prices is dwelt upon by the Commissioners as an element of great importance in the situation. This fall, which has been in progress during the last ten years, has become much more marked in the last two, so that its full effect in checking production has scarcely become apparent. Little doubt can be entertained (the report goes on to state) that the demand for commodities has fallen off in quarters where formerly our goods found a certain and a remunerative market. In regard to the home market, we have suffered serious loss in purchasing power by the deficient or unremunerative character of the produce of the soil. Sir James Caird has estimated the loss to the classes engaged in or connected with agriculture at £48,000,000 in 1885, and the loss in several of the preceding years must have been as great. This, in the opinion of the Commissioners, must be reckoned among the more permanent elements of the situation. Another factor affecting the home market has been the increased competition of manufactured or partly manufactured goods, the importation of which seems to grow at a rate much more rapid than formerly. Secondly, our trade with foreign countries is becoming less profitable in proportion as their markets are becoming more difficult of access owing to restrictive policy. This increasing severity of competition by foreign countries is especially noticeable in that of Germany, whose traders are making their perseverance and enterprise felt in every part of the world. There is also evidence that in respect of certain classes of products the reputation of our workmanship does not stand so high as it formerly did. The shortened hours of labour, the restrictions imposed by the legislature, and the action of the working classes themselves, by strikes and similar movements, have, in the opinion of many witnesses, exerted a considerable influence upon trade, and made production in this country more costly than it is elsewhere. The Commissioners do not share these views; they do not consider that any one of the movements referred to has had a material adverse effect upon the general prosperity of the country; and they add that there is no feature in the situation so satisfactory as the immense improvement which has taken place in the condition of the working classes during the last twenty years. There is at the moment some depression owing to want of regular work; but there can be no question that the workman of this country is, when regularly employed, in almost every respect in a better position than the workman in foreign countries, and the Commissioners think that no diminution in our productive capacity has resulted from this improvement of his position. Concerning the future, should foreign competition become more acute and more effective, it must be for the country and the workman himself to decide

whether the advantages of the shorter hours compensate for the increased cost of production or diminished output. The Commissioners believe they do; and whilst acknowledging that the rise of wages and the simultaneous fall in prices is a process which cannot go beyond a certain point, they say they should, on social and economical grounds, regret any curtailment of the freedom which the workman now enjoys, because, in their opinion, no advantages which could accrue to the country would compensate for such a change. Under a further head the Commissioners say there is no evidence directly connecting the depression of trade with the incidence of taxation. Further, they remark that agriculture is not likely to exhibit any material improvement until the competition of soils superior to our own has worked itself out. Coming finally to what they term "definite recommendations," the Commissioners indicate that the great object to be aimed at is to diminish the cost of production so far as that can be done consistently with the maintenance of sound quality and good workmanship. In the intense and growing competition for business, that is the only means of securing success, and in this respect this country has advantages such as are possessed by few of our rivals. The increasing severity of the competition is a matter deserving the most serious attention of our mercantile classes. We cannot, of course, hope to maintain to the same extent as heretofore the lead which we formerly held among the manufacturing nations of the world. But if we do not possess to their full extent the same material advantages as we formerly enjoyed, we have still the same physical and intellectual qualities which gave us so commanding a lead; and the Commissioners see no reason why, with care, intelligence, enterprise, and thoroughness, we should not be able to continue to advance. But if progress is to be made, it is obvious that we must display greater activity in the search for new markets, and greater readiness to accommodate our productions to local tastes and peculiarities. After a reference to the necessity of improved technical education as well as improved ordinary commercial education, the Commissioners proceed to speak of the importance of commercial geography in relation to the opening up of new markets, and to suggest that steps should at once be taken to procure further information than is at present available, both as to the production of the leading industries of the country and the distribution of our industrial population. With respect to the Railway Companies, the Commissioners think—(a) that these companies should be compelled to publish, in a convenient and intelligible form, the rates which they propose to charge, together with any modifications in these rates which they make in favour of individuals or classes of customers; (b) that a cheap and effective procedure should be provided for obtaining a legal decision in any disputed point, and for enforcing that decision when given; and (c) that no railway companies should be allowed, either directly or indirectly, to control or own a canal. Legislation is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, required to make more effective the existing provisions with regard to counterfeit marking of goods, and they suggest that negotiations should be entered into with foreign countries with a view to obtaining similar protection for our manufactures abroad.

They make no suggestions for the improvement of the law relating to limited liability, but they think the creation of unsound companies might be to some extent restricted if the registration fee, which is now very low in proportion to the nominal capital, were increased; and the attention of the legislature might, they consider, be advantageously directed to this point, both in the interests of the revenue and of legitimate trade. "We think," the Commissioners say in conclusion, "that while on the one hand the information we have been able to collect will tend to dispel much of the apprehension that appears to prevail on the subject of our commercial position, and to encourage a more hopeful view of the situation, it will also show that if our position is to be maintained, it must be by the exercise of the same energy, perseverance, self-restraint, and readiness of resource by which it was originally created." Messrs. Sclater-Booth, L. L. Cohen, H. H. Gibbs, G. Auldjo Jamieson, and R. H. Inglis Palgrave, though they signed the report, think that its tone is too optimistic. They think that, in estimating the condition of the country, too much stress has been laid on the volume and value of our foreign trade, and too little on the unprofitable conditions under which a large proportion of it is conducted. Mr. G. A. Jamieson also presents a special report dissenting from a number of the conclusions. He thinks sufficient stress is not laid on the relations of the precious metals to each other and to other commodities as a cause of depression. Short explanations or reports are also presented by Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Birtwistle, Sir J. P. Corry, Mr. Palmer, Professor B. Price, and Mr. Storey; while Lord Dunraven, Mr. W. F. Eckroyd, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Lubbock also present a long report in the Fair Trade interest. On foreign tariffs they lay the blame of the persistent over-production. The imposition of duties equal to 10 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem* upon all manufactures imported from foreign countries would, they believe, sufficiently counterveil the bounty-creating effect of the protective tariffs and the unenviable economy of production obtained through longer hours of labour and less effective inspection and regulation of its conditions.

Depretis, Signor Augustin; b. in 1811, at Stradella, in Piedmont. Educated in the University of Turin, and became proficient in knowledge of jurisprudence. He contributed to the columns of Piedmontese journals, and actively advocated the unity and independence of Italy. After the troubles of 1848 he was Civil Governor of Brescia (1849). In 1850 he became a member of the Piedmontese parliament. Cavour appointed him Pro-dictator of Sicily (1861), and in August of that year he proclaimed the new Italian Constitution. He held various posts in the ministries of Rattazzi (1862) and Ricasoli (1866). In 1876 he became Minister of Finance and President of the Council, when he inaugurated various important reforms. In 1877 he was for a short time replaced by Signor Cairoli. He holds at present (Jan. 1887) the office of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior in the Italian Government.

Deputy, The. See **SPOTT**.

Dezful. A French West Indian island, among the Leeward group. It is an elevated table-land of limestone, area, 16 sq. m., and is a dependency of Guadeloupe (q.v.).

Des Vieux, Sir George William, K.C.M.G., recently appointed (1886) to the post of Governor and Commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, in the place of the late Sir John H. Glover, was b. 1834. Educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol Coll., Oxford. Called to the bar of Upper Canada (1861). Stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana (1865-69); Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia (1866); Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad (1877); Acting Governor of the Fiji Islands (1878); Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Bahamas (1880); Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Fiji Islands (1880-86).

Dewar, James, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1842, at Kincardine. Educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. Appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh (1863), from whom he received his chemical training. Studied subsequently at Ghent. Is Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerton Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. He is the author of several papers, and also published the well-known investigation on the "Physiological Action of Light," in connection with Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow, in which the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina is to produce a sudden alteration of its electrical condition.

Diamond Fields. In ancient times India was the only known source of diamonds, and the famous gems of history have come thence. But the once prolific mines of Golconda and Punnah have been exhausted, though a few stones are still found in the Deccan and elsewhere, in gravel underlying black clay. At Pontiana, in Borneo, diamonds are found with gold and platinum in red clay. Some magnificent gems have come thence. Some are got in the Ural Mountains, in mica slate, and one or two have been found in Bohemia. In Australia small diamonds are taken out of Pliocene river drift along the Macquarie river; and specimens occur in Mexico, Georgia and North Carolina, and in California and Arizona. But the great diamond fields of to-day are in Brazil and in Cape Colony. In the former mines have been in existence since 1727, and the value of the output must have been enormous. The chief districts are in the interior provinces of Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso. The stones are usually small, but a large percentage are of the finest quality, and they are dug from gravel and red clay. Diamonds were discovered in Grigoland West, Cape Colony, in 1871, and since then energetic digging has proceeded. It is said that the output has been from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in value. For 1883 it was valued at £2,742,521, for 1884 at £2,807,288, for 1885 at £2,492,755. The stones are found in an igneous black clay, which occurs in deep circular "pans" or "pipes." It is conjectured that these are a kind of craters, filled up by upheavals from below in old geological periods. The stones are of all varieties, among them many of the purest water, some of which have been found of very large size. Even the famous Koh-i-Noor seems insignificant beside the "Stewart Diamond," a Cape stone of pure water weighing 288½ carats. In the London "trade" it is customary to call any pure white stones "Brazilian," and all others "Cape." As a matter of fact the best stones, especially large ones, now come from South Africa.

Diamond Sculls. See SPORT.

Dictionary, A New English, on historical principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society; edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D., "with the assistance of many scholars and men of science," and published at the Clarendon Press; has advanced to the third part, and has been received with general approval. In order to ensure complete accuracy and thoroughness, an entirely fresh selection of representative extracts from the original works themselves have been made from over 5,000 of the chief English writers of all ages; and when completed there will be about 1,000,000 distinct quotations in the dictionary. The work will be completed in six volumes, each containing four parts; and each part will be issued at intervals of six months. The headquarters of the staff are at Oxford, and the publisher is Mr. Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

Diego Garcia. An island in the Indian Ocean. It is chief of the *Oil Islands*, a group forming part of the *Chagos Archipelago* (q.v.), and is an appanage of the British colony of Mauritius.

Diego Suarez Bay. On the north of Madagascar (q.v.). By the treaty of December 1885, made between the French and Malagasy Governments, this bay was ceded to France.

Digma—i.e. "Vizier." See SOUDAN.

Dillon, Mr. John, M.P., L.R.C.S.I., was b. 1851. Educated at the Catholic University of Dublin. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary (1880), but owing to ill health resigned the seat. Elected for East Mayo in 1885, and again in 1886. Mr. Dillon has recently been identified with the "Plan of Campaign" (q.v.); and in Nov. 1886, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, and bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace. Since then, however, he has forfeited his securities by again collecting rent-money from tenants.

Dindings. An island and territory of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see ARCHDEACONS).

Diplomatic. The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British Colonies:—

AFGHANISTAN.

Agent to the Governor-General of India—Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

AJMERE.

Chief Commissioner—Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., M.C.S.

ALGIERS AND TUNIS.

British Consul-General—Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President—Dr. Juarez Ceiman.

Vice-President—Dr. Carlos Pellegrini.

Ministry.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Quirno Costa.
Minister of the Interior—Dr. Wilde.

Minister of Finance—Dr. Pacheco.

Minister of War and Marine—General Raced.

Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction—Dr. Posse (Senator).

Minister in London—Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

Consul-General—Alejandro Paz.

Consul—Alfredo O. Lumb.

Secretary—Francis W. Mills, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres—Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

ASSAW.

Chief Commissioner—Charles A. Elliot, LL.B., C.S.I.

Secretary to Commissioner—C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.

Governor—Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General and Præmier—Hon. John William Downer, M.P., Q.C.

Chief Secretary—Hon. David Murray, M.L.C.

Treasurer—Hon. John Cox Bray, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration—Hon. James Hamilton Howe, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Luke Lydiard Furner, M.P.

Minister of Education—Hon. John Alexander Cockburn, M.P.

Agent-General in London—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., 8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Assistant Agent-General—Samuel Deering, Esq., J.P.

AUSTRALIA, WEST.**Executive Council.**

President—The Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. Malcolm Fraser, C.M.G.

Attorney-General—Hon. Charles Nicholas Warton.

Colonial Treasurer—Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General—Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.

Commissioner of Railways, and Director of Public Works—Hon. J. A. Wright, C.E. J. G. Lee Steere, M.L.C. (unofficial member).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I. and R. Minister of the Imperial House and for Foreign Affairs—Count Gustav Kálnoky de Köröspatak.

Imperial Minister of Finance—Benjamin Kállay de Nagy-Kálló.

Imperial Minister of War—Count Arthur Bylandt-Rheidt.

Ministerial Council for Austria.

Minister President, and Minister for Home Affairs—Count Eduard Taaffe.

Agriculture—Count Julius Falkenhayn.

Justice—Baron Alois Praxak.

Worship and Education—Chevalier Gautsch de Frankenthurn.

Military Service—Count Zeno von Welsersheimb.

Finance—Chevalier Dr. Julian Dunajewski.

Commerce—Marquis Olivier de Bacquehem.
Minister (without portfolio)—Baron Florian Zlamalkowski.

Ministerial Council for Hungary.*Minister President*—Koloman Tisza de Boros-jeno.*Worship and Public Education*—August Trefort.*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*—Koloman Bedekovich de Komor.*Justice*—Dr. Theodor Fauler.*Finance*—Count Julius Szapary.*Public Works and Communication*—Baron Gabriel Kemény.*Minister at H. M. Court*—Baron Bela Oreyz.*Military Service*—Count Gedeon Raday, jun.*Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce*—Count Paul Széchenyi.*Ambassador in London*—Count Karolyi, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.*Hon. Consul-General*—Baron Alfred de Roths, child.*Acting Consul-General*—Chevalier Ferdinand Krapt de Liverhoff, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*British Ambassador*—Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B.**BADEN:***President of Ministry*—L. Turban.*British Chargé d'Affaires*—Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.**BARODA.***Resident and Agent to Governor-General*—Col. J. C. Berkeley, Madras Infantry.**BASUTOLAND.***Resident Commissioner*—Col. Sir Marshall Jas. Clarke, K.C.M.G.**BAVARIA.****Ministers of State.***President, Instruction, and Worship*—Dr. Von Lutz.*Justice*—Dr. Von Fœustle.*Finance*—Dr. Von Riedel, Von Maillinger.*Foreign*—Baron Von Craillsheim.*Interior*—Baron Von Feilitzsch.*Minister of War*—Von Helmleth.*British Chargé d'Affaires, Munich*—Victor A. W. Drummond.**BECHUANALAND.***Governor*—Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.*Administrator and Chief Magistrate*—Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D.C.L.**BELGIUM.***Finance*—M. A. Beernaert.*Justice*—M. J. De Volder.*Home and Public Instruction*—M. J. J. Thonissen.*Foreign Affairs*—Prince de Chimay.*Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*—Chevalier de Moreau.*War*—Gen. C. Pontus.*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*—M. J. Vanden-Peereboom.*Minister in London*—Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*Consul-General*—M. François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*British Minister at Brussels*—Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B.**BELUCHISTAN.***Agent to the Governor-General for India*—Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.**BENGAL.****Legislative Council.***President and Lieutenant-Governor*—Hon. Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*—The Honourables G. C. Paul, C.I.E.; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.; C. P. L. Macaulay, Abdul Jubbar, Rai Joy Prokash, Lall Bahador, T. T. Allen, G. Irving, Bau Behari Kapur, D. Cruickshank, Ananda Mohun Bose, H. L. Harrison, Kali Nath Mitter.**Secretaries to Government.***Chief Secretary*—F. Barnes Peacock.*General Statistical and Revenue*—A. P. Macdonnell, M.A.*Financial*—C. P. Louis Macaulay, C.I.E.*Public Works*—Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E.**BOLIVIA.***President*—Señor Don Gregorio Pacheco.**Ministry.***Foreign Affairs*—Don Juan C. Carrillo.*Finance*—Don Pedro Garcia.*Home*—Don José M. del Carpio.*Justice*—Don José Pol.*War*—Don Col. Antonio Rojas.*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Paris, Madrid, and Rome*—Don Aniceto Arce.*Consul-General in London*—Don José Maria de Artola, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.*Vice-Consul*—Don Jorge de Artola.**BOMBAY.***Governor*—Rt. Hon. D. J. M. Lord Reay, LL.D., C.I.E.*Council of the Governor*—Lieut.-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Commander-in-Chief; J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I., Maxwell Melvill, C.S.I.*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*—F. L. Latham (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, LL.B., C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, J. R. Naylor; Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B.; Dadabhai Naaraji, Dayaram Jethmal, Khan Bahádur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., Rao Bahádur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barvé, C.I.E., J. Macpherson, B.A., J. Batty, M.A. (Secretary).**Secretaries to the Government.***Chief Secretary*—J. B. Richey, C.S.I.*Revenue, Financial, etc.*—John Nugent.*Military, etc.*—Brig.-Gen. M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I.*Public Works*—Major-Gen. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E.*Railways*—Major-Gen. H. F. Hancock, R.E.*Irrigation*—J. H. E. Hart.**BRAZIL.***Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Baron de Cotegipe.*Minister of the Empire*—Baron de Mamoré.*Justice*—Joaquin Delphino Ribeiro da Luz.*Finance*—Francisco Belisario Soares de Souza.*Marine*—Samuel McDowell.*War*—Joné José de Oliveira Junqueira.*Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works*—Antonio da Silva Prado.

Minister in London—Baron de Pepedo, Granville Chambers, Granville Place, Portman Square.

Consul-General in London—Barão do Ibirá-Mirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.

British Minister to Brasil—H. G. MacDonell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands).

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. C. F. Cornwall.

Executive Council.

Premier and Commissioner of Lands and Works—Hon. W. Smithe.

Agriculture and Finance—Hon. S. Duck.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines—Hon. J. Robson.

Attorney-General—Hon. A. E. B. Davie.

Agent-General in London—H. C. Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

BULGARIA.

Regency—Messrs. Stambouloff, Mutcouruff and Giokoff.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Justice—M. Radoslavoff.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Nachevich.

Minister of Finance—M. Geshoff.

Minister of War—M. Colonel Nicolajeff.

Minister of Public Worship and Education—M. Stoiloff.

Minister of Public Works—M. —.

British Agent and Consul-General—Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.

BURMAH.

Chief Commissioner—Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.

Commissioner for Upper Burmah—G. J. S. Hodgkinson.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner—E. S. Symes, C.I.E.

Secretary to Commissioner for Upper Burmah—H. T. White.

CANADA.

Governor-General—Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

Premier—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (*President of Council and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs*).

Minister of Finance—Hon. A. W. McLelan.

Justice—Hon. J. S. D. Thomson.

Public Works—Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Agriculture—Hon. John Carling.

Railways and Canals—Hon. John Henry Pope.

Customs—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Militia and Defence—Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.

Marine and Fisheries—Hon. George E. Foster.

Postmaster-General—Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. John Costigan.

Secretary of State—Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.

(Without Portfolio)—Hon. Frank Smith.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 9, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa—Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Private Secretary—F. J. Newton, Esq.

Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner—Commander Graham Bower, R.N.

The Cabinet Ministers are:—

Premier and Treasurer—Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. John Tudhope, M.L.A.

Attorney-General—Hon. Thomas Uppington, M.A., Q.C., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—Hon. Friedrich Schermbrucker, M.L.C.

Secretary for Native Affairs—Hon. Jacobus Albertus de Wet, M.L.A.

Permanent Heads of Departments.

Under Colonial Secretary—Hamden Willis, C.M.G.

Assistant Treasurer—H. M. H. Orpen, Esq.

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works—H. H. McNaughton, Esq.

Secretary Law Department—Joseph Foster, Esq.

Under Secretary for Native Affairs—J. Rose Innes, Esq., C.M.G.

Agent-General in London—Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (INDIA).

Chief Commissioner—C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

Secretary to Commissioner—Lindsay Neill.

Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture—A. H. L. Fraser.

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture—J. B. Fuller.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

Lieutenant-Governor—Major-Gen. Henry Wray, C.M.G.

Bailiff—Sir George C. Bertram.

Dean—Very Rev. W. C. Le Breton, M.A.

Procurator-General—W. H. V. Vernon.

Solicitor-General—A. H. Turner.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.

Lieutenant-Governor—Major-Gen. J. H. F. Elkington, C.B.

Bailiff—Sir Edgar MacCulloch.

Dean—Very Rev. Carey Brock, M.A.

Attorney-General—T. G. Carey.

Solicitor-General—E. C. Ozanne.

CHILI.

Minister for England—Sehor Don Ambrosio Montt, 30, Old Burlington Street, W.

Secretary—Don Ambrosio Montt y Montt.

Consul—T. K. Weir, 53, Old Broad St., E.C.

Vice-Consul—F. S. Hammack, 98, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale.

British Minister at Santiago—Hugh Fraser.

CHINA.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—Marquis Tseng.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London—His Excellency Lin Ta-jên, 49, Portland Place, W.

English Secretary—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

British Minister—Sir John Walsham, Bart.

COLUMBIA.

Secretaries of State.

War—F. Angulo.

Instruction—D. O. Camacho.

Interior—A. Calderon.

Commerce and Communications—A. Roldan.

Finance—J. Holguin.

Foreign—V. Restrepo.

Public Works—F. Paul.

Minister in London—Gen. A. B. Cuervo, 55, Cornwall Road, S.W.

Consul-General—Señor N. Borrero, 12, Blomfield Terrace, Bayswater, W.

British Minister and Consul-General—William J. Dickson.

CONGO FREE STATE.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS.

Administrators-General—

Foreign Affairs and Justice—E. Van Eetvelde.

Finance—H. Van Neuss.

Interior—General M. Strauch.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE FREE STATE.

Administrator-General—C. Janssen.

Justice—M. de Cuvelier.

Interior and Finance—M. Parminter.

Marine—M. Valcke.

OOSTA RICA.

President—General Bernardo Soto.

Ministry.

Foreign Affairs—Ascension Esquivel.

Commerce, Finance, and Instruction—Mauro Fernandez.

War, Marine, and Police—Santiago de la Guardia.

Minister to England and France—Señor Leon Fernandez (Resident in Paris).

Consul-General in London—J. A. Le Lacheur, 19, Swithin's Lane, E.C.

British Consul—Cecil Sharpe.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner—Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Officer for the time being second in command of the Troops.

Chief Secretary—Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.

Queen's Advocate—W. R. Collyer.

Receiver-General—J. A. Swettenham.

DENMARK.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—J. B. S. Estrup.

Foreign Affairs—Baron O. D. Rosenoern-Lehn.

Justice and for Iceland—J. M. V. Nellesmann.

Worship and Education—J. F. Scavenius.

Home—H. P. Ingerslev.

War—Col. J. J. v. Bahnsen.

Marine—Commander N. F. Ravn.

Minister in London—M. de Falbe, 18, Grosvenor Square, W.

Consul-General—Ernest Adolph Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.

British Minister, Copenhagen—Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President—General Uliases Hereaux.

(*New Ministry now in process of formation.*)

Consul-General in London—Miguel Ventura, 18, Colman Street, E.C.

British Consul for Dominican Republic and Hayti, at Port au Prince—Alfred St. John.

ECUADOR.

President—José Maria Placido Casmaño.

Vice-President—Dr. F. J. Cevallos-Salvador.

Ministry.

Interior and Foreign Affairs—M. Espinosa.

Finance—V. L. Salazar.

War and Marine—General V. Sarasti.

Consul-General in London—Pedro A. Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

British Minister at Quito—Christian W. Lawrence.

EGYPT.

President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice—Nubar Pasha.

Minister of the Interior, and of War and Marine—Abdelkader Pasha.

Minister of Public Works and (ad interim) of Public Instruction—Abderrahman Rushdi Pasha.

Minister of Finance—Mustapha Fehmi Pasha. *High Commissioner from the Porte*—Mukhtar Pasha.

High Commissioner from England—Sir Henry Drummond Wolf.

British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary—Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I.

British Consul and Judge at Alexandria—C. A. Cookson, C.B.

FILIP.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. B. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*—John Bates Thurston, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor and the Colonial Secretary.

Attorney-General—H. E. Berkeley (acting).

Receiver-General—W. McGregor, M.D., C.M.G.

Commissioner of Lands—John Berry.

FRANCE.

President of the Council and Minister of Interior—M. Goblet.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Flourens.

Finance—M. Dauphin.

Public Instruction—M. Berthelot.

Justice—M. Sarrien.

Public Works—M. Millaud.

Commerce—M. Lockroy.

Agriculture—M. Develle.

Post Office and Telegraphs—M. Granet.

War—M. Boulanger.

Marine—Admiral Aube.

Ambassador in London—M. Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W.

Consul-General—M. Blanchard de Farges.

Consul-Suppléant—M. G. B. d'Anglade, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

British Ambassador, Paris—Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the German Empire, Vice-President of the State Council, President of the Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Trade, etc.
—Prince von Bismarck.

Minister of the Interior—Von Boetticher.

Head of the Admiralty—Von Caprivi.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Von Schelling.

Minister of the Imperial Treasury—Dr. Jacoby.

Minister of Railways—Vacant.

Minister of the Posts and Telegraphs—Dr. Von Stephan.

Minister of Public Works—Maybach.

[NOTE. There is no Minister of War for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each state of the Empire.]

Ambassador in London—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Consul-General—Paul Ludwig Wilhelm Jordan, 5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.

British Ambassador, Berlin—Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison—Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Colonial Secretary—The Lord Gifford, V.C.

GOLD COAST COLONY.**Executive Council.**

Governor—William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.

Queen's Advocate—W. H. Quayle Jones.
Treasurer—C. Pike.

GREECE.

President and Minister of Finance—Ch. Tricoupiis.

Marine—Theotoklis.

Home Affairs—Lombardis.

Justice—Voulpitis.

Foreign—Dragumis.

Resident Minister in London—M. J. Gennadius, 5, St. James Street.

Consul-General—Alexander A. Ionides, 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Minister, Athens—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G.

GUATEMALA.

President of the Republic—H. E. Gen. Barillus.

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Don Fernando Cruz.

Education—Don Antonio Batres.

Justice—Don Salvador Falla.

Home—Don Juan J. Rodriguez.

Exchequer—Don Manuel Cárdenas.

War—Señor Coronel Don Vicenti Castañeda.

Minister to England—Señor Don Crisant Medina. (Resides at Paris.)

Consul-General—Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street.

British Minister—J. P. Harris-Gastrell.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

King—Kalakaua I.

Cabinet.

Foreign Affairs—W. M. Gibson.

Interior—Luther Aholo.

Attorney-General—John L. Kaulukou.

Finance—Hon. P. Kanoa.

Chargé d'Affaires in England—Abraham Hoffmann.

Consul-General in London—Henry R. Armstrong, 3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu—Major James Hay Wodehouse.

HAYTI.

President—General Salomon.

Secretaries of State.

Foreign and Agriculture—Brutus St. Victor.

Justice—Lechaud.

War and Marine—Brenor Prophète.

Interior and Instruction—F. Manigat.

Finance and Commerce—Callisthène Fouchard.

Minister to France and England—Mr. Charles Laforestrie.

Consul in London—M. Erdmann, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

British Consul at Port-au-Prince—Alfred St. John.

HELLIGOLAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.

HESSE.

President of Ministry—Baron Finger.

British Chargé d'Affaires—Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

HONDURAS.

President—General Luiz Bogran.

Ministry.

Foreign Affairs—Jeronimo Zelaya.

Justice, Public Works and War—Rafael Alvarado.

Home—Crescencio Gomer.

Finance—F. Planas.

Agriculture—A. Zelaya.

Consul-General in London—Wm. Binney, 13, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

British Consuls at Truxillo—Wm. Melhado; *Port-Cortes*, F. Debrat.

HONG KONG.**Executive Council.**

Governor—Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (to be succeeded in June 1887 by Sir George C. Strahan, G.C.M.G.).

Officer commanding the Troops—Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B.

Colonial Secretary—W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.

Attorney-General—E. L. O'Malley.

Treasurer—A. Lister.

Surveyor-General—J. M. Price.

Registrar—F. Stewart, LL.D.

HYDERABAD.

Resident—John Graham Cordery, M.A.

First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Berars—J. R. Fitzgerald.

INDIA.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State—Viscount Cross, G.C.B.

Permanent Under-Secretary—John A. Godley, C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary—Sir John Gorst, Q.C.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State—Horace G. Walpole, C.B., J.P.

Council.

Vice-President, Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.; Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., LL.D.; Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E.; Robert A. Dalyell, C.S.I.; Gen. C. J. Foster, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S.; Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.; Major-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; and Robt. Hardie, Esq.,

Clerk of the Council—Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B., J.P.

Private Secretary to Secretary of State—Wm. J. Maitland, Esq.

Secretaries of Departments.

Financial—Henry Waterfield, C.B.
Judicial and Public—A. G. Macpherson.
Military—Major-Gen. A. B. Johnson, C.B.
Political and Secret—Adolphus W. Moore, C.B.
Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph—Sir Juland Danvers, K.S.C.I.
Revenue Statistics and Commerce—W. G. Pedder, C.S.I.

The Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General—The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., etc.

Council.

Extraordinary Member—Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., etc., Commander-in-Chief.

Ordinary Members—Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Theodore C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Major-Gen. G. J. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I.; and Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.; H. St. A. Goodrich, H. S. Thomas, J. W. Quinton, G. H. P. Evans, Maharajah Luchmessar Singh of Durbunga, Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government for India.

Home—Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.
Revenue and Agriculture—Sir E. C. Buck.
Finance and Commerce—D. M. Barbour.
Foreign—H. M. Durand, C.S.I.
Military—Maj.-Gen. Oliver Newmarch, B.S.C.
Public Works—Col. W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.
Legislative—D. Fitzpatrick.

ITALY.

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Signor Depretis.
Foreign Affairs—Count Carlo F. N. di Robilant.
Worship and Justice—Signor Diego Tiani.
Finance—Signor Agostino Magliani.
War—Signor Cesare Ricotti Magliani.
Marine—Signor Benedetto Brin.
Public Instruction—Professor Michele Coppino.
Public Works—Professor Francesco Genala.
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce—Signor Bernardino Grimaldi.

Ambassador in London—Count Corti, 19, Grosvenor Square, W.

First Secretary—Chevalier J. Catalani, 24, Kensington Gate, S.W.

Consul-General—H. B. Heath, Esq., 31, Old Jewry, E.C.

British Minister, Rome—Rt. Hon. Sir John Savile Lumley, G.C.B.

JAPAN.

Prime Minister and Minister of Imperial Household—Count Ito Hirobumi.

Minister of Navy—Count Saigo Tsukumichi.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—Count Inouye Kaoru.

Minister of Army—Count Oyama Yuwao.

Minister for Home Affairs—Count Yamagata Aritomo.

Minister of Finance—Count Matsugata Masayoshi.

Minister of Justice—Count Yamada Akiyoshi.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Viscount Jani Kanziō.

Minister of Post and Telegraph—Mr. Enomotto Buyo.

Minister of Education—Mr. Mori Arikata.

Minister in London—Jushie Kawase Masataka, 9, Cavendish Square, W.

Consul—Mr. Sonada Kokeshi, 84, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

British Minister—Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C.M.G.

KASHMIR.

President—Col. Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

LADAKH.

Joint Commissioners—Ney Elias (on special duty) and Captain H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C.

LIBERIA.

President—His Excellency J. Hilary W. R. Johnson.

Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Hon. E. J. Barclay.

Postmaster-General—Hon. T. J. Wiles.

Attorney-General—Hon. W. Davis.

Consul-General in London—Hon. E. B. Gudgeon, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

Consul—H. Hayman.

Vice-Consul—John Neely.

Secretary of Legation—R. C. Saunders; offices, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

MADAGASCAR.

Prime Minister and Prince Consort—Rainalariavony.

Ambassador in London—Gen. D. Willoughby, 19, Pall Mall, S.W.

Consul—John Procter, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.

French Resident at Antananarivo—Le Myre de Villers.

French Vice-Resident, Tamatave—M. Campan.

British Consul at Tamatave—J. G. Haggard.

British Consul at Antananarivo—W. C. Pickersgill.

MADRAS.

Governor—The Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke.

Members of Council of the Governor—Gen. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief; Henry E. Sullivan, C.S.I., and Charles G. Master.

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—The Honourables E. F. Webster, R. Wellesley Barlow, Pasupati

Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagram; S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. A. Boyson, Tumalapati Rama Rao, B.A., Patrick O'Sullivan, Henry E. Stokes, B.A.

Secretaries to Government.

Chief Secretary—E. F. Webster.
Revenue Department—H. E. Stokes, B.A.
Military Department—Lieut.-Col. A.R. Kenney-Herbert.
Public Works—Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. J. C. Aikins.

Executive Council.

Premier and Treasurer—Hon. J. Norquay.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. Dr. H. Wilson.
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. C. P. Brown.
Attorney-General—Hon. C. E. Hamilton.
Agriculture, Statistics, and Health—Hon. A. A. C. La Riviere.

MAURITIUS.

Governor—Sir John Pope Hennessy (suspended).
Acting Governor—Major-Gen. Hawley, Commander of the Forces.
Acting Colonial Secretary—F. R. Round (of the Colonial Office).

MEXICO.

President—Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

Ministry.

Foreign—Ignacio Mariscal.
Interior—Romero Rubio.
Justice—J. Baranda.
Public Works—Gen. Pacheco.
War—J. Hinojosa.
Finance—M. Dublin.
Minister to England—Don I. Mariscal (absent).
Chargé d'Affaires—Don Pablo Martinez del Campo, 175, Cromwell Road, W.
Private Commercial Agent—Don R. de Olanco, 57, New Broad Street, E.C.
British Minister at Mexico—Sir S. St. John, K.C.M.G.

MONTENEGRO.

Ministry.

Foreign Affairs—S. Radonitch.
Interior—B. Petrovitch-Nitgoch.
War—J. Plamenatz.
Instruction—J. Paulovitch.

Council of State.

President—B. Petrovitch-Nitgoch.
Members—St. Radonitch, J. Plamenatz; and G. Matanovitch.
British Chargé d'Affaires at Cetigne—Walter Baring.

MOROCCO.

British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco—W. Kirby Green, C.M.G.

MUSCAT.

Political Agent—Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles, Bo.S.C.

MYSORE.

Resident and Chief Commissioner—

NATAL.

The Executive Council of Natal consists of:—*Governor*—His Excellency Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.

Acting Colonial Secretary—Hon. F. S. Haden.
Chief Justice—Hon. Sir Henry Connor.
Commandant of H.M. Forces—Hon. Col. Stabb.
Colonial Treasurer—Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne.
Attorney General—Hon. M. H. Gallwey, C.M.G.
Secretary for Native Affairs—Hon. H. C. Shepstone.
Colonial Engineer—Hon. A. H. Hime, late Lieut.-Col. R.E.
Nominated by Governor from Legislative Council—Hon. B. W. Greenacre, M.L.C., and Hon. F. Lindsay, M.L.C.

Emigration and Harbour Board Agent in London—Walter Peace, Esq., at, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

NETHERLANDS.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.
Home Office—J. Heemskerk, *President of the Ministerial Council.*
Justice—M. W. Baron du Tour van Bellinchave.
Marine—Captain W. L. A. Gericke.
War—General A. W. P. Weitzel.
Finance—J. C. Bloem.
(Waterstaat) Commerce, and Industry—J. G. Van den Bergh.
Colonies—J. P. Sprenger Van Eyk.
Minister in London—Count Van Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Consul-General—Jonkheer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Consul—H. S. J. Maas, 40, Finsbury Circus.
British Minister at The Hague—The Hon. Sir William Stuart, K.C.M.G.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Executive Council.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. A. G. Blair.
Surveyor-General—Hon. J. Mitchell.
Solicitor-General—Hon. R. J. Ritchie.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. D. McLellan.
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. P. G. Ryan.
Hons. G. S. Turner and A. Harrison (without office).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral—Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

Premier—Hon. Robert Thorburn.
Colonial Secretary—Maurice Fenelon.
Attorney-General—Hon. J. S. Winter, Q.C.
A. F. Goodridge.
C. R. Ayre.

NEW GUINEA.

British Commissioner—John Douglas, C.M.G.
Deputy Commissioner—Hugh Romilly, C.M.G.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Governor—Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Sir A. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Ministry.

Premier and Colonial Secretary—Sir Henry Parkes.
Colonial Treasurer—Hon. J. Fitzgerald Burns.

Minister for Lands—Hon. Thos. Garrett.
Minister for Works—Hon. John Sutherland.
Attorney-General—Hon. W. J. Foster.
Minister of Public Instruction—Hon. J. Inglis.
Minister of Justice—Hon. William Clarke.
Postmaster General—Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.
Secretary for Mines—Hon. Francis Abigail.
 (Formed Jan. 19th, 1887.)
Agent-General—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 25, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
Secretary—S. Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G.
Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Education—The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Telegraphs, and Commissioner of Stamps—The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Public Works—The Hon. Edward Richardson, C.M.G.
Native Minister, Minister of Defence, and Minister of Lands—The Hon. John Ballance.
Minister of Justice—The Hon. J. A. Tole.
Colonial Secretary—The Hon. P. A. Buckley.
Minister of Mines and Marine—The Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, C.M.G.
Agent-General—Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

NIGARAGUA.**Ministry.**

President—Dr. Adan Cardenas.
Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Marine, and Public Instruction—General Elizondro.
Home and Justice—Dr. Delgado.
Public Works—J. Chamorro.
Minister in London—
Consul-General in London—Fred. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
British Consul at Greytown—Herbert F. Bingham.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH (INDIA).

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., C.I.E.
Chief Secretary to Governor—J. R. Reid.
Secretary to Governor, Judicial, Forest, and Oudh Revenue Deposits—J. Woodburn.
Financial Department—R. Smeaton, M.A.
Public Works—Col. A. M. Lang, R.E.
Irrigation—Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.
Railway Branch—Major T. Gracey, R.E.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (CANADA).

Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner—Hon. E. Dewdney.

Executive Council.

Stipendiary Magistrates—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Hugh Richardson, Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, Hon. C. B. Rouleau, Hon. P. Breland, and Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. G. Irvine.
Assistant Indian Commissioner—Hon. H. Reed.
 Also thirteen elected members.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. M. H. Richey.

Executive Council.

Premier and Provincial Secretary—Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General—Hon. J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Mines and Works—Hon. C. E. Church.
 Hons. T. F. Morrison, T. Johnson, A. Macgillivray, and D. McNeil (all without office).

ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. John Beverley Robinson.

Executive Council.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. Oliver Mowatt.
Minister of Education—Hon. G. W. Ross.
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. C. F. Fraser.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. T. B. Pardee.
Provincial Secretary—Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Treasurer—Hon. A. M. Ross.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President—Sir J. H. Brand, LL.D.
Secretary to Government—P. J. Bligniant.
Instruction—The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A.
Postmaster-General—A. Howard.
Treasurer-General—P. J. R. de Villien.
Consul-General—P. G. van der Byl.
Consul—Thomas Blyth, 27, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Grand Visier—Kiamil Pasha.
President of the Council of State—Aarif Pasha.
War—Ali Salb Pasha.
Marine—Hassan Pasha.
Interior—Munir Pasha.
Justice—Djevdett Pasha.
Finance—Agop Pasha.
Public Instruction—Munif Pasha.
Commissioner of Works—Mazhar Pasha.
Commerce, Mines, Agriculture—Zihmi Vizir.
Public Works—Zuhdi Effendi.
Foreign Affairs—Said Pasha.
Director of Telegraphs—Izzet Effendi.
Ambassador in London—Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.
Consulate-General—Emin Effendi, 5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Ambassador at Constantinople—Rt. Hon. Sir William A. White, G.C.M.G., C.B.

PARAGUAY.

President—Gen. Escobar.

Ministry.

Secretary for Interior—Col. Mesa.
Foreign—B. Aceval.
Finance—A. Cahel.
Justice—M. A. Maciel.
War—Col. Duarte.
Consul-General in England—Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street.
British Consul in Asuncion—Dr. W. Stewart.

PERSIA.

War—Kamran Mirza, Naib es-Soultaneh.
Foreign Affairs—Jahja Khan, muchir ed-dowleh.
Justice—Abdoussamed Mirza, Izz ed-dowleh.

Customs, Finance, and Domains—Ali Asger Khán, amin es sultan.
Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs—Moukber ed-dowleh, Ali Kouli Khán.
Postal and Private Secretary to the Shah—Amin-ed-dowleh, Mirza Ali Khán.
Press—Mouhammed Hassan Khán, Sani ed-dowleh.
Arts, etc.—General Djanguir Khán.

Envoy in London—Prince Malcolm Khan, Nazim-ed-dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington, W.

Secretary—Mikayl Khan.
British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General—Sir R. F. Thomson, K.C.M.G.

PERSIAN GULF.

Political Resident—Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Bo.S.C.

RAJPUTANA.

Agent to Governor-General—Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., M.S.C.

TURKISH ARABIA.

Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad—Col. W. Tweedie, C.S.I., B.S.C.

PERU.

President—Gen. Caceres.
President of Ministry—P. A. del Solar.

Minister in London—Señor Carlos Candamo.
Consul—A. R. Robertson, 9, New Broad Street.
British Minister at Lima—Col. Charles E. Mansfield.

PORTUGAL.

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Senhor Luciano de Castro.

Justice—Senhor Beirão.
Public Works—Senhor Navarro.

Finance—Senhor Marianno de Carvalho.
Marine—Senhor Henrique de Macedo.

Foreign Affairs—Senhor Barros Gomes.
War—Viscount San Januario.

Minister in London—Miguel Martins d'Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.

Consul-General—A. F. Pinto-Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

British Minister in Lisbon—Geo. Glynn Petre, C.B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. A. A. Macdonald.

Executive Council.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. W. W. Sullivan.

Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Public Lands—Hon. D. Ferguson.

Public Works—Hon. W. Campbell.
 Hons. J. O. Arsenaunt, S. Burns, J. Lefurgy, A. J. Macdonald, N. McLeod, and S. Prowse (all without office).

PRUSSIA.

President of the Prussian Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Trade—Prince von Bismarck.

Vice-President of the Ministry, Minister of the Interior, etc.—Von Puttkamer.

Minister of Public Works, etc.—Maybach.
Minister of Agriculture, Crown Lands, and Forests, etc.—Dr. Lucius.

Minister of Justice, etc.—Dr. Friedberg.
State Secretary of the Interior, etc.—Von Boetticher.

Minister of Public Worship and Education, etc.—Von Gossler.

Minister of Finance, etc.—Dr. von Scholz.

Minister of War, etc.—Lieut.-Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf.

PUNJAB.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. B. Lyall, C.I.E.
Civil Department Secretary—W. M. Young, M.A.

Public Works Secretary (General Branch)—Col. E. Perkins, C.B., R.E.

Financial Commissioners—Col. W. G. Davis, C.S.I., B.S.C., and Lieut.-Col. E. G. Wace, B.S.C.

QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. L. F. R. Masson.

Executive Council.

Premier—Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Pierre Garneau.

Treasurer—Mr. Joseph Shehyn.
Minister of Agriculture and Public Works—Mr. James M'Shane.

Solicitor-General—Dr. Louis Duhamel.
Ministers without Portfolios—Hon. J. J. Ross and Mr. A. Turcolte.

(Constituted Jan. 28th, 1887.)

QUEENSLAND.

President—His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. (*Governor*).

Premier, Vice-President, and Colonial Secretary—Sir Samuel W. Griffith, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer—Hon. J. R. Dickson.
Postmaster-General—Hon. T. Macdonald-Paterson.

Secretary for Public Works and Mines—Hon. W. Miles.

Secretary for Public Lands—Hon. C. B. Dutton.

Attorney-General—Hon. A. Rutledge.
Secretary for Public Instruction—Hon. Chas. Stuart Mein.

Agent-General and Member of the Government—Sir Jas. F. Garrick, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., Q.C., 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Clerk of the Executive Council—Albert Victor Drury.

Private Secretary to Premier—J. W. Woolcock.

ROME (PAPAL).

Secretary of State—Vacant.
Under Secretary—Monsignor M. Mocenni.

ROUMANIA.

President of Council and Minister for the Interior—J. C. Bratiano.

Foreign—M. Pherekyde.

Instruction—D. Stourda.

Justice—E. Stasesco.

Agriculture, Domains, etc.—A. Stolojan.

Finance—C. Nacon.

Public Works—General Radon-Mihal.

War—Gen. Angelesco.

Minister in London—Prince Jon Ghica, 50, Grosvenor Gardens.

Consul-General in London—Walter Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.

British Minister at Bucharest—Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M.G.

RUSSIA.

Principal Ministers of State.

Imperial Household—Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff.
War—General Vannovski.
Marine—The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.
Assistant of the Grand Duke—Vice-Admiral Schestakoff.
Foreign Affairs—M. de Giers.
Interior—Count Tolstoy.
Public Instruction—M. Délianoff.
Finance—M. Bunge.
Domains—M. Ostrovsky.
Justice—M. Manascin.
Director of Ways and Communications—Admiral Possiet.
Comptroller of the Empire—M. Solski.
Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery—M. Tanéteff.
Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie—M. Herardt.
Governor-General of Warsaw—Gen. Gourko.
Governor-General of Finland—Gen. Count Heyden.
Secretary of State for Finland—Brounn.

Committee of Ministers.

President—De Reuters.
Members—Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaévitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaévitch, Count Tolstoy, Délianow, Baron Nicolai, M. Abaza, Nabokow, Solsky, De Giers, M. Stoianovsky, Admiral Possiet, M. Pobédonostzév, General Vannovsky, Ostrovsky, M. Frisch, Count Vorontzow-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Schestakow, M. Bunge, M. Herardt.
Ambassador in London—Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.
Consul-General—Mr. Wladimir Weletsky, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
British Ambassador, St. Petersburg—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

SALVADOR.

President—General Francisco Menendez.

Ministry.

Home and Education—Dr. B. Estupinian.
Finance, War and Marine—E. Perez.
Foreign Affairs and Justice—Dr. M. Delgado.
Minister to England—José Maria Torres Caicedo.
Consul-General—Luis A. Campbell, 7, Jeffrey's Square, E.C.
British Consul at San Salvador—John Moffat.
Minister Resident and Consul-General for all the Central American Republics—J. P. H. Gastrell.

SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

British Chargé d'Affaires—Ralph Milbanke.

SAXONY.

Ministers of State.

President, War and Foreign—Von Fabricé.
Interior—Von Nossitz-Wallwitz.
Public Worship—Dr. Von Gerber.
Minister of Justice—Dr. Von Abeken.
Finance—Von Könnertz.
British Chargé d'Affaires, Dresden—George Strachey.

SERVIA.

Premier and Minister of the Interior—M. Garashanine.
Minister of War—Genl. Horvatovich.
Minister of Finance and Minister in Charge of the Department of Commerce—M. Mijatovich.
Minister of Justice—M. Marinkovich.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Col. Franassovich.
Minister of Public Works—Col. Topalovich.
Minister of Public Worship—M. Kujundgich.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London—M. Ephrem Gronich, 76, Cannon Street, E.C. (*pro tem.*).
Attaché to the Legation—Alex. Z. Yovichich.
Consul-General in London—Mr. H. W. Christmas, Solicitor, 76, Cannon Street, E.C.
Consuls—
 Manchester: Mr. J. Lieben.
 Liverpool: Chevalier de Stoess.
 Bradford: Mr. John Darlington.
British Minister at Belgrade—George Hugh Wyndham, C.B.

SPAIN.

Prime Minister and President of the Council—Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta.
Foreign Affairs—Don Segismundo Moret.
Justice—Don Manuel Alonso Martinez.
War—Don Ignacio Maria de Castillo.
Marine—Don Rafael Rodriguez de Arias.
Finance—Don Joaquin Lopez Puigcerver.
Trade, Agriculture, and Public Works—Don Carlos Navarro y Rodrigo.
Colonies—Don Victor Balaguer.
Interior—Don Fernando de Leon y Castillo.
Minister in London—H. E. Don Cipriano del Mazo, 46, Portland Place, W.
Consul-General—Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.
British Minister, Madrid—Sir Francis C. Ford, G.C.M.G., C.B.

SWEDEN.

Council of State.

Minister of State—O. R. Themptander.
Foreign Affairs—Count A. C. A. L. Ehrensvärd
 COUNCILLORS OF STATE.
 Dr. J. H. Loven.
Justice—Dr. N. H. Vult de Steyern.
Marine—Baron C. G. von Otter.
Ecclesiastical—Dr. C. G. Hammarskjöld.
 J. E. C. Richert.
War—Major-General K. A. Ryding.
Interior—J. E. von Krusenstjerna.
Finance—Baron C. J. A. Tamn.
Minister in London—Count Charles E. Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Consul-Gen.—Carl Jublin-Dannfeldt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
British Minister at Stockholm—Edwin Corbett.

SWITZERLAND.

The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year.

President for 1887—A. N. Droz, of the Canton of Neuchâtel.

Vice-President for 1887—N. W. F. Hertenstein, of the Canton of Zurich.

The other members of the Federal Council are:—Charles Schenk, Emile Welti, Louis Ruchonnet, A. Deucher, B. Hammer.

Agent and Consul-General in London—Henry Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.
British Minister, Bern—Sir Francis O. Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.

TASMANIA.

Governor—Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B.
Premier and Chief Secretary—The Hon. J. W. Agnew.

Attorney General—The Hon. J. S. Dodds.
Treasurer—The Hon. W. H. Burgess.
Minister of Lands and Works—The Hon. N. J. Brown.

Agent-General—The Hon. Adye Douglas, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

TRANSVAAL.

President—S. J. Paul Krüger.
Vice-President—C. J. Joubert.
President of Legislative Council (Volksraad)—J. J. Hoffman.
Secretary of State—J. V. Eduard Bok.
British Resident—George Hudson.

TRIPOLI.

British Consul-General—Frank R. D. Hay.
Vice-Consul—Alfred Dickson.

TUNIS.

Prime Minister—Sidi el Aziz Bon Attour.
French Governing Resident—M. Massicault.
Secretary-General to Tunisian Government—M. Bompard.
Finance—Depienne.
Public Works—Grand.
British Consul at Tunis—T. B. Sandwith, C.B.

TURKEY. See Ottoman Empire.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

President of the United States and of the Cabinet—Grover Cleveland.
Vice-President—John Sherman.
Secretary of Treasury—Daniel Manning.
War—William C. Endicott.
Navy—William C. Whitney.
Postmaster-General—William F. Vilas.
Interior—Lucius G. C. Lamar.
Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland.
 The above form the Cabinet.
Solicitor-General—John Goode.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Norman J. Coleman.
President of Board of Health—James L. Cabell, M.D.

Minister in London—Edward J. Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, S.W.
Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland—Thomas M. Waller, Esq., 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul-General—Frederic C. Penfield.
British Minister, Washington—Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G.

URUGUAY.

President—General Tajes.
Interior—Dr. J. P. Ramirez.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. J. C. Blanco.
Finance—Don A. M. Marquez.
Public Instruction—Dr. A. Rodriguez Larreta.
War and Marine—Col. F. Leon.
British Minister at Monte Video—W. G. Palgrave.

VENEZUELA.

Ministry.
Interior and Justice—Don José R. Núñez.
Foreign—Dr. D. B. Urbaneja.

War and Marine—Gen. R. Fonseca.
Finance—A. A. Herrera.
Public Works—M. Tejera.
Instruction—Dr. F. Gonzalez Guinan.
Consul in London—Nathaniel G. Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
British Minister at Caracas—Frederick Robert St. John.

VICTORIA.

Governor—Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-Governor—Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G.
Premier, Treasurer, Commissioner of Railways and Minister of Mines—Hon. Duncan Gillies.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Water Supply—Hon. Alfred Deakin.
Attorney-General—Hon. Henry Wrixon.
Minister of Lands and Agriculture—Hon. John Dow.
Minister of Public Instruction—Hon. Charles Pearson.
Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. John Nimmo.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs—Hon. W. F. Walker.
Minister of Justice—Hon. Henry Cuthbert.
Minister of Defence—Hon. James Lorimer.
Postmaster General—Hon. F. T. Derham.
 Hon. M. H. Davies (without office).
 Hon. J. Bell (without office).
Agent-General—Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.**Executive Council.**

Governor-in-Chief and Consul for Liberia—Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary and Treasurer—T. R. Griffith.
Chief Justice—F. F. Pinkett.
Queen's Advocate—J. K. Donaldson.

WEST AFRICAN COAST.**OLD CALABAR.**

British Consul—E. H. Hewett, C.M.G.
CAMEROONS AND BIGHTS OF BENIN AND BIAFRA.
British Consul—H. H. Johnston.
MOZAMBIQUE.
British Consul—Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, R.N.

WÜRTEMBERG.

President of Ministry—Dr. Von Mittnacht.
Finance—Dr. Von Renner.
Public Worship—Dr. Von Gessler.
Instruction—Von Sick.
War—Von Wundt.
Justice—Dr. Von Faber.
British Minister, Stuttgart—Sir Henry Page T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

ZANZIBAR.

British Political Agent and Consul-General—Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G.
Dipsomania (thirst madness) is a form of insanity, causing a morbid craving for stimulants. It may be produced by previous habits of intemperance, but is seldom the result of this alone, being often of hereditary origin, or in consequence of sunstroke, or from injury to or structural disease of the brain. Dipsomania differs from habitual drunkenness in the at-

tacks or periods of craving having intervals of remission, during which its victim may seem to completely lose his morbid desire and express himself confident to withstand temptation. Repeated attacks, however, produce permanent degradation of all moral sense, and not unfrequently lead to a state of dementia. The only treatment likely to produce any good result is prolonged residence in some institution where total abstinence is enforced, tonic treatment and healthful occupation provided. Such homes are now established (licensed under the Habitual Drunkards Act of 1873, introduced by Mr. Dalrymple), where, with the patient's own consent, he can be treated; the morbid tendency is seldom, however, permanently eradicated.

Director of Public Prosecutions. An Act of 1879 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of an officer with the above title and a salary not exceeding £2,000 a year. Six paid assistant directors may also be appointed, who may not hold their office for more than seven years, but are eligible for reappointment. The Director must be a barrister or solicitor of ten, and an assistant must be a barrister or solicitor of seven years' standing. It is the duty of the Director, under the superintendence of the Attorney-General, to institute or carry on such criminal proceedings, and to give such advice and assistance to all officials concerned in the administration of the criminal law, as may be prescribed by the regulations made under the Act or by special instructions from the Attorney-General. The regulations are to be made by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State, but are not to be finally approved until they have lain forty days on the tables of both Houses of Parliament. The regulations must provide for the Director taking action in cases which appear to be of importance or difficulty, or in which any special circumstance calls for his interference. When the Director gives notice instituted any criminal proceeding, the justice or coroner is to transmit to the Director all documents relating to the case which he must otherwise have delivered to the officer of the court in which the case is to be tried. The Director subsequently transmits them to such officer. If the Director abandon any proceedings begun by him, any person who had the right to institute them may apply by affidavit to a judge of the High Court, who, after hearing the Director, may order the proceedings to be continued either by him or by the applicant. When the Director undertakes proceedings, neither he nor anybody else is to be bound over to prosecute. But nothing in the Act is to interfere with any private person's right to institute proceedings. The action of the Director has the same effect as regards restitution of property, etc., as if the person interested in the same had been prosecutor. He must, however, give all reasonable information and assistance to the Director.

Disbarring. The expulsion of a barrister from his Inn of Court (*q.v.*). The Inns of Court were established and are continued by voluntary association, for the purpose of affording facilities for the study and practice of the law. But any person wishing to be called to the bar must become a member of some Inn of Court, and can practise only so long as he continues a member. The governing body

of each Inn, the Bench, has jurisdiction to expel a member for misconduct; and so to prevent him from any longer practising; and thus he is disbarred. If he is a bencher as well as a barrister, he is, on expulsion, both disbenched and disbarred. The Bench of an Inn of Court is in no way restrained in the exercise of this jurisdiction, except by the disbarred person's right of appeal to the Judges.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England and Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing, as regards the laws and government of the country, as those other bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. The advocates of disestablishment object to church establishments because (1) the national legislature, which represents everybody, ought not to confer privileges on particular religious bodies, and thereby to create religious inequality; (2) because Parliament is an unfit body to deal with the affairs of churches, and cannot do so compatibly with its other duties; (3) because established churches being necessarily subject to state-control, cannot possess the liberty required to adapt their operations to changing circumstances; (4) because establishments obstruct political and social reforms, waste much national property by applying it in an ineffectual way, and also injure religion by associating it with injustice, and occasioning discontent and division. It is specially objected to the establishment of the Church of Scotland that its adherents probably do not embrace more than about one-third of the population. The disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales is demanded on the ground that it is the church of probably only one-sixth of the Welsh people; and at the general election of 1886 every Liberal member returned declared in favour of disestablishment. It is further alleged that the steps already taken towards religious equality and disestablishment—such as Catholic emancipation, the admission of Jews to Parliament, the abolition of compulsory church rates, the admission of Dissenters to the national universities, and the legalisation of Nonconformist burial services in churchyards—have all had a distinctly beneficial effect; and that as Parliament has thrown the established churches more and more on their own resources their activity and usefulness have greatly increased. On the other hand, those who object to disestablishment, while they acknowledge that it would be objectionable to set up establishments now for the first time, assert that the amount of good which they effect justifies their continued existence; that disestablishment would be very difficult, and would be injurious to the State; while disendowment, which, it is admitted, must accompany disestablishment, would seriously cripple the resources of the churches. With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to scrupulously respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of their own liberality during the last sixty years. The organisation which is most closely

identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. It was founded in the year 1844, under the title of The British Anti-State-Church Association, that title having been changed in 1853. Its chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. On the other side The Church Defence Institution is organised for defence of the Church (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Dissolution of Estates Bill. See WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Dissolution of Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, September 6th, but which were not issued from the War Office until November 6th, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.L., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Diu. A Portuguese seaport and island, off coast of Kattywar, India. See COLONIES or EUROPEAN POWERS.

Divisions. At the conclusion of a debate in the House of Commons the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "Aye," the contrary "No," and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division. The Speaker calls upon strangers to withdraw, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand-glass. When this has run out and the strangers below the bar have retired, the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each

party. In a great party division the tellers are usually the whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when the minority appears to be small he may call upon the members challenging the division to rise in their places, and if they be less than twenty in a House of forty members or upwards he may forthwith declare the determination of the House. Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names. If a member go into the wrong lobby he is not permitted to correct his error. No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered. Divisions in committee are taken in the same manner as in the House itself. The two sides in a Lords division are termed "Oponents" and "Not-Oponents."

Divorce. Previous to the year 1857 all matrimonial suits came before the ecclesiastical courts. But a divorce could only be obtained by means of a private Act of Parliament, the expense and trouble of obtaining which made divorce a privilege of the opulent. By the Act 20 and 21 Vict., c. 85, there was established a civil court, entitled the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, since absorbed into the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The Act provides that a petition for dissolution of marriage may be lawfully presented to this court by the husband on the ground that his wife has been guilty of adultery; by the wife on the ground that her husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, unnatural crime; or of adultery coupled either with such cruelty as would by itself entitle her to a judicial separation, or with desertion for two years or upwards. If the husband be petitioner he must, unless specially excused by the court from so doing, make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent. The petitioner, whether husband or wife, must prove that there has been no collusion on his or her part. The husband may, in a petition for dissolution of marriage, claim damages from the adulterer; and the court has power to direct in what manner the damages given should be applied. It may also order the adulterer to pay the costs of the proceedings, in whole or in part. The court may order the husband to provide for the wife by securing to her either a gross sum or an annual allowance, or monthly or weekly payments, and may make his doing so a condition of its decree. It may also make such orders with respect to the custody of the children of the dissolved marriage, and with reference to any property secured by settlements made before or after such marriage, as it may think proper. A decree for a divorce is always in the first instance a *decree nisi* (*q.v.*), and cannot be made absolute until three months have elapsed from the time of pronouncing it. During this period any person is at liberty in the proper manner to show cause why it should not be made absolute, or to give information to the Queen's Proctor of any fact material to the case. The Queen's Proctor thus informed, and having reason to suspect that the parties to the suit have been acting in collusion, may, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and by leave of the court, intervene in the suit. The parties, or either of them, may insist on having the

contested matters of fact tried by a jury. The damages to be obtained by a husband must always be assessed by a jury.

Dobruđscha. A slice of Turkey, at the mouth of the Danube, which was bestowed in 1878 by Russia upon Roumania as a set-off for the Bessarabian district on the opposite side of the river, wrested by the Czar from that kingdom. The country is flat and marshy, and its acquisition implied a loss rather than a gain.

Dobson, William Charles, R.A., b. 1817, evinced an early taste for art, and, after studying at the British Museum, became a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He was appointed headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham (1843), where he taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting. He resigned this office (1845), and, subsequently, proceeded to Italy and Germany, studying art in both countries. Elected A.R.A. (1860), R.A. (1872). He is also a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Many of Mr. Dobson's pictures have been engraved.

Dogs in the German Army have been introduced to assist patrols in reconnoitring. Every company of chasseurs and other light infantry keeps a few dogs (chiefly shepherd dogs), who are attached to one sergeant, by whom they are trained, and whom they consider as their master. From the outposts they are sent with the patrolling or reconnoitring soldiers, who, after having made their observations, jot these down and slip them into a little bag, which is fastened around the dog's neck, and send the dog back to their master. The animals are also to be used for finding wounded soldiers, like the St. Bernard dogs. Experiments have been made with French poodles and other kinds, but the shepherd dog has proved to be the best adapted for the purpose.

Doll Mission. Holds fortnightly meetings for girls during the winter, when dolls are carefully dressed, and distributed amongst the hospitals for children about June, most of the toys sent at Christmas being by that time lost or broken. The matrons are always delighted to receive such gifts. The work is capable of great extension among the upper and middle classes, and especially in connection with well-to-do Sunday schools, where the existing organisation is really all that is required. The dolls may be bought at wholesale prices; the materials are usually given. See, Mr. J. A. Stanley Adam, 2, Green Lanes Terrace, Riverside Road, Highbury, London, N.

Dolmens. See ANIMISM.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a Presidency of the British colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 275 sq. m., pop. 28,211. Capital, *Roseau*; second town St. Joseph.—The island is mountainous, rising to 6,000 feet. Less than one-third is under cultivation, the rest being clothed with fine forest. Poultry and game abound, and the fisheries are productive. Sulphur is thrown out of *souffrières* (*g.v.*). Soil rich and fertile. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices, are the chief productions. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist here. There was a volcanic eruption in 1880.—A President and Local Council administer internal affairs, subject to the Federal Government. Revenue, £15,841, expenditure, £16,234; imports, £50,205, exports, £52,486. Crown lands, unenclosed, are purchasable at £1 per acre.—The island was taken from the French in 1756, and confirmed to

Great Britain in 1763. There were French invasions subsequently.

Dominican Republic. See HAYTI; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Dowell, Admiral Sir William Montague, K.C.B., b. 1825. Entered the navy (1839). Present at the bombardment and capture of Amoy (1842). Served in the Black Sea, in the Crimean War, as lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, and for his services with the naval brigade before Sebastopol, was promoted to the rank of Commander. Commander in the naval brigade (1857) at the capture of Canton. Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty (1870-75). Second in command of the Channel Squadron, 1877-78 and 1882-83. Appointed (1884) Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Downton College of Agriculture. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Drama, The. During 1886 the English stage has not been marked by any particularly great event. It has certainly shown no new school of dramatic thought, or evolved much that is fresh in the way of acting. No brightly radiant "star," either, has broken the monotony of the Thespian firmament. Generally speaking, managers, in spite of the counter attractions of the South Kensington "Colinderies," have made money. Actors' incomes, too, in the case of public favourites, have maintained, in many cases, the high amounts to which they rose a few seasons since. Generally speaking, the dramatic year behind the footlights has rather been marked by the continuance of public patronage towards broad comedy than for any higher form of dramatic art; the success of "Faust" at the Lyceum being too isolated an instance of its kind to justify any assertion that strong and artistic stage work with a serious *motif* is likely to regain the attention of the average playgoer. The cry of the hour is one for amusement, and proof of the tendency of the times in this direction is to be seen in the prolonged run of "The Mikado" at the Savoy, which another issue of HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA would still have found occupying the boards at the same theatre where, last January (1886), it had been running nearly a year, but for the production, on Jan. 22nd, 1887, of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore, or the Witch's Curse." "The Mikado" has been played with signal success both in England and on the Continent, achieving considerable popularity in Germany, where its production was one of the novelties of the dramatic season. Farical comedy more than maintains the hold it obtained upon popular favour in 1885. Mr. Pinero has followed his brilliant "The Magistrate," at the Court, by a sparkling "Bohoolmistress." Mr. Hawtreys' "The Private Secretary," at the Globe, too, was capably seconded by another adaptation from the German, entitled "The Pickpocket." "Bachelors," at the Opéra Comique, an adaptation by Mr. Hermann Veizin from the French, enjoyed a long run at Toole's and the Opéra Comique; and Mr. C. M. Rae's "Man with Three Wives" attracted the town to the Criterion. Mr. Terry's "The Churchwarden," at the Olympia, after a prolonged country tour, the Daly American Company successes at the Strand, with "A Night Off" and "Nancy & Co.," all show the inclination of the public for the fun rather than the solid fare of the footlights. Mr. Edouin's production at the Royalty, of "Turned Up" and "Modern Wives," and Mr. M. Mel-

ford's admirable bit of pathos and humour, "The Coming Glow," are further instances of the same taste. Mr. Toole, with "The Butler," the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Merivale, has followed the fashion of the moment. "My Boony Boy," by Mr. T. G. Warren, has only been heard of at a Criterion matinee, but it is not unlikely to make a success in the school named. Comedy of a higher type has been found in Mr. Buchanan's splendid version of "Tom Jones," which, under the title of "Sophia," has crowded the Vaudeville for months past. Mr. Pincero's "The Hobby Horse," at the St. James's, is another soundly interesting and scholarly work. In Mr. Derrick's "Plebeians" he hardly touched his former happy spirit, and Mr. Dion Boucicault's "The Jilt" was somewhat poor. *Burlesque* at the Gaiety has replenished and re-lit "the sacred lamp," erstwhile of Hollingshead, now of Mr. George Edwardes. "Little Jack Shepherd" was light and pretty, and Mr. Richard Henry's "Monte Cristo, Jr.," the Christmas success, is the best piece of its kind put on the London boards for many seasons. Mr. Dixey, the well-known American comedian, too, with "Adonis," won back for the Gaiety much of its old favour, and at present it is one of the best-frequented houses in London. Another Gaiety success was "Dorothy," a comedy-opera by B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, which also was produced by Mr. Edwardes, being subsequently removed to the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where Messager's melodious "La Béarnaise" had to be withdrawn to make way of it. Amongst the operatic failures of the year was "Our Diva," at the Opéra Comique, Mr. Rae's very much deodorised adaptation proving tasteless. In the revivals of old English comedies many triumphs have been won, Miss Kate Vaughan and Mr. Lionel Brough, both at the Vaudeville and the Gaiety, attracting large audiences, the subsequent Haymarket and provincial representations being popular in a marked degree. Mr. Compton's Strand Company, too, has proved attractive, "She Stoops to Conquer" being put on the boards early in the new year (1887). At the Criterion Mr. Wyndham found, too, that his revival of "Wild Oats" was unusually successful, and followed it up with "David Garrick," much to the satisfaction of his patrons, his impersonation ranking amongst the best things he has done. Turning to the more serious portion of Metropolitan stage work, Mr. Irving has added to the scenic wonders of "Faust." At the Adelphi Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's "Harbour Lights" has long passed its anniversary, but crowded houses continue to flock to see it. Mr. Hamilton, with "Harvest," broke new ground, and broke it well, and few who saw his adaptation of Ouida's "Moths" were prepared for the Princess's piece. Less fortunate was Mr. H. A. Jones's "The Noble Vagabond," at the same house. Since the "first night," however, it has steadily improved in public favour. The most successful drama of its kind for the twelve months has been, probably, that of "Jim the Penman," by Sir Charles Young, despite its *outré* title. It attracted crowded houses to the Haymarket from the first, won fame in the provinces, and was an American success. A strong play, "Nadjeda," at the Haymarket, by Mr. Barrymore, failed; but it was too full of the horrible to attract sympathetic interest. "Enemies," by Mr. Coghlan, gave Mrs. Langtry a success at the

Prince's, afterwards re-christened the Prince of Wales's Theatre. "Sister Mary," by Clement Scott and Wilson Barrett, charmed the provincials; but, on coming to the capital, missed fire. At Mr. Wilson Barrett's Oxford Street house, "Clitè," by Mr. Sydney Grundy and that actor-manager, was the event of the year; but, although in parts finely written and superbly set, it missed the success of some of the dramatic events of the season. At Drury Lane "The Eun of Luak," by Mr. Henry Pettitt and Mr. Augustus Harris, drew crowded houses for a prolonged period. It was undoubtedly the best sporting drama of its kind for the year. At the Standard a picture, equally realistic, was given of the Henley Regatta, and was quite as successful with the East-End patrons of Theatricals. "The Lord Harry" was a poor melodrama by Mr. H. A. Jones, and it fared but badly at the Princess's. "Maobeth" was revived by Mrs. Conover at the Olympic, but the production was ill-advised. The late Mr. Godwin attempted to revive antique Greek drama at Hengler's, where Dr. Todhunter's "Helen in Troas" was played before the Prince and Princess of Wales and London society. The experiment was a novel one, but is hardly entitled to further praise. "The Genai," produced by the Shelley Society at the Grand Theatre, was a worse blunder, which was not retrieved by the subsequent production of one of the same poet's lyric dramas. At Her Majesty's Mr. Mayer has produced a series of French plays, a similar series being given at the Royalty. The Dramatic Students during the year gave a triplet of revivals, all good and interesting, the three being Dryden's "Secret Love, or the Maidan Queen"; Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man"; and "Love's Labour's Lost." At the Alhambra spectacular ballets have attracted crowded audiences, some of the Terpsichorean entertainments being brilliant plays of colour and motion. The Drury Lane pantomime was so successful that Mr. Augustus Harris has taken the Covent Garden Theatre for next Christmas, in order that pantomime may be run at both houses. Miss Grace Hawthorne, an American actress, has taken the Princess's Theatre. Several new houses are projected, one of them by Mr. John Hollingshead, formerly of the Gaiety.

"Drawback," Customs. See REVENUE.
"Drinking, Excessive." See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Dublin University. See UNIVERSITIES.
Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1871); Baron Dufferin (1800); was b. at Florence 1826; assumed the name of Hamilton by royal licence (1862); succeeded his father in the English barony and the Irish honours (1842). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen (1849-52 and 1854-58); was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna (Feb. 1855); sent as British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians (1860); was Under-Secretary of State for India (Nov. 1864 to Feb. 1866), and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec. 1868 to April 1872); Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (1873-78) Ambassador at St. Petersburg (1879-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople; has been Viceroy of India since 1884.

Dulwich College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Dumas fils (Alexandre), French novelist

and dramatist, was b. at Paris, July 28th, 1824. He is the son of Alexandre Dumas *père*, the well-known author of "Monte Christo." He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, and at the age of seventeen published a little volume of poems, "Pêchés de Jeunesse." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published numerous novels, the most characteristic being "La Dame aux Camélias," which created a general sensation. The latest achievement of Dumas *filis* is a drama entitled "Fransillon," produced Jan. 17th, 1887, at the Théâtre Français. In 1875 he was elected to the French Academy. M. Dumas is a most voluminous writer.

Du Maurier, George L. F. R., b. 1834; a British subject. Coming to England at the age of seventeen, he first studied chemistry at Univ. Coll., Lond., and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting. He first began to draw on wood in England for *A Week*, and afterwards for the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch*. He subsequently joined the staff of the latter paper, in whose pages his drawings are well known. Mr. Du Maurier has also illustrated a large number of books.

Duncan, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E., b. 1826, at Aberdeen. Dr. Duncan took an active part in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform, in 1847, contributing largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it, and was the means of extending the operation of the Medical Benevolent Fund to Scotland (1847). Began, with others, the *Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children* (1860), one of the largest and best hospitals of the kind in the world. Obstetric Physician and Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1877).

Durham. The port of *Watal* (*g.v.*).
Durham, Rt. Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 635. His lordship, the 8th bishop, was b. at Liverpool April 13th, 1828. Educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A., Sen. Classic, 31st Wrangler, and Sen. Chan. Medallist (1851); Norrisian Prizeman (1853); M.A. (1854), D.D. (1864), and D.C.L. Durham and Oxford; LL.D. of Glasgow (1870). Deacon (1854), priest (1858); Hon. Fellow of his college (1873). Lord Bishop of Durham (1879). Income of the see £7,000. His Lordship is *ex officio* Visitor of Durham University. Formerly Select Preacher at Cambridge (1858); Hulsean Professor of Divinity there (1861-75); Hon. Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen (1862-79); Canon Resident of St. Paul's Cathedral (1871-79); Margaret Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge (1875-79). As an author and learned theologian his lordship is well known. Has written the leading current commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, 8th ed. published 1884; Epistle to the Philippians, 7th ed. 1883; Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon, 7th ed. 1884; has edited among the Apostolic Fathers, Ignatius and Polycarp, 1885, and contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and of "Christian Antiquities"; to *Journal of Philology*, *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals.

Durham University. See UNIVERSITIES.
Dutch Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Duton East Indies. Comprise various islands of the Malay Archipelago; total area 636,329 sq. m., pop. 27,429,164. Divided into Java with Madura, and the "Outposts." The latter are ruled by various officials, and in

many cases are practically independent. See JAVA, BORNEO, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc.

"**Duties.**" See REVENUE.
Duval, Edgar Raoul, b. at Laon (Aisne), April 9th, 1832, a distinguished member of the French magistracy, and the holder of several high offices until 1871. Since the latter year he has specially devoted himself to politics, and has for the greater part of that time sat in the Chamber of Deputies. Until recently he was a prominent member of the Right, but having in November 1886, denounced the obstructive tactics of his party, and advocated a constructive alliance with the Moderate Republicans, he has since been regarded askance by his former political associates. He is one of the ablest speakers in the Chamber, and the general confidence of all he has always enjoyed. He sits for the department of Eure.

Dvorák, Anton (pronounced Dvorshak). One of the foremost of our younger musicians; is a Bohemian, b. 1841, at Mühlhausen-on-the-Moldau, the son of an innkeeper. He learnt music first from the gypsies, but at sixteen entered the Prague Conservatoire, finally obtaining a living as bandsman and organist. Applying for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, his case was referred to Brahms, who befriended him. Dvorák's symphonies and his Slavonic rhapsodies are very fine original works; but his "*Stabat Mater*," produced under the composer's direction in London in 1883, has stamped him as a really great composer. His "*Spectro Bride*," composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, met with a very enthusiastic reception. His oratorio "*St. Ludmila*" was introduced at the Leeds Festival in October 1886.

Dynamite (from the Greek *dunamis* = force). An explosive mixture, used in England for mining and blasting operations; in Germany and France for mining, blasting, and artillery work. The explosive force of dynamite is, under the most favourable conditions, ten times as great as that of gunpowder. There are two chief forms of dynamite, and each of these again may occur in more than one variety. But in all the essential explosive is nitro-glycerine. **Nitro-glycerine** is a compound formed by the action of a mixture of two parts by weight of sulphuric acid and two parts by weight of strong nitric acid, on one part by weight of glycerine. In dynamite the light yellow, oily, inodorous liquid nitro-glycerine, is mixed with certain absorbent matters, or with materials that are decomposable on explosion. Of the former or absorbent materials, silica, mineral ash, Tripoli powder, and the so-called infusorial earth, are examples. Both these last two are made up of countless silicious cases of very low plants—the diatomaceæ. But the most usual absorbent is **Kieselgühr** (flint-earth), a porous silica earth, also of diatom cases. The proportions by weight of the nitro-glycerine and Kieselgühr are 3 to 1. The dynamite formed by the mixture of these is **Dynamite No. 1**. Of the materials exploding on decomposition, resin, charcoal, sulphur, nitrates of potassium and sodium are examples. The most usual are a mixture of charcoal and nitre (potassium nitrate). The dynamite formed by the mixture of these with nitro-glycerine is **Dynamite No. 2**. Dynamite, invented by Nobel in 1867, is not, like nitro-glycerine, spontaneously explosive.

Dynamo. See our 1886 edition for an article on this subject.

E

Early Closing Association. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) The adoption of a Saturday half-holiday where practicable; (3) The rescue of shopkeepers, their assistants and others, from unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) The early payment of wages; (5) The promotion, as far as possible, of a profitable application of the leisure time thus to be gained.—Assistants, by subscribing *2s. 6d.* half-yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff.—On Nov. 1st, 1886, the **Shop Hours Regulation Act** came into operation, by which the hours of labour were limited to seventy-four in a week. Sir John Lubbock, the author of the measure, has, however, given notice of his intention to introduce, in the first session of 1887, a bill for the compulsory closing of all shops at eight o'clock on five days in the week and at ten o'clock on Saturday. The income of the Association is about £1,400 a year. See, James A. Stacey, *Offices*, 100, Fleet Street, London.

Earthquakes may be defined as disturbances of the earth's crust, generally subterranean, propagated by the elasticity of the rocks. The study of earthquakes is termed **seismology**; and instruments for measuring the earthquake waves are called **seismometers**. The late Robert Mallet laid the foundation of modern seismology, and his "Report on the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857" is a classical work. Serious objections have, however, been raised to some of his methods of investigation. The centre of disturbance is known technically as the **seismic focus**, and the point on the surface vertically above the focus is the **epicentrum**. From the focus, which Mallet believed was never seated at a very great depth, waves of elastic compression are propagated in all directions; and he believed that the wave-paths and their angles of emergence at the surface might be determined from observations on the fractures in walls and buildings, and on the situation of objects which have been overturned by the shock. There seems to be a close connection between seismic and volcanic phenomena, and within the last two or three years both have been unusually violent. Professor Milne (*q.v.*) believes that in the empire of Japan alone there occurs, on an average, at least one earthquake per day. The opportunities for studying seismic phenomena are so favourable in Japan that a Seismological Society has been established at Tokio. The great earthquakes in the United States, which had their centre near Charleston, that of Greece, and the eruption of Tarawera (*q.v.*), were the most notable disturbances in 1886. The best English work of reference is Milne's "Earthquakes" (International Science Series), 1886.

Easement. An easement has been defined as "a privilege without profit which the owner of one neighbouring tenement hath of another, existing in respect of their several tenements, by which the servient owner is obliged to suffer or not to do something on his own land, for the advantage of the dominant owner." The following observations may clear up this definition. As a rule, each man may do what

he likes upon his own land, and other people may do nothing there except upon sufferance. As a rule also, the possession of land by one man gives him no right to meddle with land possessed by another man. But in certain cases one owner has a right, in virtue of his tenement, to enjoy certain advantages out of another man's tenement. Suppose that A's land is encircled on every side by B's land, but that A time out of mind has been accustomed to pass with horses and carts along a track over B's land. B cannot now close this track against A. Again, a common is in the eye of the law the land of the lord of the manor. But the commoners, usually the freeholders and copyholders within the manor, have a right to cut turf, dig gravel, etc., upon the common, and the lord of the manor cannot interfere with the exercise of this right. Both of these rights would in Roman law have been termed **servitudes**; but in English law the former is called an **easement**, the latter a **profit à prendre**. An easement is in the above definition called a privilege without profit not because it is valueless, for it is often worth thousands of pounds; but because, unlike a **profit à prendre**, which may not be worth sixpence per annum, it gives no right to take any part of the substance of the land which it affects. Thus an easement is the right to use another person's land enjoyed by a man who has land of his own, and in virtue of his having such land. Everybody is entitled to use the high road, and, so far, to walk upon land owned by others without their consent. But this right is not an easement, for it is enjoyed by multitudes who never owned a foot of land. The tenement to which the benefit of the easement is attached is called the **dominant tenement**. The tenement on which the burthen of the easement falls is called the **servient tenement**. The most important easements are rights of water, rights to receive light (see **ANCIENT LIGHTS**), and rights of way. Easements are acquired either by express grant (which must be by deed) or by prescription, that is to say by uninterrupted, open and peaceable enjoyment for a period of years variously defined for various easements. They are extinguished either by express release (which must be by deed), or by release implied either from the union of both tenements in the hands of the same owner, or from an act of the owner enjoying the easement which necessarily destroys it, or from his deliberately acquiescing in its prolonged interruption. (See **Gale on Easements**.)

Eastern Roumelia was an autonomous province of Turkey, created by the Berlin Treaty (1878), under a Christian governor, to be nominated by the Porte with assent of the Powers, order being maintained by native gendarmerie and militia, the Porte having the right (not yet exercised) of defending the frontiers and maintaining troops there. The legislative power was confided to a provincial assembly, partly elective and partly nominated by the governor. The area is about 13,800 square miles. Pop. about 1,000,000. Revenue (1886), £1,872,015; expenditure, £1,365,000. The first governor under the treaty—a Bulgarian, Prince Vogarides, known also as Aleko Pasha—was appointed in May 1879, and his rule was prosperous and successful. In 1882, owing to an

attempt of the Russian Consul-General to procure the appointment of a Russian chief of the staff to the Roumelian militia, diplomatic relations were broken off. On the expiration of Vogarides' term of office he was succeeded by his chief minister, also a Bulgarian, M. Christovitch, otherwise known as Gabriel or Gavril Pasha, who was deposed by the insurrection. (For details of events arising out of this see BULGARIA.)

Bartlake, Miss Mary, actress, made her appearance on the stage in youth. Since 1881 she has played leading parts in the various popular dramas produced by Mr. Wilson Barrett, at the Royal Princess's Theatre. She is now (January 1887) on tour with that gentleman's company in America.

Eastward Position. The rubrics which regulate the position of the officiating priest during the Communion Service of the Church of England direct, in the first place, that he shall stand "at the north side of the table," and at the Prayer of Consecration he is spoken of as "standing before the table." The evangelical, or "Low Church" party, generally interpret "north side" as identical with north end, while the "High Church" party hold it to mean the northern part of the west side—north, that is to say, of an imaginary line drawn east and west through the middle of the table. In this latter case the priest faces to the east—or almost so—and away from the congregation. The eastward position is supposed to emphasize the representative character of the celebrating priest, and was on this ground opposed by the Puritans—who, however, did not interpret "side" to mean "end," but altered the position of the table so as to make its sides north and south and its ends east and west. This endeavour was defeated, but the dispute remains. Antiquity, no doubt, is on the side of the Eastward Position; but the legal question is more difficult. In the case of *Hibbert v. Purchas* (1870) the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the Eastward Position at the Prayer of Consecration was illegal; but that judgment has been held to have been given *in personam*, and not *in rem*, and, though enforced by suspension against Mr. Purchas, has never been acted upon by the Bishops, nor has the question been again raised. The present rubric dates from 1552, that of Edward VI.'s first Prayer-Book (1549) having been "the priest standing humbly afore the midst of the altar." A very ancient custom, not wholly extinct even now, was for the holy table to be placed at some distance from the east end of the church, with the officiating priest on the eastern side of it, facing the people across it. In the coronation service of Queen Victoria (1838) the direction ran "the Queen kneeleth down at the faldstool (in the midst of the area over against the altar) and the Archbishop standing at the north side of the altar, saith this prayer or blessing over her." Here "north side" could only mean the northern part of the west side. Probably the question will now be suffered to remain an open one.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way

of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provides that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. A number of Acts have from time to time imposed fresh duties upon the Commissioners. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, the Commissioners were empowered to form new parishes wherever necessary, and to contribute out of the funds under their control to the endowment of the livings therein. An Act of 1850 created a Church Estates Commission, whose members acted as an estates committee to the Ecclesiastical Commission as well. To the Estates Commissioners were transferred all the estates held in trust for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all powers of management, etc. In general, it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of Church endowments to the wants of the Church.

"Echo, The" (an evening paper, established December 1868, price 1d). Its principles are Liberal. The *Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Office, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Eclipse Stakes of £10,000. See SPORT.

Ecole Forestière, The. See FORESTRY.

Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate representing the provinces, and a Chamber of Deputies the people. Area 248,370 square miles. Pop. about 950,000. Revenue about £340,000; expenditure about £445,000. Debt about £3,000,000, inclusive of unpaid interest for fifteen years. Army about 1,600 men. Its history since 1870 presents no feature of importance, beyond the civil wars and pronunciamientos, almost normal in the district. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Edinburgh, H.E.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1st Duke (creat. 1886), was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. (1874) the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy (1858); Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron (1886). Is Master of the Trinity House, and heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"Edinburgh Review," the well-known quarterly review (6s.), was founded October 25th, 1802, its first editor being F. Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey. The name of Sidney Smith was associated with the *Review*, as also those of Lord Brougham and other most distinguished men in English literature. The *Edinburgh* still holds its ground among its numerous rivals.

Edinburgh University. See UNIVERSITIES. Education. In addition to the annual report

of the Committee of Council, some important returns were issued from the Education Department in 1886. These include the annual report of the Science and Art Department, the special report prepared by Mr. Matthew Arnold on the state of elementary education in Germany, France, and other European countries, the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Education of Naval Officers, and the report of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education in England and Wales. This Committee was appointed by Lord Salisbury's second administration, shortly after it came into power, for the purpose of ascertaining the working of the Education Acts. Since the adoption of the first Education Act in 1870 the elementary education of the country has been conducted by two powerful organisations—the one consisting of the School Boards, under the direct control of the ratepayers; the other of the Voluntary Schools of the Church of England and various other religious denominations. These schools, though earning the Government capitation grant, are not under the control of the ratepayers. The report of the Royal Commission brings out some interesting facts. From Table A it appears that in England the School Boards represent about 1½ millions of the population, and in Wales about one million. Table D gives the cost of education per head. This cost steadily increased for thirteen years after the passing of

the first Education Act. Starting in 1870, we find the cost per head in National or Church Schools from 30s. to within a fraction of 36s.; in British Schools (Nonconformist) from 30s. to 37s.; in Roman Catholic Schools from 27s. 6d. to 32s. 8d.; and in Board Schools from 24s. 6d. to 45s. 4d. From another table we learn that the subscriptions to Voluntary Schools declined from £782,000 in 1877 to £732,000 in 1885. Larger Government grants, however, were earned by these schools during that period. Another table shows that as regards efficiency the Board Schools are far ahead of the Voluntary Schools. The Church Schools do not earn a higher average grant than 16s. 6½d., while the Wesleyan, which are the most efficient of the Voluntary Schools, earn 17s. The Board Schools, however, earn an average grant of 17s. 7d. With regard to the "merit" grant the Board Schools are over 50 per cent. higher than the Voluntary Schools, and the statistics of attendance give far more favourable results for the former schools than for the latter. The elementary school accommodation in England and Wales was in 1885 for five millions, and the attendance 3,392,000. The total annual cost of the elementary education system is £6,786,265; or, raised by subscription, £756,828; rates, £1,140,946; school fees, £1,791,084; all other sources (local), £229,754; Government grants, £2,867,653. See also SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON, VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS, etc.

Education, Elementary, Statistics of, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland:—

The returns are given in England, Scotland, and Wales, to Aug. 30th, 1886, and in Ireland to Sept. 30th, 1885.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Number of Schools Inspected	18,895	3,081	7,803
School Accommodation	5,998,718	660,101	692,311
Average Attendance	5,371,325	455,655	497,186
Attendance at Inspection	3,992,074	521,417	556,993
Government Grant	£2,867,653	£410,995	£814,003

Edward the Sixth's Prayer Book. See BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Egypt. A kingdom on the Nile Delta and Lower Nile tributary to the Porte, under the rule of Mohammed Tewfik, sixth of the dynasty, founded by Mohammed Ali. The first four rulers bore the title of "Vali," or Viceroy, but in 1866 the then ruler, Ismail, in consideration of the increase of the annual tribute from £376,000 to £720,000, received from the Sultan the title of Khedive or "King," and the succession was made direct from father to son instead of descending, in accordance with Turkish law, to the eldest male of the family. In 1873 the right of concluding treaties with foreign powers and of maintaining armies was also conceded. Area of Egypt proper 394,240 sq. miles, with a population, according to census of 1882, of 6,806,381. Estimated revenue (1887) about £9,875,400; expenditure about £9,828,500; consolidated debt about £78,400,000, exclusive of loans upon the Daira and Dominion lands to the amount of £16,500,000, and of a floating debt (arising from deficiencies in revenue of former years, Alexandria indemnities, etc.), to meet which a preference loan of £9,000,000, under the guarantee of the Powers, was contracted in 1885. The army of occupation is now in process of being reduced from 30,000 to 10,000 men. Principal products, cotton and cereals. Sixty

per cent. of commercial business is with England. Exports in 1884, £12,943,450; imports £8,541,550. (For history from 1871 to August 1884, see our edition of 1886.) Lord Wolseley was, in August 1884, sent with an army of 9,000 men to relieve Khartoum, which was reported to be closely invested. Wolseley accordingly conveyed his troops in boats with incredible labour over the cataracts of the Nile, and on Dec. 16th reached Korti, from whence he despatched a flying column on camels, under the command of Sir Herbert Stewart, across the desert to Metemneh, which met and defeated the enemy at Abu Klea on Jan. 17th, 1885. Gen. Stewart, being mortally wounded, was succeeded by Sir Charles Wilson, who after further fighting established a fortified camp on the Nile at Gubat, where he was met by three steamers sent by Gordon from Khartoum, in two of which he pushed up the river towards that city, only to hear that Gordon was dead and the place in the possession of the Mahdi. The season being unsuitable for a campaign, the expedition returned to Dongola, and a force under Graham, including Indian troops, with a volunteer contingent from Australia, was sent to Suakim with a view to an advance on Khartoum in the autumn. A railway from Suakim to Berber was at the same time commenced. It was finally decided, however, to

abandon the Soudan, and the Nile column was accordingly withdrawn to the Egyptian frontier at Wady Halfa, and an Egyptian garrison only left at Suakim. In April the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptian* (q.v.), a newspaper at Alexandria, by Nubar Pasha, in violation of the capitulations, led to an angry correspondence with France. In consequence of the deaths successively of the Mahdi and Osman Digna, and of the relief of Kassala by the King of Abyssinia according to treaty, serious danger to Egypt seemed to have passed away again. Towards the end of November Arabs advanced towards Wady Halfa from the south, and on Dec. 4th some slight skirmishes occurred. On the 12th the attacks were increasing, but had been repulsed, and continual skirmishing took place until December 30th, when the English advanced, and surprised the Arab forces, about 6,000 strong, and severely defeated them, taking four cannon. The advance of the Arabs down the Nile valleys seemed, in consequence, to have been arrested; but on Feb. 12th, 1886, it was reported that Osman Digna was alive and collecting forces in the neighbourhood of Suakim. In March the scheme for the conversion of the Daira and Donain loans was accepted in principle, subject to consent of the Powers, but the negotiations (March 25) delayed in consequence of difficulty raised by the Egyptian Government. Petroleum springs near Suez, discovered by M. Debay (Sept. 1884), visited by Nubar Pasha with a view to their utilisation for the increase of the revenue. It was officially announced that the British troops would retire to Assouan, leaving the Egyptian troops to hold Wady Halfa. Accounts for 1885 published; actual surplus, after deductions for taxes for debt and Suez Canal share, £321,319. Claims of the Ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, to £5,000,000 under consideration of the Consul-General (27th). Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who was despatched by the Salisbury administration in 1885 on a mission to the Sultan and the Khedive, with a view to an *entente cordiale* between this country and the Porte with reference to Egyptian affairs, has presented various reports of his mission. April, Inquiry into charge of bribery of public officials in letting public lands. August 6th, Damietta port concession, and claim on Khedive for pension allowed by Ismail to his mother, rejected. Dismissal of Egyptian Director of Daira. October, Tamai and Tokar captured by friendly natives. 21st, Reza Pasha sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting officer of court who served notice on him. November 30th, Arabs advancing against Wady Halfa defeated and dispersed by Colonel Chermiside. December 1st, M. Waddington's friendly communication to Lord Iddesleigh requesting that date for evacuation might be fixed. Directors of Suez Canal Company announced (16th) that they were making arrangements for widening the canal, and (26th) that it would be open in a month for night traffic to all vessels provided with the electric light (see ENGINEERING). Reduction of the army from 13,000 to 10,000 in progress. Many of the disbanded men will be transferred to the police. 30th, Caisse of the Public Debt concluded an advance of 5,000,000 francs to the Italian Government.—1887. Jan. 10th, Commencement of the contemplated reduction of the British army of occupation. 26th, Report by a Greek from Khartoum to authorities at Suakim respecting movements of the tribes in

favour of and against the Khalifa. 27th, Refusal of the Russian representative to consent to the proposals of the Government relative to the *corvée*. Mr. Edgar Vincent, in his report on the Egyptian Budget of 1887, states that under normal conditions as to crop and prices financial equilibrium will be maintained in 1887, and that in all probability a small surplus will be realised, after the necessary expenditure has been made, for coupons of debt and *corvée* reform. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded (1883), under the presidency of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson (d. 1884), for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt, conducted in a scientific manner, with the object of solving some of the many important questions that await the result of excavation. Special attention has been directed to all that can bear on the history of the sojourn and exodus of the Israelites, and the early sources of Greek art. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details and preservation of the objects found. These objects are of great interest in illustrating comparative art by the influences of Egyptian, Greek, and Syrian styles on one another; the technical processes of work, metrology and ceramic art. The antiquities found, after the claims of the National Museum at Boulaq have been satisfied, are divided between the British Museum, the Boston Museum (U.S.A.), and various local museums in this country, such as those of Bath, Bolton, Bristol, Edinburgh, Liverpool, York, and Charterhouse School. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of local support which has been contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work, with maps and plates. The past season (1886) has been signalised by excavations at Tell Nebesah, discovered to be the ancient Egyptian city of "Am," capital of the nineteenth nome of Lower Egypt, many valuable colossal and lesser objects having rewarded the labours of Mr. Petrie and Mr. Griffith, by whom this mound was excavated. Finally, the excavation of Tell Defnehah, on the borders of the north-east desert, undertaken by Mr. Petrie at the close of the season (1886), has disclosed the site of the great camp of Greek and Carian mercenaries established at this place (the Daphne of the Greek historians) by Psammetichus I., as also the ruins of a remarkable palace-fort identified with the building called in the Bible "Pharaoh's House in Tahpanhes" (Jeremiah xliii.), which gave shelter to the fugitive daughters of King Zedekiah after the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and which is locally known to this day as "the Castle of the Jew's Daughter" (*Kasr el Bint el Yehudeh*). The brick pavement, or platform, in which it is related that the prophet "hid great stones" and set them with mortar, is yet extant. This is perhaps the most remarkable discovery confirmatory of the historical accuracy of the Old Testament narrative ever made. Mr. Petrie's "Tanis II.," including an account of the discoveries at Nebesah and Defnehah, with upwards of sixty plates, is in preparation. Important progress was made in the work of the excavation of the Great Sphinx by M. Grébaut, resulting in the discovery of some most interesting particulars relative to the

Sphinx itself and its surroundings. The offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund are at 17, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus. W. See, H. Gosselin; Hon. Sec., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

Egyptology. Up to the close of the eighteenth century, the hieroglyphics, or Egyptian sacred writing—which consisted of little pictures of various celestial, terrestrial, and other objects, and which were used from the time of Menes (about B.C. 3000) to that of the Emperor Decius (A.D. 247), above a thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt—remained to modern learned Europe an insoluble problem. In fact, all existing knowledge of the monumental and literary treasures of ancient Egypt is based on the fortunate discovery of the famous Rosetta Stone, now treasured up in the British Museum. In the year 1799, M. Bousard, a French engineer, discovered in the temple of the god Tum, or the Setting Sun, near Rosetta, some six miles by river from the mouth of the Nile, a large stone of black basalt, commonly known as the Rosetta Stone; which, at the capitulation of Alexandria, in 1801, was surrendered to General Hutchinson, and, after its arrival in England in 1802, was presented by King George III. to the British Museum. It contained a trilingual inscription: one in hieroglyphics, a second in the demotic character, otherwise known as enchorial or vernacular, and a third in Greek. It was to some extent imperfect, especially the first or hieroglyphic portion; but there was enough still left to commence the decipherment. The Greek text was of course easily read and translated, and the defective portion conjecturally restored by the Hellenists of Europe. It was a solemn decree of the priests assembled in Synod at Memphis, passed as a vote of thanks and a testimonial to Ptolemy V. (B.C. 195); and it was ordered to be inscribed in the Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic characters and languages. "Here, then," in the words of the late Dr. Birch, "was the required key to the lock of the Nile." To Dr. Thomas Young we are indebted for the first demonstration, in 1821, of the principle of interpretation; and he made out five of the letters, but never advanced further. A year later M. Champollion (jun.), to whom the honour of discovering the language is due, solved the problem, and proved the mixed nature of the language, partly written by signs representing sounds, partly ideas. This decipherment, however, led no further than making out the sounds of certain words and the eliciting of hosts of proper names. It was by careful comparison and critical inductions, that a language was made out which had left behind it neither grammar nor dictionary. The Coptic, or the vernacular language of Egypt, was spoken till the sixteenth century of the Christian era; and a considerable literature, chiefly ecclesiastical, produced after the introduction of Christianity, had been handed down and preserved. Three spoken dialects remained, sufficiently resembling the old Egyptian to enable all the grammatical forms, structure, and a considerable portion of the *copia verborum*, to be successfully examined. But this has been subsidiary to the process of eliciting the meaning of word after word by tracing them through several thousand texts and inscriptions, wherever they occurred, and deducing the meaning from the sentences in which they

appeared. This task, seemingly so tedious, was aided by the peculiar construction of the hieroglyphs, where every word which is not purely abstract in meaning consists of two portions—hieroglyphics to represent its sound, followed by hieroglyphics to express its general or specific meaning. Provided with these materials the inquiry advanced; and the discoveries of Young and Champollion—the traditions of whose activity have been carried on by such successors as Deveria, Bunsen, Birch (*q.v.*), Lepsius, Rosellini, Brugsch, Renouf, Goodwin, Lenormant, Chabas, Eisenlohr, Lieblein, Westley-Gibson, Budge, and other eminent scholars—have resulted in so much valuable information respecting the ancient kingdom of Egypt as to throw into the shade the meagre accounts transmitted to us by the classic writers concerning times and people with whom they were themselves but imperfectly acquainted.—The science of Egyptology, which at first had been received with very qualified and partial favour, has firmly established itself in the minds and convictions of conscientious inquirers; and in 1865 it received an undisputed corroboration from the discovery, by Professor Lepsius, of a bilingual tablet, Greek and hieroglyphic, at San, the ancient Zeon or Tanis. This second inscription, so confirmatory of previous researches, is a decree in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes I., by the priests of Canopus (B.C. 239), set up by order of the Synod in the temple of Tanis, containing an inscription of thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics translated by seventy-six lines of Greek writing, and conveying a considerable amount of new information, especially as regards geographical names. Experts are now able to read the important historical inscriptions found at Mount Sinal, and in all parts of the land of Egypt. The mythology, history, science, and literature of the ancient Egyptians are now spread open before us; having received so much additional light from the continual researches carried on in this country and abroad, as to render it extremely probable, if not absolutely certain, that before many years have elapsed, the inquiry will have virtually closed for all points except the details of philology.—It is one of the marvels of Egypt and its early civilisation that it starts already full grown into life in the valley of the Nile, as a nation highly advanced in language, painting and sculpture, and offers the enigma as to whence it attained so high a point of development. There is no monumental nation which can compare with it for antiquity, except perhaps Babylonia; and evidence is yet required to determine which of the two empires is the older. The arts of Egypt exercised an all-powerful influence on the ancient world: the Phœnicians copied their types, and Greece adopted the early Oriental style of architecture, for the Doric style came from Egypt, the Ionic from Assyria, the later Corinthian again from Egypt. If Phœnicia conferred an alphabet on Greece, Egypt suggested the use of such characters to Phœnicia. Already, in the seventh century B.C., the hieroglyphs represented a dead form of the Egyptian language, one which had ceased to be spoken; and Egyptians introduced a conventional mode of writing simpler than the older forms, and better adapted for the purposes of vernacular idiom. Egyptian philosophy—the transmigration doctrine of Pythagoras—that of the immortality of the soul—

of Plato—permeated the Hellenic mind from the colleges of Thebes. The wisdom of the Egyptians was embodied in ethical works, of proverbs and maxims as old as the Pyramids, and as venerable for their hoar antiquity as the days of the Exodus. The frail papyrus, the living rock, the temple, and the tomb, have all preserved an extent of literature found nowhere else. The motive was a religion which looked forward to an eternal duration, or the return of the past to the future. The national psalm of Pentaur is found on the walls of Thebes, and the papyrus of Sallier. The **Book of the Dead** was alike sculptured on the tombs and written on the roll; it embodied much of the symbolic, though less of the esoteric doctrine. The **Elysian fields**, the streams of Styx, burning Phlegethon, the judges of the dead, are Egyptian conceptions; the **Sun-worship** is Egyptian; medicine and astronomy, geometry, truthful history and romantic fictions are found in the extensive literature. Many dogmas and practices of an Egyptian origin have descended to the present day, and exercise more influence than is generally supposed on modern religious thought. (Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to the second edition of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History"; Preface to second volume of "Records of the Past"; Inaugural Address in "Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists"; Introduction to the Study of the Egyptian Hieroglyphs, in Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs"; "Egypt from the Earliest Times to B.C. 300"; Rede Lecture on the "Monumental History of Egypt"; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians"; Lenormant and Chevalier's "Manual of the Ancient History of the East"; Dr. E. Richmond Hodges' "Egyptian Hieroglyphics and their Decipherment," in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments"; Rev. A. H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments"; Mr. E. A. W. Budge's "Dwellers on the Nile"; etc. etc.)

Eiffel Tower. See ENGINEERING.

Eighty Club. This was formed by a number of prominent Liberals in 1879, with a view to promoting the success of the Liberal party at the General Election of 1880, from the last two figures of which date the Club takes its name. The Club has no fixed residence, but the members periodically meet to dine together at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Their meetings for the election of candidates and the transaction of general business are held at the National Liberal Club, in Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross. See, Mr. J. A. B. Bruce (National Liberal Club).

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. As that patronage was given to the last of the three, and all of them were held in Edward III.'s reign, they must have been held somewhere between Jan. 20th, 1327, when Edward was crowned, and Nov. 29th, 1330, when Mortimer was be-

headed. In one of these Eisteddfodau, held in 1328, Dafydd ap Gwilym, possibly the greatest of Welsh poets, received the honour of the bardic chair, the highest award of merit the Eisteddfod has to bestow. In the fifteenth century the number of bards and wandering minstrels in the Principality increased greatly, and it became necessary to call an Eisteddfod to distinguish between the true and the false—the genuine poet or poetaster, and the mere vagrant. Accordingly a bardic congress was held at Carmarthen somewhere about the year 1451, with the sanction of Henry VI. A bard called Dafydd ap Edmwnd won the chair at this Eisteddfod, whenever it was held. The bards and musicians were divided each into five sections, after careful examination. The number of degrees now conferred is but three—bards, ovates, and Druids—and as there is practically no test of merit imposed, they are quite worthless. It was not so in the olden time, when the possession of an Eisteddfodic degree was an "open sesame" to every great house in the Principality to the Welsh troubadours. The number of Welsh bards and minstrels increased so very rapidly, indeed, during the Tudor period, that it became necessary once more to hold an Eisteddfod, or rather a **Gorsedd**. This word means *throne*, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, where a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred. Henry VIII. gave permission to hold, not only a **Gorsedd**, but also an Eisteddfod at Caerwys, near Holywell—a place which was heard of last year in connection with the anti-tithe agitation. The object was to weed out impostors from the bardic ranks. Six degrees only were conferred. Four "disciples" or "initiates" were to have been created, but they felt themselves entitled to loftier positions, and they declined the honour the Eisteddfod proposed to confer on them. This congress was held either in 1525 or in 1528. Wandering bards and minstrels became more and more of a nuisance; and on Oct. 23rd, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a "letter of commission," calling another Eisteddfod at Caerwys for May 26th, 1568. This royal letter is dated from Chester. Fifty-five musical and bardic degrees were conferred at this meeting, entitling their possessors to live by the wandering minstrel profession. So far as we know, the next Eisteddfod to be held was also at Caerwys, in 1798, under the patronage of the Society of "Gwyneddigion," or natives of North Wales, a society established in London, which has since developed into the **Cymmrodorion (Aborigines) Society**. The Society set the Eisteddfod fairly on its legs as a living and working institution. Frequent meetings were held after this date. The meeting for 1887 is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall. The preliminary **Gorsedd**, where a year and a day's notice of the event was given, was held last November in the Inner Temple Gardens.

Election of a Member of Parliament. Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is

to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. The following calendar, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

<i>Day of Month.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election.
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
7	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	
10	Last possible day for nomination.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	Last possible day for poll.
	<i>Borough.</i>
1	Receipt of writ.
2	Last possible day for notice of election.
3	
4	First possible day for nomination.
5	{ Last possible day for nomination.
5	{ First possible day for poll.
6	
7	
8	
9	Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count. Thus, if an

election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a *Royal Commission*, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his election for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also WRITS, CORRUPT PRACTICES, PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS, etc. **Electricity** (from Gr. *elektron*, amber). So called because first noticed as produced by the friction of amber. A powerful physical agent which manifests itself mainly by attractions and repulsions, but also by luminous and heating effects, by chemical decompositions, and many other phenomena. Electricity is produced in matter by a variety of causes, among which the chief are friction, pressure, contact, chemical action, heat, and magnetism. The distinction between statical or frictional and dynamical or voltaic electricity

has now almost disappeared. From the point of view of practical application the so-called dynamical electricity is the more important. A current of electricity, or a quantity of electricity moving at a certain rate in a conductor, can be produced by three different forms of energy: (1) In a galvanic battery chemical affinity is transformed into electricity; (2) In thermo-electric piles heat is directly converted into electricity; and (3) Work is transformed into electricity in electro-dynamic machines, and these are either magneto-electric or dynamo-electric. A galvanic battery consists of a vessel containing two metallic plates immersed in a liquid, one of which, when they are joined together by a wire outside the cell, is dissolved, and an electric current simultaneously flows through the wire. The solution of a metal in a liquid is accompanied by a definite evolution of heat, but in a battery part of this heat only is evolved in the cell, the rest appearing in the form of electrical energy. As, however, the cost of reduction of ores to the metallic state is considerable, it is found more economical to convert the heat obtained by the combustion of some cheaper forms of fuel into electrical energy. Thermo-electric batteries and piles consist of a series of couples of metals in contact with each other, and so arranged that every alternate contact can be exposed to a high temperature, whilst the others are kept cooled by a current of air or by immersion in water. If the two terminal metals be now joined by a wire, an electric current will flow through it, which will be more intense the greater the number of pairs of metals and the greater the difference between the two temperatures. At present these first two methods for producing an electric current have been surpassed by the third method, depending on the fact that electrical currents are produced in a coil of wire, when another wire through which a current is flowing, or a magnet, is brought to or away from it. (For a description of this method and its uses see DYNAMO.) A current of electricity when flowing through a wire meets with a certain amount of opposition; this opposition is diminished when the diameter of the wire is increased and when the length of wire is shortened, and is called electrical resistance. The absolute resistance of unit length and unit section of wires of different metals is different, so that each metal has its own specific resistance. Copper has a low specific resistance, German silver a high one; copper is therefore used for conducting wires, and German silver for resistance coils. The name given to the electrical unit of resistance is the ohm. An electrical current also depends on the electromotive force, or difference of electrical potential or energy between the two ends of the wire. This difference of potential is measured by electricians in units termed volts; and the unit current or ampere is that current which is produced by a difference of potential of one volt in a resistance of one ohm. The amount of work which a current can do is proportional to the current flowing, or quantity of electricity present, and to the difference of potential. This can be well illustrated by a cistern of water, where the weight of water is comparable to the quantity of electricity and the height of the cistern to the difference of potential. A joule is the unit of electrical work. When a current is flowing in a circuit

whose resistance is not uniform, in those parts where the resistance is highest heat will be developed. This fact is utilised in incandescent lamps, which consist usually of a thin film of carbon in an exhausted globe, which offers a great resistance to the current brought to and from it by thick copper wires, and so becomes white hot. In "arc" lamps the current, in passing from one carbon pole to the other, has to overcome the resistance of the air, and produces a spark which raises the temperature of the carbon terminals. Within the last few years a method of storage of electricity in accumulators has been brought before the public, and by it the laying of long conducting wires is obviated. The method depends on the fact that a powerful electric current can "electrolyse" or decompose many chemical compounds, and that under certain conditions the products of these decompositions will recombine slowly and give out a strong current of electricity. The accumulator in common use consists of two lead plates coated as thickly as possible with a paste of red lead and water; the two plates are separated by a piece of felt, and the whole system rolled together. On passing a strong current through such a cell, lead peroxide is formed on one plate and metallic lead on the other. The cell so charged can be carried from place to place, and on joining the two terminals a powerful current will be produced, which gradually runs down, restoring the previous chemical condition; the cell is then recharged.

Electric Tramways. The first electric tramway for public use in the United Kingdom was the line from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway, which was designed by the late Sir W. Siemens, and opened in the autumn of 1883. Then came the lines on Ryde pier, on Brighton beach, and at Blackpool. All these are intended for passenger traffic only, and so far they have given results which, while fairly satisfactory to the proprietors, are full of promise for the future of this mode of transit. Electric cars have been run experimentally on the North London Tramway, and at Millwall; but as yet they form no part of the permanent tramway system of the Metropolis. The motive power is applied in a different way in each of the cars mentioned, and the best plan to adopt has not yet been determined. Some inventors pin their faith to accumulators charged at fixed stations, while others favour the transmission of the electricity from the stations to the cars by means of overhead wires, or a special rail placed upon the line. The most important electric tramway yet constructed in the United Kingdom is that owned by the Bessbrook Spinning Company. It is three miles in length, extending from Newry to Bessbrook, and is adapted to convey passengers and goods. The dynamos are driven by water power. This line, like that at the Giant's Causeway, was designed by the late Sir W. Siemens. During the first six months of its existence 70,000 passengers and 7,000 tons of goods were carried over it, and the cars ran 14,000 miles. An improved electric locomotive by Mr. C. P. Elieson has recently come into notice.

Electrotypes. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC. **Elementary Education Acts, 1870-80.** These Acts contain all the statute law regarding the public provision of elementary education in England. The administrative area for

the purpose of elementary education is either the borough or the parish. Any area may have a school board if those who would have votes for a school board apply to the Education Department; and any area must have one if the school accommodation already provided is not sufficient. The board is elected outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those who would be entitled to vote for common councilmen in the City of London, or for vestrymen in other districts. Each voter has as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give them all to one candidate. Outside the Metropolis the school board must number not less than five, nor more than fifteen. Members hold office for three years. In any area in which there is no school board there must be a school attendance committee, of not more than twelve nor less than six, annually appointed out of their own number, by the town council if it be a borough, or by the guardians of the union if it be a parish. The school board, or school attendance committee, must see that every child of school age receives sufficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that no person employs (a) any child under the age of ten years; (b) any child under the age of fourteen years who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency (unless such child comes under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878). The school board, moreover, is to provide for any deficiency of school accommodation, and for that purpose has powers of compulsory purchase. It may establish a free school anywhere within its district, having first satisfied the Education Department that such a school is needed. It may contribute to, or, with the consent of the Education Department, establish an industrial school. It may take over, upon certain conditions, any elementary school already established in its district. A parent who is unable to pay the school fees may apply to the guardians of the poor, and if he prove his inability they are to pay the fees without his thereby incurring any disqualification. All fees, parliamentary grants, sums borrowed, etc., must be carried to the school fund, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, and any deficiency be met out of the rates. The school board is to serve on the rating authority its precept requiring payment of a sum therein specified, which the rating authority must pay to the school board treasurer. Should the rating authority make default, all its rating powers may be exercised by officers appointed for that purpose by the school board. No religious catechism or formula distinctive of any denomination is to be taught in a board school, nor is a child to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wish of his parent, nor is a Government Inspector to examine any child in any religious subject. For other provisions see text of Acts. The Acts are supplemented by the Code annually issued by the Education Department, which is laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if not objected to within a certain time, has the force of law. The Acts are further supplemented by the bye-laws made by the several school authorities. A Royal Commission is now engaged in inquiring into all matters referring to Elementary Education, and their report will probably be issued in time for the revision of the Code of 1887. The Code for 1886

is altered but little from that of 1885, the changes referring chiefly to night schools, cookery, the position of teachers, and their pensions. New regulations respecting drawing are given for the first time in the Code.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Lord Bishop of. The diocese was founded 1109. The present income is £5,500. His lordship, the 50th bishop in order of succession, son of the late Marquess of Northampton, and brother to the present Marquess, was born July 18th, 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 14th Wrangler (1848), and proceeded D.D. (1879). Ordained (1850). Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire (1825-79), Hon. Canon of Peterborough (1856-79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham (1874), Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to Her Majesty (1879), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury (1880). Consecrated Lord Bishop of Ely (1886), is Visitor of the Colleges of St. John, Jesus, and St. Peter, Cambridge, and of Ely Theological College. His lordship married (1850) Florence Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, vicar of the now famous Trinity Church, Brighton.

Ember Days. The derivation of the term is doubtful, but it probably has no connection with penitential "ashes" or "embers." In the early Christian centuries a week in each of the four seasons was set apart for fasting and prayer on behalf of the fruits of the ground. The English Church keeps the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in these weeks as days of abstinence and prayer for a blessing on those about to be ordained ministers of the Church. These days are taken after the First Sunday in Lent, White Sunday, September 14th, and December 14th.

Emigrants' Information Office. Was opened by the Government in October 1866, to collect and diffuse impartial information as to the prospects of emigrants to all the British Colonies. Printed particulars, which are revised frequently, should be visible at nearly every post office, or can be obtained on application by post or personally at the Office, 91, Broadway, Westminster, London. The classes chiefly required in the Colonies at present are domestic and farm servants, and farmers with a little capital. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the exodus from Great Britain has averaged during the last decade about 200,000 persons annually, of whom about three-fifths go to the United States.

Emin Bey. Dr. Schnitzler, whose Turkish name is Emin Bey, an Austrian who took service under the Khedive, and was appointed Governor of the Lake Regions province, of what was once the Egyptian Soudan. Cut off by the outbreak of Mahdism, he has hitherto managed to maintain some show of order and authority in the country committed to his care. His assistant, Dr. Junker has, after many dangers and difficulties lately arrived at Zanzibar, and in a telegram from that place has asked for a strong armed force to be sent to the relief of his chief. Two expeditions, one under Dr. Oscar Lens, and one commanded by Dr. Fischer, have failed to reach Emin Bey, the latter on account of the hostility of Mwanga, despot of Uganda, who appears to be a typical specimen

of a savage and irresponsible despot, and who lately has been reported to have destroyed 10,000 Wanyoro in a war with Kabba Regga,

chief of Unyoro. An expedition under the command of **Mr. H. M. Stanley** (*g.v.*), is on its way for the relief of Emin Bey.

Emigration Returns for 1885 and 1886 (ending Dec. 31st).

Nationalities.	United States.		British North America.		Australasia.		All other Places.		Total.	
	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885
English	83,175	73,789	18,901	14,817	33,802	28,380	10,581	9,274	146,459	126,260
Scotch... ..	16,849	13,241	2,949	2,345	4,237	4,731	1,328	11,050	25,363	21,367
Irish	52,896	50,657	2,895	2,676	5,046	6,284	460	400	61,297	60,017
British Total...	152,920	137,687	24,745	19,838	43,085	39,395	12,369	10,724	233,119	207,644
Foreigners	85,533	46,779	5,364	3,090	997	1,294	2,335	2,620	94,229	53,783
Nationality not distinguished	—	4	—	—	—	—	3,540	2,954	3,540	2,958
Gross Total ...	238,453	184,470	30,109	22,928	44,082	40,689	18,244	16,298	330,888	264,385

Employers' Liability Act, 1880. Before the passing of this Act, a master was not liable to his servant for injury caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant. The Act provides that where injury has been caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the works, machinery, etc., or of the negligence of any person in his employer's service intrusted with superintendence or with authority over the injured man, or of any act or omission done or made in obedience to the orders or byelaws of the employer, or of the negligence of any person in charge of railway signals, points, etc.; the injured workman, or if the injury results in death, his personal representatives, shall have the same right of compensation against the employer as if he had not been in the employer's service. Certain exceptions are made, to protect an employer morally innocent of the injury. An action under the Act must be brought within six months from the time of the accident, or twelve months from the time of death, as the case may be, and notice that injury has been sustained must be given within six weeks. The compensation recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings of a person in the same employment and district. Any money payable by the employer to the workman as a penalty under any other Act of Parliament is to be deducted from the compensation recovered under this Act. Actions under the Act are to be brought in the county court, but may be removed into a superior court in the same manner as other actions. The Act came into operation on January 1st, 1880, and remains in force seven years.

Enclosure of Commons. See **LAND QUESTION**, and **COMMONS PRESERVATION SOCIETY**.

"Encyclopædia Britannica." A popular and scientific exposition of the most advanced views upon every subject of art, literature, and science known to be current in the world. The first edition edited by William Smellie, was published 1771; the eighth edition appeared 1861; the ninth was commenced in 1875; and the twenty-first volume, bringing the subjects down to the word "Siam," was published at

the close of 1886. The editors of this edition are Professors T. Spencer Baynes, LL.D., and W. Robertson Smith, LL.D., assisted by upwards of one thousand contributors. There will be twenty-four volumes in all, each volume costing 30s., and containing about 850 quarto pages. (Published at Edinburgh by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black.)

Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, 1874. These Acts were designed to render useful certain old endowments for purposes of education. They apply with specified exceptions to all endowed schools which are not elementary, and authorise the Charity Commissioners, upon inquiry, to make schemes for reorganisation. Such schemes are not to interfere with any endowment given within fifty years before the commencement of the principal Act, or with the constitution of the governing body of any schools belonging to cathedral or collegiate churches, or of any school whose governing body is under the jurisdiction of the governing bodies of the Quakers or Moravians. A scheme must include a conscience clause for the scholars, a provision that no governor shall be disqualified on account of his religious opinions, nor any master on account of his not being in holy orders, and a provision for the dismissal at pleasure of any master or other officer. It may provide for the transfer to the Queen of the duties of visitor. When a scheme has been prepared, the Commissioners are to send printed copies of it to the governing body and head-master of the school affected, and are to allow two months for objections and suggestions. They may then hold an inquiry, and after holding it and considering objections and suggestions, if any, are to refer their scheme to the Education Committee of the Privy Council. If it be not approved, the Commissioners may amend it, or frame a new one, and the governing body have a second opportunity of making alternative proposals. But if it be approved, the Education Committee are to publish it. Within two months after publication, the governing body may, on any one of certain specified grounds, appeal to the Judicial Committee of

the Privy Council. If an appeal be made, the scheme, after hearing, may be remitted to the Commissioners, or it may be ordered to be laid before Parliament. If no appeal be made it need not be laid before Parliament. In any case it must be finally approved by the Queen in Council, and takes effect either from a date specified therein, or from the date of such approval. An amendment to a scheme goes through a similar process. Schemes have been made and approved for most of the schools which come within the purview of the Acts.

Energy, Laws of. Energy is a condition of matter which confers upon it the power of overcoming resistance or of doing work. When work is done upon a body, energy is used up and transferred to the body upon which the work is performed. Thus, when a piece of soft iron is hammered, the energy of the living organism is transformed into heat, and the iron may be made red hot. There are various forms of energy. **Kinetic energy** is that which is due to motion—e.g., the energy of a rifle bullet, or of any heated or electrified body. **Potential energy** is that which is due to a body being in a position of advantage with respect to a force,—e.g., the spring of a watch, a head of water, or any mass at a height above the earth. An oscillating pendulum has alternately kinetic and potential energy: all its energy is kinetic when it is at its lowest point, and all of it is potential when it is at its highest point. The total quantity of energy in the universe, kinetic and potential, is invariable; this is the first law of energy, and is called the law of the **Conservation of Energy**. Whenever any kind of energy disappears, an equivalent quantity of some other kind is generated; this is called the law of the **Transmutation of Energy**. All kinds of energy have a tendency to become transformed into the energy of heat; heat becomes diffused through matter, which thereby assumes an equable temperature. In order to get heat transformed back again into other forms of energy, it is necessary to operate with bodies which are at different temperatures, as in the case of a steam engine. The conclusion derived from these considerations is that the ultimate fate of the universe is to become converted into a lifeless, equally heated, and apparently inert mass of motionless matter, devoid of all available energy. This is the third law of energy, and is called the law of the **Dissipation** (or rather of the **Degradation**) of Energy.

Engineering. In this article are given details of several of the great industrial engineering schemes either in progress or planned out in different parts of the world at the present time (Jan. 31st, 1887):—

Antwerp Quays.—King Leopold formally inaugurated the improvements at this ancient port in July 1885; and Antwerp, which has made more rapid progress than any other seaport in the world within recent years, is now recognised as the sea-going emporium for the north-western side of Europe. The work thus completed involved operations in the river Scheldt, opposite the city, to bring it to a uniform width of 350 metres, and to construct on the city side a new quay over two miles in length and 100 metres broad, enabling no less than 50 steamers of 3,000 to 3,500 tons burthen to be berthed alongside at the same time. M.M. Couvreur and Hersent, of Paris, the contractors, commenced operations in 1877; the

estimated expense, which it was soon thought would be exceeded, being 38,000,000 francs, besides 18,000,000 for expropriations. The trace of Antwerp from 1873 to 1883 increased in tonnage sixteen-fold. The construction of four new forts for the defence of the passage of the Scheldt was commenced last August. They are of a new style, with ironclad turrets, the old Vauban forts being demolished.

Auckland (New Zealand) Graving Dock.—The Calliope Dock, one of the largest in the whole of the Southern Seas, is expected to be opened early in 1887, after two years' labour. The work was of unusual difficulty, as 70,000 yards of rock had to be blasted before the excavators could begin, but it has been successfully carried out under the direction of Mr. W. Errington, M.I.C.E., the engineer. The floor is 500 feet long, and the sides rise in a series of eleven stone steps or "altars." A feature of the graving dock—the total cost of which is £120,000—is that the entrance waterway is to be dredged to thirty-four feet below the datum line, the only other in the world which has a greater depth on the sill being, it is stated, that one at Portsmouth, which can boast of forty feet.

Blackfriars New Railway Bridge.—On May 10th, 1886, this new bridge and the new station, St. Paul's, in Queen Victoria Street, were opened for public use without ceremony. Thus the London, Chatham, & Dover Railway Company have now four City stations—Holborn Viaduct, Snow Hill, Ludgate Hill, and St. Paul's—served by seven lines over the new and four over the old bridges. The old bridge was opened for traffic in June 1864, and an Act was obtained for the new one and station in 1881, but the work was not commenced till March 1883. Of the seven new lines, two have been carried on to Ludgate Hill, three are used for terminal passenger lines, and the other two for goods and locomotive purposes. On the Surrey side the new approach necessitated the almost entire demolition of Blackfriars station; but besides relieving the congestion caused by the immense traffic from Ludgate over the water, the new arrangements enabled the Company to at once open an improved service to Gravesend. In the new bridge there are approximately six thousand tons of iron, there being five arches, three of which are of 185 feet span, and two of 175 feet; each the height from Trinity high-water mark to soffit is 20 feet. The cost, as estimated on the original design for four lines of rails, was £300,000, but this has been much enlarged upon. The new station, which affords access to the Blackfriars station of the District Railway, has a frontage of 135 feet. It may be added that the long arches of the new structure across the Thames, being placed immediately behind the old iron column bridge of the railway company, has the effect of completely destroying the view down the river to the pedestrian crossing from one shore to the other.

Blackwall Tunnel.—As far back as 1882, amongst the plans before the Metropolitan Board of Works towards a settlement of the vexed question of providing communication across the Thames below London Bridge, was a tunnel between Blackwall and the vicinity of Greenwich and Woolwich. In 1884 Parliament rejected the scheme, but the pressure of public opinion became so great that, although

the Tower Bridge works (which see) had been commenced, last August (1886) the Board determined that another year should not pass without another effort being made to carry out some subway scheme. On a vote the Blackwall site was chosen in preference to another at Shadwell which was proposed, and the bill has been accordingly lodged for the session of 1887. In bringing up the bill for the final decision of the Board, on December 10th, 1886, Mr. Selway, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, said it was not expected that the tunnel and approaches would cost more than a million and a half, and it would not be traversed by tramcars. The bill provides for the following works in connection therewith. A road commencing in the parish of All Saints', Poplar, at the eastern end of the East India Dock Road, passing to and under the river Thames, and terminating in the parish of Greenwich by a junction with the main road between Greenwich and Woolwich, nearly opposite the western end of the Greenwich Union Workhouse; a road in the parish of Greenwich, commencing by a junction with the new road just described, and terminating by a junction with the main road between Greenwich and Woolwich, at the junction therewith of Horn Lane and Combedale Road; a tunnel or subway, by means of which the new road will be carried under the river Thames, commencing on the north in the parish of All Saints', Poplar, near the eastern end of High Street, and terminating on the south in the parish of Greenwich, near the northern end of Ordnance Road, where it joins Blackwall Lane; a widening of the main road from Greenwich to Woolwich, commencing at the termination of the road above described, nearly opposite the western end of the Greenwich Union Workhouse, and terminating on the eastern side of the street known as Church Street or Christchurch Street, where it joins Trafalgar Road; and the alteration and diversion of Teddington Place, Greenwich, between Ordnance Road and Blackwall Lane.

Burmah and Siam Railways.—Since the whole of Burmah became, on January 1st, 1886, a portion of the British dominions, considerable attention has been, and will be, directed to the network of railways as proposed by the engineer-explorers, Messrs. A. E. Colquhoun and H. S. Hallett. Two lines are already in existence—running northward from the chief city, Rangoon, one to Promé, and the other to Toung-hoo. They are each 162 miles long and of metre gauge; the first named was opened in 1877, and pays 6 per cent.—although the charges are very low, third-class passengers paying only about a farthing per mile—and the latter was opened in 1885. From Toung-hoo it is suggested to extend the line still northwards, to Mandalay (the late native capital), 230 miles; thence to Bhamo, on the Chinese frontier, 200 miles, and from this point to the north-west to a junction with our Indian railway system 250 miles farther—our lines in India, however, not being of the same gauge. The Siamese have let it be understood that they would look favourably upon railway construction if they could be brought into connection with Moulmein, an important British port in the Tenasserim portion of the old Burmese territory. It is proposed to make a line from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, on the coast, northerly to Raheng, 275 miles, thence to Kiang Hsen, 300

miles, all in Siamese territory, and thence 250 miles farther through the Burmese Shan States to the borders of China at Esmok. Now, Raheng lies 160 miles east of Moulmein, and it is proposed to connect these two points by railway, half being in British and half in Siamese territory; thus meeting the wishes of our Eastern neighbours, and making Moulmein a port for both Siamese and Chinese trade. But it is further suggested to connect the two lines at Rangoon with Moulmein by a line 125 miles long; this link, perhaps, being the crowning piece of the whole work. If the scheme be carried out in its entirety, the uttermost parts of India will be brought into connection with the whole of Burmah and Siam, the Chinese frontier—and its possible railways—being touched at two points. There are no insurmountable physical difficulties, and the total cost is calculated as follows: English system, including the Rangoon-Moulmein line and half way to Raheng, 885 miles; Siamese system, including Shan States to borders of China, 905 miles; total, 1,790 miles, which at £8,122 per mile, an average taken from data obtained from the existing Rangoon railways, gives an aggregate cost of £14,538,380. This immense outlay, it is believed, would open up incalculable floods of commerce through thickly populated countries. On the Chinese borders, near the points touched by the railways, are a range of provinces with an aggregate of 38,000,000 of people, who have not a railway amongst them. Then there are the teeming millions of Burmah and the rich country of Siam. The liveliest interest in the scheme has already been exhibited by British chambers of commerce; and it has been suggested that Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett, whose labour was voluntary in the matter, should receive some national recognition of the value of their services. During the early part of 1886 Mr. Colquhoun was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Tsagain district, which he administered with considerable ability. Owing to the disturbed state of the country (see BURMAH) not much progress was made with the line. It was reported from Calcutta (June 27th) that the scheme, or a scheme, had been submitted to the Secretary of State, who, it was added, would approve if the expense could be met out of the ordinary Budget estimates. From Simla, July 15th, it was stated that the Toung-hoo-Mandalay route had been surveyed, and found an easy one. Meanwhile, it was announced that a proposal was on foot to form an English company, to buy up the existing lines for three millions sterling, and to borrow from the Indian Government on the usual terms three and a half millions more, the whole system then to come under the heading of Guaranteed Indian Railways. Early in December specifications were advertised for the ironwork for four bridge piers and bridges for the Toung-hoo-Mandalay line, early delivery being called for, and according to a Mandalay telegram (Dec. 7th) the work appears to have commenced on that line, and was estimated to last three years.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—This line was opened throughout early in 1886, when the first train ran through from Atlantic to Pacific. It traverses the continent through British North America. Beginning at Montreal, where it communicates with the systems of the old provinces and the United States, it proceeds to Ottawa; thence round the north of the Great Lakes to

Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior; from that point to Winnipeg, Manitoba; thence through the North-West Territories to Stephen, in the Rocky Mountains; and through British Columbia to its western terminus, Fort Moody. It is said that a traveller will be able to leave Liverpool and arrive at Port Moody in a fortnight. Branches to the main line are being surveyed and constructed. The importance of this line as a means of communication between England and Eastern Asia and Australasia cannot be overrated. It has already been recognised by the Admiralty, and the harbour of Esquimaux, in Vancouver Island, commanding the Pacific terminus, is now being fortified and made a first-class naval station. A full description of the line as it now is was furnished to the *Times*, Oct. 21st, 1886, by a correspondent engaged on a "Canadian Tour." The railway route from Montreal on the east to Vancouver on the west is 2,900 miles in length, and from Liverpool to Vancouver by this road is a distance of 5,160, 720 miles less than from Liverpool to San Francisco *via* New York; and extending the comparison to Yokohama, the distance *via* the Canadian route is 9,540 miles, a saving of 860 miles. The Company was chartered by the Dominion Parliament in 1881, previous to which date portions of its present lines had been made or partially completed by the Canadian Minister of Works. In 1879 the then minister, Sir Charles Tupper, reported that there were 274 miles in operation and 433 under construction; and about that time it was estimated that to reach the Pacific 2,000 miles of line would be required, from Callander, on Lake Nipissing, in Ontario, the anticipation being that a train might be able to run through in the spring of 1891. A company was floated with 100,000,000 dollars capital, and 5,000,000 were subscribed and paid up. Sir George Stephen, of Montreal, was made president—a position he still retains. By the end of the same year (1881) the Company was at work, and by this time 367 miles of railway were completed, and 290 more westward of Ottawa had been bought, in order to give a through route to Callander from the capital. The next section, from Callander to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, 650 miles, was for some reason about the last completed; from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, 425 miles, the line was finished in 1882, besides 200 miles more still further westward from Winnipeg, this leaving a sheer 700 miles to the Rocky Mountains. Beyond the Rockies to the Pacific the Government had undertaken the line as a public work, having some time previously finished the Pembina branch, extending 65 miles from Winnipeg to the United States boundary. The Canadian Government behaved very generously to the Company from the outset, promising a subsidy of 25,000,000 dollars, and 25,000,000 acres of land lying between Winnipeg and the Rockies, besides authorising land mortgage arrangements. The first year's traffic receipts, up to June 30th, 1881, amounted to 388,527 dollars, leaving 47,411 dollars net earnings. By the end of 1882 there were 1,730 miles of line, 20,000,000 dollars in land grant bonds had been issued, but 6,000,000 acres of land had been sold, which enabled the Company to redeem 4,000,000 dollars in the land grant bonds. At the end of 1882 the receipts had increased to 3,344,852 dollars, and the net earnings to 882,629 dollars. By the end of 1883 some 2,157 miles

of main line and 1,000 miles of branches were constructed, and the Government guarantee of 3 per cent. for ten years came into operation. In 1884, with a service of steamers on Lake Superior, the way was opened to the Rockies. As stated above, the line was completed in November 1885, the public through traffic being opened in June 1886, the first train leaving Montreal on the 26th and arriving at Port Moody, on the Pacific, on July 4th. The gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in., and the line is thoroughly well made, the engineering feat, both as to time and completeness, being remarkable, the work being exceptionally difficult, both in the Rockies and at Lake Superior. The Company has "honourably discharged all its Government obligations, repaid the money loaned to it five years before the debt was due, and completed its contract for building the railway in half the time stipulated." There is not space here to point to both the political and commercial importance of this "new British route to the East." The aggregate mileage of the Company is now 4,338 miles, including leased lines.

Channel Tunnel.—This project was again brought before parliament in the session of 1886, in the shape of a bill to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company and the Submarine Continental Railway Company to carry on the works for experimental purposes. A special general meeting of the S.E.R. Co. and the Submarine Continental Railway Co. was held March 19th, 1886, and passed a resolution approving the bill. On May 7th Sir E. Watkin submitted to the shareholders of the Submarine Co. a scheme for purchasing the undertaking of the Channel Tunnel Co., which was approved of subject to the necessary confirmatory vote. On May 10th, however, a letter appeared in the *Times* from Lord Stalbridge, chairman of the Channel Tunnel Co., stating that he did not recognise the scheme. Sir E. Watkin replied to this to the effect that he understood the majority of both bodies of shareholders wished to unite, and that the overtures came from the other side. At the meeting of the Submarine Co., on May 28th the scheme was allowed to drop, and in a subsequent meeting it was agreed to increase the capital of the Company by £25,000, for the special purpose of completing the purchase of the Channel Tunnel Co.'s property, if so agreed. This was confirmed on June 7th, and June 24th, when it was stated that the liquidation of the Channel Tunnel Co. was proceeding, and it was hoped would soon close. On Aug. 6th it was reported that another shaft was being sunk near the old one at Dover for experimental purposes, there being reason to believe, from the experiences on the other side of the Channel, that valuable minerals might be found. It was stated to be the intention to sink to the level of the existing shaft, 160 feet, and then bore 600 feet. In the House of Commons, on Sept. 20th, the order for the second reading of the Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works) Bill was read and discharged. On Sept. 24th it was stated that the boring at the tunnel site was for coal, and that a considerable depth had been reached. At the end of 1886 it was announced that a similar bill to that referred to above had been lodged for the session of 1887, which was shortly followed by another notification that the Government would oppose the bill if persevered with.

City and Southwark Subway.—This is a scheme

promoted by a company early in 1886 (under an Act granted in 1884) to construct a subway from King William Street, City, adjoining the Monument station of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways, under the river Thames to the Elephant and Castle, and to work a railway between the points mentioned on the endless cable system. Two tunnels were to be formed, one for the up and the other for the down lines; and there were to be three stations—at King William Street, Borough High Street and Dover Street, and at the Elephant—and lifts would be provided for the convenience of passengers. To cover the distance between the termini, it was calculated would take eight or nine minutes, and it was hoped that, especially as the fares would be low, 100,000 passengers a day would be taken off the crowded thoroughfare crossing London Bridge; but a third of this number, it was calculated, would yield a handsome dividend on the capital, which was fixed at £300,000. The nature of the traction enabled the projectors to propose to pass under the Thames with an unusually deep bow, clearing gas, water, and other mains, while there would be no steam or smoke to vitiate the atmosphere. The time in which to construct the tunnels was stated to be eighteen months, but it does not appear that as yet the company, or the promoters, have made any move with the works. A bill has been lodged for the session of 1887 to enable the company to extend the subway from the Elephant to Kennington and Stockwell, the suggested gauge of the lines being 4 ft. 8 in.

Col de Cabre Tunnel.—This is a railway undertaking, cutting under the Col de Cabre, the frontier of the Drôme and the Hautes Alpes, and will be 3,800 mètres in length. It is considered to be an important work in the strategic line, connecting Central France with the Italian frontier by Gap and Briançon. The work was commenced on Sept. 25th, 1886.

Congo Railway.—At the end of 1885, it was announced that the Government of the Independent Congo State had granted a concession to Mr. H. M. Stanley (q.v.) the explorer, and Mr. J. F. Hutton, M.P., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the Congo Railway Syndicate, for the construction of a line to connect the Upper and the Lower Congo, taking the traffic of the Congo basin. Many distinguished names were attached to the scheme, and it was arranged that subscription lists for capital, estimated nominally at two millions sterling, should be opened in the capitals of the fourteen powers which at the Berlin Conference agreed to maintain the neutrality of this region. From the base to Stanley Pool is a distance of 343 miles, with a gap of 88 miles of waterway; but it is intended to ultimately avoid this by a circuitous route of 90 miles. After the preliminary arrangements had been made with the English Syndicate, on Dec. 24th, 1885, the latter forwarded to the Congo Government at Brussels a draft charter in Feb. 1886, which was replied to by a counter project in April. Eventually the parties failed to agree, but afterwards arrangements were projected with a Belgian syndicate, relations being entered into on Oct. 14th. The new convention stipulates that the Syndicate shall make a study of the scheme of constructing a railway from Lower Congo to Stanley Pool. The railway is to run entirely on the territory of the Congo State, and may

be made in two portions, connected by a navigable part of the river. At the end of eighteen months the Company is to produce, at its own expense, complete plans. As compensation, 150,000 hectares of land are to be given, and during the eighteen months following the deposit of the plans the Company may have the option of making and working the line for ninety-nine years on certain terms. Early in January 1887 the *Moniteur Belge* published the charter of the *Compagnie du Congo pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*. The founders are M. Jules Urban, engineer, of Brussels; M. Adolphe de Roubaix, manufacturer, of Antwerp; and M. Albert Thys, captain, for the Belgian General Staff. The concession to the Company is to endure for thirty years, with a right of renewal; and the first issue of capital amounts to 1,000,000 francs, in two thousand 500-franc shares.

Copais Lake Drainage.—On June 15th, 1886, the opening of a drainage canal, which had been in process of excavation for five years previously, was celebrated in the presence of the French Minister and other distinguished persons from Athens. The famous Copais, which lies north of Thebes, appears to the eye a great green space, flat as a table, and twenty miles across. Closer examination, however, proves it to be simply a malarious marsh, covered with green-topped reeds, and fed by streams flowing from Parnassus and the other surrounding mountains. Plans for the drainage of the fertile but saturated plain date from the earliest times, and on the side nearest the sea there is an extraordinary line of shafts and galleries. The first modern attempt to carry out the work is said to have been that of the French engineer Sauvage, in 1846, but he threw up the task for want of funds. In 1881 a company was formed, of French organisation, but said to be chiefly supplied with Greek capital, with M. Tarlat as engineer, and the work was commenced the same year. On the death of this gentleman, M. Pochet became the engineer (1882), and the latter improved upon the original plan of merely clearing the morass of water and throwing the latter into the sea, by adding a scheme of irrigation and of utilising the water-power. This M. Pochet proposes to accomplish by first sending the drainage into the lake Hylicus (Likeri), raising the level of this from 50 to 80 mètres above the sea, and forming a reservoir of 600,000,000 cubic mètres of water within precipitous shores. A waste gate is provided, and pumping power to throw the water back upon Copais as required in the dry season, sufficient to irrigate 7,000 hectares (17,500 acres) of reclaimed land. The waters of one of the diverted rivers (Melas, from Parnassus), are expected to irrigate 3,000 hectares more, leaving the remaining 15,000 acres for non-irrigant crops. The total space in Copais to be drained is 25,000 hectares (62,500 acres), of which three-fourths go to the Company in fee simple and the rest for ninety years. The waste gate leads into a second lake, Paralimni, the level of which will be raised to 55 mètres above sea-level; and it is calculated that 400,000,000 cubic mètres of water discharged hence by a flume into the sea will develop a power of 12,000 horses, to be utilised for electric lighting and manufacturing purposes. The drainage works consist of (1) canals 100 mètres wide at top, and of a total length of 84 kilomètres; (2) an external open

canal to the Hylicus, terminating in a tunnel seven mètres high and wide, and 700 long; (3) the tunnel of Ungara, 1,030 mètres long, to Paralimni; and (4) that of Anthedon, 860 mètres long, to the sea. The first-mentioned, or exterior canal, was opened on June 12th, 1886, as stated above; and it was then calculated that two years would elapse before the Hylicus would be filled to the desired level. The interval is to be employed in preparing the irrigation canals; the drainage works were then practically complete, with the exception of the tunnel between the Hylicus and Paralimni lakes. Not only will this great work prove of incalculable monetary value to Greece, but it will relieve the surrounding country of the recurring floods and periodic malarious attacks. It is believed that the estimated cost (10,000,000 francs) will not be exceeded.

Corinth Ship Canal.—The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The scheme of making a passage through the isthmus is of very ancient date, the Roman Emperor Nero being credited with some such design. General Turr, known for his connection with similar enterprises, is said to have originated the present plan, and in May 1881 he obtained a concession from the Greek Government for the purpose, the idea being so well received that the capital was assured five times over. The isthmus is about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea-shore. The engineers, Messrs. Gerster and Kander, decided to excavate and deport to the neighbouring plains all ground above 150 feet high, and to blast downwards through the remainder. The total amount of earth to be removed was calculated at ten million cubic metres, and the whole cost at about thirty million francs. The range of hills is composed of light tertiary chalk, containing large quantities of oyster shells; and the shafts sunk, it is supposed by Nero, were found to be of much use in disclosing the nature of the strata, and are actually worked upon in some instances. It is calculated that the length of passage saved from the Ægean to the Black Sea will be from 100 to 250 miles, and the dangers of the southern Greek coast will be thus avoided. A port and harbour will exist at each end of the canal. During the whole of 1886 the work was carried on very satisfactorily. A new town, at present chiefly consisting of workmen's huts, has sprung up at the Corinth end of the canal—Posidonia—about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the city. To the north of Posidonia a small harbour, well protected from the winds, has been formed with heavy stone and concrete walls. The entrance will be very narrow (only 80 or 90 feet across), and the harbour itself, to the mouth of the canal, is only about 500 feet long by 700 feet wide. A visitor to the scene in June 1886 found operations being vigorously pushed forward with the aid of all modern appliances—floating cranes, dredgers, De Cauville railways, with their small handy waggons, and approved blasting agents. The workmen employed, about 4,000, were nearly all Montenegrins, who are said to make splendid navvies, supplemented by Italians and Austrians and French officials. At the date named the plan was to proceed in the cutting by steps, and the execution appeared to be rapid, especially that carried on in a somewhat daring manner

from the top. With regard to this feature, the plan adopted was to drive a tunnel at the head of the cutting on the upper step for about a mile; holes were then blasted downwards till they looked like craters, with a hole at the bottom piercing the top of the tunnel. While the diggers at the top threw down the earth and rock to pass through this inverted funnel to the waggons in the tunnel, some half-dozen men were engaged in the dangerous work of keeping the hole clear, only warned by the occasional cry from above. At the highest point of the land the cutting to the canal level will be 300 feet deep, and on the day of the above visit the men were throwing the rock and earth over each other from three levels to the waggons below the top step being 75 feet above the rails. At the eastern end of the canal is the new town of Isthmia, about a mile from the old town of Kalamaki, and here a breakwater has been erected.

Denmark and Sweden (Sound) Tunnel.—In the *Journal des Débats* of July 30th, 1886, was published a telegram from Copenhagen to the effect that the Danish and Swedish journals had for some time been discussing schemes for the construction of a tunnel between those two countries under the Sound, this being the revival of an old topic. M. A. de Rothe, a French engineer, late of the Panama Canal, in the name of a company of his countrymen, had now, however, presented to the two Governments concerned a plan for cutting a tunnel between Copenhagen and Malmö in Sweden. This tunnel was to be in two parts: 2 miles between the islands of Amak and Satholm, and 5½ miles between the latter and the Swedish coast— $\frac{7}{8}$ miles in all. A *Times* telegram from Berlin, August 12th, says that the tunnel was for the purpose of connecting the Danish and Swedish railways. "A short time previously," added this telegram, "another Frenchman, M. Deloncle, sought the consent of the Danish Government to the project, and this was made dependent upon proof of its feasibility, of the existence of the necessary capital, and of the consent of the Swedish Government. The latter were believed to view the scheme with considerable favour, and the cost was estimated at 10,000,000 francs, to be raised in Paris if the concession could be obtained." Up to the close of 1886 nothing had been definitely settled.

Eiffel Tower (Paris Exhibition 1889). It has been decided to erect in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in connection with the Exhibition of 1889, the highest iron tower yet known. The height is to be 1,000 feet, and the cost about £200,000. To this sum the Assembly in November 1886 voted £60,000, and the remainder of the money is to be found by the contractors, who in return receive a concession of the tower for twenty years, and expect to recoup themselves out of the admission fees. Visitors to Paris will be able to realise the stupendous character of the structure from the fact that it will be three times as high as the Arc de Triomphe. M. Eiffel, the engineer who originated the project, urges that the column will be of great value for astronomical and meteorological purposes. The form of the erection is that of a square of four arches, sloping inward and upward to a platform upon which rises the iron column, from four feet sloping into graceful lines very much after the fashion of a lighthouse.

Euphrates Valley Railway.—Projects for shortening the journey to India by means of a

railway along the valley of the river Euphrates have been repeatedly brought before the notice of the public during the last thirty years. The rival routes probably number a score; but the general principle of them all is the same,—they start from some port or other in the Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus, and terminate at Busra, Bushire, Grain, or some other port on or close to the Persian Gulf. Between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf some schemes provide for a railway on one side of the Euphrates, and some favour the other. Several, again, prefer the course of the Tigris, a river running to the Persian Gulf almost parallel with the Euphrates. Associated with what we may call the Euphrates Valley railway scheme pure and simple is an elaborate project for extending it at one end to Constantinople, to touch the European railway system, and pushing it on at the other through Persia and Beluchistan to India. This would render it the direct railway route between London and Calcutta. However, this scheme, although influentially supported at various times, has been completely cast into the shade by the Russian railway to India, which is being constructed from the Caspian. On this account impartial English strategists prefer commencing the railway communication with India opposite Cyprus, which island would protect the starting point; and this will explain the great strategical value of Cyprus. Should Russia force on her railway through Afghanistan, and bring about a junction of the Russian and Indian railway systems, a quicker means of sending relief to India would have to be found than *via* the Suez Canal. In that case the Euphrates Valley railway would come very prominently to the front, and statesmen would doubtless advocate extending it also from the Persian Gulf to Pishin. The length of the Euphrates Valley railway, from Alexandretta on the Mediterranean to Grain on the Persian Gulf, would be 920 miles, and cost about £8,000,000 to construct. Some of the other routes are said to be cheaper, particularly that advocated by Commander V. Lovett Cameron, who explored the country a few years ago. In connection with this matter, it was announced on Sept. 12th. 1886, that Baron Wilhelm Pressel, engineer, and the heads of a syndicate, had been requested to proceed to Constantinople to conclude the negotiations for a concession including a vast network of railways in Asia Minor. The scheme included the construction of 4,400 kilometres of narrow-gauge lines, at an estimated cost of 600,000,000 francs. The realisation of the project would shorten the overland route to India by a week. The main line was designed to connect the Bosphorus with the Persian Gulf, there being several branch lines, including one from Diabekr to Suweidie, near Antioch, and nearly opposite Cyprus (see above). At the time this was looked upon as a triumph of German influence at the Porte, but no actual commencement of operations appears to have been announced. Still another suggestion was made towards the end of the year by a M. Ende. This was a proposal to cut a canal from Antioch through Syria and Persia, to connect the Gulf with the Mediterranean. This scheme also is "in the air."

Forth Bridge.—The greatest work of its kind in the world. The construction is still in progress. The main feature will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of

a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. When finished the structure will carry the railway high above the sides of the valley of the Forth, the piers indeed being nearly the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker, C.E., are the engineers, and the work has progressed from the first without serious mishap. In the year 1885 one of the caissons used for securing a foundation was tilted a little, but this was floated safely in October and removed to its proper position; furthermore it was stated that a serious calamity had occurred to the Italian workmen employed at the bottom of the caissons, but this proved to be untrue. It seems that the reason why Italians are employed at this work is because of the temperature—there no doubt being other considerations, however—indeed, they do not consider it necessary to leave the caisson even when blasting rock at the bottom, the air pumped in from above and the escape underneath supplying their needs in this respect. To provide against emergencies an infirmary has been erected. At the end of 1885 the work was well advanced. At North Queensferry all four main piers were ready for the superstructure; the two north piers at Inch Garvie, and three at South Queensferry; and the work of the superstructure had also been carried on. It may be added that it is calculated that the wind pressure will not be more than 50 lb. per foot, amounting to 2,600 tons on one span, and the rolling load 600 tons, not more than two trains being allowed on any part of the bridge at the same time. It is considered that these stresses are far more than provided for. About 2,000 men are employed at the works. The last half-yearly engineer's report, read at the meeting of the Company held in London Aug. 11th, 1886, stated that all the main piers were completed, and went into details to show that the progress of the work had been satisfactory. The Board of Trade quarterly reports were also favourable. The work, it is expected, will be completed during 1887.

Hudson Bay Railway.—This scheme, or more properly speaking, the Hudson Bay and Winnipeg Railway, is, to some extent, an adaptation of the old trade route of the Hudson Bay Company to modern requirements, and is of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the Colonies, especially in regard to the great Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. The project is to connect Regina, the centre of the fertile belt on the west, and Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on the east, with Port Nelson in Hudson Bay, from which point to Liverpool the distance is not more than 2,966 geographical miles. Both the places named are on the existing Canadian Pacific line, and this fact alone is of importance in connection with a scheme for opening up the shortest possible route to England. To put it another way: starting from Port Nelson, the line of railway will follow the Hudson Bay Company's old route to Lake Winnipeg, and by the western side of the lake to the capital; at Grand Rapids, a western fork will be extended to Regina; the whole work being divided into three sections,—Port Nelson to Grand Rapids, 400 miles, Grand Rapids to Winnipeg, 250, and Grand Rapids to Regina, 300, or in all 950 miles. Beyond the construction of large timber

trestle bridges for the river gorges, the face of the country does not appear to offer any great engineering difficulties, and the savings in railway traffic on the way to Liverpool have been estimated in favour of the new line as follows:—From Winnipeg over the Montreal route, 775 miles; over New York route, 1,129; over Halifax route, 1,618; from Regina over the Mo. treat route, 1,081; over New York route, 1,435; over Halifax route, 1,924. As above stated, the distance; from Port Nelson to Liverpool is 2,966 miles; from Montreal *via* Bottle Island it is 2,787, or by Cape Race 2,990; and from New York it is 3,100. As to the navigation, it is asserted, on Government authority, that the straits are open for ocean steamships four, and sometimes six, months in the year, and that the harbour at Nelson river is never closed with ice. The Provincial Government of Manitoba has given a guarantee on behalf of the line, and the Dominion Government has reserved 8,400,000 acres of Crown lands adjoining the line as a subsidy. It may be remarked that the old Hudson Bay Company have used the "old trade route" for over two centuries and a half, of late years the appearance of railways modifying the sea portion of it, and that the fisheries of the Bay offer ample means for development. Sir F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., and Mr. W. Shelford, are the consulting engineers to the railway company; and in November 1886 it was announced that forty miles of the line had been graded, and 4,400 tons of steel rails shipped from this country.

Ireland and Scotland Tunnel.—This is a scheme which has the advantage, in some minds, of settling a great political difficulty, besides bringing about the ordinary material advantages supposed and expected to arise from a great engineering work. The proposal is to construct a tunnel from Portpatrick, in Scotland, to Donaghadee in Ireland, an undersea distance of over a score of miles, at a cost of six or seven millions sterling. A modification of the original suggestion has been made during the past year (1886), by proposing a railway tunnel; and it was reported in July that Mr. Douglas, engineer to the Board of Irish Lights, was engaged in taking soundings with the view of reporting on the subject. The following figures in reference to this semi-political matter will be interesting: cost of tunnel £5,000,000; land approaches £1,000,000; greatest depth of water midway, 780 feet, and the roof of the tunnel would have to be 200 feet below that; the deep-sea portion would be 21½ miles. The distance in miles by the proposed new tunnel route would be,—Belfast to London, 390 miles; Belfast to Glasgow, 121 miles; Belfast to Manchester, 244 miles; Belfast to Hull, 296 miles. Belfast would be nearer to Glasgow for all practical purposes than Aberdeen is now, and Belfast would be almost as near to London by rail as is Glasgow itself. The distance by land from Moville to London by the proposed new route—450 miles—will be just 80 miles less than in the present journey from London to Queenstown *via* Holyhead. The gain in time by the new route will be much greater, as 56 miles of the existing Holyhead route is a sea voyage, whereas with a tunnel the American traveller and the mails with bags could be landed at Lough Foyle and reach London about eleven hours afterwards by an uninterrupted railway journey; and no

American liner would land its mails or passengers at Queenstown, when by taking them to Lough Foyle it would insure their delivery at a much earlier hour in Scotland, Lancashire and London. About the time above mentioned a stone weighing 6 or 7 cwt. was forwarded to London as a sample of the rock strata to be penetrated. It was taken from near the water's edge on the Irish side.

Jubilee Tower (London). During the discussion of the manner in which to celebrate the present jubilee year of her Majesty's reign, it was suggested that a high tower be built at the top of Oxford Street, where the ground lies high. Early in Dec. 1886 the scheme seemed to have taken practical shape, for it was stated that the tower was to be 440 ft. high to the extreme top, and 420 ft. to the top platform, from which might be seen eight or nine counties, such a structure overlooking every other in London. The base was to be 75 ft. square, with a foundation of 25 ft. The iron-work, it was added, had been tendered for (£10,000) by a Tipton firm, and the brickwork by a company in Pimlico, while Mr. John Horton was stated to be the managing director. Nothing further appears at present (Jan. 1887) to have been heard of the matter.

Liberty Statue, New York. In 1874 M. Bartholdi, a French engineer, who had visited the United States, conceived the idea of his own Republic presenting to her sister in America some grand symbol of the centenary of American independence. He proposed to construct a great statue of Liberty to be erected in New York Harbour, and the understanding came to in November 1875, was that M. Bartholdi should give his services, that France should find the money, and that America should raise the statue in its proper position. The work was completed in May 1884, and in July the gift was handed over to the American Minister at Paris, and "Liberty" was shipped to New York in pieces. Two years or more were then spent in getting the statue in position, and in other details, and at last the unveiling took place at the end of November 1886, in the presence of the representatives of both countries. The statue, which is on a suitable pedestal, is that of a draped female figure wearing a spiked crown, and holding aloft at arm's length a torch illuminated at night. The statue is 220 feet in height. M. Bartholdi (January 1887) received the Legion of Honour from President Grévy, in recognition of his services.

Manchester Ship Canal.—This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a parliamentary bill early in the session of 1883. The original project was, briefly, as follows:—To construct a new waterway for ocean-going steamers from the estuary of the Mersey, near Runcorn (which is above Liverpool), to Manchester, through two or three locks, and partly in the beds of the rivers Mersey and Irwell. The canal was to be about twenty-one miles long, independently of the channel made by widening and deepening in the estuary; and the variety and magnitude of the interests to be disturbed were at once apparent by the necessity of removing no less than five railway bridges (and of course diverting the lines) and a canal viaduct. The bill was passed by a House of Commons committee in 1883, and thrown out by the Lords; in

1884 it was passed by a Lords' committee, and thrown out by the Commons. In 1885, however, in an amended form, it was passed by both Houses. During its chequered history, a committee expressed their willingness to pass the scheme if it were clear that the necessary sum would be guaranteed for carrying it through. The same evening a telegram was received from Manchester stating that this had been done on the local Exchange that day! It was stated, towards the end of that year, that arrangements had been made with the great house of Rothschild to "finance" the sum of £5,000,000 sterling, so that the work could go on without interruption. In December it was announced that the work of staking-out the new water-way had begun. The promoters of the canal brought a bill before parliament asking for power to pay interest out of capital during construction—thus reopening a much vexed question. The bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons March 9th, 1886. In July Messrs. Rothschild issued the Company's prospectus for £8,000,000 sterling, when, to the astonishment of most people, the response was so disproportionate that the issue was withdrawn. The matter has not been allowed to drop, however, and on December 9th, at a large and representative meeting at Manchester, a report of a consultative committee was read, emphatically approving of the project and the estimates made.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply.—This great work has been commenced, the idea being to convey to Manchester the waters of Thirlmere, in the Lake district. The contracts for the first part were let towards the end of 1885, the first works consisting of some $\frac{5}{8}$ miles of tunnelling and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of open cutting. The aqueduct is to convey 50,000,000 gallons of water daily. After leaving the tunnel, the aqueduct, it is arranged, will appear in the valley leading to Grasmere, keeping to the high land above Rydal and Windermere, and passing under Chapel Green, Nab Scar, and Skelgill Wood. After crossing Troutbeck, the water, passing through inverted iron siphon pipes, covered with earth, will pass behind several residences by means of a tunnel, leaving Windermere railway station two miles to the east. Then the valleys of the rivers Kent, Lune, and Ribble will be crossed by inverted siphon pipes, and the rivers by bridges, till the neighbourhood of Bolton is reached; when the water will pass through cast-iron pipes chiefly laid along main roads to the Manchester reservoirs. It is calculated that there will be nearly thirty-three miles of 40-inch cast-iron siphon pipes, nine miles of 36-inch piping, and about eighteen miles of 33-inch. It was announced at the beginning of 1886 that the Manchester Corporation had entered into arrangements with two firms for the supply of the pipes, one contract being of the value of £120,000 and the other amounting to £110,000. At its inception considerable feeling was raised against thus invading the natural beauties of the Lake District; but it is stated that nothing more unsightly than "a neat cottage" will be seen at the point where the water is drawn from the lake. Mr. James Bateman is the author of the work, and further details may be obtained from his book on the subject. On September 23rd the Waterworks Committee of the Manchester Corporation visited the works at the outlet at the south end of Lake Thirlmere. In

addition to the above, it may be interesting to state that it was pointed out to the visitors that here the water will be drawn from the lake by a short tunnel, communicating with a straining well through which all water will pass before entering the aqueduct. The well, which will be thirty-six feet in diameter, had on the date named been sunk forty feet, the greater part of the work being in rock. The strainers will be worked by a crane travelling round the inside of the well, and the well and chambers will be visible above ground, in the shape of a building lighted from the roof. Work was being actively carried on at the Dunmail Raise tunnel, which, commencing from the straining well, is to be 5,165 yards long. The contractors are going on the method of driving the whole length of the tunnel from one face; and to enable them to do this they have erected, on large concrete foundations, a set of powerful horizontal air compressors, capable of compressing 2,000 feet of free air per minute. These engines are supplied from five vertical boilers, 16 feet high by 4 ft. 6 in., and about 20 horse-power, fired by creosote oil, being kept up to pressure, about 60 lb., night and day. The oil has to be conveyed in carts, nearly a dozen miles, from Windermere station; for this reason alone its use is preferable to that of coal, as it has been found from experience that one ton of oil will do the work of three tons of the other fuel. The water for both the boilers and drills is obtained from damming a "beck," and the necessary pressure of 40 lb. to the square inch is obtained at the latter by the fall from the reservoir. The alternate boring and blasting of the hard rock is an interesting process. A tramway is laid in the tunnel, and the machines are fixed on a carriage twelve feet long, weighing, with six drills, etc., about two tons. The drills when at work strike from 500 to 600 blows per minute, the weight of each blow being 4 cwt. After eighteen holes have been bored about six feet deep, blasting with "gelatine" is commenced from the centre holes, a round of boring and blasting averaging ten hours, and the advance obtained being six feet. On the occasion of the above visit it was intended to reduce this time by two hours, and preparations were being made to blast all the holes at once by electricity. The Committee afterwards saw the Nab Scar tunnel, 1,419 yards in length, another being the Birk Hag, 253 yards, and a "cub and cover" aqueduct of a mile; at Moor Howe there is another tunnel of 3,040 yards, and "cub and cover" 630 yards more. In every respect the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

Mersey Tunnel.—As its name implies, this is a passage constructed under the river Mersey, to connect the two shores at Liverpool and Birkenhead, for railway purposes. A bill was first obtained in parliament in 1866, and extension of time was granted in 1868. In 1870 a new bill was carried through, converting the pneumatic railway scheme at first suggested into an ordinary line of double rails; and a further extension was applied for in 1880, but shortly afterwards operations commenced. On Feb. 13th, 1885, the tunnel was formally opened; but, of course, much work had to be done before traffic could be commenced, and the actual inauguration was eventually fixed for the end of January 1886, when the Prince of Wales consented to perform that ceremony. The scheme is one of very considerable utility and

importance, the local traffic across the Mersey between the two busy centres already mentioned demanding some such regular connecting link, to say nothing of the through carriage promised beforehand by the great railway companies. Besides the improved means of intercourse provided for a riverside population of about a million, the Mersey Railway enters the Central Station at Liverpool; and on the Birkenhead side of the river a junction is formed with the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railways (bringing the latter into direct communication with Liverpool for the first time), and with the Great Northern, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railways. Further, the Wirral district south of Birkenhead, and the mining locality of North Wales (by means of the bridge over the Dee at Connah's Quay), thus finds direct access into the heart of the great port of Liverpool. The length of the tunnel, including the approaches, is 4½ miles. There are two stations in the city, a lift being used at one of them (James Street) calculated to raise 230 passengers to the road level in 40 seconds; on the Birkenhead side there are four. The height between the bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel is given as about 30 ft., the tunnel itself being 27 ft. high and 26 ft. wide. Alongside the tunnel is the ventilation heading, 7 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and there are ventilating fans 40 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter. The work of construction was greatly aided by the fact that the ground was strong enough to sustain the tunnel without lining; but there are about seven courses of brickwork on the crown, and six on the invert. The centre of the river is 625 yards from either side, and the thickness of the arch, walls, and invert is 2 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft., the bricks being set in cement. It may be added that 100 ft. below is the drainage heading driven to test the strata beneath the river. The Rt. Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P., was chairman of the Company, Messrs. Waddell & Sons were the contractors, and Messrs. J. Brunlees, C. Douglas Fox, and J. Fox were the engineers. On the day of opening it was stated that the expenditure was £1,250,000 sterling. The passenger traffic by boat across the river has been estimated at 26,000,000 yearly. During the year the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Brunlees and Mr. C. Douglas Fox.

Messina Tunnel.—As far back as 1875, the engineer Gabelli brought before the Italian parliament a scheme to tunnel under the Straits of Messina; and in 1882 he delivered a lecture at Rome, in which he pointed out the advisability of joining the railways of Sicily and Italy, and dwelt upon the scientific possibilities of the question. No doubt, if the subject had been mentioned in the days of Bomba or Bombino, the author would have found his way into the Castel Capuano, but under the new order of things the matter attracted much serious not to say favourable attention. Professor Seguenza, a geologist of Messina, announced that the strata were favourable; and Gabelli estimated the cost at £2,840,000, and the time of construction at 4½ to 6½ years. It would be necessary to make the tunnel 500 feet below sea level, a depth to be approached by a series of spirals at each end, and the length about 8½ miles. It may be added that there are about 500 miles of railway on the island, which has a population of some 3,000,000 of

people, who have made wonderful progress since the union with the Kingdom of Italy. There is also a suggestion to span the eight miles of salt water by a bridge, but nothing seems to have been done in this matter. As to the tunnel, in August last it was announced that the Italian Minister of Public Works had instructed Signor Carlo Navone to investigate and report.

Natural Railway Tunnel.—It was announced last October that a new railway was projected to run from Bristol, Tenn., Big Stone Gap, Va., on the Kentucky State line, about eighty miles. Up to that time half the distance had been graded, and the whole work was to be completed in two years. Perhaps this line would never have been heard of beyond the locality, had its course not afforded a striking instance of how nature sometimes assists the engineer. Right in the way lay a mountain of hard limestone, but through it the waters of Stock creek, the largest fork of the Chirch river, had formed a complete tunnel, extending in a slight curve 933 feet, with perpendicular sides 480 feet high at one entrance and 592 at the other. The spring of this natural arch is said to be over 100 feet from the floor, the width being 120 feet. The floor is a gentle incline, and as the river only occupies about half of it, the track of the new railway can be laid on the shelf alongside without difficulty. It is calculated that to have bored through the mountain would have cost at least 500,000 dollars.

Niagara (Utilisation Scheme).—For years past the subject of utilising the great water power at Niagara Falls has been a favourite topic amongst engineers; and it is said that the late Sir W. Siemens had a scheme whereby an immense electrical power was to be generated by this means. Now a company has been formed, known as the Niagara Hydraulic Tunnel and Power Company, and they propose to commence operations by cutting a circular tunnel thirty feet in diameter, through the rock from below to above the Falls, to act as a tail race to turbines put up alongside the river, and supplied by it through conduits or head races, cut at right angles to the river. This tunnel, the contract for which it is said has been let for £1,000,000, will be 2½ miles long, and will take two years to make. It is alleged that 200,000 horse power will be thus available to be distributed as required.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.—On December 1st, 1884, it was announced in President Arthur's message to Congress that a treaty had been signed between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Central America, for the construction of a ship canal through the latter country as a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Nicaragua is one of the five confederated republics, and is situated south of Guatemala and north of Panama, on the isthmus which connects North and South America. According to this treaty the waterway was to be made by the engineers of the United States army from the plans of Mr. A. G. Menscal of the United States navy; it was to begin at the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown, cut into the San Juan river above Rio Colorado, thence following the bed of the San Juan to the Lake Nicaragua. The lake being crossed, the canal was to be continued at the mouth of the river Del Medio

and thence to the Pacific at the harbour of Brito—in all 180 miles. As Lake Nicaragua and sixty miles of the San Juan river were to constitute part of the projected enterprise, there were for actual construction only seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic side. The new waterway, it was understood, was to be the joint property of the two governments concerned; and while guaranteeing the integrity of the Nicaraguans, the United States claimed the right to select the land route, as well as to make a railway as part of the canal. While a strip of land two and a half miles wide was to be reserved for the canal, and to be jointly owned, it was to be under the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, but the United States were to have free use of the land and water they required for construction purposes. A joint management of three each was to be appointed, while the United States would take two-thirds and Nicaragua one-third of the proceeds. Of course there were assurances from the Washington Government that there was no *arrière pensée* as to the future sovereignty of the present rulers of the land. On December 10th it was announced from Washington that the treaty had been sent to the Senate; but on December 28th it transpired that there were difficulties in the way, and that at the secret sitting of the Senate an objection of England to this scheme, on the ground of an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (*q. v.*), had formed matter for discussion. The work was not undertaken in the terms proposed, and was next mentioned in President Cleveland's message to Congress on December 8th, 1885. After referring to the necessary interference of the United States during the recent war in Central America, he said that an attentive consideration of the Nicaragua Canal Treaty led him to withhold submitting it to the Senate. On Aug. 2nd, 1886, it was reported from Philadelphia that the Senate had postponed the consideration of the Treaty till the end of the year. On Oct. 8th, Commander Henry Taylor, of the U.S. Navy, lectured before the New York Geographical Society on the subject, declaring the route to be the best, adding that there was good reason to believe the work would be begun in the next few months. The estimated cost was £20,000,000. A report from Washington, Jan. 12th, 1887, was to the effect that the Senate had adopted in secret session a resolution advising President Cleveland to enter into negotiations with Nicaragua to obtain the concession.

North Sea and Baltic Canal.—Towards the end of 1885 it was announced that the German Government had decided upon constructing a ship canal to connect the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea. The Berlin *Post*, in referring to the scheme in an article which was reproduced in several London journals during the last week of 1885, stated that the waterway would be available for war and trading vessels of the largest size. The idea of uniting both German coasts by a canal running through Schleswig-Holstein, it was added, was a project of Wallenstein's, and was afterwards taken up by no less a personage than Oliver Cromwell, "who, when Protector, in close alliance with Sweden, aimed at securing to England by this enterprise the unity of the Protestant nations of Northern Europe." His plan was to leave the Elbe, and following the Eider, pass

through the Lake of Schwerin, and enter the Baltic at Wismar. It was reported from Berlin, January 11th, 1886, that the bill had passed the first reading in the German parliament and been referred to a select committee. The measure was passed into law in due course; and it subsequently transpired that the plan adopted was to construct the canal from Brunsbüttel, at the mouth of the Elbe, with small curves, *via* Gieselau, to the southernmost part of the Eider, and thence along the course of the river to Rendsborg. It will then take the same direction as the present Eider canal till where it joins the Baltic at Maltenan; but the new canal will be much straighter. Locks will be used at each end, and the canal will be 185 feet wide at the surface and 80 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 25 feet.

Panama Canal.—This waterway, which, if completed, will be the greatest engineering work of the kind the world has ever seen, is designed to connect the Atlantic Ocean, from Aspinwall (or Colon) with the Pacific at the capital city of Panama—the oldest existing European settlement in the whole of America—thus cutting through the southern portion of the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America, generally described as the Isthmus of Panama. The idea is to follow the course of the single-line railway already connecting the two cities, except in certain places, where the bed of the river Chagres will be more closely followed. The whole length, from entrance to exit, is calculated at fifty-four miles; and the two chief difficulties are recognised in the flood waters of the river, and the fact that the Cordilleras have to be cut through. The river bed is to be crossed several times, and it has been decided to cut through the Oulebra Col, in the Cordilleras, which about the point chosen will mean the excavation of a lengthy ravine about 350 feet deep. The Chagres is subject to very considerable variations, and moreover the rise and fall of the tides at each end of the canal are so dissimilar that it is expected the flow in the new waterway at certain hours may prevent the passage of ships. To meet this latter difficulty various suggestions have been made, such as the construction of locks; but to provide for the former to some extent, an enormous dam or reservoir is to be erected at Gombos, near the influx of the river Obispo, 960 metres long at the base and 1,960 at the top, with a bottom width of 1,000 metres and a height of 45 metres, forming the largest dyke in the world. Throughout the whole distance the bottom of the canal will be about 28 feet below the mean ocean level, width 72 feet at bottom and 160 feet at the top; in the mountain ravine the canal will be somewhat deeper, and narrower at the top. The project of cutting a way through the isthmus at some point, in order to shorten the journey from one great ocean to the other, was thought of in very early times, and has frequently been under the consideration of eminent engineers. The successful opening of the Suez Canal called the attention of the French to the matter, and an expedition of inspection, under Lieutenant Wyse, was sent out in 1876 by a Society which had General Turr at its head. In 1878 a concession was granted by the Government of the United States of Columbia to the Otvil International Interoceanic Canal Society; and in 1879 M. de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, became connected with the scheme. The first meeting

of the Company of the Interoceanic Canal of Panama was held in 1881, and the necessary capital was stated to be 600,000,000 francs, or £24,000,000, including cost of excavation, weirs, and dock and tidal gates. **M. Couvreux** and **Hersent**, the contractors, began operations the same year. It was at first calculated that the quantity of earth to be removed would amount to 3,531,000,000 cubic feet; and up to January 31st, 1884, it was stated that not more than 18,448,595 cubic feet had been actually excavated. Still the progress of the work gained from the growing experience of the workers, and the application of the most modern machines and tools; and up to the middle of 1885 it was calculated that 18,000,000 cubic yards had been got out, while the number of men employed had increased to 20,000, from 11,000 in 1883; but the estimate of the mass to be removed had grown to a considerable extent. At the close of the year (1885) the work was busily proceeding. On Jan. 5th, 1886, M. Charles de Lesseps left Paris for St. Nazaire, and M. Ferdinand de Lesseps prepared to follow. The story in connection with this journey was (see *Times*, Jan. 7th, 1886) that in consequence of the determination of the Company to issue some 600,000,000 francs in lottery bonds, **M. Christophe**, Governor of the *Crédit Foncier*, suggested that the Panama Canal works should be inspected by an independent engineer. The Government chose **M. Rousseau** for the purpose, and that eminent engineer was to limit his report to the practicability of the work in hand—that is, whether the canal could be made or not. M. de Lesseps also went thither. Representatives from several other countries were, it was understood, invited to accompany M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Canal Company paying all expenses. He left Southampton on January 28th, after being entertained at a banquet by the Mayor, and was received with much *clat* at Panama. On his return to St. Nazaire (March 23rd) he declared that the works were making satisfactory progress, and that the canal would be completed in 1889. On the return of the delegates of the French Chamber of Commerce who accompanied M. de Lesseps, it appeared that there was a fairly general opinion in favour of the completion of the enterprise—views which were put forth in the *Times*, April 2nd—but M. Rousseau was very reserved. Under date Philadelphia, April 18th, was published the report of Mr. John Bigelow, who had been specially deputed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to investigate. Putting the then financial portion of the question aside, he says: "That the canal will now be prosecuted to completion without any very serious interruption, is fairly to be presumed." As the result of the Rousseau mission and report to the effect that the work could be done, the new issue of lottery bonds was referred to a committee by the Government, who, after a long and anxious sitting on July 8th, rejected a *clôture* vote and determined to go on with the inquiry. At a Cabinet Council on July 10th it was decided to withdraw the ministerial bill authorising the Panama Lottery Loan Bill. The immediate retort of M. de Lesseps was to at once withdraw his own bill. He received an enthusiastic reception at the meeting of shareholders on July 20th; a loan of 500,000 bonds was issued, and 458,802 were almost at once taken up, bringing the Company more than 800,000,000 francs. In making this

announcement, M. de Lesseps (Aug. 6th) said that the Board had decided to cancel all the new bonds not directly subscribed by the public. The work has been proceeding steadily all through 1886. In September the *New York Tribune* made a further attack on the scheme, in an article headed "Death and Decay at the Isthmus." About the same time, however, Mr. Nathan Appleton, the United States agent at the Canal, issued a report, published in the *New York Herald*, in which he says: "The work is completely under way, and the din and hum of men and machines resound from one end of the Isthmus to the other. Steam and human labour to-day represent there a force of half a million men." He then goes into figures to prove that even should the Canal cost 500,000,000 dollars, it would pay the stockholders fairly well. There were then, he adds, 100,000,000 cubic metres to be removed, at a cost which might be estimated at a dollar a metre. On Oct. 15th appeared in the *Times* an important letter from Mr. C. Tankerville-Chamberlain, late acting-consul at Panama, in which he gives an encouraging account as from an eyewitness of the progress of the work—a discussion afterwards arising in that journal as to his figures. Towards the end of the year another attack was made on the scheme by M. Beyeler, a Swiss engineer lately employed on the Canal, who published a work to show that more required to be done than was made to appear.

Ribble Navigation.—At the beginning of 1885 Mr. Walker of Westminster entered into a contract with the Corporation of Preston to carry out their design of diverting the channel of the river Ribble, and constructing a 40-acre dock at Preston, for £456,000. The intention, of course, is to improve the town as a seaport, and great things are expected when the enterprise is completed. But this large sum does not by any means represent the cost of the whole work. The Corporation, in their Act of 1882, obtained borrowing powers amounting to £650,000, but it was stated at the beginning of 1886 that they were already committed to an expenditure of nearly £700,000. It was then estimated that under the first contract about 1,000 men were at work with spade and shovel; but that the dredging operations alone, which the Corporation themselves had in hand, would take a period of five years to complete. During 1886 considerable progress was made at the dock works, where, besides the 40-acre dock, there is an entrance basin of 8 acres, and a lock 600 feet in length, with three pairs of gates. The diversion of the river at the end of the year was about three-quarters finished, there being a new channel 100 yards wide and much deeper than the old one. It was estimated that more than half the excavation for the dock and river work had been done. The dredging of the river channel from the dock to the sea, a distance of some twelve miles, is being done by the Corporation of Preston, and not by contract. There are 6,000,000 cubic yards to be moved, and it is stated that they only commenced operations about the end of October last.

Rocky Mountains Tunnel.—In October 1886 it was announced that a project was on foot, and had been commenced, to tunnel the Rocky Mountains at Gray's Peak, which, while towering to the height of nearly 14,500 feet above sea-level, is the narrowest in the whole

range. It was calculated that by striking at a point 4,441 feet below the peak, a boring 25,000 feet in length, from east to west, would accomplish the object. The point indicated is sixty miles west of Denver, Colorado, and the tunnel will shorten the distance between St. Louis on the east and San Francisco on the west by 300 miles. It may be added that on the east or Missouri side of the range the ground gradually rises in rolling prairie up to an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea-level, while the "Rockies" themselves assume an altitude in places of 11,000 feet. When it is added that of the twenty best known passes only seven are below 10,000 feet, the advantages to be obtained by the tunnelling at the most likely spot will be apparent.

Russian (Pinak Marshes) Drainage.—Up to a few years since there existed in south-western Russia, on the borders of Galicia, a vast tract of marshy country, overgrown with dense forests, and quite impassable but to the doubtful characters who found a home here. About 1870 the Imperial Government determined to reclaim the tract, and from that time to the present the work has been carried on by the troops, under a staff of military engineer officers. Towards the end of 1886 it was calculated that about 4,000,000 acres had been reclaimed. Of this immense area 600,000 acres are said to have been bog, and are now meadow land; 900,000 acres of jungle have been converted to forest purposes; 500,000 acres of good forest land, standing in the midst of the marshes, have been made approachable by canals; and the remaining 2,000,000 acres have been thrown open to cultivation, 120,000 having been already occupied. This drainage has been done by means of ditches and canals, some of the latter being broad and deep enough to admit barges of several hundred tons burthen; but besides, 179 bridges have been built, 577 wells of from twenty feet to eighty feet bored, and 20,000 square miles of new country mapped out. The programme for 1887 comprises the drainage of 350,000 more acres, and the construction of 120 more miles of waterway. "From an engineering, geological, and scientific point of view generally," says the *Engineer* of November 26th, "the work is one of special interest."

Severn Tunnel.—The Act for the construction of this great engineering work on the Great Western Railway, whereby the bed of the Severn was to be tunnelled to connect the railway on each side, was passed in 1872. By October 1879, seven years afterwards, the Company, who had sunk five shafts and bored three miles to find out the nature of the ground, were within 130 yards of making their headings meet under the river, when a land spring on the Welsh side was tapped and flooded the workings. Mr. Walker of Westminster then contracted to finish the task, and about the end of 1880 the water was pumped out. The enterprise proceeded till October 1883, when the same land spring broke out at a lower level, and poured into the tunnel a torrent of 27,000 gallons per minute; but the flood did not reach beyond a certain height in the tunnel, which slopes up both ways from the middle. This difficulty was soon overcome, and heavy brick-work stoppings put in to prevent any other outburst. The tunnel is 7,664 yards long; the entrance on the English side is a cutting $\frac{1}{4}$

mile long and as much as 60 feet deep at the lower end; and the approach from the Welsh side is about a mile long and a similar depth. It was necessary to make large sea banks to keep out the high tides, as the approaches lie through marsh-lands. The tunnel is lined with brickwork from a ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. thick, imbedded in mortar of Portland cement. Sir John Hawkshaw was the engineer in-chief, and the first coal train from South Wales was timed to run through in January 1886. This was successfully done on the 9th of that month, a train consisting of fourteen trucks, two vans, and one engine, and carrying 150 tons of steam coal, leaving Aberdare at 9.50 a.m. and arriving at Southampton in about eleven hours. The passage through the tunnel occupied about nineteen minutes. On Sept. 1st the tunnel was opened for goods traffic, the arrangement being to run nine trains per night each way, the delay in thus commencing to run through regularly being caused by the great solidity of the work in view of further mishaps. For instance, on the date named there were, amongst the plant on the spot, duplicate sets of pumps, capable of discharging 26,000 gallons a day. The divergence of so much railway business was soon severely felt at Bridgwater, and the townsfolk got up an agitation to see if they could remedy matters. The tunnel was opened for passenger traffic on Dec. 1st, without ceremony,—a somewhat surprising circumstance, considering that this great work, with its approaches, has cost something like two millions sterling. The first train from Bristol, at 6.15 a.m., conveyed through some 60 or 70 persons, including railway officials, the time in the tunnel being from seven to nine minutes. There are now ten trains daily each way. It should be added that the Severn Tunnel is ventilated by means of a Guibal fan, which can discharge 240,000 feet of air per minute.

Simplon Railway Tunnel.—A scheme for continuing the railway from Geneva to Martigni and Brieg through the Simplon mountain to Domo d'Ossola, and thence to the Lago Maggiore. The estimated length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the cost about 100,000,000 francs. Encouraged by the successes in the Arlberg, St. Gothard, and Mont Cenis, it was stated at the commencement of 1886 that work would soon be commenced. The level to be followed, it is stated, will be lower than that of any of the others, hence the greater length. The St. Gothard, it may be remarked, is 1,154 metres, the Mont Cenis 1,338, and the Arlberg 1,313 metres, above sea level. The lighting and ventilating arrangements which have proved so successful in the St. Gothard will be closely followed. Nothing was done with this scheme during 1886, rival projects, to tunnel the St. Bernard and Mont Blanc, having sprung up. The St. Bernard route would be much shorter than the Simplon, being only 9,485 metres, but as it would lead to Turin, and thence to Milan, the object the French have in view—viz., to compete with the St. Gothard, which is said to have benefited Germany so much—would, it is thought, be lost.

Straits of Northumberland (Canada) Tunnel.—A plan to pass under the sea from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, in order to run a line of railway from Prince Edward's Island to the mainland, notice of which, it was stated, was lodged in the Canadian parliament near

the end of 1885. No engineering difficulties are feared, and at present traffic is said to be only possible, for five months in the year, by means of ice boats. It is stated that when Prince Edward's Island entered the confederation of the Canadian Dominion, it was agreed that communication should be maintained with the mainland. A good deal of money was spent on the ice boats, but they proved inefficient for the purpose—hence the above scheme. In the *Times* of June 15th, 1886, it was reported that the Government had accepted plans by which an iron railway tube was to be laid across a submarine plateau which had been found to reach to the mainland, communicating with the shores through piers. The tunnel-tube is to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of 18 feet diameter, and to be made of white chilled cast iron. The total cost of the work will be £1,000,000. The present depth of the water in the straits is 36 feet on the island side, 80 feet in the middle, and 104 feet on the New Brunswick side. Where necessary the channel will be dredged for the tube to lie in.

Suez Canal.—The deepening and widening of this valuable waterway, or rather the construction of a parallel waterway, was decided upon in July 1883, after considerable commotion had been caused by an agitation amongst the English shipowners, who find three-quarters of the traffic, in favour of a development of some kind. Mr. Childers, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave details of the agreement entered into by Her Majesty's Government with **M. de Lesseps** in the House of Commons on July 17th, 1883, whereby the former were to find £8,000,000 capital, at 3 per cent., and to use their good offices with the Egyptian Government. Nothing, however, was then done. Early in January 1887, **M. C. de Lesseps** and Sir J. Stokes left Egypt, having obtained the necessary concession from the Egyptian Government of land along the canal and also at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, for improving and deepening the canal. They settled the question of dues for vessels navigating the Sweet Water Canal to Ismailia, continuing thence to Port Said, and obtained modifications in the new tax on houses used by the officials employed in working the canal. **M. de Lesseps** and Sir J. Stokes made experimental trips at night with the electric light, especially between the Bitter Lakes and Suez. They fully approved of the system of lighting proposed in this difficult part of the canal for night traffic, and soon some of the works for widening the channel of the small lake will be completed. The whole of the canal will then be open for night traffic by aid of the electric light, and this is expected to shorten the passage by about twenty-four hours. The *Engineer* of Jan. 7th adds that the Government receives £80,000 for the land, which will enable the canal to be widened to 144 feet between Port Said and the Bitter Lakes, and to 213 feet between these lakes and Suez.

Tay Bridge.—The great bridge which spanned the Tay fell on December 28th, 1879; but soon afterwards the work of rebuilding was commenced. The new bridge will be about two miles long, and contain 85 piers, the site being only 60 feet farther up the river than that of the old erection. Four piers on the south end are within tidal range, the next 23 continue the structure to the south side of the navigable channel, which is spanned by 14 great piers.

From the north end of the navigable channel to the Dundee side of the river, 36 piers will be erected. Seven piers on land connect the bridge railway with the North British system running into Dundee. The trains are to run on the lower portion of the big spans, and the upper boom of the others; the bridge will be built with double lines on a steel floor. The height above high-water mark averages about 77 ft. clear under four of the spans in the navigable channel, that of the remaining great spans being 75 to 58 ft. on the north side, gradually growing less; and for some distance on the south side the height is from 63 ft. to 65 ft. The piers are built of cylinders to low-water level, filled with concrete after being imbedded in the river bottom; then follows brickwork and a superstructure of malleable iron, the shafts being connected by various stays and arches, "the whole superstructure being thus brought into one immediately underneath the girders." **Messrs. W. Arrol & Co.**, Glasgow, are the contractors. Early in December 1886 it was reported that only two large girders required to be placed to complete the bridge, the piers being up and being made ready for their reception. Under these circumstances it is fully expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic by Midsummer 1887. The first bridge over the Tay was opened on Sept. 25th, 1877.

Tehuantepec Ship Railway.—This scheme for crossing the isthmus between North and South America, by constructing a novel line in Mexican territory with appliances for conveying ships bodily from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, has not yet been brought down to a commencement. **Mr. (or Captain) Eads** suggested the project in the first instance, and in contradistinction to the Panama Canal (*q.v.*), the idea met with, and still retains, considerable favour in the United States. The subject was dealt with in a lengthy paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August 1885, by **Mr. E. L. Orthall**, who is associated with **Mr. Eads**; and it is added that a number of leading men have recognised its possibilities. The message to Congress of President Cleveland in December of the same year contained the sentence, "The obvious advantages of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, if feasible, deserve consideration." At Midsummer of 1886 a report of the committee of the United States Senate was issued, strongly in favour of the Eads Ship Railway Bill, and urging the Government to secure for itself all promised advantages of the enterprise. The committee added calculations pointing to a possible revenue of 10,000,000 dollars annually.

Tilbury Deep-Water Docks.—On April 17th, 1886, these great docks, which lie on the Essex shore of the Thames, were formally opened, the work having been commenced on July 3rd, 1882. The main dock is 1,600 feet long and 600 feet wide, with three branches, each 1,600 feet long, one 300 feet wide and the others 250 feet. The depth is 38 feet from Trinity high-water mark. Then there is a lock closed by three iron gates, virtually making two locks, one 555 feet and the other 105 feet; depth 38 feet and width 100 feet. Near this lock there are two large graving docks, and then the great tidal basin at the entrance, with an area of 19½ acres, depth 46 feet below Trinity high-water mark, and never a depth less than 26 feet. It is estimated that

there are in the docks three miles of quays, at which thirty of the largest steamers may be alongside at once, and some twenty acres of shedding, with several miles of railway. About the end of the year it was reported that many of the leading shipping companies had taken berths in the docks.

Tower Bridge (London).—On June 21st, 1886, the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new bridge which is to cross the river Thames immediately below the Tower of London. The question of providing some such means of communication east of London Bridge had long been before the City authorities, one plan after another being proposed and rejected. At length, in 1876, Mr. Horace Jones, the City Architect, began to prepare reports, and a committee of the House of Commons urged the subject on the attention of the Corporation, who referred it to the Bridge House Committee. This committee at last adopted a design on what is known as the "Bascule" principle, and the Court of Common Council endorsed this in October 1884. The necessary Act received the royal assent on August 14th, 1885. The new bridge will be carried by two massive Gothic towers, the centre span, of 200 feet, being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter. There will also be an upper footway, for use by foot passengers when the central span is open, access to which may be obtained by staircases or lifts within the towers. When the bridge is closed there will be sufficient height at high water for the ordinary river traffic. The approach roads and footway will be 60 feet wide, the land spans, which will be on the suspension principle, 60 feet, and the central span 50 feet. As to the materials, the lower portion of the piers up to the parapet line will be of grey granite, and the towers in hard red brick. The ironwork is to be of English make. The opening, passage of a vessel, and closing, will occupy four or five minutes. Mr. Horace Jones was appointed architect, and Mr. John Wolfe Barry engineer. The work is expected to last four years, and the cost is £750,000. During the autumn Mr. Jones received the honour of knighthood.

Transcasian Railway.—In July 1886 this great line, by means of which Russia is transforming, politically and commercially, the very heart of Asia, was opened as far as Merv. There were then 90 or 60 stations from Michailovsk, on the Caspian, in the direction of Samarcand, at intervals, through desert and oasis, of from 15 to 33 versts, the whole distance when completed to Samarcand being 1,335 versts. The laying of the line was chiefly done by the Turcomans and other denizens of the steppes, who appear to have worked willingly in the pay of Russia. The task was hurried on with all speed under the supreme direction of General Annenkoff; and, when required, water and provisions were brought up along the line at the heels of the workers, some thousands in number, whose operations were directed by mounted officials. It is stated that when in full working order a traveller may go from Michailovsk across the Oxus through Bokhara, and reach Samarcand in a day and a half. The ceremony attending the reaching of Charjui was celebrated on December 12th.

English Church Union, The, was formed in 1859 for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity

"in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax (formerly the Hon. C. L. Wood) is the president, and the vice-presidents include 17 Bishops and the Archdeacon of Taunton (better known as Archdeacon Denison), the Rev. Canon Carter, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Devon, and Mr. Shaw Stewart. Amongst the members of the council are the Dean of Manchester, Canons Body, Churton, Cooke, Perry, Hockin, Gray, Scott Holland and Malcolm MacColl, the lay members including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Sackville Cecil, Lord Edward Churchill and Sir Walter Phillimore. Those only who are communicants of the Church of England, or of churches in communion with her, can be elected and enrolled. The terms of subscription are: for members, 10s. per annum, and for associate-members and women-associates 2s. 6d. The Union comprises seventeen bishops, 2,600 other clergy, and 18,700 laity. Its object is to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism. Of late years the litigating business of the Union has materially decreased, owing to the "policy of peace" inaugurated by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by the late Bishop of London. Another reason for this decline in defensive litigation is that the Union has refused to recognise the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance in spiritual matters, and clergymen who have been prosecuted by agents of the **Church Association** since the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act have mostly neither appeared in person nor been represented by counsel, but have allowed judgment to go against them by default. In 1877 a Sustentation Fund was created to supply the loss of income incurred by those who had been proceeded against; and amongst those to whom grants have been made are the Revs. T. F. Dale, R. W. Enraght, S. F. Green, A. H. Mackonochie, Arthur Tooth, J. Baghot de la Bere, &c. The president and council emphatically repudiate any political bias or party character in the organisation; and the names of Sir Walter Phillimore, a Liberal candidate for St. George's (Hanover Square) division at a recent election, and Canon Malcolm MacColl and others, strengthen this avowal. At the same time the Union offers a vigorous opposition to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and in its last annual report announced its intention to resist to the uttermost any attempt to deprive the Church of England of her endowments and consecrated buildings. Evening communions are not approved of by the English Church Union, but the use of Vestments is encouraged, as being, in their view, sanctioned by the Ornaments Rubric of the Prayer Book. The total number joining the Union during the year ending in June 1886 was 832, of whom 92 were clergymen and 740 lay communicants. Organ of the Society, *The Church Union Gazette*. Offices, 35, Wellington Street, Strand. Sec., Col. John Brathwaite Hardy.

English Harbour. A West Indian naval station. See ANTIGUA.

Engraving, Automatic, is a term applied to all methods of reproducing pictures without the intervention of an engraver. The earliest form of automatic engraving was **etching**, which, properly speaking, does not mean biting a

picture by means of acid on to a plate, but scratching or drawing, and then fixing, the picture on the plate which is to be bitten. A clever mechanic can manage the biting process: it needs an artist to etch the picture. The chemical and photographic methods of automatic and mechanical engraving are in the trade described as "the process," or "process work." These processes are (1) chemical, or (2) photographic. Of all chemical processes **zincography** is the best known in England, and it gets its name from the zinc plates which are used for printing the designs. It was invented by **M. Gillot** of Paris, in 1850, when it was called "**Gravure Pantonographique**." Subsequently he called it "**Gillotage**," and those who worked it "**Gilloteurs**." At the Exhibition of 1855 **M. Gillot** received for his discovery the reward of an "Honourable Mention." In zincography the zinc plate is about one-eighth of an inch thick, and is either polished or grained. The picture is laid down on it with lithographic ink from "transfer paper." An acid-resisting ink or varnish is then fixed on the parts of the plate which are to be protected, and it is subjected to the first biting in a bath of dilute nitrous acid, which is kept rocking so as to prevent particles of nitrate of zinc being deposited on the edges of the bitten parts. After a quarter of an hour the lines must be still further protected. The plate is sponged, dried, and heated, till the ink runs and spreads over the lines. After cooling, powdered resin is dusted over the surface, and the biting continued in acid baths of ever-increasing strength, when finally the plate is dried, and the greasy ink removed by benzine. A finer process is that known as **Dawson's Typographic Etching**, in which acids are not used. A brass plate is prepared with a white opaque wax ground, somewhat as in the old form of etching. The picture is drawn on it with an etching point invented for the purpose by **Mr. Alfred Dawson**, and which is more like a graver than an etcher's needle. This cuts furrows in the ground, and when the drawing is made the lines show the surface of the plate, the wax which remains representing the future whites of the picture. The drawing is in fact in *intaglio*, but it is very cleverly converted into one in *relief* by treating it as a mould for a copper electrolyte block from which the picture can be printed. As it stands, the wax ground is of course too thin to give the necessary depth to the sunk parts of the mould, so a workman "builds up" the undisturbed wax representing the "whites," by adding to it a coating of semi-liquid wax by a peculiar implement resembling a writing pen. When the wax ground is so built up that the furrows are sufficiently deep, the plate becomes a mould, from which the electrolyte produces in the ordinary way a copper electrolyte block, from which the picture can be printed. The supreme advantage of this process lies in the fact that the impressions come straight from copper, which always gives a finer and cleaner quality of line than can be obtained from zinc, the bitten edges of which are apt to be slightly ragged. In **Bruce's White-line Etching process** the zinc plate is covered with a prepared ground. The *white* lines are scratched away, the ground being left on the parts which are to hold the ink in printing. Then the plate is bitten in an acid bath in the ordinary manner. **Photozincography** is a term applied

to the process of transferring the drawing enlarged or reduced to the zinc plate by photography. An ordinary negative on glass is taken of the picture. It is applied to a sensitised zinc plate, and by the action of light printed on it just as a *carte-de-visite* is on sensitised paper. The coating of the zinc plate to which the negative is applied is what the French operators call *bitumes de Judée*. Four parts of it are dissolved in one hundred of benzene. When by the action of light the picture is printed on the plate, a wash of turpentine dissolves off the bitumen from all the parts where it has not been rendered insoluble by the action of light. Sometimes, too, an acid-resisting varnish is fixed on the future "blacks" of the picture, and then the "whites" are bitten out in an acid bath from the unprotected surface of the plate. To develop "colour," or intensify the gradations of light and shade, **MM. Gillot and Lefman** use specially prepared enamelled paper for the original drawing. The surface of this paper may be cut up into delicate parallel lines, or granulated in tiny dots. When a pencil is passed over it, the effect produced is that of a crayon or chalk drawing. A grey-tinted lined paper is also used. When a drawing is made on it the artist scrapes away the grey surface, and by exposing the white paper underneath, gets his high lights. **Mr. A. Hentschel's Direct Photographic Etching process** is a modification of the Parisian methods. He prints his negative on sensitised carbon paper. This is laid face down, and fixed on a polished zinc plate, which is put in a bath in which all the carbon paper, except that which holds the lines of the drawing, is washed away. The plate is then bitten in an acid bath. Photography has been invoked to enable the automatic engraver to preserve the half-tones of drawings in wash, sepia, or monochrome. **Mr. Walter Woodbury** suspends a fine gauze in the camera between the picture to be photographed and the sensitised plate, thus producing a series of delicate lines on the negative, expressing half-tones on the printing surface. The gauze is nearer to the plate than the picture; therefore the network produced is too coarse to yield good results. **Mr. Frederick Ives** of Philadelphia applies his negative to a gelatine plate sensitised with bichromate of potash. The plate is swollen in water, and a cast is taken in plaster of Paris—the highest parts representing blacks and the lowest whites. He then presses on the white ground an inked surface of V-shaped lines or stipple, till he gets his effect. **Mr. J. S. Hodson** thus describes the **Meisenbach process**: "A transparent plate is hatched or stippled in parallel lines. A transparent positive is made of the object. The two plates are joined, preferably face to face, and from the combined plates a definite negative is photographed in the ordinary way. In order to cross-hatch and break the lines of the shading, the hatched or stippled plate may be shifted once or twice during the production of the negative. The photographic negative thus obtained may be either applied direct to a zinc plate, or a lithographic transfer may first be made in the usual manner, and the plate subsequently bitten by acid to form a block in relief" (*Art Journal*, November 1885). The **Typographic Etching Company** have recently begun to work another process for yielding plates in *intaglio*. They cover a copper plate with a film of sensitised gelatine, on which they print the picture

from a photographic negative. Having desensitised the film in a water-bath, a mixture of camphor and resin dissolved in chloroform is washed over the surface. On applying heat to the plate the gelatine breaks into a delicate grain, and the resin is left in minute particles on the surface. In an acid bath the plate is bitten where the soluble portions of the gelatine have been removed. Those parts which have been rendered insoluble by photographic printing, of course carry the lines of the drawing, and resist the mordant. As to mordants, the rule is to use nitrous oxide for copper and nitric acid for zinc. The cost of process work varies from 1s. 6d. to 4d. per square inch, exclusive, of course, of the cost of the original designs. It is extensively used in the bookbinding trade, where the blocks for stamping book-covers are usually "process blocks." It is also extensively used for advertisement blocks. The process of **electrotyping** may here be fitly described. The block or type is prepared by filling up all the interstices with plaster of Paris, leaving only the face of the type free. Common bees-wax is melted down, and some poured into a leaden tray; when it has partly cooled, the object to be reproduced is pressed into the wax, by which means a perfect impression is obtained, which is henceforth called a mould. This mould, after some minor processes, is subsequently suspended in a solution bath, containing sheets of copper. The electric current is connected with the poles, and the work of precipitation commences. After a few hours, a thin film or shell of copper that has been precipitated by the galvanic action from the sheet of copper covers the mould. When the shell is of sufficient thickness, the mould is taken out of the solution, and by the application of a little hot water the shell is easily removed, the face of which is an exact facsimile of the original from which the mould was taken. Molten lead is then poured on to the back of the shell, to strengthen and thicken it, and after numerous other processes for cleaning and finishing, the plate or block is ready for the printer. **Electrotypes** from process blocks are weaker than the originals, and yield poorer and paler impressions. Stereotypes from process blocks hardly ever print well; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on artists who draw for "process," that they must keep their work open, and produce their effects by the simplest possible means, and by as few lines as possible. The best results are usually obtained by reducing the original drawing one-third by photography before printing it on the zinc plate. Process work would be admirably adapted for newspaper illustrations, if it were possible to let the original blocks into the "stereos" forms automatically, and without delay, so that they might be printed from fast rotary machines like ordinary type. Some methods of doing this have been patented, but as yet none seem to have given complete satisfaction. The best, perhaps, is that of Mr. Le Sage, manager of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. Shields, and Mr. Hayman, late of Wolverhampton.

Ensilage. Green crops preserved for future use by storage in receptacles called "silos," constructed above or below the ground, and made air and water-tight to prevent the process of fermentation. The "silo," usually a pit of quadrangular form, four times deep as broad, is lined with wood, brick, concrete, or stone, the last two materials being the best. The

fodder, cut into size about three-eighths of an inch, with all leaves and stalks thoroughly mixed, is gradually stored in the "silo," pressed down, and kept compressed by weights placed on the covering boards, provision being made for adequate drainage, and preserved from the weather by tarpaulin, or any suitable protective covering on the top. The forage, which keeps good for a considerable period, is withdrawn as required either from above or beneath, and is found to possess a slightly acid and vinous smell and taste, which renders it particularly grateful to cattle, the very slight fermentation it has undergone greatly aiding the primary processes of digestion. The importance of ensilage to agriculture may be inferred from the fact that a much larger number of animals can be kept on this food than on hay, cake, or roots—removing one great obstacle to raising stock at a profit by largely diminishing the high cost of fodder in winter, and thus equalising the average keep of the year. For dairy purposes ensilage is especially valuable, milch cows yielding in winter equally good butter, with increased quantities of milk, richer in colour, quality, and flavour. The farmer is also, by the employment of ensilage and "silos," rendered independent of the weather at all seasons of the year. Besides cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are advantageously fed on ensilage. The four cardinal virtues claimed for the process of ensilage appear to be (1) its safety in all seasons, its efficiency, and notably the avoidance of loss in the preservation of green crops; (2) the value of its products as food for animals, and its beneficial effects on the health of all stock to which it is given with discretion; (3) its utilisation of substances almost valueless, or otherwise waste; and (4) the elasticity the system affords for cropping the land, and in providing a succulent food available all the year round, by which an increased number of stock per acre can be maintained. The idea, in its modern form, originated in a work published in France, 1877, by M. Goffart, and was introduced into America by Mr. Mills, of Pompton, New Jersey, U.S., and into England by Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., whose work upon the subject was the first one published in England. It has now received the sanction of, and is largely adopted by, the leading agriculturists of Great Britain. Detailed experiments on ensilage have been conducted by the Royal Society of Agriculture, who award prizes for the best and most successful methods and results of preparing and storing ensilage. In 1886 there were in Great Britain 1,605 silos in use—1,326 in England, 63 in Wales, 216 in Scotland—giving a total capacity of 4,560,734 cubic feet, with an average capacity of 2,842 cubic feet to each silo. The largest silo returned in 1886 is in the county of Warwick, its dimensions being 80 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 15 ft. deep, having a total capacity of 48,000 cubic feet. An official report on Ensilage was issued in 1886.

Entails. See LAND QUESTION.

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See DIPLOMACY.

Eras, The Five. These are the Greek (Olympiads); the Roman; the Christian; the Julian Period; and the Mohammedan Era.

Erickmann-Chatrion, Messrs. The joint name of two French-Alsation authors and collaborators. Emile Erickmann, b. May 20th, 1822, at Pfalzburg, studied law at Paris; and

Alexandre Chatrian, b. at Soldatenthal, Department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18th, 1826, was for some time a teacher in a school in his native town. Becoming intimately acquainted in 1859, they conjointly produced the numerous works with which their names have respectively been identified. The majority of their writings have been translated into English.

Errington Mission. The. Called after Mr. (now Sir) George Errington, formerly M.P. for County Longford. During the disturbances in Ireland in 1881, Mr. Errington was in Rome, and the Gladstone Ministry were charged with having sent him there as an emissary of the British Government, to ask the Pope to put pressure on the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland, to discourage the Land League agitation. The matter was frequently debated in parliament; and while it was denied that Mr. Errington had any official authority, it was stated that he had been recommended by Lord Granville as a well-informed and influential Roman Catholic gentleman, who could give a trustworthy account of the state of affairs in Ireland. A circular from Cardinal Simeoni, condemning the Parnell testimonial, was attributed to the influence of Mr. Errington; and at a subsequent period he was charged with attempting to prevent the appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Archbishopric of Dublin. He was created a baronet by the Gladstone ministry shortly before they left office, and did not seek re-election.

Erzeroum. An important Turkish strategical centre in Armenia, which, since the annexation of Kars by Russia (1878), has become the principal frontier fortress and point of resistance to a Russian advance from the Caucasus to Constantinople. It is about ninety miles from Trebizond, upon the Black Sea, from which it can readily receive support; but it is doubtful whether the Turks, unless assisted by a European ally, would be able to repeat at Erzeroum the memorable defence of Kars, the Russians since 1878 having spent millions in developing the railways and military roads of the Caucasus, carrying the latter up to the Turkish frontier, and having also enormously increased the offensive and defensive resources of Kars, while the Turks have done scarcely anything to put Armenia in a condition of defence. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with population 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. The Armenian element is large, and since 1878 the Russianised Armenians at Tiflis have been desirous for its incorporation with Russia, which seems likely to be its ultimate destination.

Esher, William Balliol Brett, 1st Baron (creat. 1885); b. 1815. Educated at Westminster, and at Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A., senior opt., 1836, M.A. 1840). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846), made Q.C. (1860); was Solicitor-General (1868), a Justice of the Common Pleas (1868-75), a judge of the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Div. (1875-6), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876-83), since when he has been Master of the Rolls. Was M.P. for Helston (1866-68). Lord Esher is what is known as a "strong" judge, and is no respecter of persons. He tried the gas-stokers for conspiracy some years ago, and passed a salutary sentence, which was approved by the country.

Esparto Grass. Esparto or Spanish grass—

Macrochloa (L. *Stipa*) *tenacissima* Kunth—is a plant of the tribe *Stipæ*, and resembles the well-known feather grass. It is indigenous to Spain and the north of Africa, and abounds near the sea-coast. It attains a height of from three to four feet; the leaves vary from six inches to three feet in length. Esparto grass, by reason of its great flexibility and tenacity of fibre, has for centuries been employed in the making of baskets and mats. Of late years it has been largely devoted to the manufacture of paper—as a substitute for linen rags. It was first utilised for this purpose by the French, and was introduced into Great Britain in 1857. Esparto grass is now imported in large quantities, which are yearly increasing.

Esquimault. A harbour and naval station on the south-east of Vancouver Island, about three miles from Victoria, capital of the province of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada. Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway its importance has become evident, and it is now being fortified and provided with strong armaments and all the necessaries of a first-class naval arsenal. Both the British and Canadian Governments have voted large sums for the purpose, and the latter is raising a permanent artillery force for its defence. The connection of Esquimault with Australia by cable is spoken of. See BRITISH COLUMBIA, and CANADA.

Essequibo. See BRITISH GULANA.

Established Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Etching. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Matches. See SPORT.

Eton College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Euphrates Valley Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Evangelical Alliance, The. Founded 1845, in the hope of promoting unity amongst all Protestant Christians against infidels and Romanists. Meetings of the Alliance have been held at Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, and Constantinople, besides the chief centres of religious thought in England. A week of united prayer is held in London the early part of January each year.

Evans, John, hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Dublin, Treasurer and Vice-President R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., etc., b. 1823. Author of several works on the ancient coins, implements, weapons, and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and has contributed a variety of papers in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. President of the Geological Society (1875-6), and of the Anthropological Institute (1878-9); President of the Numismatic Society since 1875.

"Evening News". A daily paper (4d.), founded July 1881, of Conservative principles. It gives the latest political, general, and commercial intelligence of the hour, and makes a special feature of sporting news. Editor, Mr. Frank Harris. Office, 12, Whitefriars St., E.C.

"Evening Standard". See "STANDARD."

Evictions. See IRELAND.

Evolution. A scientific doctrine that has a wide and also a more restricted significance. In the limited sense the name is applied to the generalisation that all animals and plants have been evolved or developed from pre-existing forms. In this sense, Evolution is opposed to the doctrine of special creation, according to which every species of plant and every species

of animal came into existence as the result of a special act of creation. In this connection Evolution is often inaccurately spoken of as the Darwinian theory. (For a full account of Evolution as concerning living things, see ORIGIN OF SPECIES.) In the second, wider significance, Evolution means the continuity of all phenomena: of physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, as well as those of biology, which are to the Evolutionist one continuous and natural whole, following certain purely natural laws. As Evolution, in the special sense, is opposed to the idea of special creation of forms of living things, so, in the general sense, it is opposed to the idea of interposition from without in the whole series of the phenomena of nature, whether these concern bodies living or non-living.

Exchange Agency. See NEWS AGENCIES.
Exchequer and Audit Department. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Excidse. See REVENUE.

Executor. It is the custom in making a will in personal estate to name an executor or executors. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore ætate* (during the minority). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held in the month of May. Now the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by six gentlemen at a cost of £25,000.

Exeter, Rt. Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded

in 1046, the earlier prelates taking the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 63rd bishop in succession, was b. 1825, and is the nephew of Lord Langdale and only son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Walton, Herts. Educated at Cambridge, Trinity College. Was Chancellor's English Medallist three years in succession (1844-46), graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos (1847), proceeded M.A. (1850), and took the Seatonian prize (1854). Hon. D.D. (1885). Deacon (1848), and priest (1849). Formerly curate of Banningham, Norfolk (1848-51), Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells (1852); rector of Hinton-Martell, Dorset (1852-55); chaplain to the late Bishop of Ripon (1857-84); vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead (1855-85); and rural dean of Highgate (1878-85). Appointed Dean of Gloucester (1885), and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. As an author and editor his lordship is well known. Among his chief works are "The Blessed Dead" (1863), "Jesus and the Resurrection" (1870), "Poems" (1849), "The Reef and Other Parables" (1874; 2nd edition 1885), "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" (1866; 15th edition 1884). His Lordship has edited many of his father's discourses; a volume of "Family Prayers for Working Men" (1879), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer" (1870-71-80), and has written beside a "Commentary on the New Testament."

Ex officio. A term applied to any position held or taken, or any act performed by a man *in virtue of his office*. For instance, archdeacons are *ex-officio* members of Convocation, and the Attorney-General can *ex officio* file criminal informations without obtaining the leave of the Court where they are filed.

Ex-parte. A term explained by Mr. C. Sweet in his "Law Dictionary" as follows:—"In its primary sense 'ex-parte' as applied to an application in a judicial proceeding, means that it is made by a person who is not a party to the proceeding, but has an interest in the matter which entitles him to make the application. In its more usual sense 'ex-parte' means that an application is made by one party to a proceeding in the absence of the other."

Explosive Substances Act, 1883. For summary of this Act, see our edition of 1886.

Expositor, The. was founded 1875, under the editorial care of Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D. The first and second series, consisting of twenty volumes, were completed 1884. The third series, under the editorship of Rev. W. E. Nicholl, M.A., was commenced 1885. The *Expositor* is intended to give the results of the best scholarship of the day, derived from the clergy and theologians of all denominations, in addition to Bible studies and exegesis.

Ex post facto. This epithet is explained by Mozley and Whiteley in their "Concise Law Dictionary" to signify something done so as to affect another thing that was done before. Thus an *ex-post-facto* law is a law inflicting a penalty upon an act committed before the law had been passed.

Extradition Acts, 1870, 1873. For summary of these Acts, see our edition of 1886.

Extraordinary Tithes. See TITHES.

Extreme Left. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

F

Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. This Act consolidates a series of statutes for the regulation of factories and workshops extending from the commencement of the century down to the present time. It contains practically all the law dealing with this subject, and extends to a hundred and seven sections. The first part contains the general provisions for drainage, ventilation, and fencing of dangerous machinery, vats, etc., as well as the rules regulating the hours of labour for women, young persons and children. In textile factories the hours of labour for women and young persons are not to exceed ten, and Saturday is to be a half-holiday. The hours of labour for children are fixed at half of those allowed to women or young persons. These rules are modified in their application to other factories and workshops. Provision is made for holidays; for insuring the attendance at school of children employed in factories or workshops; for certificates of fitness for employment to be obtained by children and young persons; for giving notice of accidents to inspectors and certifying surgeons appointed under the Act. The second part contains special provisions relating to particular classes of factories and workshops—*e.g.*, to insure lime-washing, etc.; restriction upon the employment of women, young persons or children in special industries, and exceptions relaxing the law in favour of certain industries, etc. The third part regulates the appointment and functions of inspectors and certifying surgeons, fixes penalties and provides for their recovery before a court of summary jurisdiction. The fourth part contains miscellaneous provisions, and defines a "child" as any person under fourteen years of age, and "young person" as any person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Faculties, Court of. A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided over by the Master of the Faculties. To him must be made all applications for admitting notaries to or removing them from their office. The judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York is *ex officio* Master of the Faculties. (See Phillimore, "Ecclesiastical Law.")

Faed, Thomas, R.A., b. 1826; devoted himself first to water-colours; subsequently he commenced painting in oils. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1849), and produced a popular picture, "Scott and his friends at Abbotsford." Settling in London in 1852, his work "The Mithras Baira," shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1855 was spoken of as "the picture of the season." He subsequently painted several works of renown. Elected an R.A. (1864), and figured for four pictures in the exhibition of 1886.

Faerøe Islands. A group in the North Sea forming a Danish dependency. Area 340 sq. m., pop. 11,220. Capital Thorsbavn, on Stromøe Island. The islands are lofty table-rocks. There is no timber, but abundant peat. Winters so mild that cattle and sheep are never housed. Barley and rye crops successful in some years. People of Danish and Norse origin, chiefly employed on cod and whale fisheries, produce of which, with down and feathers, are the exports.

Fahrenheit. (From Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, b. at Danzig 1686, d. 1736.) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers.

In many thermometers the level at which the mercury or other fluid stands in the tube when the thermometer is completely immersed in melting ice is called the freezing-point of water, and is on the Fahrenheit scale marked 32°. The level at which the fluid stands when the thermometer is completely immersed in the steam of boiling water is called the boiling-point of water, and is on the Fahrenheit scale marked 212°. The space between the freezing and the boiling points is divided into 180 (212—32) equal parts, each of which is called a degree. The only record of Fahrenheit himself is in the form of five papers in the "Philosophical Transactions" for the year 1724. These deal with the boiling-points of certain liquids, the freezing of water, certain specific gravities, an areometer, and a new kind, not of thermometer, but of barometer. Fahrenheit's reasons for using the numbers 32 and 212 respectively for the freezing and boiling points of water was that 180 was a number breaking up easily into aliquot parts, and that the lowest temperature attained by him, by mixing ice water and sal ammoniac, corresponded with 32 of such 180 degrees below the freezing-point of water. To express the number of degrees of temperature registered on the Fahrenheit scale in terms of the Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212—32 = 180 × 5 ÷ 9 = 100° C. To turn Fahrenheit to Réaumur subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212—32 = 180 × 4 ÷ 9 = 80° R.

Faithfull, Miss Emily, b. at Headley rectory, Surrey, 1835. Soon after attaining her majority she started a "composing" room in Great Coram Street, for the training of females in the mysteries of type-setting. The Queen approved of her undertaking, and granted her a warrant appointing her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty. In the *Victorian Magazines* and other periodicals Miss Faithfull has been a powerful advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment. She is the author of a capital novel, "Change upon Change." For many years she was a lecturer very much sought after. She was the founder of the *West London Express*, in the printing of which she employs a large number of female compositors.

Falkland Islands. Otherwise called *Las Isles Malouines*. A British colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Area of the group 6,500 sq. m., pop. 1,553. Capital and port Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and lesser islands about 1,200. South Georgia, an island 800 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1,570 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. Trees will not grow nor corn ripen, but the grasses and herbage afford luxuriant and first-rate pasturage. Cattle, horses, goats, pigs, hares and rabbits abound in the wild state; water birds and fish are numerous. The settlers own some 2,700 horses, 11,500 head of cattle, and about half a million sheep. The products of these, together with sealskins and oil, form the exports. Climate healthy but peculiar: summer cool and windy; winter

very mild—seldom colder than 30° Fahr. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council; administration being that of a Crown colony. Revenue £9,687; expenditure, £7,807; debt none; imports, £48,314; exports, £98,468. There are three places of worship—English Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic—each with an elementary school. The islands were annexed and colonised in 1833.

False Imprisonment. Is defined in Addison on "Torts," p. 128, ed. 5, as "a trespass committed by one man against the person of another, by unlawfully arresting him and detaining him without any legal authority." This trespass may be committed by the smallest unlawful interference with a man's liberty. The unlawful detention may not last a quarter of an hour. It may be effected without any use of physical force, and without any confinement of the person. Thus, if a police constable, without lawful reason for so doing, order a passer-by to go with him, and the passer-by obeys, there is ground for an action of false imprisonment. But a partial restraint of the person does not constitute a false imprisonment. Thus it is no imprisonment to prevent a man from taking some particular path. False imprisonment grounds an action for damages, and these will be exemplary.

Familistère, The, at Guise, Department of Aisne, France, is a most successful attempt, and almost the only successful attempt in France and elsewhere, by M. Godin towards realising Fourier's plan for the elevation of the masses, and harmonising both capital and labour. M. Godin, forty years ago, began, with four workmen, to make stoves and cooking ranges from cast-iron. He soon found himself a rich man, and immediately set to work on his great experiments: to assemble all who worked with him in one large building, and to let each workman have a share in the profits of the business proportionate to the value of his work. His large building, the Familistère, now consists of a central pavilion, 216 feet long by 133 feet deep, and two wings of almost equal size, and contains rooms enough to accommodate in comfort 400 families. The rooms are ten feet high on all the four floors, and M. Godin himself lives there with his family. The cost of the building has been at the rate of about £44 per inhabitant, and the rent charged averages about 8s. per month for two rooms, which represents about 3 per cent. on the outlay. The rooms in each of the three blocks look out upon a courtyard paved with cement and roofed in with glass, while a gallery runs round each side of the courtyard upon every story, and the floor of the courtyard serves as a playground for the children in bad weather. Opposite this social palace are the foundries and workshops. They cover an area of 160,000 square feet, with nearly five miles of tramway, and give employment to 1,200 workmen, of whom about 550 live in the Palace, while the other 650 lodge in the town, like the workers of any ordinary factory. The rule is that the men are not to work more than three and a half hours at a stretch. The first stretch is from 6 to 9 in the morning; the second from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., and the third from 3 to 6.30 p.m. The wages average about 26 francs a week, but they are not the only source of income. Nearly all the workmen are shareholders in what is called "The Co-operative Association of Capital

and Labour," with a capital of £180,000. The Association pays M. Godin 5 per cent. interest on his capital, or £9,000 a year, and furthermore a salary of £600 as managing director, and has for the last few years made a profit of 8 per cent. There are 800 active members of the Association. They have an insurance fund, a medical fund, and a burial fund. In the Palace are found schools, the education given in which is above the standard of a good many schools in France. It contains stores which supply almost every article of daily consumption, and the profits of which are divided in equal proportions between the Association and the purchasers. Lastly, it has a nursery, divided into two parts: one for children in the cradle, and one for those just learning to walk, where mothers who have their household duties to attend to, or who are employed in the stores, the laundry, or the shop for stocking-making, recently opened, can leave their children in safe keeping. The Association publishes a semi-weekly newspaper, *Le Danoir*.

Family Settlements. See LAND QUESTION.
Famines in India. Owing to the irregular rainfall and other concomitant evils of a tropical climate, aided by the enormous grain exports, Indian famines are not uncommon nor trivial. In the early years of British rule there were terrific famines, especially in 1770, 1781-83, and 1790-92. In 1860-1 half a million human beings were said to have perished, and this in spite of the enormous sums of money that were collected and forwarded out by England and other countries. The loss of life in the terrible famine of 1865 was estimated at two millions. The famine of 1873 was very successfully met by strenuous efforts and relief operations, but at a cost of £10,000,000. Another famine occurred in 1876-7, owing to the deficient rainfall over parts of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore, but large imports of grain and individual generosity counteracted the chief ill effects of it. The more recent famines have been much less costly in life than the earlier ones, when relief measures were entirely unorganised. See INDIA.

Farmers' Alliance, The. The objects of the Farmers' Alliance are these. (1) To secure the adequate representation of tenant farmers in parliament,—not necessarily by tenant-farmer members, although it is desirable that several practical tenant farmers should sit in parliament, but by members representing fairly the views of the Alliance. (2) To stimulate the cultivation of the land by obtaining full security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of their holdings—that is, such security as would entirely abolish the legal power of a landowner to appropriate his tenant's improvements without paying for them. (3) To promote greater freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce. (4) To promote the reform of laws relating to the ownership and transfer of land. "Landed property should be as easy to sell and cheap to transfer as a ship." (5) To encourage an increase in the number of small holdings, so as to provide for a natural growth of the rural population. (6) To obtain the abolition of the law of distress. (7) To procure the further reform of the game laws. (8) To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government—that is, by the direct representation of the ratepayers on county boards. (9) To obtain a fair apportionment of local burdens between

landlord and tenant. (10) To obtain a readjustment of the tithe rent-charge and the abolition of extraordinary tithe; the extraordinary tithe rent-charge has proved to be an injurious tax on enterprise, and the ordinary rent-charge should be collected from the owners and not from the occupiers of land. (11) To watch over the interest of farmers in connection with railway charges; especially as to excessive and illegal charges, and as to unfair and illegal preference to the foreigner. (12) To obtain and secure the enforcement of effective regulations in respect of cattle disease—that is, such regulations as will be effectual in keeping diseased foreign animals from conveying infection to British and Irish live stock, and suitable provisions for stamping out epidemics which have broken out in the country. Subscription, 5s. per annum, or £5 for life. President, Mr. W. J. Henman, Caversham, Reading; Hon. Sec., Mr. Albert Bath, Sevenoaks.

Farming, Co-operative. See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, was b. at Bombay 1831. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. Head Master of Marlborough School. Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's (1876); also Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean. Canon Farrar is a prolific writer, his chief works being "Life of Christ" (1874), "Life of St. Paul," "The Early Days of Christianity," etc. Canon Farrar visited the United States, in 1885, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Fasting. Almost all religions have recognised the duty of restraining the passions and appetites of the body, and most of them have recommended for this purpose the practice of a more or less modified asceticism. Fasting is of two kinds. There is the "natural" fast which involves total abstinence from either food or drink. Such a fast is kept by Roman Catholics and many Anglicans before receiving the Eucharist. What is called **abstinence** is more general, and consists of the prohibition of certain kinds of food—chiefly meat and luxuries. The English Church enjoins abstinence on the forty week-days of Lent and Good Friday, the Ember Days (*q.v.*) and Rogation Days, the eves of certain saints' days and all Fridays except Christmas Day if that be on a Friday. The fasts of the Roman Catholic Church are much the same, but are more strictly enforced. The Greek Church has much more numerous fasts, and is more strict in enforcing them. The principal four are the 48 days before Easter, the 39 before Christmas, 14 days in honour of the Virgin, and from the Monday after Trinity Sunday to June 30th in honour of the Apostles. With the Mahometans the great fast is the month of **Ramadan**, when the prophet brought the Koran from heaven. The Jews have several fasts (total abstinence) of days and half-days, mostly in commemoration of national calamities. Among the Scottish Presbyterians the fast day is always some week day immediately preceding the Communion Sunday, and varies in different localities. **Fasting men and women**—the latter generally hysterical impostures—have been common in all ages; but of late several persons have been closely watched during long abstinence from food, but allowed to drink water. Last year

(1886) in Italy a man named **Basoli** fasted for forty days in this way, professing to be sustained by a liquid drug of which he took two small doses, but the composition of which he keeps secret. Another Italian, named **Mariatti**, lived for fifty days on water in Paris, but was very near death at the end of the time.

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry, the widow of the late Professor Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b. (1847) at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. She is the author of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners," and "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and she is a frequent speaker at social meetings in London. A few years ago there was a considerable enlargement of the female staff at the Postal Telegraph Office, and it is understood that Mrs. Fawcett was instrumental in bringing about this increased employment of female labour (see LADY CLERKS). Mrs. Fawcett is an advocate of **Higher Female Education**, and has always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the **parliamentary franchise to women**.

"F. C. S." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

"F. D. M." Club, an association of admirers of the late Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, founded for the discussion and dissemination of his views on Christian socialism.

Federal Council, German. See GERMANY. **Federation, Australian.** See AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Felo de Se. This term would appear to be a barbarous Latin equivalent for "a felon in respect of himself." It is applied to a person who commits self-murder. Formerly the goods of such a person were forfeited to the Crown, and his body was interred in an ignominious manner. But the forfeiture was abolished by the Felony Act of 1870, and the ignominious burial by an Act of 1882. The old law on these matters had already become obsolete.

Femians. Members of a secret society formed originally in America, to overthrow the authority of the Queen in Ireland and establish an Irish republic. Its founders were James Stephens and John O'Mahony. Recruited from the Irishmen who had served in the civil war in America, it at one time included a large number of members, and had branches in almost every part of Ireland. The conspiracy, although partially suppressed in 1865, still exists, but has not of late years been very active. A congress was held in Paris Feb. 1885, and James Stephens was expelled from France a few days later.

Fernando Po. A large volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Is a Spanish possession and used as a penal colony. Capital Clarence Cove. It is picturesque, fertile, but unhealthy. The natives are Anijo, or "Boobies," a mild but curiously stupid and repulsive race.

Ferry, Jules François Camille, distinguished French jurisconsult and statesman, b. at St. Dié, Department of the Vosges, 1832. He was called to the French bar 1854. Making himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Empire, and as one of the "thirteen," he was, in 1864, tried and condemned. In 1869 he was returned for the Corps Legislatif, and became from that time a prominent member of the Left

under the Empire. The revolution of Sept. 4th, 1870, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was afterwards Prefect of the Seine, but soon resigned. From 1872 to 1873 he was appointed French Minister at Athens. He was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement* (1876-7). In May 1878 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee, and in 1879 Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. As Minister of Education he brought in a bill directed against the Jesuits and their influence in schools. The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill by large majorities, but the Senate rejected it (1879 and 1880). The cabinet revived disused laws and expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion arose, and the Ministry fell. M. Ferry was Prime Minister (1880-83), his cabinet resigning on the question of the Expedition to Tunis. He became Prime Minister again (Feb. 1883), but his ministry was overthrown (1884) by an adverse vote relative to the war with China.

Feuillet, Octave, French novelist; b. at Saint-Lô (Manche), August 11th, 1820. His first literary production was "Le Grand Vieillard," a novel under the *nom-de-plume* of "Désiré Hazard," which appeared in the columns of the *National*. "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1854) raised Feuillet to the first rank of the novelists of the day; this work was also dramatised. Feuillet was elected member of the Academy in 1862. In 1863 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under the Empire, Feuillet was the librarian of the imperial residences.

Field, Sir William Ventris, b. 1813, practised as a solicitor in London (1840-43), but was called to the bar (1850). He gained a large practice both in commercial cases and before the Privy Council. Q.C. (1864). He subsequently became a bencher of his Inn (Inner Temple), and leader of the Midland Circuit. In 1873 he was nominated a judge of the Queen's Bench division, and received the usual honour of knighthood.

Fieri facias, Writ of. A writ of execution, that is to say, a writ issued for the purpose of giving effect to the judgment of a court of justice. It is a command to the sheriff that of the goods and chattels of the party, he cause to be made (whence the Latin name of the writ), the sum recovered by the judgment, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. from the day of judgment or order (or from the day on which the money was directed to be paid, or from which interest was directed to run as the case may be), together with the costs and the interest thereon similarly accruing, and that he have the money and interest in court immediately after such execution to be paid to the party who sued out the writ, and that he have the writ itself before the court, immediately after execution.

Fifth. See SCALE (MUSIC).

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Name a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: Viti Levu, 4,250 sq. miles; Vanua Levu, 2,600 sq. miles; and 225 smaller. Total area 8,050 sq. miles; total pop. 127,444. Capital Suva, in Viti Levu; second town Lovuaka,

in Ovalau. Port of call for steamers is Kantavu, the southernmost island of the group. Colony divided into sixteen provinces. Island of Rotumah, to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Peaks attain 5,000 feet. Reefs and rocks abound in the seas. Various important rivers: the Rewa, in Viti Levu, is navigable 40 miles up. Forests contain valuable timber. Birds and fishes abundant, but hardly any animals except stock introduced. Minerals are iron, with, it is said, copper and gold. Natural productions are fruits, pearl-shell, béche-de-mer, timber, deo and scent woods, &c. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans.—Fiji is a Crown Colony under a Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Executive Council consists of six official and six unofficial members appointed by the Governor. The Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Two provinces and Rotumah are administered by English commissioners; fourteen provinces are locally governed by chiefs called Roko Tui. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Two State-aided public schools. For defence a body of about one hundred native constabulary. Industries are growing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoanut, arrowroot, tapioca, etc., which form exports. Revenue, £76,669; expenditure, £99,209; debt, £280,000; imports, £294,585; exports, £326,750. Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming christianised and civilised. Europeans number 3,567, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. During the American civil war European cotton growers first appeared in Fiji. The principal chief, "king" Thakombau, then offered sovereignty to England, which was refused. White adventurers mingled in his government about 1870, and disturbances ensued. In 1874 the "king" and chiefs gladly ceded the group to England. An epidemic of measles soon after carried off one-third of the native population. Boundaries determined in 1880. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Horne's "Year in Fiji," Cooper's "Coral Lands," and Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library.")

Filbert Trees. See FRUIT FARMING.

Finance, National. Although all bills granting supplies and imposing taxation must, like other bills, go through the House of Lords and receive the royal assent, they can, according to constitutional usage, originate in the Commons alone. Not only are the aids and supplies to the sovereign in Parliament the sole gift of the Commons, but bills embodying them may not be amended by the Lords; and although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relative to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of the power by them has not been frequent, and is regarded by the Commons with peculiar jealousy. (See SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS.) The following is the National Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31st, 1886, with the Budget Estimate for the current financial year which commenced on the 1st April:—

Table I.

INCOME.	Exchequer	Budget
	Receipts, 1885-86.	Estimate, 1886-87.
	£	£
Customs	19,827,000	19,700,000
Excise	25,460,000	25,604,000
Stamps	11,590,000	11,365,000
Land Tax	1,040,000	1,040,000
House Duty	1,850,000	1,880,000
Property and Income Tax	15,160,000	15,755,000
	74,827,000	76,434,000
Post Office	8,150,000	8,270,000
Telegraph Service	1,740,000	1,730,000
Crown lands	380,000	370,000
Interest on Advances for Local Works, and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	1,376,080	1,165,000
Miscellaneous	3,008,221	2,900,000
	89,581,301	89,869,000
Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,624,543	—
	£ 82,223,844	89,869,000

EXPENDITURE.	Exchequer	Budget
	Issues, 1885-86.	Estimate, 1886-87.
	£	£
Permanent Charge of Debt	22,771,359	27,424,214
Interest, etc., of Loans for Local Purposes	478,340	435,333
Interest, etc., Exchequer Bonds (Suez)	199,979	200,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,638,387	1,762,000
	25,088,065	29,821,547
Army	17,027,084	18,233,200
Navy	12,660,509	12,993,100
Naval and Military Opera- tions—Vote of Credit	9,451,000	—
Afghan War—Grant in aid	250,000	—
Miscellaneous Civil Ser- vices	17,725,764	18,008,691
Customs and Inland In- land Revenue (Collec- tion	2,751,664	2,753,563
Post Office	4,793,744	5,218,955
Telegraph Service	1,745,000	1,845,510
Packet Service	731,014	735,663
	67,136,779	69,788,688
Excess of Income over Expenditure	92,223,844	89,610,229
	£ 82,223,844	89,869,000

The expenditure naturally divides itself into two classes: (1) That which, being already sanctioned by Parliament under various Acts, does not come before the House of Commons annually to be voted in detail in supply; and (2) the numerous items that are brought forward every year in committee of supply. It will be seen in the table that the total amount voted under the first head was £25,088,065,

while under the second head the amount was £67,136,779. Dealing with the figures in the first class, the sum set down for the permanent charge of the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—Interest on the Funded Debt, £18,793,178 18s. 5d.; Terminable Annuities, £3,502,133 14s. 3d.; Interest of Exchequer Bills, £174,478 12s. 9d.; Management of the Debt, £27,894 15s. 9d.; Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity, £8,672 12s.; total, £22,771,359. The next figure represents the total amount issued for interest of loans for local purposes and sinking fund; and the third item is in respect of the bonds outstanding in connection with the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. Analysing the item of "Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund," there is first the sum of £410,020 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8,040 unappropriated; and £25,020 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1,200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £154,737, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family (*q.v.*). There is then a list of pensions for military and naval services, the amount and the duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5,000; Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4,000; Viscount Combermere (to present viscount and next heir male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Viscount Exmouth (and to the heirs male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Lord Seaton (present and next baron), £2,000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2,000; Viscount Hardinge (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £3,000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2,000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2,000; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1,000; and Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron and his heir male), £2,000; total, £30,855. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £18,615, and the recipients include the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2,000; Mr. Childers, M.P. (part of the year), £600; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1,200; Lord J. Manners (part of the year), £576; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (part of the year), £623. All the foregoing have held or are holding office, the pension being at once suspended when the recipient again becomes a member of the Government. Viscounts Eversley and Hampden each receive £4,000 a year as late Speakers of the House of Commons. Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £35,498; among the recipients being Sir H. Keating, Sir John Mellor, Lord Bramwell, Sir Richard Baggallay, Lord Penzance, and Sir M. F. Smith, retired judges, each £3,500, with the exception of Sir R. Baggallay, who only retired in November 1885, and a number of retired county court judges. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being in respect of the old Court of Requests, the Marshals, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums

are payable as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland, and a few pensions for diplomatic services granted prior to 1869, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil Service Estimates. The miscellaneous pensions, amounting to the comparatively small sum of £5,882, include charges formerly on the Civil List of George III. The salaries and allowances comprise the sum of £5,000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 allowance to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6,000 per annum each; the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5,000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls, whose salary is £6,000, and the Lord Chief Justice, who is paid £8,000; and the salaries of the county court judges, who are paid £1,500 a year each; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1,800 and twenty-two at £1,500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include a sum of £10,000, formerly paid to the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, but the Act granting which was repealed last session, though a large sum is still set down for secret services in the Estimates; and £51,430 *2s. 6d.*, being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions; but there are to be no further redemptions or commutations until Mr. Bradlaugh's committee shall have considered the question during the ensuing session.—Turning from the current income and expenditure of the year to the capital account, it may be explained that the national indebtedness consists of the Funded Debt, the capital value of the Terminable Annuities, and the Unfunded Debt. Money required for short terms to augment the Exchequer balances is raised on the security of Exchequer bills or Treasury bills, or, if it is needed for longer periods, it may be raised on Exchequer bonds. The amount of these securities is the Unfunded Debt of the nation. The Funded Debt consists of consols, new 3 per cents. reduced threes, 2½ per cents., etc., and the debt due to the Bank. Many attempts have been made to pay off the Funded Debt by means of sinking funds, the creation of terminable annuities for longer or shorter terms, etc.; and in 1883 Mr. Childers, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to reduce the Funded Debt in the course of twenty years by no less than £133,000,000, his means being terminable annuities; but in the financial year ending Mar. 31st, 1886, the sinking fund operations were nearly all suspended. The amount of the Funded Debt was on March 31st, 1885, £640,181,806, and on Mar. 31st, 1886, £638,849,604, or a decrease £1,332,202. The Unfunded Debt, consisting of Treasury bills for three or six months, Exchequer bills and Exchequer bonds, amounted on the latter date to £17,602,800, which was distributed as follows:—For supply, Exchequer bills and Treasury bills amounting to £7,443,800; for local loans, Exchequer bills and Treasury bills amounting to £6,400,000; for Suez Canal shares, Exchequer bonds £3,359,000; for Cape Railway Loan, Exchequer bonds amounting to £400,000. Adding together the totals of the Funded Debt and the

Unfunded Debt, and the value in stock at par (£85,829,917) of the Terminable Annuities created to pay off part of the Funded Debt, there is a total of £742,282,411. To this must be added the deficits calculated at the price of the day on the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies to Nov. 1885, £2,133,497; the liabilities of the Consolidated Fund under various Acts relating to the Courts of Justice, £3,768,704; liabilities in respect of advances by the Bank to the Exchequer from the Dividend Account, £496,558, and in respect of advance by the National Debt Commissioners from Life, etc., Annuities Account, £35,000, which bring up the grand total to £748,716,170. From this may be made the following deductions:—Probable amount of Loans due to the State that will probably be recovered, £27,769,954; nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, £3,532,040; balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, £5,625,944; total, £36,927,938, leaving the net national indebtedness on March 31st, 1886, at £711,788,232. The preceding figures relate to the finance of the last year. In Table I. will be found the gross totals of the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year; and the following (Table II.) gives the actual Income and Expenditure from April 1st, 1886, to Jan. 22nd, 1887, with its corresponding period of the previous year.

Table II.

	Exchequer Receipts, Ap. 1, 1886, to Jan. 22, 1887.	Exchequer Receipts, Ap. 1, 1885, to Jan. 23, 1886.
Balance, April 1, 1886:		
Bank of England . . .	£ 4,579,773	£ 3,647,448
Bank of Ireland . . .	1,046,171	1,345,759
	5,625,944	4,993,207
REVENUE.		
Customs	16,448,000	16,206,000
Excise	20,853,000	21,067,000
Stamps	9,532,000	9,260,000
Land Tax and House Duty	1,025,000	890,000
Property and Income Tax	7,326,000	6,039,000
Post Office	6,750,000	6,490,000
Telegraph Service . . .	1,450,000	1,405,000
Crown Lands	275,000	275,000
Interest on Advances for Local Works and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares	825,936	1,118,992
Miscellaneous	2,253,615	2,302,500
Revenue	68,788,661	68,063,492
Total, including balance	72,364,495	70,046,699
OTHER RECEIPTS.		
Advances, under various Acts, repaid to the Exchequer	1,184,619	1,276,534
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds	—	400,000
Money raised by Treasury Bills	—	4,000,000
Temporary Advances not repaid, for Deficiency . . .	2,650,000	1,850,000
Temporary Advances not repaid, for Ways and Means	—	—
Totals	78,199,114	77,676,233

	Exchequer Issues, Ap. 1, 1886, to Jan. 22, 1887.	Exchequer Issues, Ap. 1, 1885, to Jan. 23, 1886.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£
Permanent Charge of Debt Interest, etc., of Debt not forming part of the Permanent Charge	24,918,655	21,849,393
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	451,870	550,706
Supply Services	1,510,829	1,386,874
	45,936,694	50,677,508
Expenditure	72,818,048	74,464,481
OTHER PAYMENTS.		
Advances, under various Acts, issued from the Exchequer	1,519,000	1,568,000
Friendly Societies' Deficiency	20,000	—
Treasury Bills, more paid off than issued	—	—
Exchequer Bills, more paid off than issued	49,800	23,000
	74,406,848	76,055,481
Balances:—		
Bank of England	970,225	853,002
Bank of Ireland	822,041	666,750
Totals	76,199,114	77,675,233

Financial Statement of London School Board. See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Fire and Life Insurance, 1886. See LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Fish Commission, United States, The. See MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Fish Culture. The art of fish culture is divided into two branches: first, that in which the natural conditions under which fish live and thrive are brought up to the highest pitch of perfection—without, however, interfering directly with the ordinary processes of nature; and second, that in which artificial interference is so far-reaching as to change the character of the natural circumstances under which fish exist, if not actually to supersede them altogether. The first branch of fish culture has been practised ever since the time when the Romans used to import oysters from Britain, and place them in Lake Fusaro, where special provision was made for their reception, and for the rearing of the "spat," or young oysters; or when they introduced exotic fish, such as the *varius*, from the waters of the *Ægean Sea* into those of the Italian coasts. The abbots and monks of the Middle Ages practised one branch of fish culture when they fattened the carp and other fish that lived in the ponds or "stews" which they invariably constructed in the immediate neighbourhood of their monasteries and abbeys. The second branch of the art, which may or may not be made subsidiary to the first, is of much more recent date. It originated in the discovery that the eggs of fish—those of salmon were first experimented upon—may be taken from the body of the parent fish, impregnated with the milt from the male, and "hatched" in a trough of water kept at the proper temperature, under circumstances analogous to those in which hens' eggs may be hatched in an incu-

bator. So far, indeed, can nature be departed from in the case of fish eggs, that whereas under natural conditions the female fish deposits her eggs (the hard roe) in the water, when they are immediately afterwards impregnated by the spermatozoa in the milt (or soft roe) of the male fish, the ova may be taken from one fish, deposited in an open vessel, and the milt may be taken from another fish, and provided the latter be meanwhile excluded from the air, the two may be mixed together many hours—even days—afterwards, and impregnation will be effected even more successfully if no water is used than if the whole process were conducted under natural conditions in the river. The ova thus fertilised are placed in a suitable vessel, either with or without a layer of gravel at the bottom (in imitation of the bed of a stream), or on rows of glass rods or other appliances; and if a current of water at a temperature of about 40° is kept constantly running through the vessel the development of the embryo fish will proceed, and in about ninety or a hundred days—more if the temperature is lower and less if it is higher—the young fish will be hatched. These may be either kept in artificial tanks or streams, and kept regularly supplied with the requisite amount of food, or they may be placed in a stream and left to look after themselves under natural conditions. The two branches of fish culture may thus be likened to agriculture in the open field on the one hand, where art only interferes to keep down weeds and destructive enemies, and to encourage or supplement the natural supply of nutriment; and, on the other, to hothouse culture of plants, where art supplies nature altogether and supplies everything that is needed. As in agriculture, so in fish culture, the two systems may be combined; and like seedlings artificially forced and afterwards planted out in the open, the young fish artificially bred may be turned out into the natural stream. The development of salmon and trout eggs may be retarded, by keeping them at a reduced temperature (just above freezing point), sufficiently long to enable them to be transported to Australia or New Zealand; and in this way these fish (or at least trout) have been introduced into the waters of the Antipodes, to which they are not indigenous. The ova of cod, herring, shad, whitefish (*coregonus albus*), and other fish have also been artificially impregnated and hatched; but the possibility of transporting these and other eggs to long distances is limited by the period of "incubation," which is much shorter than in the case of the salmon and trout. Whether the breeding of sea fish by artificial means will ever be productive of practical results in increasing the supply of fresh fish is a disputed question, but that inland waters may be stocked with family freshwater fish, and with anadromous fish by this means, has been clearly demonstrated. In America the practice has been carried out on a very large scale both by the Canadian and the United States Governments. A consignment consisting of 1,500,000 of white-fish ova has just been received by the National Fish Culture Association from the American Government, and laid down in the hatchery at Delaford Park. The U.S. Fish Commissioners are particularly interested in the introduction of this valuable transatlantic food fish to our waters, especially to those of Scotland, whose lakes are best adapted to their natural necessities.

Fisheries Question. Until the Treaty of

Utrecht (1713) France laid claim to the island of Newfoundland as part of her possessions in North America. Under Article XIII. of that treaty, Newfoundland, "together with the adjacent islands," was ceded to Great Britain "in full sovereignty," with a proviso that "the subjects of France should be allowed to catch fish and dry them on land at Cape Riche." In 1766 the Treaty of Paris confirmed these rights, and further ceded back to France the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre, as a rendezvous for the fishery fleet. A subsequent Treaty of Versailles (1783), re-defined the extent of the concurrent French fishing rights as beginning at Cape St. John on the north, and extending down the south-west coast to Cape Raz—fully half of the whole coast-line. The Treaty of Paris (1814) left the French in full possession of these rights to "catch fish and dry them on land," which have since been the cause of ceaseless trouble in the colony and recurring disputes with France. The French, taking advantage of the careless wording of the treaties, have contended that their shore rights were exclusive, not only as regards right to fish, but to debar all others from industrial occupation on the coast. They also laid claim to and have held the salmon rivers so far as they are navigable to fishing boats. After frequent renewal and rupture of negotiations with France for a settlement, Lord Derby (June 8th, 1884) concluded an agreement, under which France withdrew her claim to exclusive right of fishing, and recognised the rights of British subjects to establish industrial settlements, excepting fishing settlements, between Cape St. John and Cape Raz. The agreement was referred to the Newfoundland Legislature, and rejected, as still permitting to France rights prejudicial to the industries of the colony. A Joint Commission subsequently met in Paris, and their labours resulted in a Convention signed 14th November, 1885, embodying the previous agreement, and more precisely defining the claims of Newfoundland to carry on the industries, and the legal control of the coast land between Cape St. John and Cape Raz. The fishing grounds were left under the joint jurisdiction of French cruisers and English cruisers, and the convention also gave the French a valuable concession in legalising their purchase of bait without restriction in all the Newfoundland ports. This convention was in turn rejected by the Newfoundland Legislature, and the fisheries dispute now remains open. The colony will be content with nothing short of possession of its own shore and control of its own fisheries. In December 1886 the President of the United States, in his message, referring to the action of Canadian officials towards American fishermen, said the relations between the two countries were seriously threatened. He spoke approvingly of the several treaties and agreements that had been negotiated between the two parties in the amendment of the treaty of 1818, and censured the Canadian Government for insisting on the observance of that treaty when the amendments had been allowed to lapse through the action of the United States. The question is at present causing much irritation between the two Governments. The value of the yield from the fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island during 1886 was officially estimated at 13,750,000 dollars, being the highest on record.—During 1886 much

ill-feeling existed between English and French fishermen on the east and south-east coasts of England. On the 4th October and subsequent days some serious affrays occurred at Ramsgate. The English fishermen alleged that the Frenchmen were in the habit of cutting and carrying away the English nets, and that the repetition of such acts was obviously calculated to impede, and perhaps destroy, the south and east coast fishing industry, in which 12,000 men are engaged. In September some English smacks were detained at Havre for a breach of the law which allows stress of weather only as an excuse for putting into French ports. An official inquiry was held, and after a protest from the English Foreign Office the smacks were released. From the earliest time there has existed between the English fishermen and those on the N.W. coast of France a feeling of hostility.

Floating Grog Shops. See COOPERING AT SEA.

Floquet, Charles Thomas, President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies; b. Oct. 28th, 1828, at St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Lower Pyrenees. Called to the Paris bar (1851), and practised for many years; he was also a frequent contributor to the democratic press of Paris. After the fall of the empire he became deputy mayor and member of the National Assembly, but resigned both positions during the Commune. For suspected participation in the latter he was arrested at Biarritz, and interned at Pau until the end of 1871. He subsequently became president of the Municipal Council, and member of the Chamber, where he sat with the Extreme Left. In Jan. 1882, he succeeded M. Herold as Prefect of the Seine, a position he resigned a few months later in consequence of a dispute with the Government. Again elected to the Chamber in Oct. 1882, he twice became its vice-president, and on M. Henri Brisson (*q.v.*) forming a cabinet, M. Floquet was elected president, an office he has filled with tact and dignity. He sits as one of the 38 members for Paris, having been returned second on the list.

Florin. A silver coin, the currency value of which in England is one-tenth of £1. It was originally used in Florence (whence its name). A gold florin, value 6s., was used in England in the reign of Edward III. The German florin is worth 2s. 4d.

Flotsam, Jetsam, and Ligan. These terms are defined by Stephen in his "Commentaries," (vol. ii., p. 545), as follows: "Flotsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there continue swimming on the surface of the waves; Jetsam is where they sink and remain under water; Ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. When found, such goods may be returned to the owner if he appear; if he do not, they are the property of the Crown."

Flower Sermon, The. This annual sermon, preached at St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall St., E.C., by the rector, Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D., was instituted by him in 1853. The discourse is founded upon some floral subject, in harmony with the occasion. Flower sermons are now almost universally preached in churches of all denominations in town and country, the bouquets brought by the worshippers being usually sent to the London and local hospitals for the gratification and benefit of their inmates.

"Flying Roll, The." See JERRELLITES.

Folk Land. See LAND QUESTION.

Folk Lore—originally the lore (learning) of the "folk" or people, *i.e.* the natural or un-cultured classes of mankind as opposed to the cultured (later literary) classes—is a science the ultimate object of which is the investigation of the primitive mind of man in its various phases towards God and nature. It is thus the handmaid of comparative mythology, and bears directly on psychology and anthropology. Its methods are to collect, collate, and classify all surviving relics of primitive beliefs and superstitions, and to extract the essential and original elements from popular customs, usages, festivals, and games; proverbs, enigmas, saws, and jests; recipes, astrological and weather prophesings; and folk tales and songs. The scope of folk lore is frequently enlarged to include also witchcraft, religious symbolism, and similar subjects; but it is better to restrict the term to traditional lore, and to leave the remainder to the comparative mythologist. The word was first coined by Mr. W. J. Thoms (*d.* 1885), though on the Continent the term *Volkkunde* has been the name of an accepted science since Grimm first wrote, at the commencement of this century. In 1878 a *Folk Lore Society* was established by Mr. Thoms, and it has since published several important collections of folk-tales, etc., and regularly issues a periodical.

Footpath Preservation Society. See NATIONAL FOOTPATH PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870. The object of this Act is to regulate the conduct of British subjects during the continuance of hostilities between foreign states with which this country is at peace. It provides against (1) illegal enlistment and (2) illegal shipbuilding and expeditions. 1. Any British subject who, without the licence of the Crown, accepts any commission or engagement in the naval or military service of a foreign state at war with another state which is at peace with us, or quits the British dominions with the intention of so doing, renders himself liable to fine and imprisonment. Any person, whether a British subject or not, who induces any other person to commit either of these offences, incurs a like penalty. Any person embarking others under a misrepresentation, in order to get them to enter the naval or military service of a belligerent, and any master or owner of a ship who, without licence from the Crown, embarks British subjects who have entered or intend to enter such service incurs the penalty of fine and imprisonment. In the latter case the ship is detained until the end of the trial, and until security has been given for payment of the penalties, if any. Illegally enlisted persons are to be taken on shore immediately on the discovery of the offence, and are not to be allowed to return on board. 2. Any person who, without licence from the Crown, builds or agrees to build a ship, knowing or having reasonable ground to believe, that she will be employed in the service of a belligerent, or equips her, or issues a commission for her, or despatches her under these circumstances, makes himself liable to fine and imprisonment, whilst the ship is forfeited to the Crown. But a person building and equipping a ship for one of the belligerents in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of the war is not liable to any penalty if, forthwith upon the proclamation of neutrality, he gives notice to

the Secretary of State that he is building or equipping the ship and gives such security and takes such other measures as may be required that the ship be not delivered or removed before the end of the war. To augment the warlike force of a ship belonging to a belligerent whilst within the dominions of the Crown is an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment. If any person within the British dominions and without the licence of the Crown prepares or fits out any expedition against a friendly state, everybody engaged in preparing the expedition, or acting in it, incurs a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and all ships and munitions of war used in the expedition are forfeited to the Crown. Any person who aids or abets the commission of an offence against this Act is liable to be punished as a principal offender. The term of imprisonment awarded for any offence against the Act must not exceed two years. If, during the continuance of a war, any ship or merchandise is captured within British jurisdiction and contrary to British neutrality or by a ship in some particular violating the provisions of the Act, the original owner or his agent or a representative of the state to whom he belongs may apply to the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice for detention of the prize, and the Court may, upon due proof of the facts, order the prize to be restored. All proceedings under the Act which relate to ships must be brought in the Admiralty Division, although proceedings against the offending persons may be had at the same time in other courts. Any officer of Customs or commissioned naval or military officer may, subject to the orders of his superiors, seize or detain any ship liable under the Act. If a Secretary of State or the Governor of any British possession is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a ship is being built or equipped contrary to the Act, and is about to be taken out of the dominions of the Crown, he may issue a warrant for its detention. But the owner or agent may apply to the Court, and if he can show that there is no intention of violating the Act, the Court will restore the ship. Even a subordinate officer may detain a ship upon a representation that she is about to be employed in violation of the Act. The Secretary of State or Governor may also grant a warrant to search any suspected ship.

Foreign Trade. See TRADE, FOREIGN.

Forestry. The subject of forestry as regards our home woodlands was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on May 15th, 1885; when Sir John Lubbock moved the appointment of a select committee to consider whether, by the establishment of a forest school or otherwise, our woodlands could be rendered more remunerative; and from the speech of the hon. baronet it appeared that England is almost the only country without a forest school, there being such institutions in Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, France, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Spain, Russia, and in fact in almost every other country. He maintained that our interests in this respect were larger than those of any other country in the world. Very high authorities were of opinion that we were behind other countries in the management of our woodlands. Thirty years ago the Landes was one of the poorest and most wretched regions in France;

it had been judiciously planted, and was now one of the most prosperous, the increase of value being estimated at no less than £40,000,000. To show the demand for timber, he mentioned that our annual import was about £16,000,000. Dr. Lyons, who had some years before called attention to the subject in connection with Ireland, seconded the motion, and stated that in reports which had been issued relating to the greater part of Europe, it was clearly laid down that those countries could no longer afford to export an unlimited amount of timber to this country. It was the same with regard to the United States, and to Canada, where the timber had been recklessly cut down, and where constant forest fires destroyed as much timber as would have supplied European demands for some years. Including all forest produce, as well as timber, he thought the value of our annual import was about £30,000,000. The amount of woodland in Ireland was decreasing, and was far below the amount the country should possess. Mr. Gladstone agreed to the appointment of the committee, but did not wish to be bound to the establishment of any forestry school. There was, he considered, plenty of room for improvement in the management of woods in this country. The motion being agreed to, the Committee was duly nominated, met under the presidency of Sir J. Lubbock, and took evidence, and reported in favour of its reappointment in the session of 1886. The witnesses examined included Mr. Padder, head of the Revenue Department of the India Office, who has the management of the Forest Department, Dr. H. Gleghorn, who took an active part in the formation of the Indian Forest Department, Col. Michael, C.S.I., and Mr. Thistleton Dyer, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; and the evidence went to show the need of a school of forestry in England, and the improvement that would probably follow as regards forests in the United Kingdom if placed under specially educated management. It was stated by several witnesses, that from one-fourth to one-fifth of any country should be under forest, and that extensive areas in the United Kingdom are suitable for planting. The Committee was, in May 1886, reappointed with a similar order of reference to that which had guided the previous inquiry; but only two sittings were held before the dissolution, and the Committee simply recommended their own reappointment. Among the witnesses examined was Colonel Pearson, who was in the Indian Forest Department twelve years, and superintended the pupils at the Nancy Forest school during eleven years. The forest education of those intended for India is, he said, now provided for at Cooper's Hill, save in the essential particular of the want of a tract of forest for practical training. For the second no education has been provided. The main object seems to be to provide a certain amount of practical education in forestry for the land-agent class, and at the same time to teach the wood bailiffs and foresters employed under their orders not only the elements of silviculture, but also the best method of conducting ordinary forest work; also, if possible, at the same time to provide a practical training station for the Cooper's Hill forest pupils. Colonel Pearson added the essential point turns on the possibility of obtaining a sufficiently large block of forest, say from 3,000 to 4,000

acres, in a convenient locality, as a training ground. This tract should be placed under the Professor of Forestry at Cooper's Hill. If such a tract could be obtained, say in the Crown Forests outside Windsor Park, the other details would, he thought, be easy. (For short history of Forestry see our edition of 1886.)

Forfeiture of Property for Crime applied to (1) Treason and (2) Felony of any kind. (1) By the original Act of King Alfred, Treason was "liable in his life and in all that he has." It applied to all property and agreements for property back to the date of the treason, but did not affect a wife's settlement, though her dower was forfeited by 5 and 6 Edward VI. If a rebel, however, was killed in battle, or died before a trial, his lands were not forfeited. Scotland was exempt from the law until the Union, when it was made to apply to both countries equally. The Act continued in force until 1870, when it was abolished. (2) A Felony forfeited to the Crown all his goods and chattels and the profits (only) arising from his freeholds during his life; after his death the King had the profits of his freeholds for a year and a day; but this Act was repealed by 54 George III. for all felonies except treason and murder. The Felony Act of 1870 abolished all forfeiture for both attainder and felony.

Forma Pauperis. Formerly a person who had a just cause of action, but had no money to pay costs, had counsel assigned him on making oath that he was not worth £5. Any person can now sue *in forma pauperis*.

Forms of Address—alphabetically arranged. (See also TITLES OF COURTESY.) **Archbishop**—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*; and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of —." **An Archbishop's wife and the other members of his family** enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —." **Baron**—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord —." **Baroness or Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady —," or more strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness —." **Baron's son**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John —." **Baron's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane —," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. —." **Baronet**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William —, Bart." **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady —" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl). **Bishop**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —." **Retired Bishop**—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right Rev. Bishop" (then the surname). **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of —." **A Bishop's wife and children** enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon —." **Clerk in Holy Orders**—the same, but address to "The Rev. Thomas Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. — Jones." **Countess** (see **Earl**). **Dean**

—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of —." **Dowager**—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of —" or "The Dowager Lady —," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married. **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of —." **Duchess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —." **Duke's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Lord Henry —." **Duke's daughter**—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen —." **Earl**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of —." **Earl's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of a baron. **Earl's daughter**, same as the daughter of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of —." **Judge of the High Court of Justice**—commence *Sir*; refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John —." **Knight**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas —." If a **Knight Bachelor** (Kt., the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a K.G. or K.T. or K.P. or G.C.B., etc., etc. it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders give at least the initials of the most illustrious. **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet. **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis or My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." **Lord Mayor**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord or Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin," as the case may be. **Lady Mayress**, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayress." **Marquis**—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord or Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of —." **Marchioness**—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of —." **Eldest son** as if he legally held the second title of his father. **Younger son**, same as younger son of a duke. **Marquis's daughter**, same as daughter of a duke. **Mayor**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of —," or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —." **Queen**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*; and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." **Prince**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince —," or, if a duke also "His Royal Highness the Duke of —." **Princess**—commence, *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*; and address to "Her Royal Highness the Princess —," or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —." **Privy Councillor**—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to

the "Right Honourable —," and if a commoner omit *Esq.* (e.g., "The Rt. Hon. E. T. Bouverie"). A Privy Councillor's wife and children take no title as such. M.P. should be added after the surname, or after *Bart.* or *Esq.* (e.g., the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.; Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; Jesse Collings, Esq., M.P.). **Viscount**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship or My Lord*; address to "The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount," or "The Lord Viscount —." **Viscountess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess —," or "The Viscountess —." Viscount's son or daughter, same as son or daughter of a baron. **NOTE**.—A marquis, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right. In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name. In writing proper names the first part of a compound name must not be confused with a Christian name: e.g., J. Robinson-Browne must not be addressed as "Robinson-Browne, Esq.," and in the case of a knight, Sir William Jones-Smith must not be written to as Sir Jones-Smith, which would be as incorrect as Sir Campbell or Sir Jones.

Forth Bridge. See **ENGINEERING**.

"Fortnightly Review" (2s. 6d.), so named from its having at first been issued twice a month. Founded 1865. First editor Mr. G. H. Lewes, succeeded by Mr. John Morley, M.P. (1867-82); Mr. J. H. St. John (1882-85); present editor Mr. Frank Harris (1886). Originally a philosophical Radical review. It has now assumed a wider scope, discussing social and political questions on a broad basis, and giving occasional reviews of the leading books. Offices, 11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Fourth. See **SCALE (MUSIC)**.

Fourth Party. See **CHURCHILL, LORD R. FOX, SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS, C.E.**, was the principal engineer of the **Mersey Tunnel** (see **ENGINEERING**), in connection with which work he received the honour of knighthood (1886). His father, Sir Charles Fox, was the constructor of the Crystal Palace, was the engineer, assisted by his sons, of the proposed pneumatic railway under the Mersey. This received the authority of Parliament in 1868, but was abandoned in favour of the now completed line. Sir Charles withdrew in 1870, when his son took up the work.

"P. F. A." See **LLOYD'S CLAUSES**.

France. A republic governed by a President and National Assembly under constitution of 1875, revised in 1875 and 1884. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 557 members, elected by universal suffrage. The initiative in legislation is exercised by the President or either house. Executive power is confided to a president, elected by the two houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two houses. All religions are on a legal equality; every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000.—Area is 204,177 square miles; the population 38,000,000. Estimated revenue (1887) about £125,639,793; expenditure, £125,673,999; national debt, £1,332,600,000. Army in peace about half a million, in war 1½ million. Navy

63 armour-clad and 440 other vessels. The colonies include Algeria, Cochin China, Senegambia (including the territory of that name and other colonies and protected states on the west coast of Africa), Réunion, Pondicherry, etc., in India, Martinique and Guadaloupe in West Indies. These colonies are politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly. France has also these protected states: Tunis, Annam, Tonquin. [For history from 1870 to 1886 see our 1886 edition.]—1866. Jan. 12, Statement of receipts and expenditure for 1865 published, which showed a diminution in the amount both of exports and imports. M. Paul Bert appointed Resident-General in Tonquin, January 13th. The President on the 14th granted free pardon to all persons under punishment for political offences committed since 1870, amongst whom were Prince Krapotkin (*q.v.*) and Louise Michel (*q.v.*). By recent elections the Right was reduced from 202 to 184 members. The Republicans, having gained the difference, were then 400 strong. A bill was introduced, February 18th, to give the President power to expel any member of the dynastic ruling family, and referred to committee for report. The Duché bill on the proposed expulsion of members of former reigning families was thrown out, and the Revit bill passed in committee, but was subsequently defeated in the Chamber (March 4th), and the matter was left to the discretion of President. M. Pasteur's discoveries on the successful treatment of hydrophobia attracted great attention. Treaty with Madagascar ratified on March 6th. Loan to the amount of £60,000,000 to be issued, to clear off floating debt and outstanding Treasury bills. 15th, Debate on the Decazeville mining riots terminated, the Government undertaking to introduce a measure for improving mining legislation. 17th, Budget for 1887 presented to the Chamber by M. Sadi-Carnot. 20th, Paris Loan Bill adopted by the Chamber. 22nd, Chamber agreed to bill admitting the public to the sittings of the Paris Municipal Council. 25th, Duchesse de Chambord died at Görz. The Budget Committee elected. 28th, Bill on Exhibition of 1889 laid before the Cabinet by M. Lockroy. 30th, Bill disqualifying monks or nuns from teaching in municipal schools passed by the Senate. Bill permitting the scurving of civil funerals passed the Chamber. Budget Committee agreed to loan, but limited amount. April 30th, Rising in Senegal under the Marabout Mamadou Lamine: the insurgent eventually retired into Sahara. May 11th, New loan of 500,000,000 francs issued. June, On engagement of Crown Prince of Portugal to Princess Amélie of Orleans a bill was introduced into Chamber: Clause 1, banishing heads of dynastic families, passed by 315 to 231; Clause 2, empowering ministry to expel junior members of such families if necessary, by 324 to 235; other clauses passed unanimously. On 22nd, Senate confirmed bill by 141 to 107. 23rd, Prince V. Napoleon retired to Brussels, and on 24th the Comte de Paris to England. June 1st, French troops landed in New-Hebrides (islands under British suzerainty) for protection of their countrymen, but did not officially hoist flag. Consequent negotiations for withdrawal of forces. 26th, In consequence of manifesto by Comte de Paris a bill for prohibition of seditious placards, etc., was introduced and declared urgent; it was subsequently postponed to next

session. A bill for abolition of titles of nobility was also rejected. July 6th, A surtax on cereals was voted. 12th, The name of the Duc D'Aumale was struck off the army list, and he also left the country, an order of the President to that effect having been confirmed by the Chamber by 375 votes to 168. General Willoughby, on mission on behalf of Queen of Madagascar, not received by President, as he was not introduced by Resident in Madagascar. The Premier, M. Freycinet, however, had an informal conference with him. September 20th, Budget committee recommended reduction of stipends of Roman Catholic bishops. 26th, Dispute with Madagascar on interpretation of treaty. Oct. 16th, Carnot, minister of finance, resigned on adverse report of budget committee, but subsequently withdrew his resignation. 25th, Duc D'Aumale made a gift of the estate and mansion of Chantilly (*q.v.*), including the furniture, etc., to the French nation, reserving only a life interest. November 11th, Death of Paul Bert, resident general of Tonquin. French troops defeated in one or two skirmishes, and reappearance of black flags near the Chinese frontier. 29th, Tonquin credits to amount of 30,000,000 francs passed Chamber by 278 to 249. In consequence of deficit in exchequer, Finance minister proposed an increase in spirit duties and a loan; the budget committee, however, refused to authorise the latter, and the Chamber declared that the amount should be met by retrenchment, and a proposition to abolish the sub-préfects (by which an annual saving of £140,000 would be effected, in addition to the sum of £1,500,000, estimated yield on sale of furniture and effects of offices abolished) was brought forward and carried against the Government by thirteen on the 3rd December. On the 5th the ministry resigned, and were on the 11th replaced by a cabinet with M. Goblet as Premier. Bill to enable Government to obtain at once two-twelfths of budget was (Dec. 15th) voted with urgency by 528 to 12. M. Clémenceau advocating separation of Church and State as true means of balancing budget, but at present deprecating any dissolution; the bill passed the Senate with slight alterations in detail the next day.—1867. Jan. 3rd, Evacuation of Tamatave, Madagascar, by French troops. 4th, It was agreed at Cabinet Council that no new loan or tax should be proposed for the present year, but that for the purpose of balancing the budget the sinking fund should be temporarily suppressed. 11th, Chamber reassembled. Law authorising sale of the Crown jewels published. 12th, Great excitement caused by Prince Bismarck's speech on the German Army Bill. 17th, Government saved from defeat on the secret service money vote by the neutrality of sixty-six Extremists. 21st, The amended budget, proposing an issue of 33,000,000 francs in bonds, was rejected by the committee. 24th, Depression on the Bourse in consequence of rumours of anticipated rupture with Germany. Cardinal Carnot, Archbishop of Lyons, died, aged eighty. 25th, Education estimates discussed, and all proposals for their reduction rejected. 31st, Ecclesiastical estimates passed the Chamber. The Roussel trial excited much notice in Paris. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles (d. 1878). The present emperor succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne

when he abdicated (1849). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor Francis Joseph made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war (1859), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In 1866 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year also Venetia. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which formerly belonged to Turkey, were, by decision of the Berlin Congress (1878), added to Austro-Hungary. In 1854 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The Emperor is using his best efforts to consolidate an empire made up of heterogeneous elements, and so far (1887) he seems to have been fairly successful.

Frederick William of Prussia, Field-Marshal Prince Nicholas Charles. *Heir Presumptive* to the German throne; b. October 18th, 1831. He was made a Lieutenant-General in 1860, and attached to the staff of Marshal Wrangel in the time of the Danish war, in which he took an active part. In the war with Austria (1866) he commanded the army of the Oder, and in the Franco-Prussian war he led the third German army corps. With a superior army he beat that under Marshal MacMahon at Reichstofen; following up this success, he quickly overtook MacMahon at Sedan, inflicted another defeat upon him, and finally forced Napoleon III. to surrender with an army of 83,000 men. For this exploit Prince Frederick William was made a Field-Marshal. At the siege of Paris he held the left bank of the Seine until the city capitulated (Jan. 19th, 1871). Since the Franco-Prussian war he has been President of the Eastern Frontier Defence Committee. In 1878 he acted as Regent of the German Empire. In 1858 he married the Princess Victoria of England, Her Majesty's eldest daughter.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden; b. 1826. He succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, 1859. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of 1870-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in 1853 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. Presided at the Quincentenary of Heidelberg University (1866). His wife is a daughter of the Emperor William of Germany.

Fredericton. Capital of New Brunswick (q.v.), pop. 7,000, on St. John river.

Free Church of England. A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Revival. The first Free Church was built at Bridgetown, Devon,

by the late Duke of Somerset. Being free from state control, the Free Church has liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and three bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocation held yearly (June). Bishops: Revs. B. Price, (Primus), Newman, H. O. Meyers. Hon. Sec.: Rev. E. J. Boon, Worcester. Registrar: Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden. Offices: 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Freehold. Under the English feudal law the sovereign was ultimate landlord of all England. The subject had not the land, but an estate or interest in land approaching more or less nearly to absolute ownership. Of these estates three ranked highest: the fee simple estate, or estate to a man and his heirs; the estate tail or estate to a man and the heirs of his body—i.e., his direct descendants; and the estate for life, whose name explains its nature. The first-named estate is the nearest approach to absolute ownership of land known in our law; and even the last-named ranks above an estate for any specified term of years, even of 99 or 999 years. These estates are said to have derived their name of freehold from being thought the only estates worthy of a freeman. For under the feudal law a man's freedom and rank were both discriminated by the relation in which he stood to the land. The characteristics of an estate for life or an estate in tail are involved, and must be studied in legal treatises. Those characteristics of an estate in fee simple which separate it from absolute ownership are thus summed up in Mr. Williams' "Principles of the Law of Real Property." "A small occasional quit-rent (payable to the crown or lord of the manor), with its accompanying relief, suit of the court baron (of the manor) if any such exists, an oath of fealty never exacted, and a right of escheat seldom accruing." (See Kenelm Digby, "History of the Law of Real Property," Professor Pollock on the Land Laws, "English Citizen Series.")

Freeman, Mr. E. A., D.C.L., LL.D., was b. at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, Scholar (1841), Fellow (1841), Hon. Fellow (1860). Has filled several offices of distinction in his university, including that of *Regius Professor of Modern History* (1884), Rede Lecturer at Cambridge (1872), D.C.L. Oxon (1870), LL.D. (1874), Fellow of Oriel (1884). Holds numerous foreign distinctions and orders. A voluminous writer; his works, chiefly on historical, political, and architectural subjects, possess a high reputation. Amongst them may be mentioned "History of the Norman Conquest," "The Ottoman Power in Europe," "The Historical Geography of Europe," "Lectures to American Audiences," etc.

Freemasonry. The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules, and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices. As they had to travel in pursuit of their labour they also devised signs and passwords by which

they might be known to one another. They were called "free" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working-classes in England and on the Continent. Modern (speculative) masonry claims descent from the ancient craft, but could hardly trace the pedigree back from the seventeenth to the fifteenth century. The modern ritual was partly borrowed from the Rosicrucians and Knights Templars, and partly devised by one Elias Ashmole and his friends at an early period in the seventeenth century. It has, however, taken deep root in England, and has so widely spread over the world that it is of the greatest assistance to travellers to be members of the craft. Charles II., William III., and Sir Christopher Wren were modern masons, and the name of the last of these seems to give the craft a connection with the ancient guilds. The masonry of the present day is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 160 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as *The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls*, and a few years later *The Boys' School* was started. The Boys' School is not so old as the Girls', and *The Institution for the Aged* is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till 1845. Thus English Masonry stands at the present time. It has first of all a fund called *The Fund of Benevolence*, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge. *The Board of Benevolence* assists cases of distress, and during the year just ended (1886) it did so to the extent of £10,683; the Girls' School boards, clothes, and educates 245 girls, and the Boys' School 258 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to about 350 persons: £40 a year to men, and £32 a year to widows. But all this great work is, as we have said, of very recent date. No extensive strides have been made in Masonry's great work of charity till within the last thirty years. Even from the Fund of Benevolence the grants made used to be so small that ten years ago the accumulations of income under this head exceeded £50,000, and it was then suggested that a portion should be devoted to other purposes. Against this there were strong protests; and the grants have since been so liberal, that not only is the income of the fund exceeded, but the accumulations are encroached upon, reducing the accumulated fund in 1886 to £41,000. The voluntary subscriptions to, and other sources of income of, the three Masonic charitable institutions have been increasing enormously every year for the last twenty years. Before that time they were comparatively small, but they now amount in the aggregate to more than £50,000 annually, and their tendency seems to be to increase every year. Freemasonry having spread over the habitable globe, and its brethren being well disposed to one another, those who travel find most of the benefits of belonging to the society.

The United Grand Lodge of England recognises only two species of Freemasonry—the *Craft* and the *Royal Arch*, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American, and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees; but these, with the exception of the *Mark Degree*, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees; and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-five years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the *Mark Degree*, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the *Mark Masons* established a Grand Lodge of their own. By dint of hard work and a strong sincerity of purpose the *Mark brethren* have raised this degree to the position of one of the great powers in Freemasonry. It has already 369 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown; it numbers 22,227 *Mark Masons* as subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, out of which it relieves distressed *Mark Masons*, or the widows and families of deceased *Mark Masons*; and it also has an Educational Fund, which pays for the education and clothing of *Mark Masons'* children in the localities where they live.

Free Tenants. See LAND QUESTION.

Free Trade and Fair Trade. "Free Trade" means the natural interchange of the products of the various parts of the world unrestricted by laws or tariffs, and not unduly stimulated by bounties. This would, in the ordinary course of things, lead to the production of any given thing being limited to those places where it could be produced with the least labour (other things being equal). Such a state of things requires universal peace, for if there is danger of war the people who could not profitably grow their own food might have their supplies cut off. The only exception to this would happen if a nation practising free trade were to have, even in war-time, command of the commercial routes. Cobden, the great apostle of Free Trade, saw this clearly, and though firmly believing that the blessings of Free Trade would eventually secure universal peace, at the same time admitted that England must meanwhile be mistress of the seas, lest in the event of war, being unable to grow food for her great manufacturing population, she should be starved into submission. The principle of Free Trade, stated broadly, is unanswerable. Pine apples might be grown in England, machinery might be made in the West Indies, but it is best to grow pine apples in the Indies where the sun will ripen them, and make machinery in England where coal and iron abound. Then if the West Indies want machines and the English desire pine apples, the one can be exchanged for the other. But for Jamaica to put a high duty on foreign machinery in order to promote West Indian manufactures, and for England to prohibit the importation of tropical fruits in order to encourage English farmers to grow them would be foolish and suicidal. And even if Jamaica behaved unwisely in the matter of machinery, it would be an unprofitable spite to retaliate on pine apples. That, of course, is unanswerable, and Fair Traders and Protectionists do not attack the position from the front. True, says the Protectionist, but let us suppose the case of a trade that may as well flourish in England as in France. At present it happens to be estab-

lished in France but not in England. Why should we not, by a duty on the foreign manufactures, encourage our own people till they have made a market for themselves and can run alone? Or to take another case. Because we are liable to war we must pay some millions a year for a fleet to insure our supplies of food if war breaks out. Would it cost us more, or be less satisfactory, to put such a small duty on foreign corn as would encourage the English farmer to grow enough to feed us, and save our agriculture from ruin? **Free Traders**, however, without impugning Free Trade in principle, rely more on the fact that foreign nations will have none of it, and that we ourselves must raise a large revenue from Customs and Excise. If, then, they argue, the foreigner tries to strangle our paper manufacturers by putting an export duty on rags and paper-making materials, why should we help him still further by admitting his paper duty free? If he tries to keep out our manufactured iron, why should we let him have our coal for nothing? And if the United States raise prohibitory tariffs against our manufactures, why should we not by preferential duties keep out their corn, and get all we want from Canada, India, and Australia? Let us have Free Trade by preference, but if we cannot have it free, at least let us have it fair. A practical, though not a very satisfactory, answer to all this is, that, except in a few comparatively insignificant matters, we have bartered away or formally abandoned our powers of retaliation, and that for one arrow left in our quiver our rivals have half a dozen. The last, however, has probably not yet been heard of this controversy. (For more detailed arguments *pro* and *con* see our edition of 1886.)

Free Trade League Programme. See LAND QUESTION.

Freights, Ship. See SHIPPING.

Fremantle. Port for Perth, capital of Western Australia (*q.v.*). At Swan River mouth.

French Carlists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under various headings.

French Political Parties. Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—**Republicans** and **Reactionaries**. There are, however, both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies, several groups in each of these two divisions. The common principle which unites the Reactionaries in the Chamber is opposition to the Republic; and they sit together to form **The Right** or **Opposition**, although representing three distinct parties. The Right has increased its representatives in the Chamber of Deputies from 88 in the last parliament to some 200 in that which met for the first time on Nov. 10th, 1885. The Republicans, although agreed on the cardinal points of their political creed, were less united than their opponents at the poll on Oct. 4th, 1885; the moderate and extreme sections vigorously opposing one another, to the consequent loss of both, and gain of the Reactionaries, who, for electoral purposes, adopted the name of Conservatives. The system of election in France is that known as *scrutin de liste* (*q.v.*), which by a vote of the Chamber in the last session of the late parliament (June 1885) was substituted for *scrutin d'arrondissement* (*q.v.*). There are, for electoral as for admini-

strative purposes, 87 departments in France, returning 568 members to the Chamber of Deputies. There are, further, three departments in Algeria, returning six members, all of whom are Republicans, besides the distant colonial possessions, which are represented in the present parliament by ten Republicans. The number of seats allotted to each department naturally varies according to its population, the Territory of Belfort returning fewest members (2), and the department of the Seine—*i.e.* Paris—the greatest number (38). The next largest department is that of the Nord, which is represented by twenty deputies, the remaining departments returning from three to twelve. To secure election it is indispensable that at least a fourth of the electors on the register record their votes; and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. It only remains to add that the principle of election is by universal suffrage. As already stated, the general election to the present Chamber took place on Oct. 4th, 1885. Less than two-thirds of the candidates, however, obtained the necessary majority, and a second election consequently took place on Oct. 18th. This completed the elections, save for a few vacancies, owing to invalidations by the Chamber, which entailed a further appeal to the electors of certain districts. The two main divisions may, as aforesaid, be given, in round numbers, as 190 Legitimists and Bonapartists, and the remainder Republicans of various shades. These divisions may be subdivided as follows:—1. **Opportunists.** This is the most numerous and influential section of Republicanism, and owes its creation to Gambetta. It has seriously decreased, however, both in numbers and in comparative influence, since the death of its founder, under whose guidance it attained a perfection of organisation and political importance exceeding that of any party since the establishment of the Republic. During the presidency of Marshal MacMahon (*q.v.*), Gambetta was organising his party with a view to resisting the reactionary designs of the President. Gambetta's warning to MacMahon to *se soumettre ou se démettre* undoubtedly first opened the eyes of Republican France to the intrigues that were going on at the Elysée, and tended greatly to increase the *prestige* of the Opportunists. During the first three years of M. Jules Grévy's (*q.v.*) presidency, Gambetta was all-powerful in France, and was the virtual master of the Chamber. Ministries were made and unmade at his pleasure, and none could exist without his support. When a Gambettist cabinet succeeded that of M. Jules Ferry (*q.v.*), in Nov. 1881, Opportunism was looked upon as the type of modern Republicanism, and a brilliant career was anticipated for the "ministry of all the talents," as it was called. It fell, however, in Jan. 1882, two months and a half after its formation, by an adverse vote on the *scrutin de liste* bill, which Gambetta had insisted upon attempting to carry. The overthrow of the ministry was a severe blow to Opportunism; and it sustained an even more serious one by the death of Gambetta, on the last day of the year 1882. But although shorn of his vivifying influence, the Opportunist party is still a strong one, numbering 120 in the Chamber, and has remained true to its original principles as laid down by Gambetta. Among its prominent members are MM. Jules Ferry,

Waldeck-Rousseau, Brisson (*q.v.*), Paul Bert, Ranc, and Spuller. The organs of Opportunism are the *Republique Française*, and the *Temps*.—2. **Conservative Republicans.** This party represents rather a state of mind than a present power either inside or outside the Chamber, its parliamentary following drawn from the Centre, being at most sixty, while some of these can only be said to accept the Republic on trial. As a healthy Republican germ, however, and a possible bulwark against the inroads of Royalist or Bonapartist reaction, Conservative Republicanism to some extent holds a balance, and so commands greater consideration than it would otherwise obtain on the ground of its numerical strength. The strongest in *posse*, it is the weakest in *esse*. It accepts as its political motto the dictum of M. Thiers, "*La République sera conservatrice, ou elle ne servira pas*"; and it follows, therefore, that it opposes all measures or ideas approaching an imitation of the first Revolution. At its head stand M. Jules Simon, a former prime minister and an able but much suspected statesman; and M. Ribot, a man of ministerial aims and a disciple of M. Dufaure.—3. **Extremes Left, or Radicals.** Not much more than a name in the last parliament, the Extreme Left is a considerable power in the present one, commanding a united vote of 150. Of this number, however, less than 100 are to be depended upon for all emergencies. Its chief strength is Paris, which is almost solely represented in the Chamber by Radicals. Its leader is M. Clémenceau (*q.v.*), who was doubly returned for the Seine and for Var, and elected to sit for the latter place. M. Clémenceau is designated as a future minister, and at no distant date; although his personal chances of success are held to be destroyed by his programme, which includes an elective magistrature and the immediate separation of church and state. Being powerless of itself in the Chamber, the Extreme Left has hitherto obtained its chief force by a coalition with the Right. This, however, would naturally cease under a Clémenceau ministry, when support was required to carry Radical measures. Among the chief members of the party are M. Lockroy (*q.v.*), the "premier élu" of Paris, married to the daughter-in-law of Victor Hugo, Minister of Commerce in the present Goblet cabinet, a position he held in the late ministry of M. de Freycinet (*q.v.*); M. Floquet (*q.v.*), the President of the Chamber; and M. Clovis Hugues (*q.v.*), the turbulent "poet deputy," who figured prominently in the Commune at Marseilles. M. Clémenceau's organ in the press is *La Justice*.—4. **Intransigents.** Numerically insignificant, the Intransigents make up for their lack of numbers by vigour of action. In the Chamber the heads of the factions are M. Camélinat (*q.v.*) and M. Basly, deputies for Paris. To the Intransigent group must also be added the extra-parliamentary and noisy factions known as Collectivists, Social Revolutionaries, and Anarchists, to all of which the generic name of **Communist** (*q.v.*) may be applied. These groups, however, have strong antipathies to one another, although they would probably coalesce for purposes of disorder. The parliamentary programme of these groups, whose chief is M. Rochefort (*q.v.*), is so manifestly subversive that it is scarcely likely to obtain a hearing, either within or without the Chamber, save at a time of great civil commotion.—5. **Monarchists.**

The Royalist party is composed of the former Orleansians, and of those followers of the late Comte de Chambord who have accepted the Comte de Paris as his successor. The Duc de Broglie, who twice held office as premier between May 1872 and Nov. 1877, and who lost his seat at Evreux in the election of 1885 by a few votes, is the acknowledged Orleansian leader. Of the followers of the transmitted Chambord doctrine, the chief are the Baron de Mackau, the Comte de Mun, and M. Chesnelong. The party comprises some two-thirds of the Right. The chief difficulty of French Royalism has been the absence of a serious Pretender. Since the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, however (June 24th, 1885), the Comte de Paris has unquestionably adopted this position.—6. **Bonapartists.** Of this party there are two distinct sections—the "Imperialists" or "Victorians," and the "Jeromists." To the former the young Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, stands in the light of the future Emperor. The political leaders of the Victorians are M. Jolibois, a former legal functionary of the Empire, and M. Paul de Cassagnac (*q.v.*). Prince Victor, who receives a pension of 40,000 francs (£1,600) from an anonymous adherent, has hardly a serious following, but may rather be said to be surrounded by a coterie. His present policy is one of inaction. The political organ of the Victorians is the *Autorité*, edited by M. de Cassagnac. The **Jeromists**, or adherents of Prince Napoleon, affect to accept the present form of Republic so long as this is the expression of the national will, but aim more or less overtly at what they designate a "Consular Republic." Of this Prince Napoleon is to be the chief, giving a pledge not to employ any unconstitutional act of violence to convert the Consulate into an Empire. Prince Napoleon's chief adherents are MM. Robert Mitchell, Adelon, Pascal, Lengle, and Baron Brunet. The political organ of the party is the *Pays*. Both Prince Victor and his father are in exile under the decree of June 22nd, 1885, expelling the direct descendants of former reigning houses. 7. **The United Right** is the name given to the latest development of the anti-Republican groups, and is intended to embrace Bonapartists and Legitimists alike. It is the invention of M. de Cassagnac, but is manifestly impracticable except for electoral purposes.—8. **The French Carlists** are another anti-Republican faction, with a dream rather than a programme. They were mildly supported by the Comtesse de Chambord (an Austrian archduchess by birth), and aim at the accession to the throne of France of Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, whose path to the throne is to be cleared by a series of abdications. The chief adherents to the principle are General Cathelineau and the Comte d'Andigné.—9. **The Naundorfists** are another insignificant Royalist section. They support the claims of a pretender who assumes to be a lineal descendant of Louis XVII. The Pretender is known by them as the Dauphin.—**The Army** must also be taken into account in dealing with the political life of France. The superior officers are undoubtedly Reactionary, and a large proportion of the remainder entertain similar views.—**The Navy** is also Reactionary in the main, but has seldom counted for much in French political struggles.

Freppe, Charles Emile, was b. at Obernai (Lower Rhine), June 21st, 1827. After a brilliant

ecclesiastical career, M. Freppel, having been ordained deacon (1849), held various scholastic and ecclesiastical offices, and became Bishop of Angers (1870). Monsignor Freppel is a militant Catholic of the Ultramontane type, and has led a life of exceptional activity. He is the author of numerous ecclesiastical works, and, by tongue and pen, never wearies of attacking the enemies of the Church. During the war Mgr. Freppel was indefatigable in organising relief for the wounded, and once wrote to the King of Prussia urging him to put an end to the war. He sits in the Chamber of Deputies for Finistère, and votes with the Right as a rule, but maintains a complete independence on all questions.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de, French senator and statesman, b. 1828 at Foix. Educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School, he held several important mining appointments. Engineer-in-chief to the Chemin-de-Fer du Midi (1855-60), during which period he initiated important reforms in the working of that railway company. His talents led to his employment by the Imperial Government to make observations in his own and foreign countries. Appointed (1864) an ordinary engineer of the first class, he was until 1870 a member of the council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. After Sedan M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. He was Coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War (1870-71). Senator for the Department of the Seine (1876-82). His other official appointments are as follow: Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1877-79; President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1879-80, January to July 1882, and 1885, after the resignation of M. Jules Ferry. On the fall of the Brisson cabinet (Dec. 29th, 1885), M. Freycinet again resumed office, but was defeated, and retired (Dec. 1886). He is the author of several works of acknowledged excellence. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences.

Friendly Societies. The Friendly Societies Act 1875 consolidates all the law upon the subject up to that year, but has since been amended in several points of small importance. The latest annual report by Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, was issued in December 1886, and brings up the returns to the end of the year 1885. This report commenced with a retrospect of the ten years' working of the Friendly Societies' Act passed in 1875. During that period four Amending Acts have been passed (39 & 40 Vict. c. 32; 42 Vict. c. 9; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 35; and 47 & 48 Vict. c. 41), yet none of these affect the lines on which the principal Act is constructed. That the Act has done much to further the various co-operative and self-help movements, which it was designed to protect and encourage, it evident from the large increase in the number of societies registered under it during the decennium. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Working Men's Clubs, specially authorised Loan Societies, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Railways Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. Of Friendly Societies proper the number of newly registered ones rose from 118 in 1876 to 198 in 1885, giving a total on the register at the end of

the latter year of 1,664. The Chief Registrar however, expresses his belief that these figures give no real indication of the actual growth of such bodies, inasmuch as there is evidence to show that there are a large number of unregistered societies still in existence. The main deterrent from registry under the Act of 1875 is the obligation to send in valuations. The importance of fulfilling this obligation, however, is being increasingly recognised, the number sent in last year being largely in excess of that returned in any previous year.

Friends. The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the reign of Charles I. by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by their belief in the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that no one should be paid for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. In Norway young Friends are imprisoned from time to time because they will not submit to military service, for the absolute unlawfulness of war is one of the leading tenets of the Society. The simple dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you," and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have for some time past been nearly stationary in numbers. In 1885 the Society numbered 13,380 members in Great Britain, 2,855 in Ireland, and 72,118 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in some other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "Hicksites" (from their founder, Eliza Hicks), who about eighty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism.

Frith, William Powell, R.A., b. 1819, and gained considerable reputation from the pictures which he contributed to the British Institution (1839-46). His "Village Pastor" (1845), secured his election as A.R.A. Two of his subsequent pictures, "The Derby Day" and "The Railway Station" are well known. The former created immense interest at the Royal Academy Exhibition (1858). His "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1769," shown at the Royal Academy (1868) was sold (1875) for £4,567, the highest price ever given for any picture during an artist's lifetime. Since his election as a full Academician (1852), Mr. Frith has been a constant and much-valued contributor to the annual exhibition of the R. A.

Froude, Mr. James Anthony, was b. 1818.

Educated at Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated (1840); Vice-Chancellor's prizeman and Fellow of Exeter (1842); ordained (1844). In consequence of his book "The Nemesis of Faith" (1848) he withdrew from the Church and resigned his Fellowship. Contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, of which for a time he was editor (1851-72), and the *Westminster Review*. Elected Rector of St. Andrew's University and LL.D. (1869). Made a tour to the United States (1874), and visited (1874-75) the Cape of Good Hope on a mission to inquire into the Kaffir insurrection. Mr. Froude holds a prominent and distinguished position as an historian, his principal works being "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (1867), "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" (1874), "Julius Cæsar" (1876), "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival" (1881), "Thomas Carlyle" (1882), and his latest work, "Oceana, or England and her Colonies" (1886).

Fruit Farming. Of late years the consumption of fruit has greatly increased in this country, and consequently fruit growing might be carried on more extensively and profitably in many parts of England than it is at the present time. The area of land under fruit in Great Britain has only been enlarged by 30,476 acres since 1873. In that year the area of arable or grass land used also for fruit trees was 169,808 acres, whilst in 1885-6 it was returned as 200,284 acres. During the same period the area used for market gardens shows an increase of 22,976 acres. Taking into consideration the unprofitable results of corn growing since 1870, and the large annual increase in the imports of foreign fruits since 1878, landowners have hardly given fruit culture the attention which might have been expected. It is true planting orchards is one of the thirteen improvements scheduled in the *Agricultural Holdings Acts (q.v.)* of 1875 and 1883; but it is not compulsory on the landlords to grant leases according to the terms of these Acts. Even in the cases when these Acts are taken as a basis of a lease, the tenant is not always empowered to plant trees without the consent of his landlord; and should he do so he cannot claim compensation. The consequence is that fruit farming receives little encouragement. In some fruit-growing counties it is customary for the landlord to find the standard trees and the tenant to pay for the planting, but no special compensation for unexhausted improvements is allowed. To develop fruit growing in Great Britain it will in the first place become necessary to amend the law relating to tenant right, so that the occupier can claim just compensation for unexhausted improvements in fruit planting. In the next place a more satisfactory mode of distribution is required, and the railway companies must reduce their charges, and afford more facilities, so that the producer and consumer may be able to come into direct contact. The consumption of fruit in Great Britain is difficult to ascertain, but the total annual home-grown supply has been estimated at about nine million bushels, to which must be added some five million bushels imported from abroad, exclusive of oranges and nuts. The chief fruit-growing counties in England are Hereford, Devon, Somerset, Worcester, Kent, and Gloucester, which have each an average ranging from 27,164 down to 15,179. The area in each of the other counties varies from 5,120 acres in Corn-

wall to 83 acres in Rutland. The area under fruit in Wales is 3,300 acres, and in Scotland 1,892 acres. There are no official returns for Ireland, where the culture of fruit may be considered to be almost entirely neglected, and where many of the old orchards have been allowed to get into a state of decay through want of enterprise. Amongst the works and treatises on planting and general management of fruit trees, several articles from the pen of Mr. Charles Whitehead, F.L.S., F.G.S., a well-known authority on fruit farming, are published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, and are worth perusing. The methods of planting, however, which are usually adopted are as follows:—Apple trees are grown in plantations about 30 feet apart, on grass lands 24 feet apart. In plantations it is usual to put gooseberry or currant bushes under them. The same method is adopted for pear trees, which are largely grown upon grass and in plantations in Kent and Gloucestershire, and upon grass in Worcester and Hereford. Plum trees and damson trees are also grown on grass and plantations, the former becoming profitable after five or six years, the latter after four or five. Plum bushes are sometimes planted with gooseberry and currant bushes. Cherry trees (which are chiefly grown in Kent) should be planted thirty feet apart, upon cultivated ground, with gooseberry and currant bushes under them, and plum trees between them. Filberts and cob-nut trees are grown from suckers or spawns taken from old trees, or pieces cut from the tree and put in a nursery. In two or three years they are planted out about thirteen feet apart. A small crop may be expected after four years, and a good return after eight years. Gooseberry and red currant bushes do well on light, porous land, or in good loam and clay loams. Black currants require a deep soil, retentive of moisture, and will thrive in the best descriptions of clay land. An acre of bush fruits should yield on an average about £40 per acre, the expenses of cultivation being calculated at £20, which leaves a net profit of £20. Strawberries and raspberries are also profitable to grow. A crop of the former has been known to yield fruit to the extent of £110 per acre, but the gross average return might be taken at about £60. The return from raspberries might be taken at about the same amount. Of late years more attention has been paid to strawberry growing in Scotland, where the fruit may be obtained in perfection long after it has been all consumed in the south. In Scotland, as well as in England, some farmers have turned their attention to the manufacture of jams and jellies, erecting the necessary plant to carry on the manufacture on a large scale.

Fry, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, b. at Bristol 1827. Called to the bar (1854); Q.C. (1869). Appointed a judge of the High Court (1877). Six years later, on Lord Justice Brett's elevation to the Mastership of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Fry was made a Lord Justice of Appeal. Has written a valuable treatise on "Specific Performance," as well as certain theological works, which include "The Doctrine of Election," "Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man," and "Darwinianism and Theology"—the latter, a reprint of letters appearing in the *Spectator*.

Funchal, Capital of Madeira (q.v.).
Furnival's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.
Fyrd and Fyrdbat. See ARMY.

G

"G. A." See MARINE INSURANCE.

Gaboon-Ogowé Region. A district of Western Africa north of the lower Congo. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843. The Ogowé is really the large river of this part of Africa. Since 1884 the French possessions have been extended over a vast territory, back to the middle Congo, gained for her by the great explorer **Savorgnan de Brazza**, amounting to 174,000 sq. m., with pop. at least 500,000. See CONGO FREE STATE, BERLIN CONFERENCE, etc.

Galle. Port of call for steamers, south point of Ceylon (*q.v.*).

"Gallican Church." See OLD CATHOLICS.

Gallipoli. A town of about 21,000 inhabitants, situated on the Dardanelles, chiefly known as the place whither English ships were sent during the Crimean war.

Galton, Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., b. 1822, is the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia," and cousin of the late Charles Darwin, the naturalist. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, Birmingham Hospital, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated (1844). He subsequently travelled much, especially in North and South Africa; received the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal; and was appointed for the Royal Society a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which inquired into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office. From 1863 to 1868 he was General Secretary of the British Association; and has been President of the Geographical and Anthropological sections. His writings include several works of great importance on the latter subject, his most recent addition to Scientific Anthropology being his paper on "Hereditary Stature." By his rigid application of scientific method Mr. Galton has been able to fix down and formulate what, hitherto, have seemed "the most intangible and evanescent characteristics of humanity."

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, West Africa. Area, 21 sq. m.; pop., 14,150, mostly negroes. Capital, **Bathurst** (pop. 6,138). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albréda, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, etc. Ruled by Administrator, who is subordinate to Governor of Sierra Leone, officially styled Governor of West African Settlements. Revenue, £20,258; expenditure, £26,595; imports, £212,122; exports, £199,483. First founded, 1588.

Game Laws. Animals *fera natura* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the important Act of 1832, which repealed all previous (excepting that of 1828, which is still in force), unlawfully taking or destroying game or rabbits by night, whether on open or on enclosed land, or on public roads

and highways, and being in such places with guns, etc., for the purpose of taking or destroying game or rabbits, was made a crime, instead of merely a finable offence, as heretofore, rendering the culprit liable, for a first offence, to imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three months, and to give sureties for good behaviour for a year; for the second offence to double the above penalty; and for the third offence to penal servitude not exceeding seven years.

Violent resistance to arrest by authorised persons renders the offender liable to the last-named penalty. If three or more persons enter upon any land to take game or rabbits, any of them being armed with offensive weapons, they commit a misdemeanour punishable by penal servitude to the extent of fourteen years. Persons trespassing on land in pursuit of game in the daytime are liable to a fine of £2 for trespass, and £5 for resistance. Persons reasonably suspected of coming from land where they have been unlawfully in pursuit of game, and their carts, may be searched in any public place by the police, and if convicted forfeit the game, guns, etc., found in the course of such search, and become liable to a fine. The above are only the most important penal provisions of the law relating to game. Before 1832 the right to sport and kill game was vested in persons qualified by birth and estate (1604), later (1670) qualified persons were allowed to appoint gamekeepers; but the Act of 1832 abolished all prior qualifications for sporting, and vested the right of game in the owner, subject to arrangement between landlord and tenant. By the statute 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, a person who has obtained an annual game certificate may kill game subject to such proceedings as may be taken against him for trespass. Originally a landlord had no right to enter for the purpose of killing game upon ground demised by him. Since the passing of the above statute it has been a matter of bargain between landlord and tenant whether the one or the other, or both, should have the right to kill game. But by the Ground Game Act, 1880, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7, 1880) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game.

Garashanine, Miloutine, the present President of the Servian Ministry, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1844. His father, **Trja Garashanine**, was a prominent statesman. Miloutine Garashanine, educated at Belgrade and Paris, and in the Ecole Spéciale d'Application at Metz, returned to Servia (1868). On the accession to power of Prince Milan (*q.v.*), M. Garashanine, who entered the Skuptschina for the Grozka District (1874), served as captain in the Balkan war, and became, on the retirement of M. Ristich (*q.v.*), Minister of the Interior in the first Progressive Ministry. Became envoy at Vienna (1883), Minister of Foreign Affairs (1884). During his ministry he has also been Minister of Public Works and Finances, and played a conspicuous part in the recent Servo-Bulgarian dispute (1885-86).

Garret King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is within

the College of Arms above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has under the Earl Marshal the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald 1847, and assumed his present office 1869.

Garter, Order of the. Originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. The Order is now limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George III. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but foreigners of distinction may be admitted by statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its badge is a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; and the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, is made of dark blue velvet. Its motto is "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil to him who evil thinks). There are at present fifty-three K.G.s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1863. Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1883. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of.
- 1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Geo. Frederick of.

- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
- 1885. Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
- 1866. Belgians, the King of the.
- 1871. Brazil, the Emperor of.
- 1865. Denmark, the King of.
- 1861. Germany, the Emperor of.
- 1857. Germany, the Imperial Crown Prince of.
- 1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
- 1862. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian.
- 1878. Italy, the King of.
- 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
- 1882. Netherlands, the King of the.
- 1873. Persia, the Shah of.
- 1865. Portugal, the King of.
- 1877. Prussia, Prince William of.
- 1861. Russia, the Emperor of.
- 1844. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.
- 1862. Saxony, the King of.
- 1862. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE TWENTY-FIVE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

- 1885. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
- 1883. Argyll, Duke of.

- 1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
- 1880. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1865. Cleveland, Duke of.
- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1884. Derby, Earl of.
- 1858. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1856. Granville, Earl.
- 1862. Grey, Earl.
- 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1866. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1885. Northampton, Marquis of.
- 1885. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1867. Rutland, Duke of.
- 1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.
- 1885. Sefton, Earl of.
- 1864. Spencer, Earl of.
- 1864. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, and the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms.

Gaugers. See REVENUE.

Gavelkind. See LAND QUESTION.

Geikie, Dr. Archibald, F.R.S., b. at Edinburgh 1835. Educated at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, etc.; and is the author of numerous geological memoirs and works. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in December 1870 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. (1872). In 1881 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London.

Gemara. See TALMUD.

General Assembly. The highest court of the Presbyterian State Church of Scotland, and consists of representatives, clerical and lay, from all the presbyteries of the Church in Scotland and Ireland, also delegates from the universities and Scottish royal burghs. It meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. Its deliberations are presided over by a moderator, and are also attended by an officer representing the State (the Lord High Commissioner), who, however, has no voice in its procedure or decisions. During the sitting of the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner, a Scottish nobleman, holds semi-regal state in the palace of Holyrood.

Genghis Khan. See CHINA.

Gentlemen v. Players Matches. See SPORT.
Geok Tepé. The series of expeditions Russia undertook after landing at Krasnovodak in 1869, to subjugate the Turcomans, culminated in the disastrous defeat of General Lomakin ten years later at Geok Tepé. To retrieve this, Skobelev was sent in 1880, and after some months' preparations he besieged the Tekke

stronghold. The place held out three weeks with wonderful pertinacity, but was taken by assault Jan. 24th, 1881, followed by a frightful massacre of 8,000 fugitives, no quarter being given.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in 1834. In 1845 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in 1854 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the one-inch ordnance maps (scale 1: 63,000) has just been completed; the six-inch scale (1: 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The drifts were

formerly neglected; but of late these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. The maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in 1854, and that of Ireland in 1845. The survey of each country is placed under a director, and the three surveys are united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche (1845-55), Sir R. Impey Murchison (1855-72), Sir A. O. Ramsay (1872-81), and Professor A. Geikie (1881). [For further information consult "The National Geological Surveys of Europe," by W. Topley (Trübner & Co., 1885).]

General Election. The (from the *Times*).—Complete List of Polls and Unopposed Returns.—The subsequent bye-elections are given below, and the constituencies affected are denoted in the following list by a †, those now vacant (Feb. 5th) by a ‡. Members who have sat in previous Parliaments are denoted by *.

ENGLAND AND WALES, 495 Members.

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Anglesey	1		9,777	Lewis, T. P. Pritchard-Rayner, Capt. G.	G L	3,727 3,420
Bedfordshire	3	N. or Biggleswade Div.	13,322	Baring, Lord Magniac, C.	U L	4,853 4,371
		S. or Luton Div.	12,106	*Flower, C. Bartelot, W. G.	G L	4,275 3,602
		Bedford (†)	3,134	*Whitbread, S. De Ricci, J. H.	G L	1,399 1,376
Berkshire	5	N. or Abingdon Div.	8,791	*Wroughton, P. Keevil, E. C.	C C	3,899 1,914
		S. or Newbury Div. E. or Wokingham Div.	10,377	*Mount, W. G.	G L	C
		Reading (†)	9,258	Russell, Sir G. Murdoch, C. T.	C	Unop 3,378
Brecknockshire Buckinghamshire	3	Windsor (†)	2,612	Monck, W. B. Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.	G L	3,262 C
		N. or Buckingham Div.	9,520	*Fuller-Maitland, W. Hubbard, E.	G L	Unop 4,460
		M. or Aylesbury Div.	11,307	*Verney, Capt. E. H. Rothschild, Baron F. de	G L	4,389 4,723
Cambridgeshire	4	S. or Wycombe Div.	11,269	Hodgson, C. D. Curzon, Viscount	G L	1,680 4,620
		N. or Wisbech Div.	9,532	Gilbey, A. Selwyn, Capt. C. W.	G L	3,537 4,169
		W. or Chesterton Div. E. or Newmarket Div.	10,455	*Rigby, J. Hall, C.	C	3,082 4,848
Cardiganhire	3	Cambridge (†)	8,936	Smith, C. Newnes, G.	G L	3,272 3,405
			6,189	Carmarthen, Marquis of Hall, W. H.	C	3,105 298
			12,308	*Fitzgerald, R. U. P. Dodd, C.	U L	2,937 2,479
Carmarthenshire	3	Rowlands, W. B.	8,669	*Rowlands, W. B. Davies, D.	G L	4,252 4,243
		East Div.	9,969	*Pugh, D. Powell, W. R. H.	U L	Unop 4,181
		West Div.	5,399	Lawrence, Sir J. C. Stepney, Sir A.	G L	1,916 2,120
Carnarvonshire	3	Carmarthen Dist. (†)	8,978	*Jenkins, Sir J. J. Roberts, J. B.	U L	1,897 4,244
		S. or Eivion Div.	9,136	Farren, G. Rathbone, W.	G L	1,267 4,072
		N. or Arvon Div.	4,476	Platt, Col. H. Swetenham, E.	C	2,950 1,820
				*Jones-Parry, T. D. L.	G L	1,684

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.	
Cheshire	12	Wirral Div.	9,772	*Cotton, Capt. E. T. D.	C	Unop	
		Eddisbury Div.	10,436	*Tollemache, H. J.	C	4,357	
		Macclesfield Div.	7,211	*Tompkinson, J.	GL	3,678	
		Crewe Div.	10,815	*Bromley-Davenport, W.	C	3,885	
		Northwich Div.	10,577	*Brocklehurst, W. C.	GL	2,756	
		Altrincham Div.	10,497	*M'Laren, W. S. B.	GL	4,690	
		Hyde Div.	9,328	*Twemlow, F. R.	C	4,045	
		Knutsford Div.	9,314	*Verdin, R.	UL	4,416	
		Birkenhead (1)	12,115	*Brunner, J. T.	GL	3,758	
		Chester (1)	6,296	*Brooks, Sir W. C.	C	Unop	
		Stockport (2)	9,560	*Sidebotham, J. W.	C	4,328	
				*Ashton, T. G.	GL	3,885	
				*Egerton, Hon. A. de T.	C	Unop	
				*Hamley, Gen. Sir E.	GL	5,255	
				*Yerburgh, R. A.	C	4,086	
				*Foster, B. W.	GL	2,549	
				*Jennings, L. J.	GL	2,483	
Cornwall	7	W. or St. Ives Div.	7,606	*Gedge, S.	C	4,495	
		N.W. or Camborne Div.	7,139	*Leigh, J.	GL	4,184	
		Truro Div.	8,625	*Davey, Sir H.	GL	3,938	
		M. or St. Austell Div.	8,860	*St. Aubyn, Sir J.	UL	3,395	
		S.E. or Bodmin Div.	9,158	*Barrow, S.	GL	888	
		N.E. or Launceston Div.	9,297	*Conybeare, C. A. V.	GL	3,056	
		Penryn and Falmouth (1)	2,562	*Gay, J. Drew	UL	1,969	
		N. or Eskdale Div.	10,000	*Bickford-Smith, W.	UL	3,522	
		M. or Penrith Div.	9,123	*Lough, T.	GL	1,546	
		Cockermouth Div.	9,538	*Borlase, W. C.	GL	Unop	
		W. or Egremont Div.	9,043	*Courtney, L. H.	GL	3,763	
Carlisle (1)	5,726	*Abraham, J.	GL	2,101			
Whitehaven (1)	2,687						
Cumberland	6	N. or Eskdale Div.	10,000	*Acland, C. T. D.	GL	Unop	
		M. or Penrith Div.	9,123	*Bentinck, W. G. C.	C	1,088	
		Cockermouth Div.	9,538	*Jenkins, D. J.	GL	998	
		W. or Egremont Div.	9,043	*Allison, R. A.	GL	4,112	
		Carlisle (1)	5,726	*Lowther, J.	C	3,226	
Denbighshire	3	Whitehaven (1)	2,687	*Lowther, J. W.	C	3,676	
		E. or Bromfield Div.	8,297	*Lawson, W.	GL	3,032	
		Vale of Clwyd or W. Div.	8,899	*Lawson, Sir W.	GL	4,130	
		Denbigh District (1)	3,407	*Curwen, H. F.	UL	3,126	
		High Peak Div.	10,660	*Ainsworth, D.	GL	3,583	
Derbyshire	9	N.E. Div.	9,207	*Gully, W. C., Q.C.	GL	3,149	
		Chesterfield Div.	8,616	*Bentinck, G. A. F. C.	C	2,448	
		W. Div.	10,310	*Bentinck, F.	C	2,155	
		Mid Division	9,571	*Shee, H.	GL	1,216	
		Ilkeston Div.	10,660	*Morgan, G. O.	GL	1,110	
		S. Div.	11,575	*Wynn, Sir H. L. W. W.	C	3,536	
		Derby (2)	14,925				
				*West, Col. Cornwallis	UL	Unop	
				*Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C	1,657	
Devonshire	13	E. or Honiton Div.	9,012	*Barlow, J. E.	GL	1,446	
		†N.E. or Tiverton Div.	9,349	*Sidebottom, Capt. W.	C	4,162	
				*Rhodes, H.	GL	4,001	
				*Bolton, T.	GL	3,879	
				*Markham, C.	UL	3,158	
				*Barnes, A.	UL	3,567	
				*Bayley, T.	GL	3,453	
				*Cavendish Lord E.	UL	Unop	
				*Jacoby, J. A.	GL	4,569	
				*Seeley, C. H.	UL	3,706	
		*Watson, T.	GL	4,621			
		*Leeke, S.	C	3,793			
		*Wardle, H.	GL	5,108			
		*Coke, Hon. E.	UL	3,949			
		*Roe, T.	GL	6,571			
		*Harcourt, Sir W. V.	GL	6,431			
		*Evans, T. W.	UL	4,446			
		*Kennaway, Sir J. H.	C	Unop			
		*Walrond, Lieut.-Col. W. H.	C	Unp			

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Devonshire <i>(contd.)</i>	N. or South Molton Div.	9,343	*Lymington, Viscount .	U L	4,041	
		10,189	Walker, W. H.	G L	2,352	
	N.W. or Barnstaple Div.	10,851	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U L	4,222	
		9,188	Leadam, I. S.	G L	2,960	
	W. or Tavistock Div.	9,188	*Ebrington, Viscount .	U L	3,917	
		7,738	Phear, Sir J. B.	G L	2,722	
	S. or Totnes Div.	9,300	*Mildmay, F. B.	U L	4,652	
		6,546	Edgcombe, P.	G L	1,141	
	Torquay Div.	9,300	Mallock, R.	C	3,135	
		6,546	*M'Iver, L.	U L	3,055	
	M. or Ashburton Div.	6,546	*Seale-Hayne, C.	G L	3,413	
		6,963	Martin, R. B.	U L	3,007	
	Devonport (2)	6,963	*Puleston, J. H.	C	2,954	
		10,130	Price, Capt. G. E.	C C	2,943	
	Exeter (1)	10,130	Ford, C.	G L	1,963	
		12,992	Showers, Gen.	G L	1,918	
	†Plymouth (2)	12,992	*Northcote, Hon. H. S.	C C	3,222	
11,830		Johnson, E.	G L	2,879		
Dorsetshire	N. Div.	8,522	*Clarke, E.	C C	4,137	
		9,758	Bates, Sir E.	C C	4,133	
	E. Div.	7,316	Stephens, T. E.	G L	3,255	
		7,914	Strachey, E.	G L	3,175	
	S. Div.	7,914	*Portman, Hon. E. B. .	G L	3,571	
		12,992	Ashley, Hon. E.	U L	3,336	
	W. Div.	12,992	Bond, G. H.	C	4,317	
		11,830	*Glyn, Hon. P. C.	G L	3,662	
	Durham	Jarrow Div.	12,992	Hambro, C. J. T.	C	3,477
			11,830	*Sturgis, H. F.	G L	2,486
Houghton-le-Spring Div.		11,830	*Farquharson, H. R. .	C	3,672	
		13,176	Batten, H. C. G.	G L	2,467	
Chester-le-Street Div.		11,830	Palmer, C. M.	G L	Unop	
		9,858	Wood, N.	C	5,871	
N.W. Div.		9,858	*Wilson, J.	G L	5,059	
		9,991	Joicey, J.	G L	Unop	
Mid Div.		9,991	*Atherley-Jones, L. A. .	G L	Unop	
		5,907	Crawford, W.	G L	Unop	
S.E. Div.	5,907	*Havelock-Allan, Sir H.	U L	4,984		
	2,302	Boyd, H.	G L	4,045		
Bishop Auckland Div.	2,302	*Paulton, J. M.	G L	Unop		
	13,206	*Pease, Sir J.	G L	Unop		
Barnard Castle Div.	13,206	Fry, T.	G L	2,620		
	8,500	Arnold-Foster, H. O. .	U L	2,563		
Darlington (1)	8,500	Milvain, T.	C	1,129		
	11,028	Brooks, G.	G L	855		
Durham City (1)	11,028	James, Hon. W. H. . . .	G L	Unop		
	8,761	Richardson, T.	U L	3,381		
Gateshead (1)	8,761	Hawkes, M.	G L	2,469		
	18,078	*Stevenson, J. C.	G L	Unop		
Hartlepool (1)	18,078	*Dodds, J.	G L	3,822		
	9,239	Wrightson, T.	C	2,820		
South Shields (1)	9,239	*Storey, S.	G L	6,970		
	9,306	*Gourley, E. T.	G L	6,839		
Stockton-on-Tees (1)	9,306	Stobart, W.	U L	6,027		
	10,141	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C	4,461		
Sunderland (2)	10,141	Spicer, A.	G L	2,639		
	9,869	Theobald, J.	C	4,233		
Essex	9,869	Webster, J. H.	G L	1,755		
	9,277	*Westlake, J.	U L	1,457		
S.W. or Walthamstow Div.	9,277	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	C	Unop		
	9,367	Gardner, H.	G L	4,059		
S. or Romford Div.	9,367	Brewis, G. W.	C	3,319		
	4,241	Round, J.	C C	4,623		
W. or Epping Div.	4,241	Wicks, J.	C	2,322		
	9,306	Gray, C. W.	G L	4,143		
N. or Saffron Walden Div.	9,306	Barnard, E. B.	C	3,686		
	10,141	*Beadel, W. J.	G L	Unop		
N.E. or Harwich Div.	9,869	Rasch, Major F. C. . . .	C C	3,758		
	9,277	Wills, W. H.	G L	2,916		
E. or Maldon Div.	9,277	*Trotter, H. J.	G L	1,996		
	9,367	Causton, R. K.	C	1,701		
M. or Chelmsford Div.	9,367		G L			
	4,241		G L			
S.E. Div.	4,241		G L			
	4,241		G L			
Colchester (1)	4,241		G L			
	4,241		G L			

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Essex (continued).		West Ham (2)		Fulton, J. F.	C	3,920	
		North Div.	10,026	*Cook, E. R.	GL	3,193	
		South Div.	8,942	Banes, Major	C	2,878	
Flintshire	2	Flintshire (1)	10,082	*Leicester, J.	GL	3,572	
		Flint District (1)	3,773	*Smith, S.	GL Unop		
Glamorganshire	10	E. Div.	8,544	*Roberts, J.	GL	1,827	
		Rhondda Valley Div.	8,210	*Jackson, Sir H.	UL	1,403	
		W. or Gower Div.	10,560	*Thomas, A.	GL Unop		
		Mid Div.	8,079	*Abraham, W.	GL Unop		
		S. or Llandaff Div.	8,806	*Yeo, F. A.	GL Unop		
					*Talbot, C. R. M.	UL Unop	
					*Williams, A. J.	GL	3,497
					Mowatt, J.	UL	2,177
					*Reed, Sir E. J.	GL	5,307
					*Brand, Hon. H. R.	UL	4,965
Gloucestershire	11	Merthyr Tydvil (2)	15,196	*Richard H. }	GL Unop		
		Swansea District of Boroughs (2)		*James C. H. }			
		Swansea Town (1)	7,597	*Dillwyn, L.	GL	3,040	
				Lambert, A. J.	UL	1,740	
		Swansea District (1)	8,920	*Vivian, Sir H. H.	UL Unop		
		M. or Stroud Div.	11,665	Holloway, G.	C	4,620	
				Stanton, W. J.	UL	3,911	
		N. or Tewkesbury Div.	11,665	Dorington, Sir J. E.	C	Unop	
		E. or Cirencester Div.	10,157	*Winterbotham, A. B.	UL Unop		
		Forest of Dean Div.	9,458	Blake, T.	GL	3,882	
		S. or Thornbury Div.	11,333	Lucas, F. L.	UL	2,415	
				Plunkett, Hon. J. W.	C	4,935	
				Howard, E. S.	GL	4,054	
		Bristol (4)					
		North Div.	9,002	*Fry, L.	UL	3,587	
				Carpenter, A.	GL	2,737	
		South Div.	10,384	Hill, Col. E. S.	C	4,447	
				*Weston, J. D.	GL	3,423	
		East Div.	9,506	*Cossam, H.	GL	3,672	
				Inskip, J.	C	1,936	
†West Div.	7,657	*Hicks-Beach, Sir M.	C	3,819			
		Judd, J.	GL	1,801			
Cheltenham (1)	8,464	*Agg-Gardner, J. T.	C	3,323			
		Biggs, R.	GL	2,860			
Gloucester (1)	4,547	*Robinson, T.	GL	1,908			
		Ward, J.	C	1,123			
Hampshire (including Isle of Wight.)	12	N. or Basingstoke Div.	7,720	*Sclater Booth, Rt. Hon. G.	C	Unop	
		W. or Andover Div.	9,183	*Beach, W. W. B.	C	Unop	
		E. or Petersfield Div.	8,202	*Wolmer, Viscount	UL	3,188	
				Nicholson, W.	C	3,077	
		S. or Fareham Div.	12,162	*Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir F.	C	Unop	
		New Forest Div.	9,431	*Compton, F.	C	Unop	
		†Isle of Wight (1)	11,943	*Webster, Sir R. E.	C	5,271	
				Stuart, J.	GL	4,013	
		Christchurch (1)	4,626	*Young, C. E. B.	C	2,072	
				Morton, A. C.	L	1,853	
Portsmouth (2)	20,279			*Crossman, Col. Sir W.	UL	8,482	
				Wilson, Sir S.	C	8,325	
				*Vanderbyl, P.	GL	7,196	
				Baker, J.	GL	7,069	
				Giles, A.	C	5,023	
				*Commerell, Sir J.	C	4,726	
Southampton (2)	12,061			Cooksey, J. H.	GL	4,384	
				*M'Coan, J. C.	GL	4,029	
				*Tottenham, A. L.	C	1,119	
				Groves, N. A.	GL	783	
				Rankin, J.	C	4,287	
				Lucas, F.	GL	2,394	
Winchester (1)	2,326			*Biddulph, M.	UL	3,968	
				Duckham, T.	GL	1,670	
				Bailey, Sir J.	C	1,401	
				*Pulley, J.	GL	1,136	
Herefordshire	3	N. or Leominster Div.	9,314				
		S. or Ross Div.	10,380				
		Hereford (1)	3,002				

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Hertfordshire . . .	4	N. or Hitchin Div. . .	8,996	*Dimsdale, Baron C.	C	Unop		
		E. or Hertford Div. . .	8,840	*Smith, A.	C	Unop		
		M. or St. Alban's Div. . .	8,741	*Grimston, Viscount	C	Unop		
Huntingdonshire . . .	2	W. or Watford Div. . .	10,029	*Halsey, T. F.	C	Unop		
		S. or Huntingdon Div. . .	5,655	*Smith-Barry, A.	C	2,302		
Kent	19	N. or Ramsey Div. . .	5,919	*Coote, T.	G L	2,141		
		W. or Sevenoaks Div. . .	11,098	*Fellowes, Captain W. H.	C	Unop		
		†N.W. or Dartford Div. . .	11,173	*Mills, Hon. C. W.	C	Unop		
		S.W. or Tunbridge Div. . .	10,703	*Dyke, Sir W. H.	G L	4,198		
		M. or Medway Div. . .	13,482	Saunders, J. E.	C	2,905		
		N.E. or Faversham Div. . .	11,370	*Norton, R.	C	Unop		
		S. or Ashford Div. . .	13,389	*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S.	C	Unop		
		E. or St. Augustine's Div. . .	12,157	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.	C	Unop		
		Isle of Thanet Div. . .	7,941	*Pomfret, W. P.	C	Unop		
		Canterbury (1) . . .	3,107	*Akers-Douglas, A.	C	Unop		
		Chatham (1) . . .	6,988	*King-Harman, Col.	C	3,399		
		Deptford (1) . . .	9,371	Banks, E. G.	G L	1,311		
		Dover (1) . . .	4,885	*Heaton, J. Henniker	C	Unop		
		Gravesend (1) . . .	4,200	*Gorst, Sir J. E.	C	3,187		
		Greenwich (1) . . .	8,632	Clarke, Gen. Sir A.	G L	2,422		
		Hythe (1) . . .	3,737	*Evelyn, W. J.	C	3,682		
		†Lewisham (1) . . .	9,281	Ghose, L.	G L	3,055		
		Maidstone (1) . . .	4,273	*Dickson, Major A. G.	C	Unop		
		Rochester (1) . . .	3,394	*White, J. B.	C	1,936		
		Woolwich (1) . . .	9,769	Pryce, E. S.	G L	1,430		
Lancashire	58	<i>Northern (4).</i>		*Boord, T. W.	C	3,240		
		North Lonsdale Div. . .	9,219	Whiteley, G. C.	G L	2,551		
		Lancaster Div. . . .	8,961	*Watkin, Sir E. W.	U L	Unop		
		†Blackpool Div. . . .	11,903	Offor, C.	G L	3,839		
		Chorley Div.	9,881	*Lewisham, Visct.	C	1,688		
		<i>North-Eastern (4).</i>		Ross, Major	C	1,917		
		Darwen Div.	12,629	*Baptie, T. B.	G L	1,603		
		Clitheroe Div. . . .	12,698	*Hughes-Hallett, Col.	C	1,600		
		Accrington Div. . . .	10,797	Bessey, F. F.	G L	1,353		
		Rossendale Div. . . .	10,450	*Hughes, E.	C	4,649		
		<i>South-Eastern (8).</i>		Evatt, Surg-Major	G L	2,811		
		West Houghton Div. . .	10,625	*Ainslie, W. G.	C	4,063		
		Heywood Div.	9,269	Edmunds, W. M.	G L	3,263		
		Middleton Div.	11,748	Williamson, J.	G L	3,880		
		Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div.	10,433	*Marton, Major	C	3,691		
		Eccles Div.	9,781	*Stanley, Rt. Hon. Col. Sir F.	C	Unop		
		Stretford Div.	11,140	*Feilden, General	G L	Unop		
		Gorton Div.	10,334	<i>North-Eastern (4).</i>				
		Prestwich Div.	11,156	Darwen Div.	12,629	Cranborne, Viscount	C	6,085
				Clitheroe Div.	12,698	Slagg, J.	G L	5,350
		Accrington Div.	10,797	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U.	G L	Unop		
		Rossendale Div.	10,450	Hermon-Hodge, R. T.	C	4,971		
		<i>South-Eastern (8).</i>		Leese, J. F.	G L	4,751		
		West Houghton Div. . .	10,625	*Hartington, Lord	U L	5,399		
		Heywood Div.	9,269	Newbigging, T.	G L	3,949		
		Middleton Div.	11,748	*Hardcastle, F.	C	Unop		
		Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div.	10,433	*Hoye, I.	G L	4,206		
		Eccles Div.	9,781	Lawson, J. G.	C	3,762		
		Stretford Div.	11,140	Fielden, T.	C	5,126		
		Gorton Div.	10,334	Hopwood, C. H.	G L	4,808		
		Prestwich Div.	11,156	*Leake, R.	G L	4,695		
				Milner, Sir F.	C	4,559		
				*Egerton, Hon. A. J. F.	C	4,277		
				Gosling, E. D.	G L	3,985		
				*Maciure, J. W.	C	4,750		
				*Agnew, W.	G L	4,011		
				*Peacock, R.	G L	4,592		
				Grey de Wilton, Lord	C	4,135		
				Mowbray, R. G. C.	C	4,843		
				*Buckley, A.	G L	4,704		

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Lancashire (contd.)		<i>South-Western (7).</i>				
		Southport Div. . . .	8,437	Curzon, Hon. G.	C	3,723
		Ormskirk Div.	8,714	*Pilkington, G. A.	G L	3,262
		Bootle Div.	14,663	*Forwood, A. B.	C	Unop
		Widnes Div.	8,223	*Sandys, Col. T. M.	C	Unop
		†Newton Div.	9,344	*Edwards-Moss, T. C.	C	3,719
		Ince Div.	9,157	Birrell, A.	G L	2,927
		Leigh Div.	8,572	*Cross, Sir R. A.	C	4,302
		Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	6,553	*Errington, Sir G.	G L	3,486
		Barrow-in-Furness (4)	6,063	*Blundell, Col. H.	G L	4,308
		Blackburn (2).	16,329	Taylor, G. P.	G L	3,228
		Bolton (2)	16,063	Myers, W. H.	C	3,297
		Burnley (1)	9,638	*Addison, J.	C	3,134
		Bury (1)	8,214	Rowley, A. B.	G L	3,049 ^a
		Liverpool (9)	8,346	*Caine, W. S.	G L	3,212
		Kirkdale Div. . . .	7,683	Ainsworth, J. S.	C	1,882
		†Walton Div.	7,683	*Coddington, W.	C	Unop
		Everton Div.	9,439	Hornby, W. H.	C	Unop
		West Derby Div. . .	8,873	*Shepherd-Cross, H.	C	7,779
		Scotland Div. . . .	7,076	*Bridgeman, Col.	C	7,669
		†Exchange Div. . . .	8,171	Haslam, J. C.	G L	6,460
		Abercrombie Div. . .	9,137	Richards, R. C.	G L	6,230
		East Toxteth Div. . .	8,003	Rylands, P.	G L	4,209
		West Toxteth Div. .	7,684	Greenwood, J.	G L	4,166
		Manchester (6)	12,685	*James, Sir H.	U L	Unop
		North-West Div. . .	8,703	*Baden-Powell, G. S.	C	3,084
		North Div.	8,579	Neville, R.	G L	2,172
		North-East Div. . .	9,779	*Gibson, J. G.	C	2,872
		†East Div.	9,779	Bromby, C. H.	G L	1,681
		South Div.	8,534	*Whitley, E.	C	Unop
		South-West Div. . .	8,890	*Hamilton, Lord C.	G L	3,604
		Oldham (2)	25,600	Hemphill, Serjeant	C	2,244
		Preston (2)	14,876	*O'Connor, T. P.	G L	2,911
		Rochdale (1)	10,808	Earle, A.	U L	1,431
		St. Helen's (1)	8,291	Duncan, D.	C	2,920
				*Baily, L. R.	G L	2,750
				*Lawrence, W. F.	C	3,583
				*Brassey, Sir T.	G L	2,804
				*De Worms, Baron H.	C	Unop
				*Royden, T. B.	C	Unop
				*Houldsworth, W. H.	C	5,489
				Lee, H.	G L	4,453
				Schwann, C. E.	G L	3,476
				*Hutton, J. F.	C	3,350
				*Ferguson, Sir J.	C	3,680
				Scott, C. P.	G L	3,353
				*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.	C	4,160
			Crosfield, J. H.	G L	3,516	
			*Roscoe, Sir H.	G L	3,407	
			Sowler, F.	C	3,072	
			Bright, Jacob	G L	3,072	
			*Hamilton, Lord F.	C	3,459	
			*Maclean, J. M.	C	11,006	
			Lees, E.	C	11,484	
			*Hibbert, Rt. Hon. J. T.	G L	10,921	
			Cheetham, J. M.	G L	10,891	
			*Tomlinson, W. E. M.	C	7,491	
			Hanbury, R. W.	G L	7,276	
			Pilkington, J. O.	G L	4,982	
			Potter, G.	G L	4,771	
			*Potter, T. B.	G L	4,738	
			Marriott, J. A. R.	C	3,481	
			*Seton-Karr, H.	C	3,621	
			Sinclair, A.	G L	3,404	

a The Mayor's casting vote was given to Mr. Addison.

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.	
Lancashire (contd.)		Salford (3)					
		North Div. . . .	7,728	*Hardcastle, E.	C	3,327	
		West Div.	8,197	Arnold, A.	G	3,168	
				Knowles, L.	C	3,399	
		South Div.	8,717	*Armitage, B.	G	3,283	
				Howorth, H. H.	C	3,645	
				*Mather, W.	C	3,488	
		Stalybridge (1)	6,424	*Sidebottom, T. H.	G	3,221	
				Probyn, J. W.	C	2,682	
		Warrington (1)	7,730	*Greenall, Sir G.	G	3,717	
				Crosfield, J.	C	3,216	
		Wigan (1)	6,988	*Powell, F. S.	G	3,371	
				Percy, C. M.	C	2,780	
Leicestershire	6	†E. or Melton Div.	10,190	*Manners, Lord J.	C	Unop	
		M. or Loughborough Div.	9,313	De Lisle, E.	G	4,075	
		W. or Bosworth Div.	9,919	*Johnson-Ferguson, J. E.	C	3,904	
				*Ellis, J.	C	4,732	
		S. or Harborough Div.	12,476	Hulton, H.	G	3,440	
		Leicester (2)	21,671	Tapling, T. K.	C	5,708	
Lincolnshire	11			Sanders, J. H.	G	4,570	
		West Lindsey or Gainsborough Div.	11,107	*Picton, J. A.	G	9,914	
		North Lindsey or Brigg Div.	10,323	*M'Arthur, A.	L	9,681	
		East Lindsey or Louth Div.	10,252	Bickersteth, R.	U	5,686	
		†South Lindsey or Horncastle Div.	9,941	Eyre, Col. H.	C	4,123	
		North Kesteven or Sleaford Div.	9,863	*Bennett, J.	G	4,038	
		South Kesteven or Stamford Div.	9,741	Waddy, S. D.	L	3,887	
		Holland or Spalding Div.	11,597	Richardson, J. M.	C	3,722	
		Boston (1)	2,718				
		Grantham (1)	2,883				
		Great Grimsby (1)	8,659				
		Lincoln (1)	7,444				
	Merionethshire	1		9,333			
	Middlesex	48	†Enfield Div.	8,621	*Folkestone, Viscount	C	3,287
			Tottenham Div.	10,887	Edgecome, J. T.	C	1,267
					Howard, J.	C	3,941
		Hornsey Div.	10,648	Bretherton, C.	G	2,061	
		Harrow Div.	10,438	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J.	C	Unop	
		†Ealing Div.	9,283	*Ambrose, W.	C	Unop	
		Brentford Div.	7,971	*Hamilton, Lord G.	C	Unop	
				*Coope, O. E.	C	3,043	
		Uxbridge Div.	9,902	Haysman, J.	G	1,409	
		Bethnal Green (2)		*Dixon-Hartland, F.	C	Unop	
		North-East Div.	7,102				
		South-West Div.	8,265	*Howell, G.	G	2,278	
				Stoneham, E. J.	U	1,906	
		Chelsea (1)	11,104	*Pickersgill, E. H.	C	2,551	
			Aylmer, Capt.	C	2,001		
	Finsbury (3)		Whitmore, C. A.	C	4,304		
	Holborn Div.	9,802	*Dilke, Sir C.	G	4,128		
	East Div.	8,600					
	Central Div.	7,462	*Duncan, Col.	C	3,651		
			Naoorji, Dadabhai	G	1,950		
			Rowlands, J.	G	1,973		
			*Bigwood, J.	C	1,912		
			Penton, Capt.	C	2,245		
			*Spensley, H.	G	2,240		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electoratic.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Monmouthshire	4	N. Div.	10,705	*Price, T. P.	GL	4,688
		W. Div.	9,770	Jones, E.	GL	2,384
		S. Div.	11,069	*Warrington, C. M.	GL	Unop
Montgomeryshire	2	Monmouth Dist. (1)	6,485	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C.	GL	5,230
		Montgomeryshire (1)	8,870	Bryant, O.	GL	2,285
Norfolk	10	Montgomery Dist. (1)	2,999	Elliot, Sir G.	GL	3,033
		N.W. Div.	10,444	*Carbutt, E. H.	GL	2,568
		S.W. Div.	9,391	Rendel, S.	GL	3,799
		N. Div.	9,742	Mytton, Capt.	GL	3,300
		E. Div.	11,161	Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F.	GL	1,344
		Mid Div.	9,992	*Jones, P.	GL	1,251
		S. Div.	10,141	Bentinck, Lord H.	GL	4,084
		†King's Lynn (1)	3,094	Arch, J.	GL	4,064
		Norwich (2)	15,323	*Tyssen-Amherst, W. A.	GL	Unop
		Great Yarmouth (1)	6,949	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H.	GL	4,084
Northamptonshire	7	†N. Div.	9,741	Fellowes, A.	CC	3,324
		E. Div.	9,691	*Birkbeck, Sir E.	GL	4,570
		Mid Div.	11,306	Lee-Warner, H.	GL	4,000
		S. or Towcester Div.	9,636	*Gurdon, R. T.	UL	3,032
		Northampton (2)	9,582	Toller, J.	GL	2,625
		Peterborough (1)	3,882	*Taylor, F.	UL	Unop
		Greenwood, G. G.	1,491	*Bourke, Right Hon. R.	GL	1,417
Northumberland	8	Wansbeck Div.	10,392	Briscoe, J.	GL	1,146
		Tyneside Div.	11,852	*Colman, J. J.	GL	6,293
		Hexham Div.	10,237	Tillett, J. H.	GL	6,156
		Berwick-upon-Tweed Div.	9,691	Read, C. S.	CC	6,119
		Morpeth (1)	6,846	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	CC	5,564
		Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)	30,314	Norton, Capt. C.	GL	2,977
Nottinghamshire	7	Burghley, Lord	9,741	*Burghley, Lord	CC	2,011
		Newark Div.	10,214	Channing, F. A.	GL	4,428
		Rushcliffe Div.	11,132	Agar-Ellis, Hon. L.	UL	3,012
		Mansfield Div.	9,862	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	GL	4,887
		Nottingham (3)	14,029	Cartwright, W. C.	UL	3,931
		West Div.	14,029	*Knightley, Sir R.	CC	1,003
		East Div.	12,749	Carmichael, Sir J. M.	GL	3,687
		South Div.	12,751	*Labouchere, H.	GL	4,570
		Finch-Hatton, Hon. H.	4,418	Bradlaugh, C.	GL	4,353
		*Williams, J. C.	4,317	Turner, R.	UL	3,850

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Lancashire (contd.)		<i>South-Western (7).</i>				
		Southport Div. . . .	8,437	Curzon, Hon. G. *Pilkington, G. A.	C G L	3,723 3,262
		Ormskirk Div. . . .	8,714	*Forwood, A. B.	C	Unop
		Bootle Div.	14,663	*Sandys, Col. T. M.	C	Unop
		Widnes Div.	8,223	*Edwards-Moss, T. C. Birrell, A.	C G L	3,719 2,927
		†Newton Div.	9,344	*Cross, Sir R. A. *Errington, Sir G.	C G L	4,302 3,486
		Ince Div.	9,157	*Blundell, Col. H. Taylor, G. P.	C G L	4,308 3,228
		Leigh Div.	8,572	*Wright, C. Myers, W. H.	G L G L	3,297 3,134
		Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	6,553	*Addison, J. Rowley, A. B.	C G L	3,040 3,040
		Barrow-in-Furness (1)	6,063	*Caine, W. S. Ainsworth, J. S.	U L G L	3,212 1,882
		Blackburn (2).	16,329	*Coddington, W. Hornby, W. H.	C C	Unop Unop
		Bolton (2)	16,063	*Shepherd-Cross, H. *Bridgeman, Col. Haslam, J. C.	C C G L	7,779 7,669 6,460
		Burnley (1).	9,638	Richardson, R. C. *Rylands, P.	G L U L	6,230 4,209
		Bury (1)	8,214	*Greenwood, J. *James, Sir H.	G L U L	4,166 Unop
		Liverpool (9)				
		Kirkdale Div. . . .	8,346	*Baden-Powell, G. S. Neville, R.	C G L	3,084 2,172
		†Walton Div.	7,683	*Gibson, J. G. *Bromby, C. H.	C G L	2,872 1,681
		Everton Div.	9,439	*Whitley, E.	C	Unop
		West Derby Div.	8,873	*Hamilton, Lord C. Hemphill, Serjeant	C G L	3,604 2,244
		Scotland Div. . . .	7,076	*O'Connor, T. P. Earle, A.	P U L	2,911 1,431
		†Exchange Div. . . .	8,171	Duncan, D.	G L	2,920
		Abercrombie Div.	9,137	*Baily, L. R. *Lawrence, W. F.	C C	2,750 3,583
		East Toxteth Div.	8,003	*Brassey, Sir T.	G L	2,804
		West Toxteth Div.	7,684	*De Worms, Baron H. *Royden, T. B.	C C	Unop Unop
		Manchester (6)				
		North-West Div. . .	12,685	*Houldsworth, W. H. Lee, H.	C G L	5,489 4,453
		North Div.	8,703	*Schwann, C. E. *Hutton, J. F.	G L C	3,476 3,350
		North-East Div. . .	8,579	*Ferguson, Sir J. Scott, C. P.	C G L	3,680 3,353
		†East Div.	9,779	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. Crosfield, J. H.	C G L	4,160 3,516
		South Div.	8,534	*Roscoe, Sir H. Sowler, J.	G L G L	3,407 3,072
		South-West Div. . .	8,890	Bright, Jacob *Hamilton, Lord F.	C C	3,570 3,459
		Oldham (2)	25,600	*Maclean, J. M. Lees, E.	C C	11,606 11,484
		Preston (2)	14,876	*Hibbert, Rt. Hon. J. T. Cheetham, J. M.	G L G L	10,021 10,892
				*Tomlinson, W. E. M. *Hanbury, R. W. Pilkington, J. O.	C C G L	7,492 7,276 4,982
		Rochdale (1)	10,808	Potter, G. *Potter, T. B.	G L C	4,771 4,738
		St. Helen's (1)	8,291	*Marriott, J. A. R. *Seton-Karr, H. Sinclair, A.	C C G L	3,481 3,621 3,404

α The Mayor's casting vote was given to Mr. Addison.

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Lancashire (contd.)		Salford (3)				
		North Div.	7,728	*Hardcastle, E.	C	3,327
				Arnold, A.	G	3,168
		West Div.	8,197	Knowles, L.	C	3,399
				*Armitage, B.	G	3,283
		South Div.	8,717	Howorth, H. H.	C	3,645
				Mather, W.	G	3,488
		Stalybridge (1)	6,424	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C	3,221
				Probyn, J. W.	G	2,682
		Warrington (1)	7,730	*Greenall, Sir G.	C	3,717
		Crosfield, J.	G	3,216		
Wigan (1)	6,988	*Powell, F. S.	C	3,371		
		Percy, C. M.	G	2,780		
Leicestershire	6	†E. or Melton Div.	10,190	*Manners, Lord J.	C	Unop
		M. or Loughborough Div.	9,313	De Lisle, E.	G	4,075
		W. or Bosworth Div.	9,919	*Johnson-Ferguson, J. E.	C	3,904
				*Ellis, J.	G	4,732
		S. or Harborough Div.	12,476	Hulton, H.	C	3,440
				Tapling, T. K.	G	5,708
		Leicester (2)	21,671	Sanders, J. H.	G	4,570
		*Picton, J. A.	G	9,914		
Lincolnshire	11	West Lindsey or Gainsborough Div.	11,107	*M'Arthur, A.	G	9,681
		North Lindsey or Brigg Div.	10,323	Bickersteth, R.	U	5,686
		East Lindsey or Louth Div.	10,252	Eyre, Col. H.	C	4,123
		†South Lindsey or Horncastle Div.	9,941	*Bennett, J.	G	4,038
		North Kesteven or Sleaford Div.	9,863	Waddy, S. D.	G	3,887
		South Kesteven or Stamford Div.	9,741	Richardson, J. M.	C	3,722
		Holland or Spalding Div.	11,597	Heath, A. R.	C	Unop
		Boston (1)	2,718	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E.	C	Unop
		Grantham (1)	2,883	*Chaplin, Right Hon. H.	C	Unop
		Great Grimsby (1)	8,659	*Lawrance, J. C.	C	Unop
		Lincoln (1)	7,444	*Finch-Hatton, Hon. M. E. G.	C	4,561
				Stewart, H.	G	4,273
				Atkinson, H. J.	C	1,192
		Ingram, W. J.	G	1,144		
		Low, M.	C	1,197		
		*Mellor, J. W.	G	1,161		
		*Heneage, E.	U	2,982		
		Sutherst, T.	G	2,649		
		Kerans, F. H.	C	3,159		
		Crosfield, W.	G	2,851		
Merionethshire	1		9,333	Ellis, T. E.	G	4,127
		Vaughan, J.	U	2,860		
Middlesex	48	†Enfield Div.	8,621	*Folkestone, Viscount.	C	3,287
				Edgecome, J. T.	G	1,267
		Tottenham Div.	10,887	*Howard, J.	C	3,941
				Bretherton, C.	G	2,061
		Hornsey Div.	10,648	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J.	C	Unop
		Harrow Div.	10,438	*Ambrose, W.	C	Unop
		†Ealing Div.	9,283	*Hamilton, Lord G.	C	Unop
		Brentford Div.	7,971	*Coope, O. E.	C	3,043
				Haysman, J.	G	1,409
		Uxbridge Div.	9,902	*Dixon-Hartland, F.	C	Unop
		Bethnal Green (2) North-East Div.	7,102	*Howell, G.	G	2,278
				Stoneham, E. J.	U	1,906
		South-West Div.	8,265	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G	2,551
				Aylmer, Capt.	C	2,001
		Chelsea (1)	11,104	Whitmore, C. A.	C	4,304
		*Dilke, Sir C.	G	4,128		
Finsbury (3)						
Holborn Div.	9,802	*Duncan, Col.	C	3,651		
		Naoorji, Dadabhai	G	1,050		
East Div.	8,600	Rowlands, J.	G	1,973		
		*Bigwood, J.	C	1,912		
Central Div.	7,462	Penton, Capt.	C	2,245		
		*Spensley, H.	G	2,240		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.	
Middlesex (contd.)		Fulham (1)	6,499	*Fisher, W. H.	C	2,537	
		Hackney (3)		Russell, G. W. E.	G L	2,247	
		North Div.	8,058	*Pelly, Sir L.	C	3,326	
		Central Div.	7,381	*Aubrey, Dr.	G L	1,839	
		South Div.	8,684	*Hunter, Sir G.	C	3,047	
				*Sharp-Hume, Major	G L	1,961	
				*Russell, Sir C.	G L	2,800	
				Darling, C. J.	C	2,700	
				*Goldsworthy, Gen.	C	3,991	
			Hammersmith (1)	9,611	Dethridge, F.	G L	2,362
			†Hampstead (1)	5,981	*Holland, Sir H.	C	2,707
			Islington (4)		Scott, W. R.	G L	945
			North Div.	7,774	*Bartley, G. C. T.	C	3,456
			West Div.	7,276	*Chamberlain, R.	G L	1,976
			East Div.	8,092	Macdonald, W. A.	U L	2,793
			South Div.	7,024	Lambert, C.	G L	1,501
					*Ince, H. B.	C	3,732
					Rollit, Sir A.	G L	2,336
					*Spicer, H.	C	2,774
			Kensington (2)			G L	2,268
			North Div.	8,297	*Lethbridge, Sir R.	C	3,394
			South Div.	8,859	Routledge, E.	G L	2,443
					*Borwick, Sir A.	C	4,156
			London City (2)	29,152	Speed, Major H. F.	G L	1,022
					*Fowler, Sir R.	C	Unop
					*Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G.	C	Unop
			Marylebone (2)			C	
			†East Div.	6,884	*Peresford, Lord C.	C	3,101
			West Div.	7,566	Reesley, E. S.	G L	1,616
					*Hunt, F. Seager	C	3,064
					Tower, H. S.	G L	1,942
			Paddington (2)			C	
			North	5,345	*Cohen, L.	C	2,388
			†South	5,193	Kempster, J.	G L	1,389
					*Churchill, Lord R.	C	2,576
					Hopps, J. P.	G L	769
			†St. George's, Hanover Square (1)	10,500	*Percy, Lord A.	C	Unop
			St. Pancras (4)			C	
			North Div.	5,450	Cochrane-Baillie, W.	C	2,074
			East Div.	5,913	*Bolton, T. H.	G L	1,813
			West Div.	7,103	*Webster, R. G.	C	2,327
			South Div.	5,357	*Gibb, T. E.	G L	1,826
					*Lawson, H. L. W.	G L	2,563
					Graham, H. R.	C	2,503
					*Goldsmid, Sir J.	U L	1,915
					Beale, F. J.	G L	897
			Shoreditch (2)			G L	
		Hoxton Div.	8,469	*Stuart, J.	G L	2,324	
		Haggerston Div.	6,737	Germaine, R. A.	C	2,079	
				*Cremer, W. R.	G L	2,054	
				Lawrence, E.	U L	1,677	
		†Strand (1)	11,264	*Smith, W. H.	C	5,034	
				Skinner, H.	G L	1,568	
		Tower Hamlets (7)			G L		
		Whitechapel Div.	6,140	*Montagu, S.	G L	2,179	
		†St. George's Div.	4,317	Trench, Col.	C	1,592	
				*Ritchie, C. T.	C	1,561	
				Eve, R.	G L	1,076	
		Linehouse Div.	5,954	*Norris, E. S.	C	2,230	
		Mile-End Div.	5,804	Scrutton, T. E.	G L	1,428	
				*Charrington, S.	C	2,110	
				White, A.	G L	1,281	
		Stepney Div.	6,925	Isaacson, F. W.	C	2,237	
				Wright, R. S.	G L	1,735	
		Bow and Bromley Div.	8,887	Colomb, Capt. J.	C	2,967	
		Poplar Div.	9,041	*Robson, W. S.	G L	2,396	
				Buxton, S.	G L	2,903	
				Weiby, Major	C	2,827	
		Westminster (1)	7,670	*Burdett-Coutts, W.	C	Unop	

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	No. Registered Electorates.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Monmouthshire	4	N. Div.	10,705	*Price, T. P.	GL	4,688
		W. Div.	9,770	Jones, E.	GL	2,384
		S. Div.	11,069	*Warrington, C. M.	GL	Unop
Montgomeryshire	2	Monmouth Dist. (1)	6,485	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C.	GL	5,230
		Montgomeryshire (1)	8,870	Bryant, O.	GL	2,285
		Montgomery Dist. (1)	2,999	Elliot, Sir G.	GL	3,033
Norfolk	10	N.W. Div.	10,444	*Carbutt, E. H.	GL	2,568
				*Rendel, S.	GL	3,799
		S.W. Div.	9,391	Mytton, Capt.	GL	3,200
				Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F.	GL	1,344
		N. Div.	9,742	*Jones, P.	GL	1,351
				Bentinck, Lord H.	GL	4,084
		E. Div.	11,161	*Arch, J.	GL	4,064
				*Tyssen-Amherst, W. A.	GL	Unop
		Mid Div.	9,992	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H.	GL	4,084
				Fellowes, A.	C	3,224
S. Div.	10,141	*Birkbeck, Sir E.	GL	4,570		
		Lee-Warner, H.	GL	4,000		
King's Lynn (1)	3,094	*Gurdon, R. T.	GL	3,032		
		Toller, J.	GL	2,625		
Norwich (2)	15,323	*Taylor, F.	UL	Unop		
		*Bourke, Right Hon. R.	GL	1,417		
		Briscoe, J.	GL	1,146		
		*Colman, J.	GL	6,295		
Great Yarmouth (1)	6,949	*Hoare, S.	C	6,156		
		Tillett, J. H.	GL	6,119		
		Read, C. S.	C	5,564		
		*Tyler, Sir H. W.	GL	2,977		
Northamptonshire	7	N. Div.	9,741	Norton, Capt. C.	GL	2,011
				*Burghey, Lord	C	Unop
		E. Div.	9,691	*Channing, F. A.	GL	4,428
				Agar-Ellis, Hon. L.	UL	3,012
		Mid Div.	11,306	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	GL	4,887
				Cartwright, W. C.	UL	3,931
		S. or Towcester Div.	9,636	*Knightley, Sir R.	C	4,623
				Carmichael, Sir J. M.	GL	3,687
		Northampton (2)	9,582	*Labouchere, H.	GL	4,573
				*Bradlaugh, C.	GL	4,353
Peterborough (1)	3,882	Turner, R.	UL	3,850		
		Lees, T. H.	C	3,646		
		*Fitzwilliam, Hon. J. W.	GL	1,780		
Northumberland	8	Wansbeck Div.	10,392	Greenwood, G. G.	UL	1,491
				*Fenwick, C.	GL	5,235
		Tyneside Div.	11,852	Wight, W.	UL	1,710
				Beaumont, W. B.	GL	4,112
		Hexham Div.	10,237	*Grey, A.	UL	3,990
				*MacInnes, M.	GL	4,177
		Berwick-upon-Tweed Div.	9,691	Melgund, Lord	UL	3,220
				*Grey, Sir E.	GL	4,131
		Morpeth (1)	6,846	Lambton, Hon. F. W.	UL	3,709
				*Burt, T.	GL	Unop
Newcastle-on-Tyne (2)	30,314	*Morley, Right Hon. J.	GL	10,681		
		Craig, J.	GL	10,172		
		Armstrong, Sir W.	C	3,657		
		Ridley, Sir M. W.	UL	9,580		
Tynemouth (1)	6,869	Raymond, W.	GL	2,277		
		*Donkin, R. S.	C	3,795		
Nottinghamshire	7	Bassetlaw Div.	9,479	*Beckett, W.	C	Unop
		Newark Div.	10,214	*Newark, Viscount	C	Unop
		Rushcliffe Div.	11,132	Ellis, J. E.	GL	4,784
		Mansfield Div.	9,862	Foljambe, G.	UL	3,337
				Foljambe, C. G. S.	UL	4,876
		Nottingham (3)	14,929	Rolleston, L.	C	2,832
				*Broadhurst, H.	GL	5,458
		West Div.	12,749	*Seely, Col.	UL	4,609
				*Morley, A.	GL	4,584
		East Div.	12,751	Finch-Hatton, Hon. H.	C	4,418
Wright, H. S.	C			4,586		
South Div.	12,751	*Williams, J. C.	GL	4,317		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Elect. of qual. rate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.		
Oxfordshire . . .	6	N. or Banbury Div. . .	8,478	*Samuelson, Sir B.	G L	3,677		
		M. or Woodstock Div. . .	10,012	Wynne, L. M.	C	3,184		
		S. or Henley Div. . .	8,555	*Maclean, F. W.	U L	Unop		
Pembrokeshire . . .	2	Oxford City (1) . . .	8,764	Parker, Hon. F.	G L	3,674		
		Pembrokeshire (1) . .	10,883	Phillimore, Sir W. . . .	C	2,600		
		Pembroke and Haverfordwest (1)	5,474	*Hall, A. W.	G L	Unop		
Radnorshire . . .	1	W. or Ludlow Div. . .	4,539	*Davies, W.	G L	4,099		
		N. or Newport Div. . .	4,166	Phillips, C. E. G.	C	3,983		
Rutlandshire . . .	1	M. or Wellington Div. S. or Ludlow Div. . .	10,735	*Walsh, Hon. A. H. J. . .	G L	2,305		
		Shrewsbury (1) . . .	4,131	Green-Price, Sir R. G. . .	C	2,033		
Somersetshire . . .	10	N. Div.	10,209	*Finch, G. H.	G L	1,910		
		Wells Div.	9,501	Leighton, S.	C	1,668		
		Frome Div.	10,498	*Kenyon-Slaney, W. . . .	G L	Unop		
		E. Div.	9,314	Higgins, C.	C	4,460		
		S. Div.	9,349	*Brown, A. H.	G L	3,884		
		Bridgewater Div. . .	9,861	*More, R. J.	U L	Unop		
		W. or Wellington Div.	8,537	*Watson, J.	C	1,826		
		Bath (2)	5,637	Jones, M.	G L	1,269		
		Taunton (1)	2,541	*Llewellyn, E. H.	C	4,252		
		Leek Div.	10,234	Marshall, J. D.	G L	2,087		
Staffordshire . . .	17	†Burton Div.	9,463	*Paget, Sir R. H.	C	Unop		
		W. Div.	10,636	Weymouth, Lord	G L	4,349		
		N.W. Div.	13,222	Samuelson, G. B.	C	3,645		
		Lichfield Div.	8,843	*Hobhouse, H.	U L	Unop		
		Kingswinford Div. . .	12,272	*Kilcourse, Viscount . .	G L	3,739		
		Handsworth Div. . .	14,908	Terry, H. M. I.	C	3,582		
		Hanley (1)	10,970	*Stanley, E. J.	C	Unop		
		Newcastle - under - Lyme (1)	7,637	Elton, C. I.	C	4,117		
		Stafford (1)	3,264	*Acland, Sir T. D.	G L	3,220		
		Stoke-upon-Trent (1)	9,213	*Wodehouse, E. R.	U L	3,309		
		Walsall (1)	10,742	Laurie, Col. P.	C	3,244		
		Wednesbury (1) . . .	10,808	Hayter, Sir A. D.	G L	2,588		
		West Bromwich (1) . .	8,749	Verney, F. W.	G L	2,529		
		Wolverhampton (3)	8,391	West Div.	7,917	*Allsopp, Hon. S. C. . . .	C	Unop
		East Div.		7,917	Davenport, H. T.	C	4,374	
		South Div.		8,636	*Crompton, C.	G L	3,669	
		Suffolk	8	N. or Lowestoft Div. .	10,950	*Bass, Sir M. A.	G L	Unop
				N.E. or Eye Div. . .	10,993	*Bass, H. A.	U L	Unop
				N.W. or Stowmarket Div.	10,586	Edwards-Heathcote, Capt.	C	5,252
S. or Sudbury Div. . .	10,522			*Leveson-Gower, G. G. . .	G L	4,459		
	8,391			*Swinburne, Sir J.	G L	3,398		
	7,917	Anson, Viscount	U L	2,765				
	8,636	*Hill, A. S., Q.C.	C	Unop				
	10,950	*Wiggin, H.	U L	Unop				
	10,993	*Woodall, W.	G L	Unop				
	10,586	*Coghill, D. H.	U L	2,966				
	10,522	Brindley, J. B.	G L	2,752				
		Salt, T.	C	2,752				
		*M'Laren, L. B.	G L	1,528				
		*Bright, W. L.	G L	1,435				
		Corser, H.	C	3,255				
		*Forster, Sir C.	G L	2,093				
		Stanhope, Hon. P.	G L	Unop				
		Lloyd, W.	C	4,883				
		*Spencer, J. E.	G L	4,221				
		Moore, T. J.	C	3,624				
		Plowden, Sir W. C.	G L	3,087				
		*Hickman, A.	C	3,706				
		*Fowler, H. H.	G L	3,583				
		Underhill, J.	C	3,752				
		*Villiers, Right Hon. C. P.	C	2,629				
		*Crossley, Sir S.	U L	Unop				
		*Stevenson, F. S.	U L	Unop				
		Reade, J. C.	G L	4,544				
		Greene, E.	U L	2,938				
		*Buxton, E. N.	C	3,906				
		*Quilter, W. C.	G L	3,363				
			U L	Unop				

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorates.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.	
Suffolk (continued)		S.E. or Woodbridge Div.	12,126	*Anstruther, Col. R. H. L.	C	4,854	
		Bury St. Edmunds(1)	2,292	*Everett, R. L.	G L	4,541	
		Ipswich (2)	8,867	*Hervey, Lord F.	C L	1,135	
Surrey	22	Ipswich (2)	8,867	*Goodwin, F.	C L	800	
				*Elcho, Lord	C L	3,846	
		N.W. or Chertsey Div.	9,220	*Dalrymple, C.	G L	3,838	
			9,978	*Stern, S.	C L	3,386	
		S.W. or Guildford Div.	9,978	*Thomson, B. T. L.	G L	3,334	
		S.E. or Reigate Div.	9,500	*Hankey, F. A.	C	Unop	
		Mid or Epsom Div.	9,009	*Brodrick, Hon. St. J.	C	Unop	
		Kingston Div.	11,086	*Lawrence, Sir J. T.	C	Unop	
		N.E. or Wimbledon Div.	14,086	*Cubitt, Right Hon. G.	C	Unop	
		Battersea and Clapham (2)	10,019	*Ellis, Sir J. W.	C	Unop	
		Battersea Div. . . .	10,019	*Bonsor, H. C.	C	Unop	
		Clapham Div. . . .	9,454	*Morgan, O. V.	G L	3,683	
		Camberwell (3)	8,603	North Div.	Willis, E. C.	C	3,497
					Gilliat, J. S.	C	3,816
		Peckham Div. . . .	9,713	Dulwich Div. . . .	*Moulton, J. F.	G L	3,347
					Willis, W.	C	3,439
		Lambeth (4)	7,939	North Div.	*Howard, J. M.	G L	2,688
					*Herbert, Hon. S.	C	Unop
		Kennington Div. . .	8,313	Brixton Div. . . .	*Fraser, Gen.	C	2,723
					*Wren, W.	G L	2,311
		Norwood Div. . . .	7,501	Newington (2)	*Gent-Davis, R.	C	3,222
					*Beaufoy, M. H.	G L	2,792
West Div.	6,377	West Div.	*Baggallay, E.	C	3,300		
			*Cookson, M., Q.C.	G L	1,886		
Southwark (3)	7,776	Rotherhithe Div.	*Bristowe, T. L.	C	3,334		
			*Browning, O.	G L	1,605		
Bermundsey Div.	9,433	Wandsworth (1) . .	*Cooke, C. W. R.	C	2,447		
			*Firth, J. F. B.	G L	2,065		
Sussex	9	N.W. or Horsham Div.	*Isaacs, L. H.	C	1,983		
			*Balfour, J. S.	G L	1,748		
N. or East Grinstead Div.	7,660	Mid or Lewes Div.	*Cohen, A.	G L	2,566		
			*Beddall, A.	C	2,453		
S. or Eastbourne Div.	8,504	S. or Eastbourne Div.	*Hamilton, Col.	C	3,202		
			*Gurdon, Sir W. B.	G L	2,115		
E. or Rye Div. . . .	10,304	E. or Rye Div. . . .	*Lafone, A.	C	3,356		
			*Rogers, T.	G L	2,998		
Brighton (2)	14,848	Hastings (1)	*Kimber, H.	C	Unop		
			*Barttelot, Sir W.	C	Unop		
Warwickshire	14	N. or Tamworth Div.	*March, Earl of	C	Unop		
			*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E.	C	3,289		
N.E. or Nuneaton Div.	10,061	N.E. or Nuneaton Div.	*Hald, C. J.	G L	1,877		
			*Fletcher, Sir H.	C	Unop		
S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div.	9,631	S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div.	*Field, Admiral	C	3,760		
			*Brown, Col. J. C.	G L	2,501		
			*Brookfield, Col. A. M.	C	4,592		
			*Reuter, G.	G L	3,094		
			*Smith, D.	C	5,963		
			*Marriott, Right Hon. W. T.	C	5,875		
			*Hall, W.	G L	2,633		
			*Noble, W.	C	2,765		
			*Brand, Capt.	G L	2,230		
			*Muntz, P. A.	C	Unop		
			*Dugdale, J. S.	C	4,622		
			*Johns, J. W.	G L	3,608		
			*Townsend, F.	C	3,833		
			*Compton, Lord W.	G L	3,344		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Warwickshire (<i>continued</i>)		S. E. or Rugby Div.	9,700	*Cobb, H. P.	G L	4,006
		Aston Manor (1)	8,571	Buszard, M. C., Q. C.	U L	3,528
		Birmingham (7)		Kynoch, G.	C	3,495
		Edgbaston Div.	8,693	*Reid, H. G.	G L	2,713
		West Div.	10,329	*Chamberlain, Right Hon. J.	U L	Unop
		Central Div.	10,923	*Bright, Right Hon. J.	U L	Unop
		North Div.	9,497	*Kenrick, W.	U L	Unop
		†East Div.	9,382	Matthews, H.	C	3,341
				Cook, W.	G L	2,552
		Bordeley Div.	11,178	Collings, J.	G L	4,475
				Tait, L.	G L	1,040
		South Div.	10,643	*Williams, J. P.	U L	Unop
		Coventry (1)	9,736	*Eaton, H. W.	C	4,201
				Ballantine, W.	G L	3,776
Westmoreland . . .	2	Warwick and Leamington (1)	5,486	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W.	U L	Unop
		N. or Appleby Div.	6,022	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C	2,748
Wiltshire	6	Kendal Div.	6,149	Whitehead, J.	G L	2,562
		N. or Cricklade Div.	9,031	*Bective, Lord	C	Unop
				*Story-Maskelyne, M. N.	U L	3,401
				Costelloe, B. F. C.	G L	1,683
		N. W. or Chippenham Div.	8,853	Bruce, Lord H.	G L	1,247
		W. or Westbury Div.	10,566	*Fletcher, B.	G L	3,657
				*Fuller, G. P.	G L	3,120
				Hallett, T. G. P.	G L	4,663
		E. or Devizes Div.	9,357	Long, W. H.	U L	3,670
				Phillips, J. W.	C	4,123
Worcestershire	8	S. or Wilton Div.	8,675	Grove, Sir T. F.	G L	2,397
		Salisbury (1)	2,336	Hulse, E. H.	U L	Unop
				*Grenfell, W. H.	C	1,259
		W. or Bewdley Div.	9,833	*Lechmere, Sir E.	G L	910
		S. or Evesham Div.	9,522	*Temple, Sir R.	C	Unop
				Pidgeon, D.	G L	4,127
		M. or Droitwich Div.	9,484	*Corbett, J.	C	2,391
				Dadson, A. J.	U L	4,031
		N. Div.	10,573	Hingley, B.	G L	2,761
		F. or Bromsgrove Div	8,187	*Hastings, G. W.	U L	Unop
Dudley (1)	14,918	Robinson, B.	C	6,475		
Yorkshire	52	Kidderminster (1)	4,506	*Sheridan, H. B.	G L	4,545
				Godson, A. F.	C	2,081
		Worcester (1)	6,714	Blunt, W. S.	G L	1,796
				*Allsopp, Hon. G. H.	C	2,802
				Hill, T. R.	G L	2,749
		North Riding (4).		*Dawnay, Col. Hon. L.	C	Unop
		Thirsk and Maldon Div	12,637	Elliott, G. W.	C	4,810
		Richmond Div.	11,237	Turton, E. R.	G L	3,815
		Cleveland Div.	11,788	*Pease, H. F.	G L	Unop
		Whitby Div.	11,350	*Beckett, E. W.	C	5,078
		Clayhills, J. M.	G L	3,940		
East Riding (3).		*Bethell, G. R.	C	Unop		
Holderness Div.	9,143	M'Arthur, W. A.	G L	3,742		
†Buckrose Div.	9,113	*Sykes, C.	C	3,741		
Howdenshire Div.	9,502	Duncombe, A.	C	Unop		
West Riding, Nor. (5)		Morrison, W.	U L	4,423		
Skipton Div.	10,796	*Wilson, Sir M.	G L	4,289		
Keighley Div.	10,072	*Holden, I.	G L	Unop		
Shipley Div.	14,066	*Craven, J.	G L	Unop		
Sowerby Div.	11,364	*Crossley, E.	G L	Unop		
Elland Div.	11,851	Wayman, T.	G L	Unop		
West Riding, Sou. (8)		*Milnes-Gaskell, C.	G L	Unop		
Morley Div.	11,467	Pickard, B.	G L	4,771		
Normanton Div.	11,479	*Charlesworth, Col.	C	3,724		
Colne Valley Div.	10,881	*Beaumont, H. F.	U L	Unop		
Holmfirth Div.	10,770	*Wilson, H. J.	G L	5,322		
		Armitage, W.	U L	2,780		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Voters.	
Yorkshire (contd.)		Barnsley Div.	11,000	*Kenny, C. S. Vernon-Wentworth, B. C.	G L G L	5,495 2,917	
		Hallamshire Div.	13,176	*Mappin, F. T.	G L	Unop	
		Rotherham Div.	10,730	*Acland, A. H. D. Foljambe, F. J. S.	G L U L	5,155 2,070	
		Doncaster Div.	13,157	*Shirley, W. S. Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. H. W.	G L U L	5,060 4,798	
		<i>West Riding, East (6)</i>					
		Ripon Div.	9,049	Wharton, J. L. Ponsonby, C.	C G L	4,113 3,195	
		Otley Div.	9,883	Barran, J. *Fairbairn, Sir A.	G L U L	4,245 3,351	
		Barkston Ash Div.	8,411	*Aunten, Col. R.	G L	Unop	
		Osgoldcross Div.	10,322	*Ramsden, Sir J. Priestley, B.	G L U L	4,008 5,207	
		Pudsey Div.	11,980	Rucker, A. W.	G L	4,036	
		Spenn Valley Div.	9,645	Woodhead, J.	G L	4,544	
		Bradford (3)		Boulter, S. C.	G L	2,200	
		West Div.	9,424	*Illingworth, A. Stirling, A. W.	G L U L	3,975 2,623	
		Central Div.	11,297	*Shaw-Lefevre, Right Hon. G. Norwood, C. M.	G L U L	4,410 3,957	
		East Div.	10,887	Reed, H. B. Holden, A.	G L G L	4,519 4,223	
		Dewsbury (1)	11,439	*Simon, Mr. Serjeant Colefax, J. S.	G L G L	5,118 2,759	
		Halifax (2)	12,269	*Shaw, T. *Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G L G L	5,427 5,381	
		Huddersfield (1)	14,991	Morris, A. Summers, W.	G L G L	3,612 6,210	
		Crosland, J.			C	6,026	
		Kingst'n-on-Hull (3)					
		East Div.	8,053	Grotrian, F. B. *Saunders, W.	C G L	3,130 3,102	
		Central Div.	11,627	*King, H. S. Lehmann, R. C.	G L G L	4,968 3,861	
		West Div.	11,517	*Wilson, C. H.	G L	4,623	
		Leeds (5)		Dibb, A. K.	C	3,045	
		North Div.	10,128	*Jackson, W. L. Rutson, A.	G L G L	4,301 3,682	
		Central Div.	11,135	*Balfour, G. W. Kitson, J.	G L G L	4,225 4,212	
		East Div.	8,831	Gane, J. L., Q.C. Dawson, R.	G L G L	3,920 2,820	
		West Div.	12,058	*Gladstone, H. Williams, C.	G L U L	5,226 2,970	
		South Div.	10,931	*Playfair, Sir L. Bracken, T. H.	G L G L	4,665 2,929	
		Middlesbrough (1)	13,864	*Wilson, I.	G L	Unop	
		Pontefract (1)	2,465	*Winn, Hon. R.	G L	1,156	
		Scarborough (1)	4,668	Fleming, C. J. Rowntree, J.	G L G L	947 2,122	
		*Sitwell, Sir G.			C	2,020	
		Sheffield (5)					
		Attercliffe Div.	9,751	*Coleridge, Hon. B. Maude, F. W.	G L U L	4,365 2,958	
		Brightside Div.	9,298	*Mundella, Right Hon. A. J. Talbot, Lord E. B.	G L C	4,280 3,404	
		Central Div.	9,923	*Vincent, H. Hawkins, J.	C G L	4,522 3,326	
		Hallam Div.	7,846	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. Threlfall, T. R.	C G L	3,581 2,112	
		†Ecclesall Div.	8,904	*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. Owen, W.	C G L	3,930 2,688	
		Wakefield (1)	4,801	*Green, Sir E. Cousins, J.	G L G L	2,253 1,046	
		York (2)	12,415	*Pease, A. E. *Lockwood, F.	G L G L	4,816 4,810	
		Legard, Major J.			C	4,352	
		Dundas, Hon. J. C.			U L	4,295	

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Warwickshire (continued)		S.E. or Rugby Div.	9,700	*Cobb, H. P.	G L	4,006
		Aston Manor (1)	8,571	Buszard, M. C., Q.C.	U L	3,528
		Birmingham (7)		Kynoch, G.	C	3,495
		Edgbaston Div.	8,693	*Reid, H. G.	G L	2,713
		West Div.	10,329	*Dixon, G.	U L	Unop
		Central Div.	10,923	*Chamberlain, Right Hon. J.	U L	Unop
		North Div.	9,427	*Bright, Right Hon. J.	U L	Unop
		†East Div.	9,382	*Kenrick, W.	U L	Unop
		Bordesley Div.	11,178	Matthews, H.	C	3,341
				Cook, W.	G L	2,552
				Collings, J.	U L	4,475
				Tait, L.	G L	1,040
				*Williams, J. P.	U L	Unop
				Coventry (1)	9,730	*Eaton, H. W.	C	4,201
				Ballantine, W.	G L	3,776
Westmoreland	2	Warwick and Leamington (1)	5,486	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W.	U L	Unop
		N. or Appleby Div.	6,022	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C	2,748
Wiltshire	6	Kendal Div.	6,149	Whitehead, J.	G L	3,562
		N. or Cricklade Div.	9,031	*Bective, Lord	C	Unop
Worcestershire	8			*Story-Maskelyne, M. N.	U L	3,401
				Storcelloe, B. F. C.	G L	1,683
				Bennett, Sir J.	G L	1,247
		N.W. or Chippenham Div.	8,853	Bruce, Lord H.	C	3,657
		W. or Westbury Div.	10,566	*Fletcher, B.	G L	3,120
				Fuller, G. P.	G L	4,663
				Hallett, T. G. F.	U L	3,670
		E. or Devizes Div.	9,357	*Long, W. H.	G L	4,123
				Phillips, J. W.	G L	2,397
		S. or Wilton Div.	8,675	Grove, Sir T. F.	C	Unop
		Salisbury (1)	2,336	Hulse, E. H.	C	1,229
				*Grenfell, W. H.	G L	910
		W. or Bewley Div.	9,833	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C	Unop
		S. or Evesham Div.	9,522	*Temple, Sir R.	C	4,127
Yorkshire	52			Pidgeon, D.	G L	2,391
		M. or Droitwich Div.	9,484	*Corbett, J.	U L	4,031
				Dadson, A. J.	G L	2,761
		N. Div.	10,573	*Hingley, B.	U L	Unop
		E. or Bromsgrove Div	8,187	*Hastings, G. W.	U L	Unop
		Dudley (1)	14,918	Robinson, B.	C	6,475
				*Sheridan, H. B.	G L	4,545
		Kidderminster (1)	4,506	Godson, A. F.	C	2,081
				Blunt, W. S.	G L	1,796
		Worcester (1)	6,714	*Allsopp, Hon. G. H.	C	2,802
				Hill, T. R.	G L	2,749
				*Dawnay, Col. Hon. L.	C	Unop
		North Riding (4).	12,637	Elliott, G. W.	C	4,810
		Thirsk and Maldon Div	11,237	Turton, E. R.	G L	3,815
Cleveland Div.	11,788	*Pease, H. F.	G L	Unop		
Whitby Div.	11,350	*Beckett, E. W.	C	5,078		
		Clayhills, J. M.	G L	3,940		
		*Bethell, G. R.	C	Unop		
Holderness Div.	9,143	M'Arthur, W. A.	G L	3,742		
†Buckrose Div.	9,113	*Sykes, C.	C	3,741		
		Duncombe, A.	C	Unop		
Howdenshire Div.	9,502					
West Riding, Nor. (5)		Morrison, W.	U L	4,423		
Skipton Div.	10,706	*Wilson, Sir M.	G L	4,289		
		*Holden, I.	G L	Unop		
Keighley Div.	10,072	*Craven, J.	G L	Unop		
Shipley Div.	14,066	*Crossley, F.	G L	Unop		
Sowerby Div.	11,364	Wayman, T.	G L	Unop		
Elland Div.	11,851					
West Riding, Sou. (8)		*Milnes-Gaskell, C.	G L	Unop		
Morley Div.	11,467	*Pickard, B.	G L	4,771		
Normanton Div.	11,479	Charlesworth, Col.	C	3,724		
		*Beaumont, H. F.	U L	Unop		
Colne Valley Div.	10,881	*Wilson, H. J.	G L	5,322		
Holmfirth Div.	10,770	Armitage, W.	U L	2,780		

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.	
Yorkshire (contd.)		Barnsley Div.	11,000	*Kenny, C. S. Vernon-Wentworth, B. C.	G L	5,425 2,917	
		Hallamshire Div.	13,176	*Mappin, F. T.	G L	Unop	
		Rotherham Div.	10,730	*Acland, A. H. D. Foljambe, F. J. S.	G L U L	5,155 2,070	
		Doncaster Div.	13,157	*Shirley, W. S. Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. H. W.	G L U L	5,060 4,792	
		West Riding, East (6)					
		Ripon Div.	9,049	Wharton, J. L. Ponsonby, C.	C G L	4,113 3,125	
		Otley Div.	9,883	Barran, J. *Fairbairn, Sir A.	G L U L	4,245 3,361	
		Barkston Ash Div.	8,411	*Gunter, Col. R.	C	Unop	
		Osgoldcross Div.	10,322	Austin, J. *Ramsden, Sir J.	G L U L	4,008 3,010	
		Pudsey Div.	11,989	*Priestley, B. Rucker, A. W.	G L U L	5,207 4,036	
	Spenn Valley Div.	9,645	*Woodhead, J. Boulter, S. C.	G L U L	4,542 2,200		
	Bradford (3)						
	West Div.	9,424	*Illingworth, A. Stirling, A. W.	G L U L	3,975 2,623		
	Central Div.	11,297	*Shaw-Lefevre, Right Hon. G. Norwood, C. M.	G L U L	4,410 3,957		
	East Div.	10,887	Reed, H. B. Holden, A.	G L C	4,519 4,223		
	Dewsbury (1)	11,439	*Simon, Mr. Serjeant Colefax, J. S.	G L C	5,118 2,759		
	Halifax (2)	12,269	*Shaw, T. *Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G L G L	5,427 5,381		
	Huddersfield (1)	14,991	Morris, A. Summers, W.	C G L	3,612 6,210		
						6,026	
	Kingst' n-on-Hull (3)						
	East Div.	8,053	Grotrian, F. B. Saunders, W.	C G L	3,130 3,102		
	Central Div.	11,627	*King, H. S. Lehmann, R. C.	C G L	4,968 3,861		
	West Div.	11,517	*Wilson, C. H. Dibb, A. K.	G L C	4,623 3,045		
	Leeds (5)						
	North Div.	10,128	*Jackson, W. L. Rutson, A.	G L C	4,301 3,682		
	Central Div.	11,135	*Balfour, G. W. Kitson, J.	G L G L	4,225 4,212		
	East Div.	8,831	Gane, J. L., Q.C. Dawson, R.	G L G L	3,920 2,820		
	West Div.	12,058	*Gladstone, H. Williams, C.	G L U L	5,226 2,970		
	South Div.	10,931	*Playfair, Sir L. Bracken, T. H.	G L U L	4,665 2,929		
	Middlesbrough (1)	13,864	*Wilson, I.	G L	Unop		
	Pontefract (1)	2,465	*Winn, Hon. R. Fleming, C. J.	G L G L	1,156 947		
	Scarborough (1)	4,668	Rowntree, J. *Sitwell, Sir G.	G L C	2,122 2,020		
	Sheffield (5)						
	Attercliffe Div.	9,751	*Coleridge, Hon. B. Maude, F. W.	G L U L	4,365 2,958		
	Brightside Div.	9,298	*Mundella, Right Hon. A. J. Talbot, Lord E. B.	G L C	4,280 3,404		
	Central Div.	9,923	*Vincent, H. Hawkins, J.	C G L	4,522 3,326		
	Hallam Div.	7,846	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. Threlfall, T. R.	G L G L	3,581 2,112		
	†Ecclesall Div.	8,904	*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. Owen, W.	C G L	3,930 2,688		
	Wakefield (1)	4,801	*Green, Sir E. Cousins, J.	C G L	2,253 1,046		
	York (2)	12,415	*Pease, A. E. *Lockwood, F.	G L G L	4,816 4,810		
						4,352	
						4,295	

SCOTLAND, 72 Members.

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
Aberdeenshire .	4	E. Div.	12,522	*Eslemlont, P.	G L	4,952
		W. Div.	10,144	Lumsden, W. H.	C	2,544
Argyllshire	1	Aberdeen (2)		*Farquharson, R.	G L	3,854
		North Div.	8,286	Irvine, F. H., jun.	C	1,657
		South Div.	10,011	*Hunter, W. A.	G L	Unop
Ayrshire	4	N. Div.	12,465	*Bryce, J.	G L	3,658
		S. Div.	15,109	Malcolm, J. W.	C	3,045
Banffshire	1	Ayr District (1)	5,449	*Macfarlane, D. H.	G L	Unop
		Kilmarnock Dist. (1)	10,475	*Elliot, Hon. H. F.	G L	6,123
				Vernon, Hon. G. R.	U L	6,118
Berwickshire	1		7,013	*Wason, E.	G L	2,763
			5,982	*Campbell, R. F. F.	G L	1,498
†Buteshire	1		2,943	Sinclair, Capt.	G L	1,498
			4,320	Williamson, S.	G L	4,664
Caithness-shire	2	Caithness-shire (1)	4,320	*Sturrock, P.	C	3,870
		Wick District (1)	2,015	*Duff, R. W.	G L	2,583
Clackmannan and Kinross-shires	1		6,930	Grant, Sir C.	U L	4,394
			10,063	*Marjoribanks, Right Hon. E.	G L	2,778
Dumfriesshire	2	Dumfriesshire (1)	9,489	Elliot, R. H.	U L	1,777
		Dumfries District (1)	3,147	*Robertson, J. P. B.	C	1,364
Edinburghshire (Mid Lothian)	7	Edinburghshire (1)	112,924	MacNeill, Rev. N.	G L	819
		Edinburgh (4)		*Clark, G. B.	G L	2,034
		East Div.	7,639	Niven, R.	U L	584
		West Div.	7,565	*Cameron, J. M.	G L	910
Elgin and Nairn Shires	2		5,796	Pender, J. D.	U L	686
			9,233	*Balfour, Right Hon. J. B.	G L	3,159
Fife-shire	4	E. Div.	5,000	Bethune, C. C.	U L	1,844
		W. Div.	8,429	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A.	C	4,249
Forfarshire	4	Kirkcaldy Dist. (1)	5,282	Munro-Ferguson, R. C.	G L	4,217
		St. Andrew's Burghs (1)	2,837	*Jardine, Sir R.	U L	4,106
		Forfarshire (1)	11,232	*Kie, F.	G L	3,252
		Dundee (2)	17,420	Reid, R. T.	G L	1,547
Haddingtonshire (East Lothian)	1		6,487	*Mattinson, M.	C	1,217
			8,963	Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.	G L	Unop
Inverness-shire	2	Inverness-shire (1)	9,330	Wallace, R.	G L	3,694
		Inverness Dist. (1)	3,556	*Goschen, Right Hon. G. J.	U L	2,253
				Buchanan, T. R.	U L	3,083
				Wallace, R.	G L	2,393
				*Ewan, W.	G L	3,760
				Wilson, J.	U L	2,236
				*Childers, Right Hon. H. C. E.	G L	3,778
				Purvis, R.	U L	2,191
				Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.	G L	Unop
				Anderson, C. H.	G L	1,991
				*Grant, Sir G. M'P.	G L	1,872
				Asher, A.	G L	Unop
				Asquith, H. H.	G L	2,863
				Boyd-Kinnear, J.	U L	2,489
				*Bruce, Hon. R. P.	G L	Unop
				*Campbell, Sir G.	G L	2,014
				Barclay, T.	U L	921
				Anstruther, H.	U L	1,132
				*Brassey, Sir T.	G L	716
				Barclay, J. W.	U L	3,839
				Guthrie, D. C.	G L	2,432
				*Robertson, E.	G L	8,236
				*Lacaita, C. C.	G L	8,216
				Nixon, B.	U L	3,545
				Daly, General Sir H.	U L	3,246
				*Will, J. S.	G L	3,357
				Patton, A.	U L	2,088
				*Haldane, R. B.	G L	2,677
				Myburgh, P. A.	U L	1,714
				*Fraser-Mackintosh, C.	G L	Unop
				*Finlay, R. B.	U L	1,613
				Peel, Sir R.	G L	1,469

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough.	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes
Kincardineshire . . .	1		5,580	*Balfour, Sir G.	G L	Unop
Kirkcudbrightshire	1		5,720	*Stewart, M. J.	C	2,471
				Young, A.	G L	2,406
Lanarkshire	14	Govan Div.	8,998	*Pearce, W.	C	3,574
		Partick Div.	8,495	*Dickson, T. A.	G L	3,212
		N.W. Div.	9,373	*Sellar, A. C.	U L	3,745
		N.E. Div.	10,814	M'Lean, R. A.	G L	2,944
		Mid Div.	8,939	Graham, R. C.	G L	4,030
		S. Div.	8,984	*Baird, J.	C	3,698
		Glasgow (7)		*Crawford, D.	G L	4,269
		Bridgton Div.	10,058	Colebrooke, Sir E.	U L	3,990
		Camachie Div.	9,220	Mason, S.	G L	3,779
		St. Rollox Div.	11,926	Shand-Harvey, J.	U L	2,909
		Central Div.	13,808	Hozier, J.	C	3,577
		College Div.	11,934	*Hamilton, J. G. C.	G L	3,559
		Tradeston Div.	9,222	Russell, E. R.	G L	4,364
		Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Div.	9,725	Mackenzie, C.	C	3,567
Linlithgowshire . . .	1		6,808	*Watt, H.	G L	3,467
(West Lothian)	1		7,394	Burleigh, B.	U L	3,308
Orkney & Shetland	1		3,250	Caldwell, J.	U L	4,788
Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire . . .	1		3,250	Macliver, P.	G L	4,669
				Baird, J. G. A.	C	5,779
				*Beith, G.	G L	4,423
				*Cameron, C.	G L	4,880
				Campbell, R. V.	U L	4,225
				*Corbett, A. C.	U L	3,878
				Meiklejohn, Prof.	G L	3,174
				Provand, A. D.	G L	4,201
				*Henry, M.	U L	3,337
				M' Lagan, P.	G L	2,543
				Hope, Capt. T.	C	1,810
				*Lyell, L.	G L	2,353
				Hoare, H.	U L	1,382
				Thorburn, W.	U L	1,375
				*Tennant, Sir C.	G L	1,325
Perthshire	3	E. Div.	7,851	*Menzies, R. S.	G L	3,504
		W. Div.	8,224	Holland, J. R.	U L	2,195
		Perth (1)	4,369	*Currie, Sir D.	U L	3,269
Renfrewshire	4	E. Div.	8,295	Omond, G. W. T.	G L	2,320
		W. Div.	7,750	*Parker, C. S.	G L	1,573
		Greenock (1)	7,131	Fowler, W.	U L	1,120
		Paisley (1)	6,794	Shaw-Stewart, M. H.	C	3,806
				Samuelson, J.	G L	2,438
				*Campbell, Sir A.	C	3,434
				Dunn, W.	G L	2,881
				*Sutherland, T.	U L	2,905
				Wright, H.	G L	2,208
				*Barbour, W. B.	G L	3,057
				Smith, J. P.	U L	2,491
Ross and Cromarty Shires.	1		10,263	*Macdonald, R.	G L	4,263
				Grant, J. P.	U L	1,197
Roxburghshire	2	Roxburghshire (1)	6,180	Elliot, Hon. A. R. D.	U L	2,570
		Hawick District (1)	5,679	Napier, Hon. M.	G L	2,142
				Brown, A. L.	G L	2,523
Stirlingshire	3	Stirlingshire (1)	12,486	*Trevelyan, Sir G. O.	U L	2,493
		Falkirk District (1)	7,142	*Bolton, J. C.	G L	5,067
		Stirling Burghs (1)	5,228	Noel, E.	U L	4,360
				Sinclair, W. P.	U L	2,713
				Smith, H.	G L	2,693
				*Campbell-Bannerman, Right Hon. H.	G L	2,440
Sutherlandshire	1		3,185	Pender, J.	U L	1,471
				Sutherland, A.	G L	1,462
				Fullarton, R. W.	U L	583
†Wigtownshire	1		5,726	*Maxwell, Sir H.	C	2,920
				Coldstream, J. P.	G L	1,719

UNIVERSITIES, 9 Members.

COUNTY.	No. of Members.	Division or Borough	Reg. No. of Electorate.	Candidates.	Party.	No. of Votes.
†Cambridge	2	. . . . .	6,482	*Beresford-Hope, Right Hon. } A. J. B. }	C	Unop
†Dublin	2	. . . . .	4,155	*Raikes, Right Hon. H. C. } *Plunket, Right Hon. D. R. } *Holmes, Right Hon. H. } Johnson, H. H. } Counsel, E. P. S. }	C C C P	1,871 1,867 57 56
†Edinburgh and St. Andrews	1	. . . . .	6,860	Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.	C	Unop
Glasgow and Aberdeen	1	. . . . .	6,918	*Campbell, J. A.	C	Unop
London	1	. . . . .	2,579	*Lubbock, Sir J. Harrison, F.	U L G L	1,314 516
Oxford	2	. . . . .	5,575	*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. } *Talbot, J. G. }	C	Unop

Bye-Elections, Petitions, etc.

Belfast (West Div.).—On petition Mr. T. Sexton was declared to be the sitting member.

Birmingham (East).—On Mr. Matthews' accepting office of Home Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Brighton.—On Mr. Marriott accepting office of Judge Advocate General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

On death of Alderman David Smith, Dr. William Tindal Robertson (C) returned without contest (Nov. 29th). (No change.)

Bristol (West).—On Sir M. Hicks-Beach accepting office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Buteshire.—On Mr. J. P. B. Robertson accepting office of Solicitor General for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Cambridge University.—On Mr. Raikes accepting office of Postmaster General; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Croydon.—On Mr. S. Herbert accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Devon (North-East Div.).—On Col. Walrond accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Donegal (South).—On death of Mr. B. Kelly, there was a fresh election (polling Feb. 3rd):—

Mr. M'Neil (P.) 4,604
Mr. Munster (U.) 933
(No change.) —3,671

Down Co. (West Div.).—On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Dublin University.—On Mr. Plunket accepting office of First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes accepting office of Attorney-General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.—On Mr. J. H. Macdonald accepting office of Lord Advocate; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Hamstead.—On Sir H. Holland accepting office of Vice-President of the Council; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Iale of Wight.—On Sir Richard Webster accepting office of Attorney General; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Kent (Dartford Div.).—On Sir W. Hart Dyke accepting office of Vice-President of the Com-

mittee of Council on Education he was returned without opposition.

King's Lynn.—On Mr. R. Bourke being appointed Governor of Madras (polling Aug. 25th):—

Mr. Alexander W. Jervis (C.) 1,423
Mr. J. Harris Sanders (G. L.) 1,168
(No change.) —255

Lancashire (Blackpool Div.).—On Sir F. Stanley accepting office of President of the Board of Trade, with a peerage (polling Aug. 20th):—

Sir M. White Ridley (C.) 6,263
Mr. J. O. Pilkington (G. L.) 2,517
(No change.) —3,746

Lancashire S.W. (Newton Div.).—On Sir R. Cross accepting office of Secretary for India, with a peerage, there was a contest; (polling Aug. 16th):—

Mr. Thomas Wodehouse Legh (C.) 4,062
Mr. D. O'Connell French (G. L.) 3,355
(No change.) —707

Leicestershire (East).—On Lord J. Manners accepting office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Leith District.—Mr. Gladstone having been returned for Midlothian as well as for this constituency, elected to sit for the county, and there was a fresh election (polling Aug. 20th):—

Mr. Munro Ferguson (G. L.) 4,204
Mr. M'Gregor (L. U.) 1,528
Mr. Jacks (L. U.) 1,499
(No change.)

Lewisham.—On Lord Lewisham accepting office of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey Div.).—On Mr. Stanhope accepting office of Colonial Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Liverpool (Exchange Div.).—(Polling Jan. 26th):—

Ralph Neville (G. L.) 3,217
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen (U. L.) 3,210
—7

(No change.)

Liverpool (Walton).—On Mr. J. G. Gibson accepting office of Solicitor General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Londonderry (City).—Mr. Charles Lewis (C.) was unsent on petition, and Mr. Justin

McCarthy (P.), declared the sitting member (Oct. 25th).

(Parnellite gain of a seat.)

Manchester (East).—On Mr. A. J. Balfour accepting office of Secretary for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Marlebone (East).—On Lord C. Beresford accepting office of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Middlesex (Ealing).—On Lord G. Hamilton accepting office of First Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Middlesex (Enfield).—On Viscount Folkestone accepting office of Treasurer of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Northamptonshire (North Div.).—On Lord Burghley accepting office of Parliamentary Groom in Waiting; no opposition (Aug. 16th).

Paddington (South).—On Lord R. Churchill's accepting office of Chancellor of Exchequer; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Plymouth.—On Mr. E. Clarke accepting office of Solicitor General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Sheffield (Ecclesall).—On Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett accepting office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Staffordshire (Burton Div.).—On the elevation of Sir M. A. Bass to the peerage (polling Aug. 20th):

Mr. Sydney Evershad (G. L.) 4,792

Mr. Gerald Hardy (C.) 2,319

(No change.) —2,473

Strand.—On Mr. W. H. Smith accepting office of Secretary for War; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Tower Hamlets (St. George's Div.).—On Mr. Ritchie accepting office of President of Local Government Board, there was a contest. Polling (Aug. 12th):

Mr. C. J. Ritchie (C.) 1,545

Mr. Richard Eve (G.L.) 889

(No change.) —636

Wigtownshire.—On Sir H. Maxwell accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Yorkshire (Buckrose).—On petition Mr. M'Arthur (G.L.) was unseated, and Mr. Christopher Sykes (C.) was declared to be the sitting member (Dec. 11th).

(Conservative gain of a seat.)

There are now (Feb. 5th, 1887) vacancies in the representation of **Antrim (North Div.)**, Mr. Macnaghten having been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; **Sligo (South Div.)**, Mr. Sexton having elected to sit for Belfast (West Div.); **Longford (North Div.)**, Mr. J. McCarthy having chosen to represent Londonderry; and **St. George's, Hanover Sq.**, Lord Algernon Percy having resigned; but the summary of bye-elections and the tables giving the relative strength of parties are left as they would have remained if these vacancies had not occurred.

Summary of Bye-Elections and Petitions to Feb. 5th, 1887.

	Losses.	Gains.
Gladstone Liberals ...	1	0
Unionist Liberals ...	0	0
Conservatives ...	1	1
Parnellites ...	0	1

George, Henry, was b. in Philadelphia 1839. Educated at the leading college of that city, but became dissatisfied with study,

and finally went on a voyage as cabin-boy to India. Established himself at San Francisco, first as compositor and afterwards in the editorial department of one or two of the leading newspapers of that city. After the collapse of the paper with which he was connected he applied himself to the "land question," and in 1871 published a pamphlet entitled "Our Land and Land Policy," setting forth in vigorous language his particular views on this subject; and he subsequently started a penny paper, in which the same matters were also treated, he himself writing the editorial articles. After passing through some vicissitudes in his journalistic career, he came to England in 1881. At that time the land agitation, with the political disturbances growing out of it, had set in in Ireland, and Mr. George placed himself in connection with the most noted of the Irish leaders, and entered warmly into their views on the land question. He lectured in 1882 in Dublin on this subject, and becoming an object of suspicion on the part of the Irish Government, he was arrested. On his release he wrote a letter to the President of the United States, couched in vigorous terms, complaining of the treatment to which American citizens were subjected in this country, etc. In 1880 he had published a work in the United States entitled "Progress and Poverty," in which all the social problems affecting property in land principally—together with others touching the social condition of the labouring classes—are dealt with from Mr. George's point of view. One of the results arising from the publication of this work was the formation of the **Free Soil Society of America**. It was subsequently published in this country, and contributed to the foundation of the **Land Reform Union** in 1883. At the invitation of this Society Mr. George, who had returned to the United States, revisited this country in 1884. Returning, he became (1886) a candidate as the representative of the Labour Party (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES) for the Mayoralty of New York, in opposition to Mr. Hewitt, democrat, and Mr. Roosevelt, republican. Mr. George, although unsuccessful, polled 60,000 votes. His name has recently been intimately connected with the McGlynn case.

Georgetown. Capital of British Guiana (q.v.). On Demerara river; pop. 49,000.

Georgetown. Capital of Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

German Army Bill. This was a Government measure for increasing the peace effective of the army from 427,724 men to 468,409, exclusive of officers and one-year volunteers. The bill also provided for the renewal of the military budget for a further period of seven years, and fixed the permanent increased expenditure at 23,000,000 marks (£1,150,000), and the special and non-recurring expenditure at 24,000,000 marks (£1,200,000). The measure was introduced into the Reichstag by the Minister of War, and was (Dec. 4th, 1886) referred to a committee of twenty-eight members. From the first sitting of the committee a majority of its members proved hostile to the bill, and on December 16th the committee, by 16 votes against 12, rejected the principle of it by negating the clause fixing April 1st, 1887, as the date when the proposed increase should be effected, and by fixing the peace footing at 450,000 men for three years, instead of 468,409 for seven years. The Government was defeated

on Jan. 14th by 186 to 154 votes, 28 members taking no part in the division. Prince von Bismarck immediately communicated a message from the Kaiser dissolving the Reichstag by virtue of Article 24 of the Constitution. The election for the new Reichstag will take place on Feb. 21st.

German Clerical Party. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

German Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

German Colonisation. Since Prince Bismarck has achieved the unity of the German Empire, and given to his nation a leading position in the councils of Europe, he has, for various reasons, endeavoured to establish a colonial empire; but the principal motives which have urged him to the course he has adopted, have been doubtless the extension of German commerce, and the desire to turn the stream of emigration from the Fatherland, which now flows so strongly towards America, to countries in which the Teuton, although he may change his habitation, will not have to change his flag and his nationality. Unfortunately for this latter portion of Prince Bismarck's designs, the portions of the globe which are most suitable for the purposes of colonisation by the races of temperate climates have already been mostly occupied, and he has had to direct his attention to Africa and the Pacific to find places where the German flag may be hoisted and German dominion or protectorate be proclaimed. A great colonial empire, such as that of Great Britain, it is impossible for him to obtain, and all his efforts in colonisation have been marked by a certain degree of artificiality, when contrasted with the spontaneous growth of the "Greater Britains beyond the Seas," or the spread of our rule in India. In America and in our own colonies the Germans form an important portion of the population, and are amongst the most successful and law-abiding of colonists, but they rarely or never return to their own country, and the wealth of which they become possessed is of little or no benefit to those who remain at home. The reason of this is not far to seek, since people who have become accustomed to freedom from the merciless tax of conscription are never likely to return to a country where their sons are liable to be taken from lucrative employment or the prosecution of scientific pursuits; and instead of returning to the Fatherland, the German who has made his fortune in distant foreign lands either settles in them altogether, or comes to live in England. Prince Bismarck having seen this, has attempted in every way to foster a spirit among the Germans favourable to the formation of German colonies, and the German flag has been planted in many parts of the world; but it is especially in Africa, since the new rules as to annexations in that continent were made at the recent Berlin Conference, that the efforts of the Germans to extend their empire have been most marked. Before the Conference, however, Herr Luderitz had concluded some treaties with natives in the neighbourhood of Angra Pequena, and after some diplomatic correspondence between the German Chancellor and Earl Granville, the territories mentioned in these agreements, now **Damara-land** and **Luderitzland** (*q.v.*), were definitely declared to be German. Though all the diplo-

claims of Herr Luderitz, these acquisitions can prove of but small value commercially, and of none for the home of German emigrants, and they must have been acquired chiefly for the purpose of giving Germany a claim to be heard in the settlement of South African affairs. A similar attempt was made by Herr Luderitz to acquire land in the neighbourhood of San Lucia Bay, on the coast of Zululand, and there also to establish a German colony, which would have been in communication with the Transvaal, to be utilised, if desired, to the disadvantage of British interests in South Africa; but in this attempt he has fortunately been foiled. The country of **Usagara** (*q.v.*), lying inland from the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, has likewise been acquired by a series of private treaties the meaning of which it is more than doubtful if the native parties understood, and over which the Sultan of Zanzibar certainly possessed claims which should have rendered his sanction necessary before these treaties were considered valid; but under pressure he has consented to this rich country, which commands his trade routes to the lake regions, being formed into a German colony, and he has also had to acquiesce in the occupation of Vitu, on the coast, and the acquisition of the healthy and fertile slopes of the mountain of **Kilima Njaro** (*q.v.*). Still more recently (1885-6) the greater part of **Somali-land** (*q.v.*) was declared a German possession. The effect upon the future of trade and the progress of civilisation remains to be proved; but from what we hear of the despatch of rifles and Krupp guns, and the intention to raise and drill a native army, it is evident that they will be administered actively and in accordance with the designs of the Prussian chancellor. Gerard Rohlfs, the traveller, has been employed as the diplomatist in these transactions, and also in Abyssinia; while on the west coast of Africa another African traveller, Herr Nachtigal, as the Imperial commissioner, has been engaged in the foundation of the colony of **Togoland** (*q.v.*) and other attempts. One failure took place with a chief residing on the mainland, near the Isles de Los, who peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the Imperial commissioner or his proposals, and he had to retire discomfited. The final settlement of the Angra Pequena question was part of the labours of Herr Nachtigal, who was the principal party in the foundation of the German colony of the **Camerões** or **Camerouns** (*q.v.*). This acquisition of the **Camerões** places the future sanatorium of the **Bights** in the hands of Germany, and has also dealt a serious blow to the prospects of English trade in those regions. The principal trade of the **Camerões** has, up till now, been in the hands of the English, and the maintenance of order and the protection of the merchants has been hitherto the work of Her Majesty's consuls and naval officers; and treaties, which have now been abrogated, had been concluded with most, if not all, of the more important native chiefs. It was intended to have proclaimed a British protectorate over the district, to maintain the interests which have grown up under our fostering care; but the illness of our consul prevented the final steps being taken in time to anticipate the action of the Germans. In the Pacific also Germany has been seeking for colonies, and here her action has clashed with the claims of Spain, and raised such a storm of indignation in the Iberian peninsula that

the dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Pope Leo XIII. She has acquired a portion of New Guinea, now called *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*, and a group north of it named the *Bismarck Is.* But this acquisition was not effected without some diplomatic dispute with England, who in turn was embroiled with her Australian colonies. What the benefit to Germany of her new colonies may be has yet to be proved; but a reaction is setting in, and the Germans are beginning to count the cost of becoming a colonial power. It is stated that the German trade with her African possessions is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of her total commerce, and an army and navy raised by conscription cannot be used for the maintenance of these outlying dependencies in the same manner as the volunteer forces of Great Britain.

German Confederation. See **GERMANY.**

German Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the *Reichstag* or *Imperial Diet*, in which, together with the *Bundesrath* or *Federal Council*, are vested the legislative functions of United Germany. There are sharply defined limits, however, to the power of both. The *Reichstag's* decisions may be overridden by the *Emperor*, to whom is intrusted the supreme direction of military and political affairs. The Emperor has the power of declaring war, if for purely defensive purposes, of making peace, of contracting treaties, and appointing ambassadors and envoys, without the consent of either legislative body. To declare war for other than defensive purposes, however, the assent of the *Bundesrath* is required. The latter body, which represents the individual states of the Empire, as the *Reichstag* represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates. Of these, seventeen, including Prince Bismarck (*q.v.*), sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Wurtemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including the free towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the *Bundesrath* is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the *Reichstag*. This it has not infrequently done, notably in the case of the measure repealing the *May Laws*, which, twice passed by the *Reichstag*, has been each time rejected by the *Bundesrath*. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the *Bundesrath* have the right of appearing in the *Reichstag*, and of speaking on any question in which the State they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The *Reichstag* is composed of 397 members. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The *Reichstag* is split up into ten distinct groups, inclusive of the *Independents* or "*Wildes*," who number eight in the present Parliament. For general purposes, however, these ten groups may be reduced to five parties. The largest individual party is the *Centre*, or *Ultramontane*, which obtains its chief strength in the Rhine districts and South Germany. It numbers over a hundred, and is the most compact and obedient

of all the parties in the House. The *Centre* aims at securing the complete repeal of the *May Laws*, which is the name given to the present measures regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia, and which confine the privileges of the Catholics, particularly of the clergy, within narrow bounds. The chief measures are those passed on May 11th, 1873, and May 4th, 1874. Alternately cajoled and threatened by Prince Bismarck, the *Centre* party, which is admirably led by Dr. Windthorst (*q.v.*), gives it to be clearly understood that its support of the Chancellor's own schemes must be paid for by concessions. As a consequence there is a more or less constant barter going on between the party and the Imperial Chancellor. Next in point of strength come the *German Conservatives*, who number between 70 and 80 in the present parliament, against 53 at the close of the last. They constitute the nucleus of the Ministerial party, chief among their number being Herr von Gossler, Count von Moltke (*q.v.*), Herr von Puttkamer, and Herr von Kleist-Retzow. Closely allied to the *German Conservatives* are the *German "Reichspartei,"* or *Imperialists*, who number some 30. Their name sufficiently indicates their politics; and although differing from the *German Conservatives* on one or two minor points of detail, they also go to form the Ministerial party. Dr. Delbrück, the Duke von Ratibor and Count Herbert von Bismarck (*q.v.*) are among the chief members of the party. Standing in somewhat close relationship to the two foregoing parties are the *National Liberals*, a remnant of a once great and historical party, who command some fifty votes in the *Reichstag*. Previous to 1879 the *National Liberals*, under the leadership of the late Dr. Eduard Lasker and Herr von Bennigsen, were the most powerful party in the House. In 1879, however, the party split on the question of Protection; one half, led by Herr von Bennigsen, retaining the old name, but largely accepting Conservative principles, while the remainder adopted Dr. Lasker as their chief, and styled themselves the *Liberal Union* or *Secessionists*. The result was that in the last parliament the *National Liberals* were represented by 45 members, and the *Secessionists* by 47. The latter, however, effected a fusion with the *Progressivists*, and adopted the name for the united party of "*Deutsche Freisinnige*" (*German Liberal party*). The combined party then numbered 105. At the election of October 27th, 1884, however, the party suffered a serious reverse, and was returned to the present parliament only 65 strong. It constitutes, nevertheless, the strongest force of the *Liberal Opposition*, and is well led by Herr Eugen Richter (*q.v.*). Among its prominent members are Professor Virohow, Dr. Hänel (*q.v.*), and Dr. Bambergner (*q.v.*). Next in point of numbers are the *Social Democrats*, to whom the election of 1884 brought such a conspicuous triumph. Thirteen at the close of the previous parliament, they numbered 25 in the late diet, and had, therefore, the power of introducing measures of their own—every measure brought before the *Reichstag* requiring the signature of 15 members. Their political views are very advanced, and they are the especial antipathy of Prince Bismarck, who has (and notably in 1878, when a stringent Anti-Socialist law was passed) repeatedly tried to crush them. Their literature

has been declared contraband, their societies dissolved, their meetings forbidden, and they themselves expelled from their places of residence, and occasionally imprisoned. In the 1884 election they polled 68,900 votes, their previous records being: 1867, 67; 1871, 2,058; 1874, 11,279; 1877, 31,522; 1878, 56,147; and 1881, 30,178—the falling off in the latter instance being alleged to be due to the rigorous application of the Anti-Socialist Law. Their more prominent members are **Herren Hasenklever** (*q.v.*), **Liebknecht** (*q.v.*), and **Behel** (*q.v.*). The "Volkspartei," or Democrats, an insignificant fraction, only 7 in number, are in the borderland between the German Liberals and the Social Democrats. The chief member of the group is **Herr Sonnemann**, a Jewish journalist. There remain the three groups of **Poles** (16), **Alsace-Lorrainers** (25), and **Independents** (8)—the latter being Guelphs or Danes. All three are parties of protest, and being for the most part Roman Catholic, they invariably vote with the Centre party. Their *raison d'être*, however, is opposition to the Empire, and they would certainly forsake the Centre if they became a National party. A dissolution of the Reichstag was decreed by the Emperor on Jan. 14th, 1887, owing to its refusal to pass the German Army Bill (*q.v.*) for the seven years demanded by the Government. New elections were ordered to take place on the 21st February following.

Germany. The German empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia. By the constitution of the 16th April, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; direction of political and military affairs vested in an elective emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required. The legislative functions of the empire vested jointly in a Federal Council (*Bundesrath*) of 58 members appointed by and representing the individual states, and in a chamber of 397 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage, representing the German nation. The following states are included in the confederation:—The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony; the free towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; the imperial province of Elsass-Lothringen; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and fourteen smaller principalities. Area, 208,683 square miles; population about 47,000,000. The expenditure upon federal objects—army, navy, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, etc. (amounting in 1886 to £34,147,820) to be approved by the Reichstag, and provided for by the contributions of the members of the confederation in specified shares. The army in peace consists of 468,400 men, in war 1,500,000; the navy of 27 iron-clad and 98 other vessels. The national debt is about £20,500,000, but there is also a sum of £33,587,246 invested for various federal purposes. In 1870 the North German Confederation comprised all the German states north of the Maine, under the leadership of Prussia, united in military alliance with Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden. (For history 1870-85 see our edition of 1886.) On Jan. 26th, 1886, the Reichstag declared that the expulsion of Poles (not being German subjects) from Prussia was unjustifiable and against the interests of Germany. The Federal Council, however, considered the resolution as an interference with Prussia, and therefore declined to

notice it. On the 28th, in the Prussian Lower House, Bismarck said that as Prussia had failed to win Poland by kindness she could not consent to her restoration, and could therefore only increase the German element; and on the 29th a proposal to colonise the Polish provinces with Germans was adopted by 234 to 153. On Feb. 15th, in the Upper House, it was proposed to modify the May laws by allowing disciplinary powers to be exercised by other than German authorities, to abolish the ecclesiastical tribunal, to exempt candidates from the preliminary state examinations, etc. On March 22nd the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor was celebrated. 26th. Discussion in the Reichstag on the Spirits Monopoly Bill, the first two clauses of which, containing the essence of the bill, had been previously rejected by Committee, Prince Bismarck taking an active part in the debate. Bill ultimately rejected. 30th. Bill for prolonging the Anti-Socialist law for five years debated in the Reichstag. 31st. Committee of the Upper House rejected Bishop Kopp's amendment to the Ecclesiastical Bill, which involved essential modifications and rescinded its provisions with regard to appeal to the State. April, Bill passed modifying May laws, embodying certain concessions to Roman Catholic clergy in the matter of education and discipline; and confirming the obligation of submission to Government of the names of priests appointed to benefices as a temporary measure. Bill for creating Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirits was abandoned. 15th, Upper House of Prussian Diet adopted bill for protection of German interests in the Polish provinces. 22nd, Subsidised lines of steamers from Bremen to Shanghai and Sydney established. Line of demarcation between English and German colonies, etc., in the Western Pacific was agreed upon. May 14th, Decree issued to prohibit meetings for discussion of public matters without permission of police. 21st, State of siege proclaimed in Spremberg district, for suppression of Socialist movement. 23rd, Von Ranke, the historian, died. June 9th, King Leopold of Bavaria having become insane was deposed, and Prince Luitpold appointed regent; on the 13th the king committed suicide by drowning, his physician being drowned at the same time. His brother Otto, also insane, was proclaimed king, and Prince Luitpold continued in the regency, the ministry also remaining in office. Nov. 25th, Emperor opened Reichstag. Bill comprising army estimates for seven years having passed the Federal Council, was brought forward nearly two years before the expiration of the previous septennate. The number of men, being 1 per cent. of the population according to the census of 1885, was 488,400, an increase of 47,125; 23,000,000 of marks additional were asked for the annual expenses, and twenty-four millions for the equipment and barracks. On December 5th the first reading was supported by Marshal Von Moltke, who referred to the great development of the military institutions of neighbouring states, and the necessity that the nation should rely upon its own power for the defence of its western provinces. The Committee of the Reichstag then refused (Dec. 20th) to sanction the so-called "septennate." Later news, however (Dec. 31st), led us to suppose that a compromise would be arrived at, and the Bill passed for a period of three years only.—Jan. 11th, 1887, On debate

in Reichstag on the second reading of the Army Bill. Prince Bismarck stated that the Empire maintained the most friendly relations with both Austria and Russia; that the whole Eastern Question was not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier; that the friendship of Russia was more important than that of Bulgaria, and it was the duty of his country to hold the balance between the conflicting interests of the Powers. He anticipated war with France sooner or later. He would do nothing to bring on such a war, but the danger from France was the reason for this Bill. 14th, Exclusion of French soldiers from Alsace-Lorraine unless with permit from the authorities. In the Reichstag an amendment to the Army Bill, limiting its operation to three years instead of seven, was carried by 186 to 154. Prince Bismarck immediately read a message from the emperor dissolving parliament, and fixing the general election for the 21st February next. 15th, Opening of Prussian Diet. Accounts for financial year 1886-87 showed surplus of 7,000,000 marks. 23rd, Very uneasy feeling prevalent; war between France and Germany being supposed to be imminent. 26th, Imperial decree prohibiting the export of horses issued. Budget for 1887-88 estimate receipts at 1,288,258,307, expenditure at 1,316,717,307, of which 33,596,684 are for extraordinary expenses, leaving deficit of 28,459,000 marks. For the Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Gerome, Jean Leon, French artist, b. at Vesoul, Haute Saône, 1824. Went to Paris in 1841, and entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Remained under this artist till 1844, and accompanied him to Italy. Exhibited for the first time in Paris at the Salon in 1847; went on a tour to Turkey and the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. In 1863 appointed Professor of Painting in Ecole des Beaux Arts. Obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in the latter year; in 1865 nominated *membre de l'Institut*. At the Exposition Universelle of 1867, where his principal paintings since 1855 were exhibited, he obtained the *grande médaille*, and was nominated "Officier de la Légion d'Honneur." His visit to the East appears to have imported to him most vivid and correct impressions of various races in that region, as the Arabs, Turks, Albanians, Barabras, and Syrians, which have been reproduced in his paintings with great effect. Some of his principal works are "Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John," "Bacchus and Cupid," "Interior of a Greek Household," "Age of Augustus and Birth of Jesus Christ," "The Plague at Marseilles," "Lioness meeting a Jaguar," etc., etc. Among his ethnographic subjects are "The Turkish Prisoner and Butcher," "Prayer" (in the East), "Slave Market of Cairo," "Promenade of the Harem," etc. He has also contributed some historic subjects, remarkable for the singularity of the conception and the striking-effect of the execution.

Ghose, Lalmohun, belongs to an old Hindú family in Viterumpore, East Bengal, his father being the late Namlochn Ghose, for many years chief native judge in different parts of Bengal; was b. 1849 at Kishnaghur, in Lower Bengal. Educated at Kishnaghur College, and subsequently came to England.

After being called to the English bar, he returned to India and practised as an advocate in the Bengal High Court. Was the delegate of the Indian associations to the United Kingdom to protest against the policy of Lord Lytton's administration (1879-80). For the third time (1883) he was sent to England by his countrymen to support the policy of Lord Ripon, with special reference to the Ilbert Bill (*q.v.*). Was an unsuccessful candidate for Deptford in the elections of 1885 and 1886.

Gibraltar. Name a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., pop. 24,680, inclusive of garrison, 5,000 or 6,000. The rock rises to 1,500 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and there is some commerce. Revenue, £44,052, expenditure, £47,265; imports, from United Kingdom, £715,482, exports, to United Kingdom, £15,832. Ruled as a Crown colony by a military Governor. Here the Saracens landed in the beginning of the eighth century. After much vicissitude it was captured by a British force under Sir G. Rooke in 1704, since when it has successfully sustained various attacks and prolonged sieges on the part of France and Spain. Its importance to England is vast, as a naval station, a commanding place of arms, and a commercial emporium. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de. Russian statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Alexander III., b. in 1820. He studied in the Imperial Lyceum, at Czarskoe Selo. In 1838 he was attached to the Asiatic Department in the office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At twenty-one years of age he held a post in the consulate in Moldavia. In 1848 M. de Giers was attached as a diplomatist to the staff of General Lurders, when operating with an army in Transylvania. As a reward for his intelligence and activity he obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of St. Stanislas. In 1850 he became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. He was appointed, in 1853, Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia. He was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the Crimean war. In 1856 he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State, and occupied the post of Consul-General in Egypt. He was subsequently Consul-General at Bucharest. From 1863 to 1869 he represented Russia in Teheran. From 1869 to 1872 he was sent as Russian Minister to Berne, when he became the representative of Russia at the court of Stockholm. In 1875 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him. In the years 1876-78 M. de Giers presided at the Foreign Office, a position he has since continued to fill.

Gilbert's Act. See PAUPERISM.

Gilbert, Sir John, R.A., b. 1817, is President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in 1871. He first exhibited in 1836, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He

has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines. Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of Shakespeare. Knighted 1871. Elected A.R.A. (1872), R.A. (1876). He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies.

Gilbert, William Schwenck, b. 1836. Barrister of the Inner Temple. Entered the literary world as a contributor to *Fun*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" (1870-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Mr. (now Sir A.) Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," and the Japanese opera "*Mikado*," recently running at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," and "Sweethearts."

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, to be appropriated "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." Dr. Gilchrist had been long in the service of the East India Company, and had made great efforts and incurred many sacrifices in extending the knowledge of the vernacular tongues of India. As a philanthropist he was unwearied; becoming an earnest supporter of the Anti-Slavery Association when over eighty years of age. The property of the Gilchrist Trust is mainly derived from two fortunate investments—the "Commercial Bank of Scotland" and the "Balmain estate" in Sydney, New South Wales. This last, purchased for £17,108. in 1801, has been so disposed of as to bring over £70,000 to the estate. The net income for 1885 is estimated at about £3,800; and the purposes to which it is applied are chiefly the award of scholarships to meritorious students in various parts of the world, to enable them to complete their higher education, and the organisation of high-class lectures, chiefly scientific, at nominal fees. The scholarships are awarded, as a rule, on the results of the examinations of the University of London; and awards have been made in most of the English colonies as well as at home. Some are specially reserved for female candidates taking a University education. Sec. of the Trust: No. 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Gillotage and Gilloteurs. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Gipsies—so called from the belief that they originally came from Egypt—hence the word Egyptians, their name in the statutes, contracted to its present form "gipsies." In different countries they are known under various appellations, as in Spain, where they are designated *Gitano*; North Germany, *Tatern*; Germany, *Zigeuner*; France, *Béhémians*, etc. Among themselves they are known as *Sinte* or *Romanitshave*. The gipsies are considered by the philologists of the present day to be connected with the Indian branch of the Aryan family. Cp. *Sinte* with Sanscrit *Saindhavas*

(dwellers on the Indus); their language contains also many Aryan roots. At a rough calculation in 1880 there were about 100,000 gipsies in Turkey, 10,000 in Bosnia, 25,000 in Serbia, 250,000 in Roumania and Montenegro, 10,000 in Austria, 196,000 in Hungary, in Transylvania 79,000, in Spain 40,000, in France 5,000, in Germany and Italy 24,000, in Russia and Poland 250,000, and in England 20,000.

Glacial Period. The late Professor Agassiz was the first to draw attention, in the year 1840, to indications of former glacial action on the rocks of Scotland and North Wales. Subsequent observations have led to the conclusion that at a period comparatively late in geological history a great part of Britain must have been covered with ice and snow, such as Greenland is clothed at the present day. This period is known as the **Glacial Period**, or the Great Ice Age. Glaciers of enormous magnitude were shed from the Alps and Pyrenees, while the greater part of northern Europe and America was buried under a vast mass of continental ice. During part of the glacial period the land was submerged beneath Arctic waters, and in North Wales this submergence was carried to a depth of at least 1,300 feet. The effects of the old glaciers has been to round, polish, and scratch the rocks over which the ice travelled; to transport angular blocks of stone great distances, and leave them, on thawing of the ice, scattered over the country as *erratics*; and to accumulate heaps of ice-borne detritus in the form of moraines. A great part of the country as far south as the Thames valley is covered with boulder-clay and other superficial deposits known as **glacial drift**. These are evidently connected with ice action; but while some geologists regard the boulder-clay as representing a "ground moraine," or sheet of detritus formed beneath land ice, others regard it rather as the accumulated droppings of melting icebergs. It is believed that the ice age was not an uninterrupted period of Arctic severity, but was ameliorated by one or more warm episodes or **interglacial periods**. The causes which led to the excessive lowering of temperature during the glacial period are not well understood. According to Dr. J. Croll the changes of climate were due to variations in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. If at a period of great eccentricity the winter in the northern hemisphere occurred when the earth was in the aphelion of its orbit, the direct heat of the sun on the earth would be one-fifth less during winter and one-fifth more during summer than at present; and these extreme changes are said to be sufficient to account indirectly for the phenomena of the glacial period. (For a detailed account of the glacial epoch, consult Professor J. Geikie's "Great Ice Age" (1877); and for a discussion of its probable causes, Dr. J. Croll's "Climate and Time" (1875).]

Gladstone, The Rt. Hon. William Ewart, M.P., P.C., statesman and man of letters, b. at Liverpool Dec. 29th, 1809. The son of a Liverpool corn merchant—Sir John Gladstone, M.P., sometime of Leith—and of Ann Robertson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, and Provost of Dingwall, the greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle-class origin. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies,

and those Tory principles he apparently inherited from his father; at school contributing largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently taking an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union. Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at Newark, where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating Sergeant Wilde, the popular candidate. It was on May 17th, 1833, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Howick, on the slavery question, when he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement. On the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, at the end of 1834, Sir Robert Peel called Mr. Gladstone to his first public appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, which post he resigned in February of the following year for that of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. A month afterwards (March 1835), however, Lord John Russell introduced his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed; but the ministry were beaten and Lord Melbourne again came into power. The death of William IV., in June 1837, caused another general election, when Mr. Gladstone was once more returned for Newark. In 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. He took an active part in the Corn Law debates of 1841-2, and although opposed to Mr. Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr. Gladstone's work. He became President of the Board of Trade in 1843; but at the commencement of 1845 he resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In 1846, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him; but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and member for Oxford University. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, Mr. Gladstone paid his memorable visit to Naples, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in 1852 became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed by the Earl of Derby, Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. In 1859 he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government. His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest; but no little sensation was caused by that of 1861, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty. On the dissolution of 1865, Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for South Lancashire, receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl

Russell became Premier; his old foe, Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the lower house. During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave" (see ADULLAMITES) was formed in the Commons, and the ministry fell in 1866, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in 1867, by the operation known as "dishing the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In February 1868 Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, rejected in South-West Lancashire, was elected for Greenwich. In the parliament of 1869 he became Premier for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of 1874 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The Irish Church having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (*q.v.*), the Irish Land Act, the Abolishment of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in 1873, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in 1875 aroused much public indignation by calling attention to the alleged horrors being perpetrated in Bulgaria by the Turks. In 1879 he made his first visit to Midlothian, and on the dissolution of 1880 issued his great Liberal manifesto, which was followed by the second Midlothian campaign and his return for that constituency. For the second time Premier, with a Liberal majority in the House of Commons of fifty over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, with Mr. Disraeli as Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote as his opponent in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone again succeeded in carrying many important Acts up to the dissolution of 1885. Amongst these are included the Employers' Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third Reform Act and Redistribution Act (*q.v.*). After the dissolution of the autumn of 1885, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury administration, January 26th, 1886, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as Premier the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed Irish policy, several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, did not join his cabinet.—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th. Mr. Gladstone gave notice (29th) of his intention to introduce bills relating to the government and land of Ireland. The Government of Ireland Bill was introduced in a great speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on April 16th. But in the meantime the revolt of a large section of the Liberal party, who were known as Unionists or Dissidents, became pronounced,

and on April 14th a great Unionist meeting was held at Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against both the Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills, which, the Premier had announced, were indissolubly tied together. Earl Cowper presided, and amongst those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Rylands, M.P. On May 3rd Mr. Gladstone issued (in the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) a lengthy address to his constituents of Midlothian, the opposition to his Irish proposals meanwhile having been actively carried on all over the United Kingdom. On May 10th the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved in the House of Commons, and a lengthy debate commenced. On May 27th a meeting was called by Mr. Gladstone at the Foreign Office, the invitation being issued to "all members of the Liberal party who are desirous, while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish." More than 200 members attended. On June 8th, about one o'clock in the morning, the vote of the House was taken on the Home Rule Bill, when the Government were defeated by a majority of 30—there being 311 yeas and 341 noes—a result which caused a scene of wild excitement. At a Cabinet Council on the same day the Government resolved to resign, the announcement being made in Parliament on June 10th, the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill being on the same evening withdrawn. On June 14th Mr. Gladstone issued his election address, and on June 17th left London for another Midlothian campaign, his progress to the north being yet again marked with every sign of enthusiasm. After his return to Hawarden, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Manchester, June 25th, and to Liverpool, June 28th, and addressed large gatherings in those cities. In a supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 26th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation. On July and Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency. The result of the general election was to deprive him of power, and as a mark of sympathy a Gladstone Presentation Fund was opened in the United States, but was not generally taken up. On July 3rd Mr. Gladstone published a letter he had addressed to Mr. John Bright in reply to the latter's great speech at Birmingham in favour of the Union; and to this Mr. Bright made a reply on July 6th. On July 5th what became known as the Balfour correspondence was made public, having reference to a conversation said to have taken place at Eaton Hall between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., as to the designs of the extreme section of the Irish party. On August 25th the right hon. gentleman left this country on a visit to Bavaria, and on the Saturday following (August 28th) his publisher issued a new pamphlet, "*The Irish Question*," which was divided into two parts, "*The History of an Idea*" and "*Lessons of the Election*." Soon after his return to this country it was intimated that the Nationalist party in Ireland were desirous of marking their appreciation of the efforts which had been put forth to carry a measure of Home Rule. In consequence, on October 4th, several deputations were received

at Hawarden Castle. The Lady Mayoress of Dublin presented an address from half a million Irish women, and the freedom certificates of the cities of Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Clonmel were handed over in handsome caskets. In reply, Mr. Gladstone delivered a lengthy speech, dealing in the main with the historical side of the Irish Question. On Dec. 29th Mr. Gladstone celebrated his 77th birthday in a quiet manner at Hawarden, having declined all invitations to attend public demonstrations. There was the usual great influx of congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts, and many presents. Having excused himself from attending the birthday banquet at Chester, Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter, in which he stated: "The strain of the last year has been considerable, but I have never, during my half-century of labour, more clearly seen that I was at work on behalf of my countrymen in all parts of the three kingdoms, and of the true union and greatness of the Empire, which, in this year of her Majesty's Jubilee, we ought to cherish more warmly and loyally than ever. Of this conviction the recent progress of events confirms me daily." During this busy public life of over fifty years (his political jubilee was celebrated in December 1882), Mr. Gladstone has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the country. He published a pamphlet on "*The State in its relations with the Church*," which reached a fourth edition in 1840; and another on "*Church Principles*," about the same time; "*Remarks upon Recent Commercial Legislation*," in 1845. In 1851 his remarkable pamphlet on the Neapolitan atrocities, in the form of a letter to Lord Aberdeen, appeared, and caused great sensation. Some years afterwards Mr. Gladstone published his remarkable "*Studies on Homer*," and in 1860 his "*Juventus Mundi*," followed by "*Homeric Synchronism*" in 1876, and the political pamphlet on "*Bulgarian Horrors*." In 1886 Mr. Gladstone's controversy with Professor Huxley on Science and Revelation in the *Nineteenth Century* attracted considerable attention. In the same magazine for Feb. 1887 Mr. Gladstone writes an article entitled "*Notes and Queries on the Irish Demand*," in which he discusses at length the Home Rule question and Irish grievances, treating these on their "reflexive" side. In 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire (see Barnett Smith's "*Life of Gladstone*," etc.).

Glaisher, James, F.R.S., the well-known aeronaut, was b. 1803, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge, and has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. In recognition of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages he was chosen a F.R.S. (1849). Appointed (1865) to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "*Travels in the Air: a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Adventure, with Recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air*" (1870). Mr. Glaisher is president of the *Royal Astronomical Society* and of the *Photographic Society*.

Glasgow Agricultural College. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Glasgow University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Glee. A vocal musical composition for solo voices (one to a part), or, in the case of some of Bishop's glees, for solo voices and chorus. Glees are more often for male voices than for mixed voices, and more often unaccompanied than accompanied. The style grew not so much out of the madrigal as out of the solo anthems which came in with the Restoration, and cannot fairly be considered as formed till the eighteenth century. It was superseded in great measure by the part song soon after the death of its greatest professor, Samuel Webbe (1740-1816). Occasionally even yet a good glee is produced; and the freedom and variety which is not only permitted, but is a set feature of the glee, would seem to make it desirable that the style should be revived. Short solos, contrasted movements, varying effects of time and key, a happy choice of original and diverse melodies, and strict conformity with the words, are the characteristics of the glee. The best writers are Webbe, Cooke, Danby, Horsley, Stevens, Stafford Smith, Mornington, Bishop, Spofforth, Goss.

"**Globe, The.**" Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party, and enjoys a very large and influential circulation. Editor: Captain G. G. H. Armstrong.

Gloucester and Bristol (united 1856), **Right Rev. C. J. Ellicott**, D.D., Bishop of, was b. 1819. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction (1841); Fellow of St. John's (1844). Rector of Pilton (1848); resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge (1854); Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll., Lond. (1858); Dean of Exeter (1861); appointed Bishop of Gloucester (1863) by Lord Palmerston. Chairman of the Company of Revisers of the New Testament on the death of the late Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture (1860), "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord"; edited Cassell's "Popular Commentary on the Bible," and is the author of several other works.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Goblet, René Marie, President of the French Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior, b. Sept. 26th, 1828, at Aire, in the Pas-de-Calais. M. Goblet is a lawyer, and has been *bâtonnier* of the order of advocates, and *Procureur-Général*, or Public Prosecutor at Amiens. He belongs to the party of Progressist Republicans. In the latter days of the Empire, he assisted in founding the democratic *Progrès de la Somme*. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, where he sat with the Left. He voted for M. Thiers in the crisis of May 24th, 1873, and

opposed the motion of Nov. 17th of the same year, converting the Presidency into a septennate. In Feb. 1876, M. Goblet was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies for a division of his native town, but was not returned. At the general election of Oct. 14th, 1877, he gained a seat as one of the members for Amiens, and in Feb. 1879, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice. He was re-elected to the Chamber (1881-2), and became Minister of the Interior in the ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the formation of the Brisson cabinet (1885), M. Goblet became Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. He also held the portfolio of the Interior in the succeeding ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the defeat of the latter in Dec. 1886, he became President of the Council. He is a good speaker and a sound politician.

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around, styled the Protectorate; whole area, 16,600 sq. m.; pop., 520,000. Capital, Accra; other ports, Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, Winnebah, Addah, and Quitta. In them the few whites reside. Chief rivers, the Prah and Volta. Forests separate from Ashanti, behind which rise Kong Mountains. The shores are flat and sandy, without harbours. Inland is much grass and forest land. Products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, caoutchouc, camwood, Guinea grains, palm kernels, etc. Administration in the hands of a Governor and Councils. Revenue, £183,838; expenditure, £157,640; imports, £466,424; exports, £496,318. First settled 1672. Danish forts purchased 1850, Dutch in 1871. Three serious wars with Ashantis in 1824-7, 1863, 1873. After their final defeat and burning of Kumassi, the Gold Coast and Lagos were erected into a separate Crown colony, distinct from Gambia and Sierra Leone. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," "Her Majesty's Colonies," etc.)

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treacment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminæ, or nuggets. Alluvial deposits are of several kinds,—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quarell entails the employment of large capital, machinery, etc. The present annual production of gold throughout the world, roughly estimated in round numbers, is as follows:—North America, 1,750,000 oz.; Australia and New Zealand, 1,500,000 oz.; Russian Empire, 1,200,000 oz.; Central and South America, 420,000 oz.; Africa, 100,000 oz.; Europe, 60,000 oz.; Japan, 30,000 oz.; India and Southern Asia, 20,000 oz.; not included 10,000 oz.; making a grand total of 5,000,000 oz. (Troy). The value of pure fine gold, at the standard valuation, should be £4 5s. per oz. Troy. It is therefore very usual to value outputs at £4

per oz. But gold as found is often more or less impure, or of inferior colour, commanding a lower price on the field. In assessing value of staled output of a region, therefore, more exact result is given by taking it as having an average value of £3 ros. per oz. troy. The fields whence gold is obtained can only be briefly dealt with here as follows:—In North America the Rocky Mountains, from Alaska to Mexico, are auriferous, gold being obtained both from quartz and from alluvial deposits. In the United States gold is also found in Tennessee and North Carolina to some extent, but the important fields are in California. United States production since 1793 estimated at 65,000,000 oz.; for one year (1884) 1,489,949 oz. British Columbia and Vancouver are the chief Canadian fields, having yielded (1858-85) 2,500,000 oz.; output in 1885 36,604 oz. Gold has been found also in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and New Brunswick, but not yet worked. In Quebec, on the Chaudière river, alluvial gold is worked, having yielded an estimated total of 127,000 oz. up to 1885, and rich deposits are believed to await discovery. In Nova Scotia gold is found in old geological formations, yielding in one year (1885) 21,000 oz., total (1860-85) 395,980 oz. Canada exported 49,950 oz. in 1885. Mexico has produced, 1827-80, 242,050 oz.; in one year (1875) 65,950 oz. From countries of Central and South America recent reliable statistics are not available. Nicaragua produced about 9,000 oz. in 1884. Venezuela and Guayana, the "El Dorado" of Raleigh, are very rich, but fields undeveloped. The former produced 162,169 oz. in 1884. In the latter, workings in Cayenne only, produce probably 10,000 oz. annually. United States of Colombia (1876) 112,500 oz.; Chili (1876) 12,860 oz.; Peru (1876) 11,570 oz.; Bolivia (1875) 64,300 oz. In Brazil gold is found in clay slate: produce (1875) 55,300 oz. In Australia an immense auriferous region extends over the eastern half of the continent; and in 1886 gold fields were opened in the Kimberley District of Western Australia, and in South Australia. Both reef and alluvial mines are worked: in New Zealand, whose mountain ranges are auriferous, principally the former. The output of Australia and New Zealand since 1851 may be computed at 80,000,000 oz. Figures for 1884-5 were—New South Wales, 400,310 oz.; Victoria, 778,618 oz.; Queensland, 310,941 oz.; South Australia, 4,692 oz.; New Zealand, 246,393 oz.; Tasmania, 42,340 oz. In Russia, gold is mostly obtained from quartz, though some from alluvium. Eastern slopes of Ural Mountains, and northern spurs of Altai Mountains are fields of production. The Caucasus, ancient "Land of the Golden Fleece," is now quite abandoned as a gold field. Total Russian output (1880) 1,386,525 oz.; (1881) 1,178,100 oz.; (1882) 1,162,841 oz. Alluvial gold is obtained in Japan: in 1876, 21,660 oz.; in 1882, 33,966 oz. from Government mines, and about 4,000 oz. from private ones. In India, gold occurs both in quartz and alluvium. Principal gold field now is in the Wynaad, but output not large. Much is also obtained in Tonquin and Further India. Borneo yields gold. Mines were worked in ancient times in Midian, on the Gulf of Akabah, also in Nubia and Abyssinia. Western Africa has always been a source of supply—at one time a chief source. Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti are rich in the metal, but, owing to climate, working is left to inadequate washings of natives. Probably quartz-reefs exist in the

interior mountains. Guinea is calculated to have sent at least 10,000,000 oz. to Europe since 1600; and 1,300,000 oz. to England since 1800. Present annual production about 30,000 oz. In South-Eastern Africa the Portuguese formerly obtained much gold from natives at Sofala, and themselves worked mines in Manica, south of Zambesi, said to have yielded 200,000 oz. annually, but long ago abandoned. More ancient workings in these regions are believed to be due to Arabs, perhaps to Phœnicians. Gold fields lately opened in the Transvaal, and within the Natal borders, promise very well. Output in 1879, 78,290 oz.—an amount greatly increasing. North of Zambesi gold exists in Urua, and the copper of Katanga is auriferous. In Europe the Danube, Rhine and Rhone are slightly auriferous. Gold, associated with other minerals, is obtained in the Austrian Alps and Tyrol, and in Transylvania: 61,214 oz. produced in 1876. About 3,000 oz. produced annually in the Italian Alps. In Great Britain the Romans worked gold in Carmarthenshire, 5,300 oz. were produced near Dolgelly in 1863, 720 oz. in 1875-8, and about as much at present. In Cornwall pieces have been found, and some has been got in Wicklow, Ireland. At Helmsdale, in Sutherland, gold was worked in the granite a few years ago, but output was not equal to cost of production. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that the cost of labour spent in gold-getting probably far exceeds the value of the bulk of metal raised.

Gondar. Capital of Abyssinia (*q.v.*).

Gonzales, General Manuel, President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico. The republic, which had so long been injured by civil wars, has, under his Presidency, entered upon a period of great prosperity, owing to his firmness, patriotism, and sound judgment. With a view to the development of the resources of the country, he has offered favourable conditions to foreigners, and encouraged them to settle there. The foreign element is chiefly represented by Italians and Germans. American railway companies are intersecting the land with railways, and have found in Mexico a very large outlet for railway stock manufacturers. Since President Gonzales has been in office, diplomatic and friendly relations, which had been so long interrupted with England, have been renewed, and Mexico has improved both politically and commercially.

Goodall, Frederick R.A. b. 1822. Exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy at the early age of seventeen. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland supplied him with material for a long series of popular pictures, which secured him the encouragement of distinguished art patrons of the day. One of his early pictures, "The Return from Christening," gained a prize of £50 from the British Institution. His subsequent productions, which were largely drawn from old English life, increased his fame. His later pictures, dealing with Eastern subjects, are the outcome of a visit to Egypt in 1858-59. Elected R.A. (1863). Is exhibiting (Feb. 1st, 1887) at Messrs. Tooth's gallery a new work in his best style, "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Goodman, Walter, portrait painter, b. 1838, travelled extensively in Europe and the West Indies; and, as a result of five years' residence in Cuba, published "The Pearl of the Antilles"; or, an Artist in Cuba." He subsequently de-

voted his attention to portrait painting, first exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1872. Mr. Goodman, who has painted portraits of the late Duke of Albany and many distinguished men, enjoys the reputation of being the first European artist to receive a commission from a Chinese, in the person of His Excellency Liu Hsi-hung, Chinese Minister at Berlin.

Good Templars, The Independent Order of, is a temperance fraternity which originated in New York in 1851. In 1868 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by 1870, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. It enrolls by a brief service, of a somewhat religious character, including scripture reading, counsel, singing, and prayer; and all meetings are opened and closed with prayer and praise. It consists of (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an international "Right Worthy Grand Lodge." In 1876, when the Right Worthy Grand Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British. The latter at once reorganised their supreme court as the "Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World," which has since held sessions in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, United States, Canada, and Sweden. Its last session (1885) assembled in the parliament house at Stockholm, where it reported nearly 300,000 members, an increase of 20,000 since the preceding session. This section of the Order issues twenty-five newspapers the world round; and the officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, installed at Stockholm, are residents of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, United States, Canada, and New Zealand. Last year the American leaders invited the British to a Reunion Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 1886. A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions for consideration. It was then agreed that both international courts should meet separately at Saratoga, New York, May 1887, complete unfinished business, ratify the basis of reunion, and then amalgamate. The United Right Worthy Grand Lodge will have a membership of over 600,000 in about 13,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom over 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 75,000 adults and 45,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1,600 lodges, of which fifty are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge meeting in Manchester Town Hall, Easter 1885, was attended by 1,450 representatives and officers; and 226 temperance sermons were preached on that Easter

Sunday in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Although ordinary lodge meetings are confined to members, yet thousands of public meetings are held annually; while the rules, etc., of the Order are quite public. Most lodges publish programmes, showing that by addresses, debates, essays, music, recitals, and parties, the members mutually improve and entertain each other—their greatest festival being an intermittent Crystal Palace fête, when some 40,000 or 50,000 persons attend. There is also attached a **Juvenile Order**, enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling, and profanity, and which has 50,000 English members, in 700 branches. The members have founded a **Temperance Orphanage** at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 630 adult and 260 junior branches; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The Good Templar*. Ireland and Wales have over 400 adult and junior branches, and publish English and Welsh organs. The English organ is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, *rd.* weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing-presses.

Goodwood Race Meeting. See SPORT.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. George Joachim, M.P., P.C., was b. in London 1831. Educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford; but left without taking a degree, in consequence of his being unable to conform to the religious test then in force. He was returned without opposition as a Liberal for the City of London at a bye-election in 1863, and at the general election in 1865 was re-elected at the head of the poll. In the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and (1866) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His tenure of that office, however, was only of brief duration, as Lord Russell's ministry retired in June of the same year. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, in 1868, Mr. Goschen became President of the Poor Law Board, and subsequently succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was again returned for London in 1874, but only as the minority member, and in 1880 did not seek the suffrages of his old constituents, but accepted an invitation to stand for Ripon, which he represented until the general election of 1885, when he was returned for one of the divisions of Edinburgh. On the elevation of Sir Henry Brand to the peerage, Mr. Goschen was offered the speakership of the House of Commons, but declined the honour on account of his defective eyesight. Mr. Goschen on several occasions has been unable from conscientious motives to move with his party, and broke from them on the question of the extension of the county franchise. He was dispatched by Lord Beaconsfield on a special mission to Egypt with reference to the financial difficulties of that country. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule bill, last spring, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition, and added much to his reputation as an argumentative orator by the successive onslaughts he made upon the measure and its supporters. He delivered in Edinburgh and elsewhere, by far the most eloquent and vehement philippics against the

Home Rule proposals of the Government, and was speedily recognised as; next to Lord Hartington, the most authoritative and influential of the Liberal Unionists. His eloquence, however, failed to secure him his seat in Edinburgh at the July election, when he was beaten by Mr. Wallace, an ex-editor of the *Scotsman*. Since that defeat Mr. Goschen has been constantly before the public in connection with the anti-Home-Rule movement. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in December last, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr. Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, though he declined the leadership of the House. He accepted the post with the full sanction of Lord Hartington; and as he is a master of all the resources and subtleties of finance, he may be expected to create for himself a good record. Mr. Goschen holds his position in the Government as a Liberal Unionist and not as a Conservative. Mr. Goschen, who was a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, was defeated by Mr. Neville, Gladstonian Liberal, by seven votes (Jan. 26th). A vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Lord Algernon Percy from the St. George's Hanover Square Division, Mr. Goschen has been invited to become a candidate.

Goschen. See BECHUANALAND.

Gothenburg Licensing System, is one under which the public-house licenses are granted to a Company, which places managers at fixed salaries in the houses, and after paying the expenses of management, with 6 per cent. annual interest on the shareholders' capital, makes over the profits to the town treasury, to be used as the statutes may direct. The Company was formed on Oct. 1st, 1865, receiving the royal assent two months previously. No more licenses than are considered necessary are used by the Company, however many it may have in hand: thus in one year only twenty-three were used out of forty. All the houses being under the same management, the prices are kept higher than would otherwise be the case; and hot or cold food, according to demand, with tea, coffee, cocoa, and aerated waters, being also provided, it is by these means sought to lessen the consumption of liquor. The amount of drink sold in the Company's houses is steadily decreasing. No liquor is sold to persons under age, or already drunk, nor is it supplied to those who pay renewed visits to the public-house within short intervals for the purpose of drinking. The manager is only allowed to sell liquor from the Company's own stores, and in its own vessels, spirits being served solely in glasses holding two cubic inches, and which bear the Company's name. It will be remembered that the House of Lords in 1879 expressed itself in favour of the Gothenburg licensing system, which had also a supporter in the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The system is objected to by the English temperance party because of its necessarily making a town profit by the results of drink selling. ("Gothenburg System," and "Appendix," Dr. S. Wieselgren, Gothenburg.)

Gott, Rev. John, D.D. Oxford, b. 1846, deacon (1867), priest (1868), by Bishop of Norwich, rural dean and vicar of Leeds (1874), Dean of Worcester (Jan. 1886).

Gounod, Charles, b. 1817. He was destined to music from his boyhood. When eighteen, he

entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and won the great "Rome" prize in 1839, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he worked hard at the finest early Italian church music. The consummate mastery of strict ecclesiastical writing, which he thus gained, forms the basis of all his work, sacred and secular. After writing some operas, on his return to France Gounod became the conductor of the Paris division of the *Orphéonists*. His successful opera of *Faust* (1859) placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers. Other operas followed, among which we may mention the charming "Mireille" (1864), "Romeo et Juliette," "Cinq Mars" (1877), and "Polyeucte" (1878). Besides his male-voice masses, Gounod has written a splendid "Messe Solennelle"; a fine motet, commemorating the grief of France in 1870, called "Gallia," and other choral works universally popular. His songs, especially "Nazareth," "There is a green hill far away," and "Serenade" (Victor Hugo), are well known. In 1882 Gounod struck fresh ground with his grand oratorio of the "Redemption," written for the Birmingham Festival, followed in 1885 by "Mors et Vita." Her Majesty the Queen in March 1886 honoured M. Gounod by attending a special performance of "Mors et Vita" at the Albert Hall. M. Gounod is preparing a Mass for a great religious festival to be held at Rheims July 17th, in connection with the memory and exploits of Jeanne D'Arc.

Grace, W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848; made his first appearance in important match in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield, July 9th, 1857, and from that period his exploits both as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. No amateur or professional has ever reached the batting averages credited to Mr. Grace, who comes of a cricketing family, and on July 22nd, 1879, at Lords, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1,400. Some years ago he partially retired from cricketing pursuits and devoted himself more closely to his profession as a medical man, but his averages of 1886 clearly show that he is still amongst the greatest of living cricketers.

Graham, Major-General Sir Gerald, R.E., V.C., K.C.B., b. 1830. Served in the Crimean campaign, was twice wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, and displayed signal gallantry in the assault on the Redan. Severely wounded in the Chinese war, in the attack on the Taku forts. Commanded the second brigade of the first division of the expeditionary force in Egypt in 1882, in the actions of Mahuta, Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. Had command of the expedition to Suakim in the early part of 1884, with the object of relieving Tokar and other places besieged by Osman Digna, and won two hard-fought battles at El Teb and Tamasi. General Graham received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was invested G.C.M.G. by Her Majesty.

Grand Committeees. "Since 1832," says Sir T. E. May in his "Parliamentary Practice" (p. 443, ed. 9, 1883), "the annual appointment of the ancient Grand Committeees for Religion, for Grievances, for Courts of Justice, and for Trade, has been discontinued. They had long since fallen into disuse, and served only to mark the ample jurisdiction of the Commons in Parliament. When they were accustomed to

sit they were, in fact, constituted like committees of the whole House, but sat at times when the House itself was not sitting." In 1882 the pressure of public business induced the House of Commons to revive the Grand Committees in a new shape. By Standing Orders of December 1st, 1882, two standing committees were appointed to consider—the one all bills relating to law and courts of justice; the other, all bills relating to trade, shipping, or manufactures; the procedure to be that of select committees—the public, however, not being excluded; the committees not to sit whilst the House was sitting unless by order of the House; twenty members to form a quorum; the number of each committee to be not less than sixty or more than eighty members, to be nominated by a committee of selection, regard being had to the classes of bills committed, the composition of the House, and the qualifications of the members selected; the chairman's panel, of not less than four nor more than six members, to be nominated by the same committee of selection, and to appoint from among themselves the chairman, three being a quorum for that purpose. A bill which had been committed to one of these standing committees was when reported to the House to have been proceeded with as if it had been reported from a committee of the whole House. The above standing orders were to remain in force until the end of the session 1883; and under them the committee began to sit in April 1883. The Committee on Trade, etc., passed the Bankruptcy Bill and the Patents Bill, both of which subsequently became law; but the proceedings of the Committee on Law and Justice did not prove quite so expeditious as had been hoped. The standing orders were prolonged in duration until the end of the session of 1884, when they lapsed, and only the Committee on Law and Justice met in that year. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Grand Jury, Ireland. The grand jury in Ireland has administrative as well as judicial functions. The administration of an Irish county is divided between the grand jury and the presentment sessions. The grand jury, which must not consist of more than twenty-three members, is appointed for each assize by the High Sheriff from among the £50 freeholders or £100 leaseholders whose lands are situate within the county. One resident freeholder or leaseholder must be summoned from each barony within the county, a barony being a subdivision of an Irish, corresponding to the hundred in an English, county. In some counties, as in Cork, the number of baronies is equal to the maximum number of grand jurors. The presentment sessions are held separately for each barony and for the county at large before the assizes. At these sessions every justice for the county, who is not a stipendiary magistrate, may attend; and with the magistrates are associated a certain number of cess-payers. For the baronial sessions the cess-payers, who must not be less than five nor more than twelve, are selected by the grand jury from a list of the hundred highest cess-payers in the barony. At the sessions for the whole county only one cess-payer from each barony may attend. The division of power between the grand jury and the presentment sessions may be roughly expressed as follows: that the sessions alone can initiate expenditure upon county works by making

presentments to the grand jury, whilst the grand jury have an almost absolute power to ratify or to reject any presentment made to them. The presentments being, in certain instances, made imperative by statute or by direction of some lawful authority, the power of ratification possessed by the grand jury is in so far merely ministerial. Provision is made by statute for certain cases of neglect of duty either by the presentment sessions or by the grand jury. The grand jury must complete its administrative business before the judge opens the commission of assize. Its part in the administration of justice is the same in Ireland as in England. See Mr. O'Brien's report on Local Government and Taxation in Ireland (Parliamentary Papers), and the statutes therein cited.

Grand National Hunt Committee. See SPORT.

Grand National Steeplechase. See SPORT.

Grand Prix de Paris. See SPORT.

Grantham, Sir William, b. 1835, called to the bar (1863), obtained a lucrative practice, and became Q.C. (1877). Bencher of his Inn (Inner Temple) (1878). Appointed a judge of the High Court (1886). Mr. Justice Grantham had a long Parliamentary experience, having sat for East Surrey in the Conservative interest (1874-85) and for a few months as member for Croydon.

Granville, George Leveson-Gower, K.G., P.C., and Earl (creat. 1833); b. 1815. Educated at Eton and Oxford (graduating 1834). Entered the public service as attaché to the British Embassy at Paris, at which his father, 1st Earl Granville, was the head. Elected to parliament for Morpeth (1836), and afterwards for Lichfield. Appointed (1840) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He attached himself from the beginning with great zeal to the Liberal party. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage. He was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1848, and he succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1851). During this last year he took an active part in connection with the Hyde Park Exhibition as vice-president of the Royal Commission, which led to his being nominated chairman of the Exhibition of 1862. He held successively the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Council, and became ministerial leader of the House of Lords in 1855. In 1856 he was despatched to St. Petersburg to represent the British Crown at the coronation of the Czar Alexander. When Lord Palmerston formed a ministry, in 1859, Lord Granville was appointed President of the Council, and in 1865 he was nominated Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1868 he became Secretary for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and finally succeeded Lord Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, holding this office until the retirement of the Liberal ministry, in 1874. Upon the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, in 1880, and Mr. Gladstone's accession again to office, Lord Granville resumed office a second time as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, retaining this post until Lord Salisbury came into power, 1885. In the last Gladstone administration he held office as Secretary of State for the Colonies (Feb. 1886).

"**Graphic, The,**" founded 1869, by Mr. W. L.

Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. Office, 190, Strand.

Gray's Inn. See **INNS OF COURT**.

Great Britain. See **UNITED KINGDOM**.

Great Metropolitan Stakes. See **SPORT**.

Great Tithes. See **TITHES**.

Greece. A kingdom under George I., of Glücksburg. Area about 25,111 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. By the constitution of 1864, legislative power is vested in a single chamber (Boulé), elected by ballot and manhood suffrage for four years. Boulé meets annually for not less than three nor more than six months' sitting; not valid unless at least half the members are present, and no law can pass without absolute majority of members. Executive vested in king and responsible ministers. Greek orthodox Church state religion, other sects tolerated, complete liberty of worship. Estimated revenue (1887), £3,848,269; expenditure, £3,657,326; debt, £25,000,000; army, 30,000; navy, 2 ironclads and 18 other vessels, and 48 torpedo steamers. 1872.—Laurium mines purchased by state. Payment being evaded, disputes with France and Italy arose, and ministerial changes ensued. The mines were eventually purchased by Greek capitalists in 1875. Greece was neutral in respect of rising in Bosnia. During the Serbian war British and Turkish governments remonstrated with Greece for her armaments. Insurrection in Thessaly, January 1878; 10,000 Greek troops enter. An armistice made, and the troops withdrawn. Insurrection concluded in February. A battle takes place at Macriniza; Mr. Ogle, newspaper correspondent, killed (March). British intervention in May. New frontiers recommended by Berlin treaty. Greece claims Crete and Thessaly (July). Law of universal military service passed (Nov.). In October 1880 king opened chamber with warlike speech. Tricoupis, the Premier, replaced by the more energetic Coumoundouros, and vigorous preparations made for war, with the avowed purpose of seizing Thessaly and Epirus. A compromise was proposed, and the matter referred to the arbitration of the six Great Powers. In April 1881 Thessaly and part of Epirus was assigned to Greece, and evacuated by Turks in July. In May 1882 a canal through Isthmus of Corinth commenced. In August some fighting took place between Greek and Turkish troops, as to possession of certain points on new frontier, the matter being ultimately settled by the frontier commissioners. The Tricoupis ministry displaced that of Coumoundouros. In March 1884 the Opposition in Chamber seceded in a body, on ground of wasteful and corrupt expenditure of ministry, who retained, however, sufficient supporters to enable them to carry on the business of the country.—In autumn of 1885, upon the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, the reserves were called out and a war loan contracted, and in reply to the remonstrances of the Powers, Greece pointed out that she had consented to receive less than her due under the Berlin Treaty, and that she claimed to receive an increase of territory if the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula were disturbed. On Dec. 17th the Chamber unanimously voted a loan of £4,000,000 to be spent on the army and navy. Energetic preparations for war were made in view of the demand for rectification of

frontiers. In his reply to the joint note of the Powers, the King having declined to disarm, was informed on Jan. 23rd, 1886, that England would prevent any attack by Greece upon Turkey; and at the same time Mr. Gladstone, acting on the lines of the policy pursued by Lord Salisbury, addressed a letter to the people of Athens, earnestly recommending their countrymen to defer to the wishes of Europe. On March 18th two more classes of reserves were called out, amounting to 100,000 men. The British fleet, in conjunction with the other Powers, proceeded (March 31st) to Suda Bay, Crete, under orders to prevent a collision between Greek and Turkish warships, and to enforce the decision of the Conference. April 17th, Refusal to disarm, and troops sent to frontier. April 26th, Ultimatum of Powers. June 1st, Reply of Greece to effect that, having accepted advice of France, she had given assurance not to disturb the peace, and ultimatum was therefore unnecessary. June 7th, Foreign ministers left, and blockade enforced. June 12th, Deliyannis ministry resigned. Cabinet under Valves took office temporarily; dissolution followed. 19th June, On reopening of Chamber, Tricoupis cabinet formed. 20th June, Fighting on frontier: about two hundred killed. June 24th, Armistice agreed to, reserves disbanded and prisoners released, and on July 8th blockade raised; July 12th, Inauguration of Lake Copais drainage works (see **ENGINEERING**). July 19th, Reform bill passed; reduction in number of deputies from 250 to 150, and consequent enlargement of electoral districts; military forbidden to sit. August 27th, Destructive earthquake in Morea. Nov. 18th, Opposition introduced in a body on debate of inferior importance; ministerial crisis and dissolution. Elections under new law fixed for Jan. 1st, 1887. Dec. 21st, M. Tricoupis, in introducing Budget for 1887, shewing a provisional deficit of 200,000,000 drachmas, called on the nation to make efforts honestly to pay its debts by a diminution of state expenditure and an increase in taxation. Jan. 20th, 1887, General elections show a three-fourths majority in favour of Government. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Greek Era, The. Computed from the Olympiads, each of which measured four years in duration, and originated 776 B.C. Thus an event was said to have occurred in the first, second, third, or fourth year of such and such an Olympiad.

Greek Orthodox Church, or **Orthodox Eastern Church.** Name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and recognise as Head of their Church Jesus Christ, and are governed by patriarchs, synods, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. The first of the patriarchs—the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is also entitled œcumenical patriarch—has under his jurisdiction Herzegovina, Bosnia, Albania, Epiros, Macedonia, Thrace, Asia Minor, and the Greek islands under Turkey. Egypt is under the jurisdiction of the Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria, Syria under that of the Patriarch of Antiochia, and Palestine under that of the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Russia is governed by a Holy Synod, composed of bishops and priests, and residing in St. Petersburg. Greece is governed by a Synod composed of four bishops and the metropolitan of Athens as permanent president.

Cyprus is governed by an archbishop and three metropolitans under him. The churches of Roumania and Servia are also independent churches, and are governed by metropolitans. The supreme authority in the Church are the Ecumenical Councils. The rule of faith is the whole Word of God, written and unwritten, and this as taught and explained by the Church. The centre of the worship is the mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this sacrament, as also of the sacraments of baptism, chrisma (confirmation), matrimony, ordination, repentance, and the anointing of the sick. The mediation of the Virgin, of the angels and of the saints is invoked, but the worship of them is repudiated by the Church. There is a difference between doctrine and discipline—the former, belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, and formulated by the Ecumenical Councils, is invariable; the latter, founded on the canons of the Ecumenical and Topical Councils, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The members of the Orthodox Greek Church amount to about 80,000,000.

Greenbacks. The name given in the United States to the small paper currency, printed in green ink, and first issued in 1862. Some of this paper currency was as low in value as 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and the term "Greenbacks" was used as a term of contempt.

Green Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

Greenland. An island on N.E. of America, extending into Polar regions. Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. These constitute a Danish dependency, with a stated area of 46,740 sq. m., and pop. 9,780, mostly Eskimo, with a few Danes, Icelanders, and Moravian missionaries. Godthaab is capital of the southern inspectorate; Liewely, on Disco Island, that of the western. Anthracite is mined at Disco, and cryolite at Evigtok. With these resources, produce of fisheries, their cattle and sheep, etc., the people exist comfortably and the colony pays its way.

Gregory, Edward John, A.R.A., b. at Southampton in 1850. He exhibited his first picture in water-colours at the Dudley Gallery, and for some years was a member of the artists' staff of the *Graphic*. Elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (1873). His first considerable success dates from 1876, when he painted a powerful picture of morning light streaming in upon the host and hostess of an otherwise deserted ball-room. He exhibits at the Royal Academy and at the Grosvenor, and has painted some good portraits. Elected R.A. (1883).

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the Windward Islands. Area 138 sq. m., pop. 46,425. The capital is St. George, which is also the seat of the Federal Government, and is situated upon a spacious and secure harbour. There are some smaller towns, and the island is divided into six parishes.—Grenada is mountainous centrally, and is of volcanic formation. It is well watered, and its alluvial tracts are very fertile. It is picturesque and richly wooded. Products are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and turtles. Government is administered by the Governor

of the Windward Islands and Council, and is, since re-constitution in 1885, practically that of a Crown colony. Revenue, £56,968, expenditure, £59,418; imports, £138,105, exports, £178,178. The island was long a battle-ground between France and England, but has belonged to the latter since 1783. A rebellion and massacres occurred in 1795. As in other West Indian islands, its constitution has been frequently changed.

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent. Carriacou, the largest, forms a parish annexed to the former. Area about 12 sq. m.

Grévy, Jules, President of the French Republic, b. 1807, at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Department of the Jura. Educated at the college at Poligny, he studied law in Paris and began his career as an advocate. He gained distinction as counsel in his defence of the revolutionists of 1830. After the Revolution of 1848, he was Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and was returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, in which he was a member of the Committee of Justice and a vice-president. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Grévy opposed the policy of the future Emperor. After the Franco-German war, M. Grévy came again to the front, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of the National Assembly, to which in 1876 he was again returned, and elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. This office he held till 1879, having been re-elected twice. On the retirement of Marshal MacMahon from the Septennial Presidency of the Republic, M. Grévy was elected his successor, Jan. 20th, 1879. Re-elected December 28th, 1885. M. Grévy's presidency has been characterised by great moderation and tact.

Griffiths' Valuation. Sir Richard Griffiths, a Welshman, who was especially celebrated for his knowledge of fiscal questions and matters affecting landed property, was appointed under a special Act of Parliament to value the land of Ireland for the purposes of taxation. He commenced this important task about the year 1830, and spent the greater part of the ten years following in making a most elaborate and minute survey. A good deal of the work was necessarily performed by deputy; but Sir Richard superintended, and it is generally admitted that his valuations were equitable, besides being arrived at with exceptional skill, and on the strength of marvellously complete information. They do not apply to urban property. The valuation was about 30 per cent. below the average of rents in Ireland prior to the Act of 1881; and since that year the judicial rents fixed by the Land Courts have approached a mean between the average of landlords' valuation and Griffiths' valuation.

Griqualand East. A district of the Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*).

Griqualand West. A province or district of Cape Colony; area 16,000 sq. miles; capital Kimberley. It has Bechuanaaland on the N., Orange Free State on the E., and the Orange river divides it from the rest of Cape Colony on the S. It was settled after 1836 by the Griquas or "Baastards," a tribe of Dutch-Hottentot half-breeds. In 1867 diamonds were discovered in Griqualand West, and a rush from all sides into it ensued. In 1871 the Griqua chief, Waterboer, was induced to cede his authority, and the province was annexed to Cape Colony,

but with independent jurisdiction. In 1881 it became an integral part of Cape Colony. See CAPE COLONY and DIAMOND FIELDS.

Grocholaki, Casimir Ritter von, b. 1815, is the father of the Polish party in the Austrian Parliament. Was a member of the Hohenwart cabinet (1871), but without portfolio.

Grossmith, George, actor, a son of the late Mr. Grossmith, a well-known public lecturer. Having attracted the notice of Sir Arthur Sullivan, he was given the part of "John Wellington Wells in the comic opera of "The Sorcerer," written and composed by Gilbert and Sullivan. In all those gentlemen's subsequent productions Mr. Grossmith has taken a leading character, and played *Ko Ko* in the "Mikado," the Japanese comic opera, which had a prolonged run at the Savoy. Mr. Grossmith, we regret to say, is now (Feb. 4th, 1887) lying seriously ill.

Grove, Sir George, was b. 1820. Educated as a Civil Engineer. In 1850 became Secretary to the Society of Arts. Appointed Secretary of Crystal Palace Company on its formation in 1851, and afterwards served on the Board of Direction. His analyses of classical orchestral music for Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts are well known, as also his zeal in propagating good music. Edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for many years, and is also the editor of the "Dictionary of Music." In 1875 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Appointed Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington by the Prince of Wales in 1882. Knighted in 1883.

Grove, Sir William Robert, was b. in 1811, and devoted his earlier years to the study of science. He occupied the distinguished position of President of the British Association in 1866, and is the author of "Correlation of Physical Forces," and many papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which he is a Fellow. Called to the bar (1835), Q.C. (1853), and such was his knowledge that there was hardly a scientific case that did not pass through his hands. Elevated to the bench (1871). Mr. Justice Grove has since maintained his reputation, not only as a hard-working, business-like judge, but as a sound lawyer.

Guadeloupe. (Span. "River of the Wolf.") Consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow strait. Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Belongs to France. Area 530 sq. m., pop. 182,866. Capital Basse-terre, second town (in the other island) Point-à-Pitre. Basse-terre island is of volcanic origin, and very fertile. Grande-terre is of coral formation, with a less productive soil. Products are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, etc. It is governed as a French Department, and is one of the few French possessions that really pay; exports and imports approaching £1,000,000. Dependent on Guadeloupe are the neighbouring islands of *Deshaies*, *Mariagalante*, *Les Saintes*, and part of *St. Martin* (q.v.). First colonised by the French in 1635, it was afterwards several times captured by England, but confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guano. See MANURES.

Guardianship of Infants Act, 1885. Under the law previous to the passing of this Act, only the father had the power of appointing a guardian to a minor. By the above Act the old law is altered as follows: Upon the death of the

father, if he has appointed no guardian, the mother becomes sole guardian, and if he has appointed a guardian, the mother becomes guardian jointly with the person so appointed. The Court may in any case appoint a guardian to act jointly with the mother. The mother of a minor may by deed or will appoint a person to be guardian after the death of herself and the father, and such person shall act jointly with the guardian appointed by the father, if any. She may also provisionally appoint a person to act after her death as guardian jointly with the father, and the Court may confirm such appointment upon proof that the father is for any reason unfitted to be sole guardian. Where the guardians cannot agree upon a question affecting the welfare of the infant, any of them may apply to the Court, and the Court may make such order as it thinks proper. The Court may, upon the application of the mother, make such order regarding the custody of the infant, and the right of access thereto of either parent as it thinks fit, having regard to the welfare of the infant and the wishes of both parents. The Court may remove any guardian appointed under this Act and appoint another in his place. Upon a decree for a judicial separation, or a divorce, the Court pronouncing the decree may declare the parent by reason of whose misconduct such decree is made to be unfit to have the custody of the children of the marriage; and the parent so declared unfit shall not, upon the death of the other parent, be entitled as of right to the custody or guardianship of the children. In this Act "the Court" means in England and Ireland the High Court of Justice or the county court; in Scotland, the Court of Session or the sheriff court. But the county or sheriff court has no power to remove guardians appointed under the Act. In all three kingdoms an application under the Act may be removed from the lower into the higher court, and an appeal lies from a decision of the lower court to the higher court. Nothing in the Act is to affect the powers of appointing and removing guardians already possessed by the higher courts.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands (q.v.).
Guiana, or **Guayana** (pron. Gwi-ah-nah, and Ghe-ah-nah). A region of South America comprised between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. Chief sections appertain to *Brazil* and *Venezuela*. Name now usually confined to European provinces, *British Guiana*, *Guayana* or French *Guiana*, *Surinam* or Dutch *Guiana* (q.v.). Coasts are low and flat, faced by mud-shallows. Country rises gradually, forming plateaux of different elevations, back to high mountains of far interior, whence large rivers descend. Soil luxuriantly fertile; both animal and vegetable life developed in great abundance and variety. Climate tropical and humid. Forests everywhere, abounding in valuable timbers and other products. Europeans few, but many negroes; tribes of Indians sparsely people the interior. Chiefly cultivated are sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, cacao, cassava, maize, manioc, yams, spices, bananas, pine-apples, etc. Much of interior virtually unexplored. *Mount Roraima*, a singular tablemountain on the borders of British, Venezuelan and Brazilian territories, has been the chief object of recent travellers. (Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," 1885-6.)

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ of. A writ directed to a person who has another person in custody requiring him to produce his prisoner in court upon a day specified therein. From the time of Magna Charta imprisonment at the discretion of any person, even the sovereign, has been unlawful in England. But down to the seventeenth century the royal prerogative was so indefinite, and the royal power so great, that persons were frequently detained in custody at the discretion of the Crown. In order to make the writ effectual it was provided by an Act of the 31st year of Charles II. (1679), that upon service thereof the person having custody of the prisoner should (unless the commitment were for treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant) produce him before the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, or any one of the judges of the court whence the writ issued, and should certify the cause of his imprisonment. Disobedience to the writ subjected the offender for a first offence to a penalty of £100, and for a second offence to a penalty of £200 and incapacity to execute his office. When the prisoner has been produced the court may discharge him, either absolutely or upon his recognisances. Once set free, he cannot be recommitted on the same charge otherwise than by legal process issuing out of the court in which he has been bound by recognisances. Any one recommitting him otherwise incurs a penalty of £500. If any person committed upon a charge of treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant prefer a petition in the first week of term or on the first day of the assizes to be put on his trial, and if he is not indicted the next term after his commitment, the judges may, and upon motion made the last day of term or of the assizes must, set him at liberty on bail, unless it is proved to them that the witnesses for the Crown could not be produced the same term or the same assizes. If upon such petition as above mentioned he is not indicted, the second term after his commitment he must in any case be discharged from his imprisonment. A person committed cannot be removed from prison to prison otherwise than on certain specified grounds, nor can he be sent to a prison out of the kingdom. Any person so sent has an action for false imprisonment against those who sent him, in which he is to recover treble costs and at least £500 damages. The culprits further incur perpetual incapacity for office, and other penalties. By an Act of the 56th year of George III. (1816), the judges are required to issue the writ of habeas corpus in vacation time upon probable ground for complaint shown, and such writ is to be returnable immediately. Upon the return of the writ the judge may inquire into the facts contained in the return, and if they appear doubtful to him he may enlarge upon bail the person committed. Disobedience to the writ constitutes a contempt of court. But the provisions of the last-named Act do not apply to a person committed for a criminal or supposed criminal matter. The general effect of the above Acts is to reduce within the strictest limits all imprisonment of persons not convicted of any criminal offence. In troubled times, however, they have occasionally been suspended for short periods.

Habitual Criminals Act Amendment Bill

1884. A bill presented by the Earl of Milltown, purporting to amend the Habitual Criminals Act of 1866 (which had been totally repealed in 1871) by extending to all cases of resisting or wilfully obstructing a police constable in the execution of his duty, or his assistants, the maximum penalty of £200 fine or six months' imprisonment with hard labour, provided by the repealed Act for persons convicted of assault and battery upon police constables engaged as aforesaid.

Habitual Drunkards. See DIPSOMANIA.

Haeckel, Ernst. The best known of the popularisers of Darwin in Germany: he is both brilliant and accurate. Was b. Feb. 16th, 1834, at Potsdam. Pupil of Johannes Müller and Virchow, at Berlin and Würzburg. Afterwards worked at Vienna. Went on a zoologist's excursion to Heligoland and Nice. Took his Doctor's degree (1857). Practised medicine at Berlin less than two years. Visited Naples and Messina (1859); returned to Germany (1861). Private teacher of Zoology at Jena (1862); made Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Jena University, then Ordinary Professor (1865)—a position he still holds. Visited England (1866), where he met Darwin; Madeira, Tenerife, the Canaries, Spain; in 1869, 1873 (Red Sea), 1875, 1882 (Ceylon).—Amongst his many works are "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen" (based on Darwin's views); "Anthropogenie" (history of man's development); "Arabische Korallen"; "Protistenreich" (account of Protista, or first living beings, neither distinctively animals nor plants); "Naturliche Schöpfungsgeschichte" (translated as the "Natural History of Creation"); monograph on Meduse, and on Radiolaria collected in the voyage of the *Challenger*; "Popular Lectures on Evolution," etc.

Haezel, Dr. Albert, an eminent jurist and leading German politician, was b. at Leipzig June 10th, 1832. Member of the Prussian Lower Chamber, and of the German Reichstag since 1867, he has been Vice-President of both Chambers, and is a leader of the new German Liberal party.

Hagada and Halacha. See TALMUD.**Halleybury College.** See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Halifax. Capital of *Nova Scotia* (*q.v.*), pop. 40,000. It is a fine city, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world, an inlet whose entrance is now strongly fortified. Halifax is an Imperial naval station, with dockyards and arsenals. It has also a fortress, garrisoned by 2,000 British troops. The port is open all the year round, and railway communication is continuous with the Canadian Pacific line.

Hallé, Charles, esteemed pianist, musical editor, and conductor of the day, b. 1819, the son of a local bandmaster near Elberfeld. He studied chiefly at Paris, and in 1846 gave concerts there. Driven to England in 1848 by the Revolution, he took up his residence here. For many years he has been at the head of classical pianists; and since about 1857 has gained fame as conductor of an orchestra at Manchester, and has become recognised, since Costa's death, as one of the best orchestral conductors. In addition, Hallé has edited large numbers of the finest classical authors, and has done much for the culture of the highest class of music.

Salisbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1885); b. 1825; Lord Chancellor and President of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He attained to his late high position by his personal acquirements and talents. He belongs to an old family, the Giffards of Devon. Mr. Giffard, after graduating at Oxford, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (June 1850), becoming Q.C. (1865). Under the administration of Lord Beaconsfield he was appointed Solicitor-General (1875-80), and knighted (1880). On the accession to office of the Salisbury government (1885) he was made Lord Chancellor, and holds that appointment in the present Conservative administration. His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the general axiom of the English bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the wool-sack. He sat in parliament for Launceston (1877-85).

Hamilton. Capital of the Bermuda Isles (*q.v.*).
Hamilton, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis, P.C., M.P., third son of the late Duke of Abercorn, was b. 1845. Married Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood (1871). Entered the Rifle Brigade (1866); was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards (1868). Has held the following official appointments: Under-Secretary of State for India (1874-78), Vice-President of the Council and fourth Charity Commissioner (1878-80), and First Lord of the Admiralty (1885-86). Lord George contested Middlesex at the election of 1868, and after a close contest won the seat by a majority of more than a thousand over Viscount Enfield, who was second. Again, at the general election of 1874, Lord George defeated Lord Enfield by over 5,000 votes. After this election, when he was under thirty years of age, he was appointed Under-Secretary for India, and four years later succeeded Lord Sandown as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Lord George attained cabinet rank in 1885, Lord Salisbury nominating him for the high post of First Lord of the Admiralty. In Lord Salisbury's present administration he holds the same office. He is still young, and is credited with being a reformer in the work of naval administration. He has always been a painstaking minister, and on occasions can hold his own with some of the best debaters in the Commons. Lord George was again elected member for Middlesex in 1880, and for the Ealing Division in 1885 and 1886.

"Hammer." See TATTERSALL'S.

"Hammering." See STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS.

Hanlan, E. See SPORT.

Hannen, The Rt. Hon. Sir James, b. 1821. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1848). Going the old Home Circuit, he soon acquired a reputation for ability and industry, which led to his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury, which is said to carry with it the reversion of a pious judgeship. An advanced Liberal, Sir James Hannen unsuccessfully contested Shoreham (1865). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (1868), president of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (1872), in which capacity he has tried many *causes célèbres*. Sir James is both capable and careful as a judge, and his decisions are very seldom overruled.

Hanoi. Capital of Tonquin, a French colony in Indo-China.

Hanover, Princess Frederica of. Baroness

von Pawel-Rammigen, eldest daughter of the late King George V. of Hanover, was b. 1848, at Hanover. In 1866, when the battle of Langensalza sealed the fate of the kingdom of Hanover, and King George was obliged to take refuge in Austria, the Princess filled the duties of a secretary and amanuensis throughout her father's lifetime, he being blind. She accompanied him on his visit to England in 1876. After the death of the king (in 1878) she married Baron von Pawel-Rammigen, who became a naturalised English subject by an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose. Since her marriage and residence in this country the Princess Frederica of Hanover has obtained general favour by her genial and affable disposition, as well as by the interest she has displayed in benevolent objects, more especially in connection with institutions established for the welfare of the blind.

Hans. See CHINA.

Hapsburg, House of. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon, Knt. (1873), M.P., P.C., LL.D., Q.C., son of the late Rev. W. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford; was b. 1827. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours in the Classical Tripos, Senior Optime (1851). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1854), Q.C. (1866). Appointed Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge (1869). Sir W. Harcourt entered parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Oxford (1868-80), Derby (1880-85); re-elected 1885. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General (1873-74); Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880-85); Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Gladstone administration (1886). Sir W. Harcourt married (1876, his second wife) Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian, and United States Minister in London. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus," he is the author of the well-known letters on International Law. Sir W. Harcourt is one of the most prominent members of the Gladstonian party, and an active advocate of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. He is also one of the members of the Round Table Conference.

Hardwicke Stakes. See SPORT.

Hare, John (John Fairs), actor, first appeared in London 1865. Soon he achieved considerable success by his renderings of characters in the late T. W. Robertson's plays. His latest prominent appearances have been on the boards of St. James's, London (of which theatre he is co-lessee and manager with Mr. Kendal), in *The Queen's Shilling* (in which he played Colonel Daunt, one of his best impersonations), *Money Spinner, Squire*, the piece now being produced—"The Hobby Horse."

"Harper's Magazine." Originally started in America, but now published simultaneously in England by Sampson, Low & Co. (monthly, 1s.). It has an immense circulation in both countries—mainly owing, no doubt, to the high-class nature of its literary matter, as well as the beauty of its illustrations, and which, combined with those of the *Century*, have greatly tended to improve the production of English magazines of a similar nature.

Harris, Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b. 1852), is a son of the late Augustus Harris, at one time so well known in the theatrical world. After his father's death Mr.

Harris made his first appearance on the stage (1873). He is renowned as a most enterprising, energetic, and successful manager. In his capacity as lessee of Drury Lane he has achieved what scarcely one of his numerous predecessors was able to accomplish—viz., to make the management of this historical old theatre a financial success. His spectacular melodramas, though replete with highly spiced sensationalism, have invariably hit the public taste. Since 1879, when he first took over the theatre, he has produced, besides several popular pantomimes, "The World" (written by himself in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Pettitt), "Youth" (Harris and Meritt), "Human Nature" (Harris and Pettitt), and "A Run of Luck" (Harris and Pettitt). His remarkable Christmas pantomimes surpass anything yet seen on the English stage. He has already produced eight at Drury Lane, the latest being "The Forty Thieves."

Harrow School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hartington, Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, M.P., P.C., is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was b. July 23rd, 1833. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1854). He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in 1857, and in 1859 moved the vote of non-confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March 1863 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In February 1866 he obtained cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of 1868 he was defeated in North Lancashire by the present Colonel Stanley, but shortly afterwards was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in 1874, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In 1879 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. At the general election of 1880 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but on the appointment of Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1882, his lordship returned to the War Office. At the general election in 1885 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Hartington was unable to follow him, and moved the amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of that measure. Lord Hartington, finding himself unable to give his adhesion to Mr. Gladstone's suggested Irish policy, declined to accept office in the late Liberal Government (1886). During the electioneering campaign which followed the defeat of the Government on the bill, Lord Hartington frequently declared himself in favour of a substantial reform of Irish local government, but protested against such a reform being based upon a

principle which he conceived to be inapplicable to England, Scotland and Wales, and destructive of the integrity of the United Kingdom. His lordship became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party, to whose action in dividing the Liberal vote the Conservative triumph at the polls was largely due. Recognising the commanding influence of Lord Hartington with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership. Lord Hartington, however, declined Lord Salisbury's overtures, but undertook to give his support to the new ministry in the House of Commons. After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join his cabinet. His lordship at the time was travelling on the Continent in company with Mr. Chaplin, and was at Rome when the news of the ministerial crisis reached him. At Lord Salisbury's request he returned to London to discuss the situation. On the ground, however, that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he again declined to join Lord Salisbury's ministry. It was, however, with his full approval that Mr. Goschen entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Hasenclever, Wilhelm, German social democrat and agitator, b. at Arnberg, April 19th, 1837. Originally an operative farmer, he is now a journalist, and has been president of the United German Labour Union since 1871. Has sat in the Reichstag since 1874, on the social democrat benches.

Haussa, or Houssa. An African people of the Fulah or Fellatah race, distinct from the Negroes proper. Their country lies on the lower middle course of the Niger, and between that river and the Benue. Here are various States loosely confederated into the empires of Sokoto and Gando. (See SOUDAN.) The Haussa people are distinguished above all West African nations for intelligence, vivacity, industry, and commercial address, good faith, and friendliness. The Haussa language is said to be the noblest, richest, and most harmonious in Nigritia. Haussas are recruited for service in Gold Coast Colony, where an armed constabulary of 1,000 of them is maintained.

Havanna. Capital of Cuba (*q.v.*), pop. 230,000.

Hawaiian Islands. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Haweis, Rev. H. E., b. 1840; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated (1861), M.A. (1864). In 1866 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Marylebone, the gift of the Crown, which he still holds. He is well known as an able preacher and speaker; and also for the æsthetic character of the services held at his church. He is an author of repute, his principal works being "Music and Morals," and "New Pet or Pastimes and Penalties," besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc. Mr. Haweis's name was, in the autumn of 1886, prominently before the public in connection with the refusal of the Bishop of London to permit him to preach in Dr. Parker's church (the City Temple).

Hawkins, Sir Henry, son of a solicitor, was born in 1817, and called to the bar in 1843, having previously practised as a special pleader. Q.C. 1858, and continued to make a lucrative professional income until he was made a Judge

in 1876. Mr. Hawkins was leader in the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant, whose case forms one of the most remarkable trials in the records of jurisprudence. In the general conduct of cases, and in cross-examination, Mr. Hawkins was unsurpassed. Sir Henry, who is a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, retains many of his youthful tastes, and does not like missing the big race meetings. Sir Henry is an honorary member of the Jockey Club.

Hayti (Indian "High Land")—called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area 28,249 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000.—The interior is mountainous, rising to 8,600 feet. Between the ranges lie lovely plains, exuberantly fertile, watered by rivers navigable for small craft. There are sundry good harbours on the rocky coast—Puerto Plata, Jacmel, Samana, etc., besides the capitals. Most of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany and most valuable timbers. All the most valuable productions of the West Indies abound. But the people are idle and ignorant, and constantly in a state of political disturbance. They are almost all negroes or mulattoes, and present a curious mixture of savagery and civilisation.—There are two states. The largest, the **Dominican Republic**, occupies the eastern end of the island. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; pop. 400,000 (estimated). It is divided into five states or provinces, and four maritime districts. Has a President and National Congress. Capital, **San Domingo**, founded in 1494, the first European settlement in America, pop. 15,000. Revenue and expenditure stated to be each about £300,000. Debt about £1,500,000, which has mostly been repudiated. There is said to be now some progress. Exports are valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar, to amount of £519,300 in 1884. Imports about the same. The Dominican Republic was a Spanish possession till 1822, when it was annexed by Hayti, and achieved independence in 1844. There have been constant insurrections.—The **Republic of Hayti** occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The capital is **Port-au-Prince**, pop. 35,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Commons. There is an army of about 7000 men, commanded by numerous generals. Revenue and expenditure estimated as each about £1,175,000. There is an immense debt, more or less repudiated. The currency is chiefly paper, and most of that forged. Exports valued at £1,850,000, imports at £1,060,000. Articles as in San Domingo. Valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, are said to exist, but are not worked. Previous to 1792 this part of the island was a thriving French colony. Then the negro slaves rose, murdered their white masters, and set up a black republic. Much anarchy has since prevailed. At one time Hayti constituted itself an empire, which, however, soon fell to pieces. For Ministry see DIPLOMACY. (Consult St. John's "Hayti," and Hazard's "Santo Domingo.")

Healy, Timothy Michael, b. in Bantry, 1855. Secretary to Mr. Parnell in 1880, when he was summoned by cablegram to America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation (1880), and was arrested in the autumn on a charge of intimidation, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Stood

for Wexford borough meantime, on the death of Mr. W. A. Redmond, and was elected without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of 1881, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent; and the clause has since come to be known as the "**Healy clause**." Went to America after the suppression of the Land League (1882), and was present at the great Irish-American convention in Chicago in that year. Charged with the use of intimidating language in a speech in 1882, and was sentenced to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail was imprisoned, and was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Stood for county Monaghan in 1883, and after an exciting contest was elected by a majority of votes over both the Tory and Liberal candidates. At the general election of 1885 was elected for North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in 1886, but is now a candidate for North Longford.

Heart's Content. A harbour on the south-east of Newfoundland, where the Atlantic telegraph cables from Valentia, Ireland, land.

Heat is the cause of a peculiar effect on our nerves, and of various peculiar alterations produced in the condition of matter. The chief causes (sources) of heat are chemical energy (as in combustion), the energy of moving bodies, friction, etc. The sun's heat is supposed to be due mainly to the second of these causes—gravitation towards its centre producing a continual supply of heat. The chief effects of heat are as follows:—(1) It causes rise of temperature. The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree is called the **unit of heat**. A pound of mercury is raised about thirty degrees in temperature by the same quantity of heat; the **specific heat** of mercury is therefore said to be $\frac{1}{30}$. Water has the highest specific heat of any solid or liquid; but the specific heat of hydrogen is almost 34. Hence water becomes hot or cold more slowly than most other bodies. The temperature of a substance (i.e. the intensity of the heat in it) is determined by its mass (quantity of matter in it), by the quantity of heat in it, and by its specific heat. It is not known to what temperature a substance must be cooled in order that it shall be absolutely devoid of heat; hence the quantity of heat in a body at any temperature is unknown. But we do know the quantity required to produce a change of temperature in any given case. (2) Heat causes changes in the physical condition of matter, converting solids into liquids and liquids into gases. When heat is applied to ice, the latter becomes no warmer, but is changed into water, which has the same temperature as the ice from which it was formed. The same is observed when boiling water is changed into steam. The quantity of heat which is required to melt a pound of ice, or to boil away a pound of water—and which disappears during the process, being converted into various kinds of energy, which produce the liquid state of water or the gaseous state of steam—is called the **latent heat** of water or of steam. The same quantity of heat is reproduced when water becomes ice or steam becomes water. These changes are of great service in equalising the temperature of summer and winter. (3) Heat causes a change in the space occupied by matter, generally pro-

ducing an increase in volume. The expansion of mercury is utilised in the thermometer. Winds are often produced by the heating of air. (4) Heat is often converted into chemical energy, and thereby produces an alteration in the arrangement of atoms. Thus, ordinary poisonous phosphorus is converted by heat into the innocuous red phosphorus used for the manufacture of safety matches. Heat is transferred from one part of space to another by conduction, convection, or radiation. When it passes from one particle of matter to another without any apparent alteration in the relative positions of the particles, as when it travels along an iron bar, it is said to be conducted. But liquids and gases become heated by convection, heated particles of the matter travelling about and distributing the heat. Heat is transmitted to us from the sun by radiation through the agency of the ether which is supposed to be diffused through space, and to the vibrations of which it is supposed that heat, light, and electricity are due. It was at one time believed that a hot substance differs from a cold one in containing a peculiar kind of matter called *caloric*; but its existence has never been proved. The name survives in *calorimeter*, which is an instrument used to measure the quantity of heat produced in any operation, and in *caloric*, which is a name given to the unit of heat. The science of heat (*Thermoties*) is sometimes divided into *Thermotatics*, of which a brief summary has been given above, and *Thermodynamics*, or the relation of heat to other forms of energy.

Heckling. A word used during parliamentary candidature to express the close and merciless questioning of a candidate. It is derived from Scotch "heckle," the name of a strong instrument with sharp iron teeth set in a board, used for combing and cleaning hemp, leaving only the fibre. Hence it conveys the idea of a searching examination.

Hejra, The. See MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

Heligoland, Holyland. A British island 36 miles north of the Elbe mouth. Area, with Sandy Island, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., pop. 3,000. Under a Governor as a Crown colony. Is resorted to by bathers from Hamburg, etc. Oysters and lobsters are the chief productions. Revenue and expenditure about £7,500; debt, £4,600. The people are of Frisian race, and speak a peculiar dialect. They are fishers, pilots, and lodging-letters. The island was captured from Denmark in 1807, and was formerly of importance as a naval station. For present Governor see DIPLOMATIC.

Heliograph. An instrument for communicating with distant places by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from a mirror or system of mirrors. Heliographs have been used by the British army in the recent wars in Zululand, Afghanistan, and in Egypt with marked success. In climates where a cloudless sky can be relied on, it is far superior to all other means of visual signalling. Its chief points of advantage are speed, the practically unlimited distance of the receiving station, and immunity from detection by an enemy. Moonlight has been substituted for sunlight with a partial degree of success. The instrument at present employed in the field consists of a mirror from four inches to a foot in diameter, having a horizontal as well as vertical motion, which can be communicated to it by means of two millhead screws. The motion of the sun in the

heavens requires the position of the mirror to be readjusted from time to time; this is done by means of the screws, the position of the distant station being sighted through a small unsilvered hole in the mirror, and a sighting vane which carries a sighting and shadow spot. The Morse telegraph code is adopted for signalling, long and short flashes being equivalent to the dashes and dots. Practised signallers can send messages of from twelve to fifteen words in a minute.

Henderson, Lieut-Colonel Sir E. Y. W., K.C.B., who in 1886 resigned the chief commissionership of the Metropolitan Police, was b. 1821. Educated at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Served in the Royal Engineers (1838-62), retiring with the rank of Lieut-Colonel. Has held the following appointments: Controller of Convicts and Prisons in West Australia; Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons (1863); Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (1869). Col. Henderson also assisted in the settlement of the Canadian boundary, and in carrying out the Ashburnham Treaty.

Henley Regatta. See SPORT.

Herat. A town of 50,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles from the new Russian position on the Afghan frontier, 600 from Cabul, 369 from Candahar, and 514 from Quetta. Its immense strategical value has long been recognised by the ablest Russian and English generals.

Herbert, John Rogers, R.A., b. 1810, devoted his attention at an early age to portrait painting, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, including Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. Elected an A.R.A. in 1841, he next year exhibited "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," which initiated a series of pictures from religious subjects which have made him famous. R.A. (1846). His "Illustration of Justice on the Earth, and its Development of Law and Judgment," for the Peers' Robing Room at Westminster, was completed in 1864. He and Mr. Maclise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method was adopted. Mr. Herbert's "*Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law*" is in the principal committee room of the House of Lords.

Herbst, Dr. Eduard, Austrian politician, b. Dec. 9th, 1820, at Vienna. Eminent jurist and brilliant orator. Has been member of the Bohemian Diet and the Austrian Parliament since 1861. Was Minister of Justice (Dec. 1867 to April 1870). Since the latter year he has led the Left, or Opposition, in the Reichsrath.

Heredity. The tendency to recurrence in descendants of certain living beings of structural and functional [anatomical and physiological] conditions similar to those that have obtained in the ancestral forms. The likeness between parents and children, the transmission of disease, such as insanity, gout, alcoholism, are familiar examples of a process very widely extended. The laws of heredity are but little understood. 1. Its cause, e.g., is still in doubt, though the provisional hypotheses of *pangenesis* (Darwin), and *perigenesis* (Haeckel-g.v.), regeneration of organic molecules (Elsberg), continuity of the germ plasma (Weissmann), are suggestions in this connection. 2. There is a tendency to inherit particular characters at the same age as they appear in the ancestor. 3. There is evidence of sexual heredity—i.e., certain

characters are in many cases transmitted to the male or to the female descendants only. 4. Transmission and development of a characteristic are by no means one and the same thing. They often go together, and thus escape discrimination; but they are distinct powers, as we see when a peculiarity reappears in a descendant after it has lain dormant for many generations. Nay, in some cases transmission and development are antagonistic, the one acting in one generation, in which the peculiarity lies dormant, the other acting in the next, in which the peculiarity appears. 5. Heredity has its antagonists. Hostile conditions of life, variation, reversion, may all oppose it. The two former come together under the general head of adaptation of the individual to his environment. **Reversion** or **atavism** (*atavism*=ancestor), or throwing back, *Fas-en-arrière*, *Rückschlag*, is only a particular case of heredity. It is the re-appearance in a plant or animal of some structural or functional peculiarity that was characteristic of a remote ancestor, but has not, as a rule, appeared in the intermediate forms. Examples are, the production from the eggs of any of the many varieties of pigeon of a blue rock pigeon (the ancestral form of all); the appearance of horses bearing zebra stripes; the birth of microcephalous (small-brained) idiots as the children of normal human parents. Reversion may interfere with the inheritance of more recent characteristics. Adaptation to the environment, which acts upon the individual, and heredity in its widest sense, as including reversion, explain the majority of the anatomical and physiological facts in connection with plants and animals. (Books of reference: Darwin's "Origin of Species," chap. i., sect. 2, chap. iv., sect. 1; "Animals and Plants under Domestication," chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.; Hæckel's "Pedigree of Man," lecture on "Perigenesis of the Plastidule"; Weismann's "Die Kontinuität des Keimplasmas als Grundlage einer Theorie der Vererbung.")

Hereford, Rt. Rev. James Atlay, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 676. His lordship is the 95th bishop, was b. 1817. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Bell's Univ. Scholar 1837; graduated B.A., Sen. opt., 1st cl. Class. Tripos, 1840; M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850, D.D. 1859. Was ordained deacon 1842 by the Bishop of Ely, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Lincoln. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Hereford in Westminster Abbey 1868. Income of the see £4,200. His lordship was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1842-59, and Tutor 1846-59, curate of Warsop, Notts., 1842; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., 1847-52; Whitehall Preacher 1856-58; vicar of Leeds and Rural Dean, 1859-68; Canon Resident of Ripon Cathedral 1861-68. As an author his lordship is known by the charges delivered to the clergy of the diocese in 1870, 1873, 1876, and 1879 respectively.

Herlots were the right of the lord of the manor to seize a certain number of a deceased tenant's horses and arms. It originated in the lord lending his vassal a horse and armour for life, which again reverted to him on his death. There are three kinds of herlots: (1) **Heriot services**, giving right to the best beast of a tenant dying possessed of an inherited estate; (2) **Suit Heriot**, giving right to the best chattel of a deceased tenant, reserved under a lease of

freehold lands; (3) **Heriot Custom**, which is not limited to either of the above, and is a matter of individual custom. (1) is recoverable by seizure or distress, (2) by distress or action, (3) by the established local custom. In many cases herlots on land have been bought up; and either the lord or the tenant is entitled to demand this.

Herkomer, Hubert, A.R.A., b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled in England with his parents, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting and designing for wood engraving. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (1871), and to the gallery of this Society, and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation, and prepared the way for his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners (1875). He subsequently turned his attention to etching, and other branches. He was (1879) elected an A.R.A., and is one of the most esteemed contributors to its annual exhibition.

Herschell, Farrer, P.C., 1st B. (creat. 1886), was b. 1837. Educated at Univ. Coll., London, and Univ. of Bonn. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1860), Q.C. (1872); Bencher of his Inn (1872); Recorder of Carlisle (1873); Solicitor-General (1880), when he received the honour of knighthood. Raised to the peerage on his appointment as Lord Chancellor in the last Gladstone administration (1886). Lord Herschell has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of the day. He is strongly in favour of the codification of the law, and has attempted something in that direction since he has been a member of the Upper House.

Hesse. See DIPLOMATIC.

Hessian Fly. This destructive pest of corn, barley and rye crops (it does not attack oats) derives its name from the belief prevalent in America that it was brought over to that country in the baggage of the Hessian mercenaries employed by the British Government during the War of Independence. There is, however, no just ground for this belief, as all entomologists are agreed that the insect was not known in Germany before 1833. After its first appearance in America, in 1776, it made very rapid progress, and spread over the whole country at the rate of about twenty miles a year. Neither lakes, rivers, nor mountains impeded its advance, and Sir Joseph Banks states that on one occasion it was seen "crossing the Delaware like a cloud." It belongs to the sub-family *Oecidemyiæ*, of the family *Tipulidæ*, of the order *Diptera*. This family *Tipulidæ* includes such diverse insects as the daddy-longlegs, water gnats, common gnats, and midges. Mr. Whitehead, in the special report which he prepared in October last for the Lords of the Committee of Council for Agriculture, states that the female fly is about the eighth of an inch in length, with a wing expanse of about a quarter of an inch. Its body is brown, with the upper parts of the body, the thorax, and the head of a darker shade, approaching to black. The wings are of a dusky grey, and are surrounded with fringes, and are rounded at the tips. The legs are pale brown, and the halteres or "poisers," with club-shaped ends, are yellowish, with black hairs. A characteristic of

this species of *Cecidomyia* is its long, fringed, dark-coloured antennae, whose joints are like rows of threaded beads, except the two basal joints, or beads, which in the female are of greater diameter, and are more globular than those above them, and seem as if they had no division between them. The ovipositor is of a yellow colour, and Dr. Fitch says that it is capable of being protruded to a third of the length of the abdomen. The male fly is somewhat smaller and much less abundant than the female. It has longer antennae, whose joints or beads are more globular, while the last, or apical joint, is not, as in the case of the female, longer than the upper joints. The abdomen of the male fly is also lighter-coloured and more slender, and is terminated by a pair of hooks bent inwards. The male fly has not yet been observed in the United Kingdom, but there is no longer any doubt that the female fly has already taken up a strong position both in England and Scotland. It was first noticed in this country last summer by Mr. Palmer, of Revell's Hall, near Hertford, who, on closely examining the plants in some of his wheat and barley fields which were not doing well, discovered strange dark-coloured objects packed tightly between the outer coverings or protecting blades and the knots of the second joints above the roots of the plants. Mr. Palmer communicated this discovery to Miss Ormerod, the consulting entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society, who at once visited the fields, and reported that these strange-looking objects were, as she fully believed, the pupæ of the Hessian fly, from their peculiar shape and colour, and their remarkable resemblance to grains of linseed, on account of which they are called "flax seeds" in America and Canada. This opinion was confirmed by several scientific authorities, and completely verified by the appearance of the fly, in perfect imago form, on the 8th of September, from one of the "flax seeds" which Miss Ormerod had been watching for six weeks. The fly was subsequently observed on farms near Hitchin and Ware in Hertfordshire, at Luton in Bedfordshire, near Romford in Essex, and also in Scotland near Inverness, and at Crieff in Perthshire. The American farmers have prevented its becoming a terrible and continuous scourge by hunting it down with certain parasitic insects which are its natural enemies. Amongst other remedies recommended for defeating or preventing its attacks are the dressing of affected plants in the late autumn with lime, soot, or guano; and the eating off the plants in the early spring with sheep. (Consult Mr. Whitehead's report, already referred to, published for the Government by Messrs. Hansard and Son, 13, Great Queen Street, Westminster: price twopence.)

Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., b. 1837. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Law and Mod. Hist., 1858; M.A. 1861; Hon. D.C.L. 1878). Is a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire. Sat in the Conservative interest as member for East Gloucestershire (1864-85); West Bristol (1885). Has held the following official appointments: Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board (March to Aug. 1868); Under-Secretary for Home Office (Aug. to Dec. 1868); Chief Secretary for Ireland (1874-78 and 1886); Secretary of State for Colonies (1878-80); Chancellor of the

Exchequer in the late Salisbury administration. Appointed to Committee of Council on Education (1885). The additional surname of Beach was assumed by his grandfather. Was leader of the House June 1885 to Jan. 1886.

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Highland Land Bill. See CROFTERS.

Hippophagy (Greek *hippos*, horse, and *phagen*, to eat). The first eaters of horseflesh were the ancient Scythians, whose descendants, the Kalmuck Tartars, still retain the custom. With the Scandinavian worshippers of Odin the horse was sacred to Thor, and horse-broth was drunk at the sacrificial feasts. Perhaps this brought it into disrepute with Christian nations. In any case the distaste is very obstinate, for although almost every theoretical argument is in favour of horseflesh as food, all attempts to create enthusiasm for it have utterly failed in England, and only partially succeeded in France. Since 1866, however, it has been constantly on sale in Paris, where there was a great horse-banquet of English, French, and Americans in 1875. There was a like dinner, presided over by Sir John Lubbock, in London in 1868.

"**Historical Review, English**," a new "quarterly," the first number being published Jan. 1886, devoted to the treatment of history and historical research from a critical and philosophical standpoint. A list of the newest European works bearing upon historical subjects is also given. Amongst the contributors to the first number were Professors Seely and Freeman, the Provost of Oriel, and Mr. Munro. Editor: Professor Craighton.

History. May either mean the period from the dawn of authentic tradition to the present time, or the literary narrative of the development of human affairs in that period. In the first sense of the word, history is as nearly as possible coincident with civilisation; barbaric or primitive man has no history; it is not until the beginning of civilisation that tradition can be said to become in any sense authentic, or otherwise expressed, historical. The second, which is the more usual acceptation of the word, is the one with which we are mainly concerned in the present article. The point at which *mythos* ends and history begins is, of course, one of the most delicate problems with which the historian has to deal. The earliest legends purporting to be a narrative of real events come to us in the form of poetry, or in works of a semi-poetic character—the *Homerio poems*, the *Nibelungelied*, the narrative portions of the *Pentateuch*, the book of *Joahua*, etc. The earliest written history is that graven on the monuments of Egypt, Assyria, etc., in the form often of contemporary chronicles, albeit of the barest description. After this we have the *Hebrew records* in the books of *Kings* and *Chronicles*—such portion of them, that is to say, as is pre-*exilian*. Following thereupon comes the *Greek history of Herodotus*, the first history of known authorship, and having pretensions to artistic unity. A generation later saw *Thucydides'* history of the Peloponnesian war, which has served as the model, either immediately or remotely, of all subsequent historical writing up to the present century. The *Romans* later took up the chain of historical literature on the lines of the *Greeks*, and especially *Thucydides*. The works of previous chroniclers were gathered up into a great national history by *Livy* (59 B.C.—17 A.D.).

From this time forward history forms a prominent department of Latin literature. It is sometimes thinner and sometimes fuller, but there is a continuous stream of historians till far into the Byzantine period. The stream runs dry after the fall of the Western Empire, when, save for a few church chroniclers, there is scarcely any historical writing. In the middle ages history was of necessity in the hands of churchmen. It is to the great monastic houses that we are indebted for the richest materials of mediæval history in Western Europe. Writers of striking genius were few. The noteworthy exception, *Froissart*, who wrote his chronicles in the vernacular in the fourteenth century, has been aptly styled the mediæval Herodotus. At the close of the sixteenth century the notion of writing history on a larger scale than heretofore first arose. But the manner remained essentially unchanged, the great idea being to present a graphic picture, with little or no regard to accuracy of detail or local or chronological colour. This plan of writing history, which regarded the past simply as a reduplicated present with a superficial difference of persons and circumstances, continued universally in vogue till the end of the eighteenth century. For this reason, as a rule, no old historian has any value as an historian except in so far as he is treating of his own time, or of times but shortly removed from his own. An exception must, to a certain extent, be made in favour of *Gibbon*, whose research has maintained its substantial accuracy up to the present time, and who here and there has glimmerings (*e.g.*, in his account of the emperor Julian) of a point of view in advance of the time in which he wrote. In a less degree a similar exception may perhaps also be made as regards *Robertson*; but apart from these partial exceptions, the old conventional historians are now of little value. This country was the last to relinquish the time-honoured fallacies. Even within the memory of the present generation, thirty years ago or less, the history—especially the ancient history—taught in our "schools and colleges," was for the most part a very questionable compound. The founder of the modern "critical" history is usually designated as *Niebuhr* (1793—1831). This great historical thinker directed his attention to early Roman history, which he attempted to reconstruct by a critical analysis of the legends. He was one of the first to point out the real nature of the *mythos*. It should be remembered, however, that *Niebuhr's* epoch-making historical works had been led up to by the great philosophical schools from *Kant* to *Hegel*. It was *Niebuhr's* immortal glory to have insisted on the paramount necessity of divesting ourselves completely of all prepossessions derived from modern life and institutions when investigating earlier periods of society. "As there is nothing," says *Niebuhr*, "which Eastern nations find more difficult to conceive than a republican constitution; as the people of Hindostan cannot be induced to regard the East India Company as an association of proprietors, or in any other light than as a princess, just so is it with even the acutest of the moderns when they study ancient history, unless they have contrived, by critical and philosophical studies, to shake off the influence of their habitual associations." The effect of *Niebuhr's* labours was speedily seen in various direc-

tions. The late *Dr. Thirlwall*, basing upon *Niebuhr*, re-wrote Greek history from a more or less critical standpoint, thereby superseding the pre-critical work of *Mitford*; though he was himself in a few years destined to be thrown into the shade by *Grote*, whose *History of Greece* has remained standard to the present time. The reduction of the mythical and historical periods of Greek and Roman history to their relative places was a turning-point in historical investigation, the critical canons which proved so fruitful with their records having been applied with equal success in all other cases,—to the Hebrew Scriptures, and the inscriptions of ancient oriental civilisations unearthed of recent years, no less than to the *Saxon Chronicle*, *Eadmer*, or *William of Malmesbury*. There is no department of human learning in which such an entire revolution has taken place within the last half-century as in the study of history. Now men are beginning to get in touch with the past. Another noteworthy point in the changed view of history is the reversal of our notions as to the relative importance of its subject-matter. It is no longer the drum and the trumpet, the king and the military commander, that primarily attract the attention of the historian, but the social life of the people. The first indication of this change is to be found in the work, not of an historian, but of an economist—the memorable third chapter of *Adam Smith's* "Wealth of Nations." The full significance of the economic basis of social evolution which has been pointed out by one of the greatest of modern thinkers is as yet, however, far from being recognised by historians. While the philosophic historian now recognises history as a definite growth or evolution, the majority are still disposed to lay too much stress on the speculative or political, to the subordination of the economical side of things. Owing, moreover, to the neglect of contemporary historians in some cases, and to the failure of contemporary evidence altogether in others, the difficulties in reconstructing a tolerable picture (which is really what the historian *pursang* aims at doing) of many periods of history is considerable. Few people realise what large tracts of time within the historical period are blank. The whole life of the moribund Eastern Roman Empire, with the exception of the capital, from the fifth century onwards, is largely a blank to us. Yet the cities of Antioch, Ephesus, and Thessalonica were populous and comparatively flourishing, and the whole East was still the seat of a civilisation outwardly intact. If we know little of the East, we know, if anything, still less of the West. The four centuries of Roman civilisation in Britain are a dark problem, illustrated only by a few meaningless inscriptions. We know not even the language that was spoken in *Eboracum* or *Carleon* or *Bath*, how much less their daily life! We read *Gildas*, and gather a confused idea of a period of confusion as following the evacuation; but his statements serve, as a rule, only to make the surrounding darkness more visible. The fragments of the "Exeter book" point to laments over departed glories, the memory of which is gone for ever. In the writing of history we may distinguish these two distinct schools. (1) The old conventional or pre-critical school, which was solely or mainly concerned to imitate ancient models of writing, and which cared little for accu-

rary. With an almost exclusive regard for what they deemed artistic effect, one historian was content to reproduce the statements of another unsifted and unanalysed. The result was, that even where describing events near his own time, the old historian, chronicler, or annalist must be taken with great reserve, while for remote periods he is comparatively valueless. (2) The modern critical, comparative (or by whatever other name it may be called) school, places in the forefront of its its method accuracy of research and careful weighing of data. Literary and artistic effect are altogether subordinate. The modern historian carefully cleanses himself at least of all the grosser prejudices and prepossessions. He does not moralise, but after using his best endeavours to clear the palimpsest of a past age of later accretions, confines himself to describing what he sees there. The eighteenth-century historian could paint pictures after a fashion, but he could not disclose the life of the past. The modern historian is not satisfied till he has at least caught a glimpse of the past, not as on a dead canvas, but as a living, moving world; and his single aim is to bring it before his readers as he sees it himself. To confine ourselves to the English language alone, we may mention among leading modern historians, likely to be useful to the student, the following selection of works on ancient oriental history: Professor Sayce's "Ancient Empires of the East" (an indispensable handbook); Professor Rawlinson's "Five Oriental Monarchies," also his translation of Herodotus (with introduction and notes); Professor Wellhausen's "Prolegomena to the History of Israel," also art. "Israel," ninth edition *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Duncker's "History of Antiquity." In classical history Grote's "Greece" still holds the field, though it may be supplemented by Curtius. For Roman history, Mommsen is the standard authority. In Church history, Bauer's "Three First Centuries of Christianity" gives a good general view. For English history Elton's "Origins" and the works of Green and Freeman are indispensable. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" should also be read by every student for the general history of mediæval Europe. In addition to the above treatises on history proper may be mentioned the remarkable works dealing with primitive social life of Sir Henry Maine: "Village Communities," "Ancient Law," and the "Early History of Institutions," together with the late Mr. Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." These works cannot fail to strike every reader as throwing a new light on human development in the historical period, and as rendering much intelligible to him which before was dark. Most of the historical articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ninth edition) will be found of considerable value to the student, in many cases forming the best epitomes of the latest scholarship to be had.

Elitite Inscriptions. See BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Hobart. Capital of Tasmania (*q.v.*), pop. 20,000; on the Derwent. Formerly called **Hobart Town.**

Hohenwart, Count Karl, Austrian statesman, b. in Vienna, Feb. 12th, 1824. Entered the public service, and has held several high appointments. W. Prime Minister (Feb. to Oct. 1871). Since then he has been a leader of the Federalist Right in the Reichs-

rath, and is the absolute chief of the Right Centre.

Holland (also called **The Netherlands**). A Kingdom under William III. of the House of Orange. Constitution of 1848 vests executive in the king and legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers. The first, consisting of 30 members, elected by the provincial states. The second, of 86 members, elected by ballot, 1 to every 45,000 population. Every two years one-half of the second, and every three years one-third of the first chamber retires by rotation, unless dissolved by the king, in which case new elections must take place within forty days. The second chamber alone possesses the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. The king has a veto. Alterations in constitution to be made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Revenue for 1885, £9,663,750; expenditure, £10,250,000; national debt, £90,058,967. The army at home 65,000, with a reserve of 77,000. The colonial army 40,000, about 19,000 of which are Europeans. The navy composed of 23 ironclads and 134 other vessels. Area, including Luxembourg, 13,646 square miles; pop., 4,434,000. Colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in Eastern Archipelago; Curaçoa and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America.—1893. Franco-Dutch commercial treaty rejected in Chambers. Ministry tendered resignation, which the King refused to accept. In autumn, however, a temporary convention was concluded and approved by Chamber. Discussions on fortifications and organisation of the army, and on the succession to the throne. Outbreaks took place in Achin.—1893. Resignation of ministers upon a question of electoral reform. Coalition cabinet under Heemskerk formed. A commission was named to report on scheme for revision of the Constitution. International Exhibition at Amsterdam.—1894-95. Death of Prince of Orange, last male descendant of House of Nassau; King having one daughter by second marriage. Revision of Art. 198 of constitution, providing that no change in order of succession to throne should be made during regency; passed States General, who confided regency to the Queen. English S.S. *Nisero* wrecked, and crew seized by Rajah of Tenem. The Dutch expedition proved a failure. England proposed to unite with Holland in punishing Rajah, who eventually submitted. A guerrilla war in Achén.—1896. March 19th, Debate on the revision of the constitution in the Dutch second chamber. April 8th, Ministry withdraws the project for the revision of the constitution. 12th, Ministry resigns on account of the rejection of their reform bill. 28th, Resignation withdrawn at the request of the king. June 10th, International conference at The Hague on the liquor traffic in the North Sea. July 14th, Extraordinary session of the States General opened by the king. 25th, Riots in Amsterdam in consequence of prohibition by police of popular sports; several persons killed and wounded. Aug. 11th, Visit of the King of Portugal to the King of Holland. Sept. 20th, States General opened by the king. 23rd, Budget presented;

deficit 17,000,000 florins. 26th, Statue of Grotius unveiled at Delft. Dec. 22nd, Convention signed with Belgium for the suppression of the traffic in young girls.—1887. Jan. 24th, M. Tromp appointed Minister of Marine. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC (NETHERLANDS).

Holl, Frank, R.A., son of the late Francis Holl, the engraver; b. 1845. A most successful student of the Royal Academy, his two pictures entitled "A Convalescent" and "Faces in the Fire," at the exhibition of 1867, were most highly spoken of. The picture which gained him in the following year the two-years' traveling studentship for painting was one entitled "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord." In 1871 he painted "Winter" and "No Tidings from the Sea" for Her Majesty the Queen, and has since exhibited many other charming pictures at Burlington House. As a portrait painter he has a great reputation, and has committed to canvas the likenesses of many eminent men. Elected R.A. (1883).

Holloway College, The Royal, founded in 1883 by the practical benevolence of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, is a handsome building situated at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, built in the style of the French Renaissance. Its object is to supply the best and most suitable education for women of the middle and upper middle classes. Residence is ordinarily restricted to three years, but the governors have power to admit, in exceptional cases, non-resident students. The fees fixed by the governing body are uniform for all residents. The management and government of the college is vested in twelve governors, the first Board including the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Granville. The building, opened by the Queen 1886, contains a handsome collection of pictures of the value of £90,000, by Sir John Millais, Sir Edwin Landseer, W. P. Frith, Constable, and other eminent artists.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M.D., LL.D., b. at Cambridge, Mass., August 29th, 1809, and graduated at Harvard University. Originally intended for the law, he ultimately attached himself to the medical profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, being successively appointed Professor of Anatomy both at Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Medical School. From an early age, however, he evinced a taste for poetry and general literature, and it is in his capacity as an author that he is best known in England. His most popular works are "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," though he is a voluminous writer both in prose and verse, a poet of no mean order, and an able elocutionist, many of his best and happiest efforts having been delivered at public dinners. His recent visit to England created much enthusiasm, he being everywhere received with the greatest cordiality; whilst the University of Cambridge took the opportunity, on the 18th June, 1886, of conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Holmgren's Coloured Wools. See COLOUR BLINDNESS.

Holy Alliance, The, was an international treaty, formed directly and personally between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, whom all the European Powers joined, excepting only Great Britain, the Pope, and Turkey, to whom the treaty was naturally not offered

for signature. Its object was to bind the subscribing powers together in brotherly love and charity as one Christian family, to regulate the government of the three great states representing Christianity and the Greek and Roman Churches by the spirit and genius of Christendom, and to unite them in a common union overstepping the differences of their religions, and recognising their fundamental mainspring.

Holy Thursday (otherwise called Ascension Day). The fortieth day after Christ's resurrection.

Home Arts Association, established about the beginning of 1885, having been previously at work in a small way under the title of "The Cottage Arts Association," founded and promoted by Mrs. Jebb. Its offices and studios are at 1, Langham Chambers, W.; and it has already seventy-three "centres" all over the country, from Whitechapel to Braemar. Lord Brownlow is its president, and amongst its vice-presidents are many eminent artists, such as Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. G. F. Watts, and other philanthropists. Its immediate objects are to rouse the intelligence, educate the eye and train the hand, and at the same time to raise the standard of everyday life and ennoble the idea of *home*, by means of teaching to the poorer classes such arts and handicrafts as must be elevating and may be remunerative, from joinery and wood-carving to tile-painting, pottery, and *repousse* work in brass and copper.

Home Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Home Rule. The term applied to the movement for the restoration of self-government in Ireland, which was started by Mr. Isaac Butt, in Dublin, in 1870. The new movement, which in most respects had the same objects as the agitation of O'Connell for repeal of the Union, obtained at the general election of 1874, sixty members. The party was afterwards divided on policy, Mr. Parnell (*q.v.*) and Mr. Biggar advocating a more active course than Mr. Butt approved. Mr. Butt died in 1879, and Mr. Shaw was elected leader of the Home Rule party in his stead. After the general election of 1880, at which the party was largely augmented, Mr. Parnell was elected in place of Mr. Shaw. The election of 1885 still further strengthened the party, which was yet again increased at the election of 1886, the Home Rule party now numbering eighty-six. Home Rule has various meanings—different proposals being made at different periods and by different leaders. The plan of Mr. Butt was to allow a parliament in Dublin, and at the same time to have the Irish members summoned to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster whenever questions arose affecting the relations of Ireland with the Empire. Since then the members of Mr. Parnell's party have signified a preference for the model of the Colonies—viz., a parliament in Dublin and no representation in the Imperial Parliament and no share in Imperial taxation. Some members of the Home Rule party now declare in favour of absolute independence. The following is a summary of Mr. Gladstone's famous Home Rule Bill (introduced April 8th, 1886):—

(1) A Legislative Body to sit in Dublin and have the control of the executive government of Ireland and its legislative business.

The Parliament to be composed of two orders, with power in either to demand separate voting, and thus put an absolute veto on a

proposal of legislation till the next dissolution, or for a period of three years.

(a) The **First** to consist of 28 Representative Peers and 75 other members elected for ten years by voters having £25 a year qualification, and possessed of a property qualification of £200 per annum. The present 28 Representative Peers to form part of this body at their option, with limited power of the Crown to fill up vacancies within a defined period.

(b) The **Second** order to consist of the present 103 university, county, and borough members, with the addition of 101 elected for five years.

The Irish members to cease to sit at Westminster.

(2) The **Executive** to remain as now for the present, but subject to any changes which might be worked out by the new legislative body. The Viceroy to be assisted by a Privy Council, and not being the representative of any party, would not go out of office with the Government. The religious disability at present attached to that office to be removed.

(3) Law.

(a) The **Judges of the Superior Court** now holding office, who desire it, may demand a retiring pension. In future to hold office during good behaviour; their salaries to be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund; to be removable only by a joint address from the two orders of the Legislative body; and appointed under the influence of the responsible Irish Government. An exception is made in the case of the Court of Exchequer.

(b) The **Irish Constabulary** to remain for the present under the same terms of service and the same authority; the British Consolidated Fund to contribute to its support anything it might cost in excess of £1,000,000; the Irish Legislature, after two years, having the right to fix the charge for the whole police and constabulary of Ireland with a saving of existing rights. The question of the ordinary police is left open.

(4) **Civil Service.** The Service in the future to be absolutely under the Legislative body. Present Civil servants, after two years, to be entitled to claim a discharge on the terms usual when offices are abolished.

(5) Finance.

(a) **Imperial charges.** Ireland to contribute one-fifteenth to the public expenditure instead of one-twelfth as at present, with the result that the revenue from customs, excise, stamps, income tax, and post office, would amount in future to £8,350,000, the charges payable for Ireland for army and navy, civil service, constabulary, and sinking fund of the Irish portion of the National Debt would amount to £7,946,000, leaving a surplus of £404,000.

(b) **Taxation.** The power of taxation to be granted to the new Legislative body, with the exception of the Excise and Customs.

(6) **Securities.** To be formulated for—

(a) **Unity of the Empire.**

(b) **Protection of the minority**, including landlords, civil servants, and all concerned in the government of the country.

(c) **Protestants.**

The arguments for and against Home Rule are as follow:—(1) That the only practical method of governing Ireland peaceably is to allow her to manage her own affairs; (2) That self-government has answered in the Colonies, and would answer in Ireland; (3) That Home Rule in Ireland would leave the English Parliament free for English business; (4) That the relaxation of the legal union would draw closer the bonds of sentimental union; (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's Bill could be maintained. On the other side it is argued: (1) That the method of ruling Ireland by steady and just administration has never yet been fairly tried; that there are now few Irish grievances to remedy; that the promised peace of Ireland left to herself is negated by every indication of mutual class, religious, and race hatreds, and that the very mention of Home Rule made Ulster prepare for civil war. (2) That Home Rule is demanded merely that the weaker may be handed over to the stronger, and that the necessary interference of England at a later stage would involve the reconquest of Ireland. (3) That the self-governing Colonies were well affected towards England when granted Home Rule, whereas Ireland is disaffected. (4) That the English Parliament can find other ways of freeing itself from obstruction than the granting of Home Rule; and (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's scheme would either be so much waste paper or be made the subject of fresh agitations. Besides, it is pointed out that Ireland's place in the empire is one of diminishing significance. When Grattan's parliament was granted, the population of Ireland was about half as large as that of England and Wales, and the proportion was not much less than 1 to 2 of the rest of the United Kingdom in 1801. In 1841 it was still more than 8 to 19; but now it is barely 5 to 31, or less than 1 to 6. It is also urged that Irish disaffection is not of home growth, but is fostered and paid for by the American Irish. Since the great Irish famine, emigration has made these a potent factor in the world's politics; but emigration is lessening, the United States are growing, and in less than a generation the Irish Americans will be merged in the great body of American citizens. These are the Unionist reasons for patience and firmness.

Home Rule Party, The. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Hong Kong. (Signifying "Fragrant Streams" in Chinese.) An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Lyecoon pass. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and a small adjacent group, the **Lema Islands**, appertain to the colony. Total area 32 sq. m., pop. 180,000. Capital **Victoria**, a handsome city overlooking a magnificent harbour. Strong fortifications are now to be constructed.—Hong Kong is mountainous and picturesque. It was naturally unproductive, but considerable cultivation now gives it a

rich appearance. During the season of the monsoon the climate is unhealthy.—Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are most abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is a mixed European, Sikh, and Chinese police, numbering 700. It is also the great emporium for European trade with China, and is a free port. Revenue (1886) £254,904, expenditure £230,476; imports (from United Kingdom, 1885) £4,062,182, exports £968,414. There is no debt. The imports consist in chief of goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles. The exports are principally tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Hong Kong was formerly a resort for Chinese pirates. In 1841 it came into British hands by enforced cession from the Chinese Government. It was then inhospitable, and occupied only by a few Chinese. At first the attempt to make it a market failed, but of late years its prosperity has advanced to a marvellous degree. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies"; Dennys' and Mayer's "China and Japan," etc.)

Hook, James Clarke, R.A., b. 1819. At the outset of his career he confined himself to history and poetry and scriptural subjects. Subsequent to 1855 Mr. Hook devoted his attention chiefly to pastoral and modern subjects, and painted many excellent pictures. His later years have been given to the production of marine pictures, his *Luff, Boy!* and other works in the same style being excellent specimens of their kind. Elected R.A. (1860).

Hornby, Admiral Sir G. T. P., K.C.B., b. 1825. Entered the Royal Navy (1837). Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean during the crisis of the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78). Made a K.C.B. for the services he rendered by the fleet at Constantinople. President of the Royal Naval College (1881-82), and was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Is the principal naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

Horology. See CHURCH CLOCKS, also WATCHES.

Horsley, John Calcott, R.A., b. 1817, painted a picture in his youth which excited the admiration of Wilkie, and subsequently exhibited at the British Institution and the Academy. In 1843 his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank of £200. Other frescoes of his in the Palace of Westminster are entitled "Religion" and "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve." Since then he has painted many admirable pictures and portraits, as well as an altar piece with figures of colossal size, entitled, *The Healing Miracles of Christ*. The latter is in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Horsley was elected treasurer of the Royal Academy (1882).

Hospital Sunday Fund. For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district. The practice is now pretty general in this country. The **Metropolitan Hospital Home Fund** was started in 1873, by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*. The following

table shows the amount of the collections and the number of congregations contributing:—

Years.	Amounts.	Congregations.
1873	£27,700 8 1	1,072
1874	29,930 17 10	1,217
1875	26,396 2 0	1,120
1876	27,042 11 4	1,089
1877	26,082 19 1	1,165
1878	24,904 19 6	1,171
1879	26,501 4 1	1,176
1880	30,423 18 20	1,225
1881	31,856 6 2	1,268
1882	34,146 2 5	1,337
1883	33,935 5 3	1,414
1884	39,329 16 6	1,522
1885	34,320 8 5	1,597
1886	40,399 7 7	1,595

The largest collection (£1,066 4s.) was made at St. Michael's, Chester Square, Canon Fleming being the preacher. The increase in 1886 was due to two causes—a series of public meetings held the week previously, and the wide distribution of a popular account of hospital life, "Within the Hospital Walls," written by Charles Marvin. After paying all expenses the balance was £38,279 3s. 11d. of which £26,679 3s. 4d. was distributed among 103 hospitals and 51 dispensaries, £1,600 also being applied to the purchase of surgical appliances for the poor.—**Hospital Sunday 1887.** The date for the collection varies annually, but Sunday, June 19th, has been selected for the collection this year. Compared with the large population of the Metropolis, and with the annual collection in large provincial towns, the average of £30,121 collected in London during the last thirteen years is very inadequate. Out of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of the Metropolis upwards of 1,000,000 directly receive relief every year, while the indirect relief is very large. In 1885, the 154 hospitals and dispensaries of the Metropolis contained 6,765 beds, admitted 58,964 in-patients, treated 941,511 out-patients, received as income £451,299 (£320,687 charitable and £130,602 proprietary), and expended £401,634, leaving a deficit of £49,335.—**General Hospitals** deal with every kind of accident and disease. The largest is the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, which contains 790 beds; in 1885 it accommodated 8,106 in-patients, treated 67,942 out-patients, and expended £50,975. Night and day surgeons and doc ors are kept on duty to receive injured or sick persons who maybe brought to the hospital, and they are kept until cured without any charge. In the ordinary course, patients are admitted on the recommendation of the physician treating them as out-patients, or through the intervention of the family doctor if the case be sufficiently grave. At St. Thomas's Hospital is a ward for **Paying Patients**. Middlesex Hospital has a special ward, or lazaretto, for cancer cases. General Hospitals have medical schools attached to them, and are the training colleges of the medical profession. All own or pass for bed accommodation in convalescent homes, to which poor patients are sent, mostly through the operation of a special fund called the **Compassionate Fund**, distinct from the hospital funds, which further provides false limbs and surgical appliances, etc., to poor injured persons on leaving the hospital. **Special Hospitals** are devoted to the treatment

of individual/diseases: such as the Cancer Hospital (105 beds); Consumption Hospital, Brompton (321 beds); the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, etc. Admittance to these is obtained in almost the same manner as in the case of general hospitals. **Dispensaries** give advice and medicine, but contain no beds. The largest number of patients treated (17,820) by any single dispensary in 1885 was at West Ham; and the Western General Dispensary coming next (16,716 patients). **Surgical Aid Societies** distribute mechanical appliances, &c., among the poor.

Hottentots. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

House of Commons. With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England; clergymen of the Established Church of any of the three kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute—including revenue officers, persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, government contractors (except contractors for government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act—are all disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows:—"I, —, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and under a standing order passed in 1880, any member returned who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation subject to any liability by statute. Until 1837 the roll subscribed by members was really a roll of paper, but since that date books have been used for the purpose. A few years ago a valuable return was made to the House of all the members who had sat for hundreds of years before, and was printed and sold as a parliamentary paper. A seat in the House is vacated when the holder is created a peer or succeeds to the peerage, by death, or by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy (see PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc.). All the principal members of the government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown; and a change from one office to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can

accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. (See WRITS.) The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the parliament of 1880-5, the disfranchisement of four constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act (*q.v.*) did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670. The list of constituencies and members will be found under the head GENERAL ELECTION. The alphabetical list of the members follows below, together with a summary of the number and political bias of the members returned by the boroughs, counties, and universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to the Parliaments of 1885-6 and August 1886. A table is also given exhibiting the result of the few changes which the subsequent bye-elections had made up to Feb. 3rd, 1887. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the Treasury Bench, and upon it sits the leader of the House and as many of his ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government; below the gangway having been, when the Liberals were in power, the resort, for the most part, of the Radical members. In the last parliament the Liberal Unionists sat, some above and some below the gangway, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir G. Trevelyan taking the latter position, while Lord Hartington chose a place immediately behind the Treasury Bench. On the left of the chair are the Opposition benches, the front of which, above the gangway, is reserved to ex-Ministers and Privy Counsellors. Now that the Liberals are in opposition Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt all sit on the front bench on this side. Since 1880 the Parnellites have always sat in opposition, and most of them keep below the gangway. The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench of this quarter of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet. By ancient custom the two members for the City of London sit on the Treasury Bench on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The second session of the twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Jan. 27th. Her Majesty's Speech (*q.v.*) was delivered by commission. The Address in reply was moved in the Lords by the Earl of Erne, and seconded by Viscount Torrington. In the Commons it was moved by Viscount Weymouth (Frome D., Somerset), and seconded by Mr. G. W. Balfour (Central Leeds). See PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc.

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF

NOTE.—In cases where members possess a double surname (e.g., *Hicks-Beach*)

* Member of the

The following letters stand for the public

A.o.L. = Abolition of the House of Lords. D. = Church Disestablishment.
 C.G. = County Government. H.R. = Home Rule. L.E. = Leasehold Enfranchisement.
 I.F. = Imperial Federation.

. The followers of Mr. Gladstone, being pledged to Home Rule, will be understood generally as support the integrity of the Union. It is therefore considered unnecessary to indicate

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
1	*Abraham, W.	G.L.	Glamorgansh., Rhondda Valley D., '86.	Rhondda '85-'86. . . .	1842
2	*Abraham, W.	P.	W. Limerick '86	W. Limerick '85-'86 . . .	1840
3	*Acland, A. H. Dyke	G.L.	Rotherham D., W.R.S., Yorks., '86.	Rotherham D., W.R.S., Yorks., '85-'86.	1847
4	*Acland, C. T. Dyke	G.L.	Cornwall N.E., Launceston D., '86.	E. Cornwall '82-'85, N.E. Cornwall '85-'86.	1842
5	*Addison, J. E. W.	C.	Ashton-under-Lyne '86.	Ashton-under-Lyne '85-'86.	1838
6	*Agg-Gardner, J. T.	C.	Cheltenham '86.	Cheltenham '74-'80, '85-'86.	1846
7	*Ainslie, W. G.	C.	N. Lonsdale D., Lanc. N., '86.	N. Lonsdale D., Lanc. N., '85-'86.	1832
8	*Akers-Douglas, A.	C.	Kent E. '86	Kent E. '85, '85-'86 . . .	1851
9	*Allison, R. A.	G.L.	Cumberland N. '86 . . .	Cumberland N. '85 . . .	1838
10	*Allsopp, G. H.	C.	Worcester '86	Worcester '85-'86	1846
11	*Allsopp, Hon. S. C.	C.	Taunton '86	E. Staffs. '73-'80, Taunton '82-'86.	1842
12	*Ambrose, W.	C.	Middlesex, Harrow D., '86	Middlesex, Harrow D., '85-'86.	1832
13	Anderson, C. H.	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn '86 . . .	. . . . .	1838
14	Anstruther, H. T.	U.L.	S. Andrew's Dist. '86 . . .	. . . . .	1860
15	Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H. Lloyd.	C.	Suffolk S.E., Woodbridge D., '86.	. . . . .	1841
16	*Asher, A.	G.L.	Elgin D. '86	Elgin Burghs '81-'86 . . .	1835
17	*Ashmead-Bartlett, E. . . .	C.	Sheffield, Ecclehall D. '86	Eye '80-'85, Sheffield, Ecclehall, '85-'86.	1849
18	Asquith, H. H.	G.L.	Fifeshire E.D. '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1852
19	Atherley-Jones, L. A. . . .	G.L.	Durham N.W.D. '86 . . .	Durham N.W.D. '85-'86 .	1849
20	Atkinson, H. J.	C.	Boston '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1828

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

their names will be found in the following list under the first name. last Parliament.

questions of the day supported by members :—

- L.O. — Local Option. (G.S. = Gothenburg System.)
- L.R. — London Municipal Reform.
- R.o.L. — Reform of House of Lords.
- T.E. — Technical Education.
- W.S. — Woman Suffrage.

supporting that measure, and the Conservative and Liberal Unionists, on the other hand, to their respective opinions in the column indicating the support of special subjects.

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
.....	V. Pres. Monmouthsh. and S. Wales Mining Ass.	.....	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., W.S., A.o.L. L.O.	.....	1
Rugby and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Chm. Limerick Bd. Gdna. '85-'87. Sen. Bursar Balliol Coll. Ox.	2 s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart.	.....	National Liberal.	2
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	J.P. Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, D.L. Somerset, Sec. Bd. of Trade '86.	6 s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart.	.....	Athenæum and Brooks'.	4
Trin. Coll. Dublin.	In. Temp. '62, Rec. of Preston '74, Q.C. '80, Bencher '83.	s. Henry Addison, Preston.	W.S.	.....	5
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb.	In. Temp. '72, J.P. Glouc., Ld. of Manor Cheltenham.	s. James Agg. Gardner.	W.S., C.G.	Carlton and J. Carlton.	6
Sedburgh Gram. School.	Partner of Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Chm. North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., J.P. Lanc.	s. late M. Ainslie, J.P., D.L., H.E.I.C.S.	W.S.	Carlton, Constitutional, S. Stephen's.	7
Eton & Univ. Coll. Oxon.	In. Temp. '74, took name of Douglas '75, Parl. Sec. Treas. '85, '86, J.P. Kent & Dumfries.	s. late Rev. A. Akers, Malling Abbey, Kent.	.....	Union and Carlton.	8
Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. Cumberland, Director Mid. Ry.	s. J. Allison, Stanwix, Carlisle.	L.O.	New Univ.	9
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. Staffs., Chm. Burton Sch. Bd., twice Mayor of Burton.	3 s. Baron Hindlip	.....	.....	10
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb.	D.L. Staffs., J.P. Staffs. and Derbysh., Dep. Chm. G.N.R.	6 s. Baron Hindlip	.....	Carlton and Turf.	11
Chester School	Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. '74, Bencher Mid. Temple '81.	.....	.....	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	12
Private	In. Temp. '67, Q.C. '85	s. Rev. R. Anderson.	L.O.	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	13
Eton	Scotch Bar '85	2 s. Sir R. Anstruther.	L.O.	.....	14
.....	Rifle Brigade '58, Indian Mutiny medal, Suakin medal and clasp, retired Lt.-Col., D.L., J.P. Suffolk.	s. late Col. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hinthlesham Hall, Ipswich.	W.S.	White's, Junior United Service.	15
Elgin, K. C. Aberdeen, & Edin. Univ.	Scottish bar '61, Dep. Adv., Q.C. '81, Sol. Gen. Scot. '81-'85 and '85-'86, Hon. LL.D. Aberd. '82, D.L. Edin.	2 s. late Dr. Asher, Inveravon, Banffshire.	L.O.	Reform and Devonshire.	16
Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Pres. Ox. U. Deb. S., In. Temp. '77, Exam. Ed. Dep. '80, Civil Ld. Adm. '85, re-app. '86.	s. late Ellis Ashmead - Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass.	L.O.	Carlton, Empire, S. Stephen's.	17
City of London School and Balliol, Oxon.	B.A., 1st class Classics, Craven Sch. '74, Linc. Inn '76.	s. late J. D. Asquith, Morley, Yorks.	L.O.	.....	18
Manchester Gr. Sch. & Brasenose, Oxon.	In. Temp. '75, Author "Miner's Manual."	s. late Ernest Jones, Chartist.	D., L.O.	.....	19
Private	J.P. Midx., D.L., J.P. & Aldm. Hull, Mayor '64-'66, 1st Pres. Cham. Ship. U.K., Memb. Coun. Ass. Ch. Com. U.K., Chm. Hull Bnkg. Co., Order Red Eagle of Prussia.	2 s. late G. Atkinson, Hull.	.....	Carlton, National, City Conservative.	20

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
21	Austin, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Osgold-cross D., '86.	. . . . .	1823
22	*Baden-Powell, G. S.	C.	Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '86.	Liverpool, Kirkdale, '85	1847
23	*Baggallay, E.	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., '86	Lambeth, Brixton, '85	1850
24	Bailey, Sir J. R.	C.	Hereford '86.	Herefordshire '65-'85.	1840
25	Baird, J. G. A.	C.	Glasgow, Central D., '86	. . . . .	1854
26	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.	C	Manchester E.D. '86	Hertford '74-'85, Manchester E. '85-'86.	1848
27	*Balfour, Sir G., K.C.B.	G.L.	Kincardineshire '86	Kincardineshire '72-'86.	1809
28	*Balfour, G. W.	C.	Leeds, Central D., '86	Leeds, Central, '85-'86	1853
29	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.	G.L.	Clackmannan and Kinross shires, '86.	Clackmannan and Kinross shires '80-'85.	1837
30	Banes, Major G. E.	C.	West Ham S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1829
31	*Barbour, W. B.	G.L.	Paisley '86	Paisley '85-'86	1828
32	*Barclay, J. W.	U.L.	Forfarshire '86	Forfarshire '72-'86	1832
33	Baring, Viscount	U.L.	Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., '86.	Winchester '80-'85	1850
34	*Barnes, A.	U.L.	Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., '86.	E. Derbyshire '80-'85, Chesterfield D. '86.	1823
35	Barran, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Otley D., '86.	Leeds '76-'85	1821
36	*Barry, J.	P.	Wexford S.D., '86	Wexford '80-'86	1845

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Kippax G. Sch. Owens Coll.	J.P. W.R. Yorks., Former Pres. Osgoldcross Lib. Ass.	s. late J. Austin, Skelton Ho. York.	L.O.	. . . .
Marlboro' and Balliol Coll., Oxon., Chanc. Engl. Essay Prize '76.	Sec. Sir G. Bowen, Gov. Vict. '76-'80, Roy. Com. of Inq. of Fin. and Admin. W. Ind.Cols. '82, C.M.G. '84, Sec. Sir C. Warren in Bechuanaland '85, writer on Colonial subjects.	s. late Prof. Baden Powell, of Langton, Kent.	. .	Carlton . .
Marlboro' and Caius Coll. Camb.	In. Temp. '73, S.E. Cir., Sen. Counsel to Post Office at Old Bailey.	s. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Baggallay, Ld. Just. of Appeal.	. .	United University.
Harrow and Ch.Ch.Oxon.	Ld. Lieut. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Breconsh., H. Sheriff '64, J.P. & D.L. Radnorsh. & Herefordsh., Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers.	s. s. late J. Bailey, M.P., of Easton Court, Tenbury.	. .	Carlton . .
Eton and Oxon	Formerly Lt. 16th Lancers, Capt. Ayrsh. Yeomanry.	2 s. late W. Baird, Elie, Fife.	W.S.	Carlton . .
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	Priv. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '78-'80, with whom was present at Berlin Confer., Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '85, Sec. for Scotland '86, admitted to Cabinet Jan. '87.	s. late J. Maitland Balfour, Whittinghame, Haddingtonsh., by Lady Blanche Cecil, sis. present Marquis Salisbury.	. .	. . . . .
Military Acad. Addiscombe.	Madras Artillery '25, Capt. '44, Col. '61, Maj.-Gen. '65, Lt.-Gen. '74, Consul Shanghai '43-'66, Madras Mil. Bd. '49-'57, Mil. Fin. Com. India '59-'60, Chief of Com. '60-'62, Asst. Compt.-in-Chief, War Dept. '68-'72.	. . . . .	L.E., L.O.	City Liberal
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb., 1st class Clas. Trip. '74, Asst. Tutor, Fellow Edin. Acad. & Univ., LL.D. Edin. and S. Andrew's.	Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (brother), Pres. Local Govt. Bd. '85.	4 s. late J. Maitland Balfour (as above).	W.S.	Carlton . .
Chatham and Rochester High School.	Scottish bar '61, Q.C. '80, Sol.-Gen. Scotland '80, Ld. Adv. '81-'85, & 86, Memb. of Council on Educ. for Scotland '83, P.C. '83, D.L. Edin.	s. Rev. P. Balfour, Clackmannan.	L.O.	Brooks's, Reform, Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.
Private . . .	Founder 3rd Essex (now 1st) Artil. Vol. '59, rtd. Major '76, Mem. W. Ham Sch. Bd. 5 times, Alderman West Ham.	s. s. late G. Dann Banes, Surveyor Iron Shipbuilding to Admiralty.	. .	Chestnut Ho., Plaistow, Essex.
Private . . .	Com. business in Bell & Co., Paisley, head of Barbour, Barclay & Co., Liverpool & Manchester, retired '74.	s. W. Barbour, a Bailie of Paisley.	W.S., L.R., L.O., L.E., A.o.L.	Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal.
Gram. School and Univ. Aberdeen.	Merchant and farmer, Chm. Brit. & N. Zealand Mortgage Agency Co., etc., Town Councillor Aberdeen '62-'65, '68-'71.	s. late G. Barclay, Cults, Aberdeen.	L.R., L.O., L.E.	Reform . .
Eton	Rifle Brig. '70, Gren. Gds. '76, retd. '80, A.D.C. E. of Northbrook, Gov.-Gen. India, Major 1st Hants Vol., J.P. Hants.	s. s. 1st Earl of Northbrook.	L.O., L.R.	. . . . .
Private . . .	Colliery proprietor, D.L. and J.P. Derbyshire.	s. J. G. Barnes, Ashgate.	. .	Reform . .
Private . . .	Leeds merchant, twice Mayor Leeds, a former Pres. Leeds Chamb. Com., J.P. Leeds.	s. J. Barran, New Wandsworth, S.W.	L.O., L.R.	. . . . .
Barmow, co. Wexford.	Linoleum manfr. Kirkcaldy, a joint founder of Home Rule Confed. of Gt. Brit., Hon. Sec. '73-'76, Sen. V. Pres. '76.	s. T. Barry, Poul-rane, Wexford.	. .	Bogie Ho., Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
37	*Bartley, G. C. T.	C.	Islington N.D. '86. . . .	Islington N.D. '85-'86 .	1842
38	*Barttelot, Sir W. B. . . .	C.	Sussex, N.W. or Hors- ham D., '86.	W. Sussex '60-'85, Hor- sham D. '85-'86.	1820
39	*Bass, H. A.	U.L.	Staffordshire W.D. '86 .	Tamworth '78-'85, Staf- fordshire W.D. '85-'86.	1842
40	*Bass, Sir M. A. (see Baron Burton, House of Lords).	G.L.	Staffs, Burton D., '86 .	Staffs '65-'68, E. Staffs '68- '85, Burton D. '85-'86.	1837
41	*Bates, Sir E.	C.	Plymouth '86	Plymouth '71-'74, '80 (unseated on petition), returned '85-'86.	1816
42	*Baumann, A. A.	C.	Camberwell, Peckham D., '86.	Camberwell, Peckham D. '85-'86.	1856
43	*Beach, W. W. B.	C.	Hants, W. or Andover D., '86.	N. Hants '57-'85, An- dover D. '85-'86.	1826
44	*Beadel, W. J.	C.	Essex, Mid or Chelms- ford D., '86.	Essex Mid. '85-'86 . . .	1828
45	*Beaumont, H. F.	U.L.	Yorks W.R.S., (Colne Valley D., '86.	Yorks W.R.S. '65-'74, '85-'86.	1833
46	Beaumont, W. B.	G.L.	Northumberland, Tyne- side D., '86.	S. Northumberland '52- '85.	1829
47	*Leckett, E. W.	C.	Yorks. W.R.N., Whitby D., '86.	Yorks. W.R., Whitby D. '85-'86.	1856
48	*Beckett, W.	C.	Nottinghamsh., Basset- law D., '86.	E. Retford '76-'80, Notts., Bassetlaw D. '85-'86.	1826
49	*Pective, Earl of	C.	Westmoreland. S. or Kendal D., '86.	Westmoreland '71-'85, Kendal D. '85-'86.	1844
50	*Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish.	C.	Whitehaven '86	Taunton '59-'65, White- haven '65-'86.	1821
51	Bentinck, Lord M. C. . . .	C.	Norfolk N.W.D. '86 . . .	. . . . .	1863
52	Bentinck, W. G. C.	C.	Penryn and Falmouth '86.	. . . . .	1854
53	*Beresford, Lord C.	C.	Marylebone E.D. '86 . .	Waterford '74-'80, Mary- lebone '85-'86.	1846
54	*Beresford-Hopce, Rt. Hon. A. J. B.	C.	Cambridge Univ. '86 . .	Maidstone '41-'52, '57-'59, Stoke '65-'68, Camb. Univ. '68-'86.	1820

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Univ. Coll. Sch. London.	Civil Ser. Sc. and Art Dept. '59-'80, founder Nat. Penny Bank, writer on thrift and educ. among Poor, J.P. Midx.	2 s. late R. Bartley, Hackney, <i>m.</i> a <i>d.</i> late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.	L.E.	S. Stephen's, Constitutional.
Rugby . . .	1st R. Drag. '39, Capt. retd '63, Hon. Col. 2nd Regt. Sussex R.V., D.L. J.P. Sussex.	<i>e.</i> s. late G. Bartelot, Stopham Ho., Pulboro'.	. .	Carlton and Jun. United Service.
Harrow . .	J.P. Staffs., Hon. Major 4th Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' Regt. (N. Staffs.).	2 s. late M. T. Bass, <i>y. b.</i> & heir pres. by spec. rem. Sir M. A. Bass.	W.S., L.R.	Reform, Brooks's, Devonshire.
Harrow, Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '63.	Member Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent, D.L., J.P. Staffs.	s. late M. T. Bass, M.P., Derby.	H.R.	Reform, Brooks's.
Wakefield . .	E. India mercht. & shipowner, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc. and Hants.	s. late J. Bates, Spring House, Halifax.	. .	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.
Wellington Coll. and Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Pres. Oxford Union, In. Temp. '81, was Hon. Sec. Comtee. Metrop. M.P.'s Relief of Distress in London '85.	2 s. W. Baumann, Glasgow and Manchester.	. .	44, Hyde Pk. Square, W.
Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '49, M.A.	Major Hants Yeo. Cav. '58, J.P. Hants.	s. late W. Beach, formerly M.P. Malmesbury.	W.S.	Carlton . .
Private . . .	Estate agent and surveyor, Pres. Surveyor's Inst., Chm. Auction Mart Co.	s. late J. Beadel, Chelmsford.	. .	J. Carlton & S. Stephen's
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	D.L. Yorks. W.R., J.P. W. & N.R. Yorks., J.P. Lincolnsh., Hon. Col. D. of Wellington's W.R. Regt. Vol.	<i>e.</i> s. H. R. Beau- mont, Newby Park, Yorks.	L.O.	Brooks's and National Liberal.
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	D.L. Northumb., J.P. W.R. Yorks., Durham & Northumb. Mine proprietor.	s. late T. W. Beaumont, M.P., <i>m.</i> Lady M. A. <i>d.</i> 1st M. Clanciarde '66.	R.o.L., L.O.	Reform, Brooks's, Travellers'.
Eton & Camb.	Banker, Leeds	<i>e.</i> s. W. Beckett Denison, Nun Appleton, <i>g.</i> s. late Sir E. Beckett, resumed his surname '86.	. .	. . . . .
Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Banker (Beckett & Co.) Yorks. and Notts., Pres. Eng. Cnty. Bnks. Ass., D.L., J.P. W.R. Yorks., Capt. Yorks. Hussrs.	2 s. late Sir E. Beckett, Nun Appleton, Bolton Percy.	. .	Carlton and White's.
Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Suc. to rep. of Westmoreland on his father's access. to the Peerage '70, High Sheriff '68, Capt. Westmoreland R.V. and Yeo.	<i>e.</i> s. Marquis of Headfort, <i>m.</i> Lady A. Maria, <i>d.</i> 4th Marquis Downshire '67.	W.S.	Carlton . .
Westmin. Sch. & Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '47.	Lincoln's Inn '46, Parl. Sec. B. of Trade '74-'75, Judge Adv. Gen. '75-'80.	s. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Fred. Bentinck, C.B., and Lady Mary, 2 <i>d.</i> 1st Earl of Lonsdale.	. .	Carlton and Travellers'.
Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Lieut. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Rgt. (Sherwood Foresters).	<i>h.-b.</i> and heir app. D. of Portland.	. .	. . . . .
Harrow and Cambridge.	J.P. Dorset, formerly Capt. Dorset Militia.	<i>e.</i> s. Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Branksea Is., Poole.	. .	United Service.
.	R.N. '59, Lt. '68, Com. '75, Disting. ser. in Egypt. cam., Ld. of Admir. '86.	2 s. 4th Marquis Waterford.	. .	Carlton, Marlboro', Unit. Service.
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. Kent and Stafford, Pres. R.I.B.A. '56-'67, P.C. '80, LL.D. Camb. & Dub., D.C.L. Ox., author of ecclesiastical works, eminent authority on ecclesiastical architecture.	s. late T. Hope, Deepdene, Surrey, <i>m.</i> Lady M. Cecil, <i>d.</i> 8th Marq. Salisbury, '42 (<i>ob.</i> '81).	. .	Carlton, Athenæum, University.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born
55	*Bethell, Commander G. R.	C.	Yorks E.R., Holderness D., '86.	Yorks. E.R., Holderness D. '85-'86.	1849
56	*Bickford-Smith, W.	U.L.	Cornwall, Truro D., '86	Cornwall, Truro D., '85-'86.	1827
57	*Biddulph, M.	U.L.	Herefordsh., S. or Ross D., '86.	Herefordshire '65-'85, Herefordsh. S. '85-'86.	1834
58	*Biggar, J. G.	P.	Cavan W.D. '86	Cavan co. '74-'85, Cavan W.D. '85-'86.	1828
59	*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bart. . . .	C.	Norfolk E.D. '86	Norfolk N. '79-'85, Norfolk E. '85-'86.	1838
60.	Blake, J. A.	P.	Carlow Co. '86 (returned unopposed on Mr. D. Gray electing to sit for Dublin, S. Stephen's Green).	Waterford City '57-'69, Waterford co. '80-'84.	1826
61	*Blake, T.	G.L.	Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., '86.	Leominster '76-'80, F. of Dean '85-'86.	1825
62	*Blane, A.	P.	Armagh S.D. '86	Armagh S.D. '85-'86	1855
63	Blundell, Col. H. B. H. . . .	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D., '86.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D. '85-'86.	1831
64	*Bolton, J. C.	G.L.	Stirlingshire '86. . . .	Stirlingshire '80-'86	1819
65	Bolton, T. D.	G.L.	Derbyshire N.E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1841
66	Bond, G. H.	C.	Dorsetshire E.D. '86. . . . .	. . . . .	1845
67	*Bonsor, H. C. O.	C.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D., '86.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D. '85-'86.	1848
68	*Boord, T. W.	C.	Greenwich '86	Greenwich '73-'86	1838
69	†Borlase, W. C.	G.L.	Cornwall Mid, S. Austell D., '86.	E. Cornwall '80-'85, S. Austell '85-'86.	1848
70	*Borthwick, Sir A.	C.	Kensington S.D. '86	Kensington S.D. '85-'86	1830
71	*Bourke, Rt. Hon. R.	C.	King's Lynn '86	King's Lynn '68-'86	1827
72	*Bradlaugh, C.	G.L.	Northampton '86	Northampton '80-'81, '82, '84; validity of election contested vs affirmation; admitted to House '86.	1833

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Gosport Nav. School and H.M.S. <i>Britannia</i> . Saltash, Plymouth.	Lt. <i>Challenge</i> '72-'76, <i>Warrior</i> '77-'78, <i>Alert</i> '78-'80, <i>Minotaur</i> '80-'84, Com. '84. Khedive bronze star, Egypt. medal. Patent safety fuse manfr., J.P. Cornwall, Vice-Pres. Truro Wesleyan Coll., F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., formerly Capt. 15th Cornwall Vol.	s. late W. J. Bethell, Rise, Holderness. e. s. late G. Smith, LL.D., Camborne; assumed name of Bickford by roy. licence. e. s. R. Biddulph, Ledbury, m. (1) '64, Adelaide, d. Rt. Hon. Gen. Peel (ob. '72); (2) '77, Lady Philippe, d. 4th E. Hardwicke. s. J. Biggar, Belfast	. . . . . L.O., L.R., L.E. L.O. A.o.L., W.S.	Naval and Military, Yorkshire. Reform Brooks's and Reform.
Harrow	Banker (Cocks, Biddulph & Co.), Director Economic Life Ass., D.L., J.P. Herefordsh.	s. H. Birkbeck, Keswick House, Norwich, m. Hon. M. Aug., d. 1st Lt. Hylton '65. s. late A. Blake, Waterford, m. '75, d. N. Mahon Power, Esq., M.P. co. Waterford.	L.O. A.o.L., W.S.	Brooks's and Reform. Carlton and Marlboro'.
Belfast Acad.	Provis. merch., Memb. Town Counc. Belfast, Chm. Belfast Water Comms. '69-'72. D.L., J.P. Norfolk, Originator and Chm. Internat. Fisheries Exhib., Chm. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst., Bart. Feb. '86.	s. late W. Blake, Ross.	A.o.L., W.S.	. . . . . Carlton and Marlboro'.
S. John's Coll. Waterford, Royal Coll. Pau.	J.P. Carlow, Mayor '65-'67, Public Works Loans Commr. Insp. Irish Fisheries '69-'78, Chm. various Coms. on Irish Fisheries and Commerce, writer on Irish Fisheries.	s. late W. Blake, Ross.	D, A.o.L., S.C., W.S., H.R., L.R., A.o.L.	Devonshire. Reform and Cobden.
Private	Formerly acc. & estate agent, retired, Chm. Ross Sch. Bd. '73-'86, local philanthropist.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Christ. Bros. Green Park.	Agent Cath. Registr. Ass. '76, Pres. Pris. Aid Soc.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Rifle Brig. '55, served Crimea and Canada, Col. Gren. Gds., Adj.-Gen. '77-'82, D.L., J.P. Lancs., Owner Pemberton Colliery.	e. s. R. B. Blundell-Hollingshead Blundell, Deybrook.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Private	Formerly Glasgow merch. and Pres. Glasgow Cham. of Commerce, Chm. Caledon Ry. Member Town Counc. Windsor, Chm. various Cos.	. . . . .	L.O.	Reform and Devonshire.
Private	Member Town Counc. Windsor, Chm. various Cos.	. . . . .	L.O.	Devonshire & Windham.
Oriel, Oxon	D.L., J.P. Dorset, formerly Lt. Q. O. Dorset Yeo. '67-'80.	2 s. Rev. N. Bond, Wareham.	. . . . .	Carlton and Constitut'n'l.
Eton	Partner Combe & Co., brewers, Direct. B. of Eng., Gov. Christ Hospital.	s. late J. B. Bonsor, Kingswood Warren, Surrey.	W.S.	Union, Turf, Arthur's, Wellington.
Harrow and Germany.	Partner Boord & Son, distillers.	s. J. Boord, J.P., Uxbridge.	W.S., L.R.	Carlton
Winchester & Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '73.	Pres. R. Inst. Cornwall '68-'70, F.S. Ant., Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86 (vice Mr. Jesse Collings resig.), author of various antiquarian works.	s. late S. Borlase, D.L., J.P. Castle Hornack, g. s. Dr. Borlase, dist. antiquarian. s. late P. Borthwick, M.P.	W.S., L.E., A.o.L., L.O., L.R., W.S.	Windham Carlton and S. James's. Carlton
Enniskillen S. Kent, Trin. Coll. Dublin.	In. Temp. '52, Lt. S. Midx. Vol. '60, U. Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-'80 and '86, Gov. Madras Sept. '86.	3 s. 5th E. Mayo, m. Lady Susan Georg., e. d. 1st Marq. Dalhousie.	W.S.	Carlton
National Sch. Hackney.	Commercial life, army '50-'53, solicitor's clerk, freethought writer and publisher, prop. <i>The National Reformer</i> , Pres. Nat. Secularist Soc.	s. C. Bradlaugh	L.O., A.o.L., L.E., W.S., L.R.	. . . . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
73	*Bridgeman, Lieut. - Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Bolton '86	Bolton '85-'86	1846
74	Bright, Jacob	G.L.	Manchester S.W.D. '86 .	Manchester '67-'74, '76-'85	1821
75	*Bright, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	Birmingham, Central D., '86.	Durham '43-'47, Manchester '47-'57, Birmingham '57-'85, Birmingham, Central D., '85-'86.	1811
76	*Bright, W. L.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '86 . . .	Stoke-on-Trent '85-'86 . . .	1851
77	*Bristowe, T. L.	C.	Lambeth, Norwood D., '86.	Lambeth, Norwood D., '85-'86.	1833
78	*Broadhurst, H.	G.L.	Nottingham W.D. '86 .	Stoke-on-Trent '80-'85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., '85-'86.	1840
79	*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F.	C.	Surrey S.W., Guildford D., '86 (unopposed).	West Surrey '80-'85, Guildford D., '85-'86.	1856
80	Bromley-Davenport, W. . . .	C.	Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '86.	. . . . .	1863
81	*Brookfield, A. M.	C.	Sussex E., Rye D., '86 .	Sussex E., Rye D., '85-'86	1853
82	*Brooks, Sir W. C.	C.	Cheshire, Altrincham D., '86 (on d. Mr. J. Brooks, M.P., March '86).	E. Cheshire '69-'85 . . .	1819
83	*Brown, A. H.	U.L.	Shropshire Mid, Wel- lington D., '86 (unop- posed).	Wenlock '68-'85, Shrop- shire Mid '85-'86.	1844
84	Brown, A. L.	G.L.	Hawick Burghs '86 . . .	. . . . .	1851
85	Bruce, Lord H. A. B.	C.	Wilts N.W., Chippen- ham D., '86.	. . . . .	1842
86	*Bruce, Hon. R. P.	G.L.	Fifeshire W.D. '86 (un- opposed).	Fifeshire '80-'85, Fifesh. W. '85-'86.	1851
87	*Bryce, J.	G.L.	Aberdeen S.D. '86 (un- opposed).	Lower Hamlets '80-'85, Aberdeen S.D. '85-'86.	1838
88	*Buchanan, T. R.	U.L.	Edinburgh W.D. '86 . .	Edinburgh '81-'85, Edin. W.D. '85-'86.	1829
89	*Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.	C.	Westminster '86 (unop- posed).	Westminster '85-'86 . . .	1846
90	*Burghey, Lord	C.	Northamptonshire N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Northamptonshire '77-'85, N.D. '85-'86.	1851
91	*Burt, T.	G.L.	Morpeth '86 (unopposed)	Morpeth '74-'86	1839

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Harrow . . .	Scots Gds. '65, Lt. and Capt. '69, A.D.C. H.S.H. Prince Ed. of Saxe Weimar '75-'76, attached to Lt. Rosslyn's Spec. Emb. to Madrid '78, Lt.-Col. '77, ser. in Soudan.	2 s. and Earl of Bradford.	W.S.	Carlton and Guards.	73
Friends' Sch. York.	Manfr., a leader of W.S. movement.	s. late J. Bright, Rochdale, 6. Rt. Hon. J. Bright.	W.S.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	74
Friends' Sch. Ackworth & York.	Cotton spinner, Pres. Bd. of Trade '68-'70, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '73-'74, '80-'82, P.C. '68, Ld. Rect. Glas. Univ. '80 (see special biog. for full details).	s. late J. Bright, Rochdale.	L.R.	Reform and Athenæum.	75
Tottenham & London Univ.	Formerly colliery agent and shipbroker.	2 s. Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P.	L.O., L.R., H.R.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	76
Private . . .	Formerly Capt. 1st Surrey Rifles, Mem. Bristowe Bros., Stock Exch., Mem. Comtte. Stock Exch. '68-'77.	s. J. S. Bristowe, M.R.C.S., Camberwell.	. . .	S. Stephen's	77
Private . . .	Formerly stonemason, Mem. Parl. Comtte. Trade U. Cong. '72, Sec. Trade U. Cong. '78-'86, U. Sec. Home Dep. '86.	s. late Mr. T. Broadhurst, Littlemore, Oxford.	L.O., L.R., H.R., L.E., A.o.L.	. . . . .	78
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon., M.A. '82.	Roy. Comr. on Irish Prisons '84, D.L., J.P. Surrey, Finan. Sec. War Office '86.	s. Vct. Middleton, m. L. Hilda C., 3 d. E. Wemyss '80.	. . .	Carlton and White's.	79
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	J.P. Cheshire	s. late W. Bromley-Davenport.	. . .	Carlton and White's.	80
Rugby and Jesus Coll. Camb.	13th Hussars '72, retired '80, J.P. Sussex, Com. 1st Cinque Ports R.V.; an author.	s. Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chap. to Queen.	. . .	S. Stephen's	81
Rugby and S. John's Coll. Camb.	In. Temp. '48, pract. N. Circ., partner Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., bankers, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc., Chesh., Manch., Bt. '86.	s. late S. Brooks, banker.	W.S., L.G.	Carlton . .	82
.	Formerly Cornet 5th Drag. Gds., Col. 1st Lanc. Artill. Vol., J.P. Lanc.	s. A. Brown, Beilby Grange, Yorks.	. . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	83
Private . . .	Scottish tweed manufr.	s. W. Brown, Galashiels.	L.O.	National Liberal.	84
.	Army '60, retd. '76, Capt. High. Bord. Mil. '76, Capt. 3rd Batt. D. of Edinburgh's Regt. '82.	3 s. 3rd Marq. of Ailesbury.	. . .	Carlton . .	85
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Scottish bar '79, Capt. Fifehire Mil. Art. '77-'80, D.L., J.P. Fifehire.	2 s. 8th E. of Elgin	A.o.L., W.S., L.R., H.R., L.G., L.R., L.O., H.R.	New Univ. .	86
Glasgow and Trin. Coll. Oxon (B.A. double first-class '62).	Craven and Vinerian Scholar, Fellow Oriel Coll. '62, Linc. Inn '67, Regius Prof. Civil L. Ox. '70, Prof. Rom. L. Inns of Court, U. Sec. State Foreign Affairs '85; author of repute.	s. J. Bryce, LL.D., F.G.S., of Glasgow, the eminent geologist and author.	. . . . .	Athensæum .	87
Balliol Coll. Oxon (B.A. 1st-class '70).	Stanhope prize '68, Fellow All Souls '71, In. Temp. '73.	. . . . .	D., L.O.	Reform and National Liberal.	88
Cholm. Sch. Highgate, & Keble Coll. Oxon, M.A. '76.	Sch. Keble Coll., Spec. Commr. in Turkey Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Comp. Fund '77, Order of Medjidie '78, prop. of Columbia Market.	s. late E. Bartlett, Plymouth, m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assd. her name.	. . .	Carlton . .	89
Eton	Lt. and Capt. Gren. Gds. '70, retd. '77, Maj. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Mil.	s. 3rd M. Exeter, m. Isabella, d. Sir T. Whichcote.	. . .	Carlton . .	90
.	Miner, Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65. Supports also L.R., L.O., and L.E.	s. Peter Burt, miner.	W.S., A.o.L.	Reform and National Liberal.	91

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
92	Buxton, S. C.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '86.	Peterborough '83-'85. . .	1853
93	Byrne, G. M.	P.	Wicklow W.D. '86 . . .	Wexford co. '80-'83, Wicklow W.D. '85-'86.	1829
94	Caine, W. S.	U.L.	Barrow-in-Furness, April '86.	Scarborough '80-'85 . . .	1842
95	Caldwell, J.	U.L.	Glasgow, S. Rollox D., '86.	. . . . .	1839
96	*Cameron, Dr. C.	G.L.	Glasgow, College D., '86	Glasgow '74-'85, College D. '85-'86.	1841
97	*Cameron, J. M'D. . . .	G.L.	Wick Burghs '86	Wick Burghs '85-'86 . . .	1847
98	*Campbell, Col. Sir A. C. .	C.	Renfrewshire W.D. '86.	Renfrewsh. '73-'74, W.D. '85-'86.	1837
99	*Campbell, Sir G.	G.L.	Kirkcaldy Burghs '86 . .	Kirkcaldy Burghs '75-'86	1824
100	*Campbell, H.	P.	Fermanagh S.D. '86 . . .	Fermanagh S.D. '85-'86.	1860
101	*Campbell, J. A.	C.	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '86 (unopposed).	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '80-'86.	1825
102	*Campbell, R. F. F. . . .	U.L.	Ayr Burghs '86.	Ayr Burghs '80-'86 . . .	1831
103	*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H.	G.L.	Stirling Burghs '86 . . .	Stirling Burghs '68-'86 . .	1836
104	*Carew, J. L.	P.	Kildare N.D. '86 (unop- posed).	Kildare N.D. '85-'86 . . .	1853
105	*Cavendish, Lord E. . . .	U.L.	Derbyshire W.D. '86 (unopposed).	N.E. Sussex '65-'68, Derbyshire '80-'85, W. D. '85-'86.	1838

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Clifton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Formerly Memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76, Hon. Sec. Tuke Irish Emig. Fund '82, author <i>Pol. Manual, Handbk. Pol. Ques.</i> , etc., editor <i>Imp. Parl. Series</i> .	s. C. Buxton, M.P. E. Surrey, m. a d. Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.	L.O., W.S., L.R., L.E.	Brooks's and National Liberal.
Leopardstown Coll.	Surveyor Bd. Trade Liverpool and Officer Customs '56, head G. M. Byrne & Co., brokers.	s. late J. Byrne, Ballybrack, co. Dublin.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Private . . .	Formerly iron merch. Liverpool, J.P. N.R. Yorks, Dir. Hodbarrow Mining Co., Civil Ld. Admiralty '84-'85, Union Liberal Whip.	s. late N. Caine, J.P. Broughton-in-Furness, m. Alice, d. late Rev. H. S. Brown.	L.O., W.S., L.R.	Devonshire, Reform, National Liberal.
Glasgow and Edin. Univ.	Memb. Fac. Procur. Glasgow '64, Law Lect. Mech. Inst., retd., Memb. General Council. Glasgow Univ.	s. F. Caldwell, Glasgow.	. .	National Liberal.
S. Andrews & Trin. Coll. Dublin, B.A. '62 (honours), M.A. '65; Paris, Berlin, Vienna.	M.D. '65 and LL.D. '71 Dublin, Editor <i>N. Brit. Daily Mail</i> '64-'74, Pres. (Health Sect.) Social Sc. Cong. '81, Advctd. 6d. telegms. and intr. several important parl. measures, propr. <i>Glasgow Daily Mail</i> and <i>Weekly Mail</i> .	s. late J. Cameron, Glasgow and Dublin, newspaper proprietor.	L.O., D., L.R.	Reform and National Liberal.
Sharp's Institution.	Instr. Chem. Res. Lab. R. Sch. Mines '74-'79, practical analytical chem. '79; author on mining subjects.	s. late M. L. Cameron, Saltburn, Scotland.	L.O.	Devonshire
.	Served in Scots Gds. Crimea, medal and clasp (Eng., Turk.), Canada, V.-Lt. and Convenor Renfrewsh., Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Grd. Master Mason of Scot. '84, Bart. '80.	s. late A. Douglas, Maine (assd. name and arms of Campbell '38), m. Hon. Aug., d. 2 Ld. Carrington '64.	L.O., W.S.	Carlton . .
S. Andrews, Haileybury.	Commr. Cis-Sutlej Prov., Judic. Commr. Oude, Judge H. Ct. Calcutta, Pres. Comm. Orissa Fam. '66, Chief Commr. (<i>pro tem.</i>) Cent. Prov., Lt.-Gov. Bengal '71-'75, D.L. Fife, polit. writer, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	s. Sir G. Campbell, Edenwood, Fifeshire.	A.o.L., L.O.	Athenæum, Brooks's, Reform.
.	Private sec. Mr. Parnell . .	. . . . .	H.R., A.o.L., L.O.	. . . . .
High School, Glasg. Univ.	J.P. Lanarksh. and Forfarsh., Memb. Scot. Univ. Com. '76, & Educ. Endow. Com. (Scot.) '82, Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow).	s. late Sir J. Campbell, Glasgow, m. Anne, d. Sir Morton Peto, Bart., '54.	L.O.	Devonshire, Jun. United Service, Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal
Rugby . . .	Staff Ind. Mut., V.-Lt., J.P. Ayrsh., Lt.-Col. Ayrsh. Yeo Cav.	s. late J. Campbell, Craigie.	L.O.	Devonshire, Jun. United Service, Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal
Glasg. Univ., Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. '58, M.A. '61.	Finan. Sec. War O. Nov. '71 to Feb. '74, April '80 to May '82, Sec. Adm. May '82 to Oct. '84, Chief Sec. Irel. Oct. '84-'85 (in suc. to Mr. Trevelyan), Sec. War Feb. '86.	s. late Sir J. Campbell, assd. mat. uncle's name Bannerman '72, m. Charlotte, d. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Bruce, K.C.B., '60.	L.O.	Devonshire, Jun. United Service, Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal
S. Stanislaus Coll. & Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Linc. Inn '78, an equity draftsman and conveyancer.	s. late L. Carew, Kildangan, co. Meath.	A.o.L.	Grafton . .
Trin. Coll. Camb.	Lt. Rifle Brig. '60, Instr. Musk. '61, retd. '65, Priv. Sec. Earl Spencer (L.-Lt. Ireland) '73-'74, D.L., J.P. Derbysh., Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt.	s. 7th Duke of Devonshire, m. Hon. E. Eliz., d. late Rt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles.	L.O.	Devonshire

No.	Name.	Party	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
106	*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	Birmingham W.D. '86 (unopposed).	Birmingham '76-'85, W.D. '85-'86.	1836
107	*Chamberlain, R.	U.L.	Islington W. '86	Islington W. '85-'86	1840
108	*Chance, P. A.	P.	Kilkenny S.D. '86 (un- opposed).	Kilkenny S.D. '85-'86	1857
109	*Channing, F. A.	G.L.	Northamptonshire E.D. '86.	Northamptonshire E.D. '85-'86.	1841
110	*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. . . .	C.	Lincolnshire, N. Kest- even or Sleaford D., '86 (unopposed).	Mid Lincolnshire '68-'85, Sleaford D. '85-'86.	1840
111	*Charrington, S.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Mile End D., '86.	Tower Hamlets, Mile End D., '85-'86.	1818
112	*Childers, Rt. Hon. H. C. E.	G.L.	Edinburgh S.D. '86 (Jan. Sir J. Harrison dec.).	Pontefract '59-'85	1827
113	*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord R. H. S.	C.	Paddington S.D. '86	Woodstock '74-'85, Pad- dington S.D. '85-'86.	1849
114	*Clancy, J. J.	P.	Dublin co. N.D. '80 (un- opposed).	Dublin co. N.D. '85-'86	1847
115	*Clark, Dr. G. B.	G.L.	Caithness-shire '86	Caithness-shire '85-'86	1846
116	*Clarke, E.	C.	Plymouth '86	Southwark Feb. to Apr. '80, Plymouth '80-'86.	1841
117	*Cobb, H. P.	G.L.	Warwickshire S.E., Rugby D. '86.	Warwicksh., Rugby D. '85-'86.	1835
118	Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. W.	C.	S. Pancras N.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1860
119	*Coddington, W.	C.	Blackburn '86	Blackburn '80-'86	1830
120	Coghill, D. H.	U.L.	Newcastle-under-Lyme '86.	. . . . .	1855
121	*Cohen, A.	G.L.	Southwark W.D. '86	Southwark '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86.	1830
122	*Cohen, L. L.	C.	Paddington N.D. '86	Paddington N.D. '85-'86	1832

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Univ. Coll. Sch. London.	(See special biographical notice.)	1. s. late J. Chamberlain, Moor Green Ho., B'ham.	L.O. (G.S.), D. L.E., L.O.	Athenæum, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal Devonshire, Nat. Liberal
Univ. Coll. Sch. London.	Formerly brass-founder, Birmingham, Mayor '79, '81, J.P. Warwicksh. and Birmingham.	2. s. late J. Chamberlain, B'ham, b. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.	L.O.	Nat. Liberal
Cath. Univ. I.	Solicitor '82	2. s. late A. G. Chance, Dublin.	A.o.L., L.R.	12, Westmoreland Street Dublin. Reform, Nat. Liberal, New Univ.
Liverpool and Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Hon. Class. & Math., Chanc. Prize Eng. Essay, Arnold Hist. Essay, Fellow, Lect., Tutor Univ. Coll., Linc. Inn (has not practised).	3. s. late Rev. W. H. Channing, L'pool and Kensington, g.n. Dr. Channing, author & divine.	D., L.O., H.R., R.o.L., W.S., L.R.	Carlton, White's, etc.
Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Chanc. Duchy Lancaster June to Dec. '85, D.L., J.P. Linc.	2. s. late Rev. H., n. C., Chaplin, Blankney H. (suc. to his estates), m. '76, Lady Florence, d. 3rd D. of Sutherland (ob. '81).	. . . . .	Carlton, White's, etc.
Eton	Partner Charrington, Head & Co., brewers.	3. s. late N. Charrington.	. . . . .	Conservative
Trin. Coll. Camb., 14th Sen. Opt., B.A. '50, M.A. '57.	Memb. Gov. Victoria '51-'57, Ld. Admir. '68-'71; Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '72-'73, Sec. for War '80-'82, Chanc. Excheq. '82-'85, Home Sec. '86. (See biographical notice) . .	3. s. late Rev. E. Childers, Cautley, Yorks, m. andly, d. Bp. Chichester, w. Hon. G. Elliot.	. . . . .	Nat. Liberal, Brooks's.
Merton Coll. Oxon, B.A. '71.	Formerly Class. Master Holy Cross Semy., Tralee, editor <i>Nation</i> .	3. s. 6th Duke of Marlborough.	L.E.	Carlton . .
Coll. Immac. Conc., Quin, co. Galway.	M.D., Fellow & L.R.C.S. Edin., formerly med. pract., Consul-Gen. S. African Repub., writer on economic & social questions, Crofters' candid. recent election.	3. s. late W. Clancy, Curragh Lodge, Claregalway.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Glasgow and Edin. Univ., King's Coll. London.	Hon. Fell. King's Coll. Lond., Tancred Law Student '61-'67, Linc. Inn '64, Q.C. '80, Bencher '82, Solic. Gen. '85.	3. s. late W. Clark, Glasgow, insurance agent.	A.o.L., W.S., L.O., L.E., L.R.	Nat. Liberal.
Edmon. City Commer. Sch.	Solicitor '66, member Cobb & Son, bankers, Banbury.	4. s. J. C. Clarke, Moorgate Street, E.C.	. . . . .	Carlton, St. Stephen's, etc.
Univ. Coll. Lond., B.A. honours '56.	Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav., Asst. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '85; travelled in Armenia and Circassia.	5. s. late T. R. Cobb, banker, Banbury.	L.R., L.E., A.o.L., L.O., H.R.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Mayor Blackburn '74-'75, D.L., J.P. Lanc., Memb. Coddington & Sons, cotton manfrs. In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circuit	5. Ld. Lamington	. . . . .	. . . . .
Private	Hon. Fellow Magd. Coll., In. Temp. '57, Home Circuit, Bencher, Jun. Counsel Great Brit., Alabama Arbt. Geneva '72, Q.C., Judge Cinque Ports '74, Standing Counsel Camb. Univ. '76.	6. s. late W. D. Coddington, Wycollar, Lanc.	. . . . .	Carlton and J. Carlton.
Chelt. & Corp. Ch. Ox., M.A. Univ. Coll. Sch. & Magd. Coll. Camb., '5th Wrang. '53.	V.-Pres. Conc. Fed. Synags., Trustee & Man. Lond. Stock Exch., D.L. City Lond., V.-Pres. (Stat. Soc., Memb. R. Comm. Depression of Trade.	2. s. H. Coghill, J.P. Staff.	L.O., W.S., L.O., L.R., L.E.	United University. Reform, Devonshire, Oxford and Camb., City Liberal.
Private		3. s. late B. Cohen, Askgill House, Richmond, S.W., g.n. late Sir Moses Montefiore.	L.R.	City Carlton Constitutional, City Constitutional.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
183	Coleridge, Hon. B. J. S. . .	G.L.	Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '86.	Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-'86.	1851
184	*Collings, J.	U.L.	Birmingham, Bordesley D., '86.	Ipswich '80-'85 (re-elec. '85, unseated on petition Feb. '86).	1831
185	*Colman, J. J.	G.L.	Norwich '86	Norwich '71-'86	1830
186	Colomb, Capt. J. C. R. . . .	C.	Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., '86.	. . . . .	1838
187	*Commerell, Vice-Adm. Sir J. E.	C.	Southampton '86	Southampton '85-'86	1829
188	*Commings, Dr. A.	P.	Roscommon S.D. '86	Roscommon S.D. '85-'86	1832
189	*Compton, F.	C.	Hants, New Forest D. '86 (unopposed).	S. Hants '80-'85, New Forest '85-'86.	1824
190	*Condon, T. J.	P.	Tipperary E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Tipperary E.D. '85-'86	1850
191	*Connolly, L.	P.	Longford S. D. '86 (unopposed).	Longford N.D. '85-'86	1833
192	*Conway, M.	P.	Leitrim N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Leitrim N.D. '85-'86	1844
193	*Conybeare, C. A. V.	G.L.	Cornwall N.W., Camborne D. '86.	Cornwall, N.W. D. '85-'86.	1853
194	*Cooke, C. W. R.	C.	Newington W.D. '86	Newington W.D. '85-'86.	1841
195	*Coope, O. E.	C.	Middlesex, Brentford D., '86.	Yarmouth '47-'48, Middlesex '74-'85, Brentford D. '85-'86.	1848
196	*Corbet, W. J.	P.	Wicklow E.D. '86	Co. Wicklow '80-'85, E. Wicklow '85-'86.	1825
197	*Corbett, A. C.	U.L.	Glasgow, Tradeston D., '86.	Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-'86.	1856
198	*Corbett, J.	U.L.	Worcestershire Mid, Droitwich, '86.	Droitwich '74-'85, Mid Worcestershire '85-'86.	1817
199	*Corry, Sir J. P.	C.	Armagh Mid '86 (Feb. Prof. McKane dec.)	Belfast '74-'85	1826
200	*Cosham, H.	G.L.	Bristol E.D. '86	Bristol E.D. '85-'86	1824

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton and Trin. Coll. Oxon.	Mid. Temp. '77, West. Circuit, Sec. R. Com. Corrupt Pract. Chester '80, successfully def. Adams v. Coleridge Nov. '86, Jun. Counsel to P.O., West. Circuit '84.	<i>e. s.</i> Ld. Coleridge, Ld. Chief Justice England, <i>m.</i> Mary A., <i>d.</i> Dr. Mackarness, Bp. Oxford '76.	D. A.o.L., W.S., L.E., L.R.	Devonshire
Private . . .	J.P. B'ham, Mayor '78-'79, Hon. Sec. Nat. Educ. Leag., formerly Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed., Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '86, mover Small Holding Resol. which caused defeat of Lord Salisbury's Admin. Jan. '86.	<i>s.</i> T. Collings, Littleham, Exmouth.	W.S., L.R., L.E.	National Liberal.
Private . . .	D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk and Suffolk, J.P., Sheriff '62-'63, and Mayor '67-'68 Norwich.	<i>s.</i> late J. Colman, Esq., Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk.	L.O., L.E., A.o.L., H.R., W.S.	Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal
Royal Naval Coll.	R.M.A. '54-'60, J.P. co. Kerry, F.R.G.S., Stat. Soc., etc.; author and lectr. of repute, a founder of Imp. Fed. League.	<i>s.</i> late Lt.-Gen. G. T. Colomb.	W.S.	. . . . .
.	R.N. '42, V.C. C.B. '66, C.B. (mil.) '70, K.C.B. '74, Jun. Ld. Adm. '79, Com-in-chief American and W.I. Station '82.	<i>s.</i> late J. Commercell, Stroud Park, Horsham.	W.S.	Carlton . . .
Q. Coll. Cork and Queen's Univ. Irel.	M.A. Queen's Univ., LL.D. Lond., Linc. Inn '60, Northern Circuit.	<i>s.</i> J. Commins, Ballybeg, co. Carlow.	L.R.	Legal . . .
Merton Coll. Oxon.	Fellow All Souls' '46, Linc. Inn and Mid. Temp. '50, J.P. Hants.	<i>s.</i> late H. Combe Compton, Minsted Manor, Hants.	W.S.	Carlton and Unit. Univ
.	Town Commr., Poor Law Guardian, Clonmel.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .
.	Fruit merchant, L'pool, Prop. New L'pool Aquarium, and Memb. City Council '75-'86.	<i>s.</i> O. Connolly, tenant farmer, Hazle-hatch, co. Dublin.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
S. Mary's Trng. Coll. Hammersmith.	Engaged in tuition since '65, Pres. Blackburn Branch I. National League.	. . . . .	A.o.L., W.S.	. . . . .
Tonbridge and Ch.Ch. Oxon, B.A. '76.	Gray's Inn '81, S.E. Circuit, Hon. Sec. Soc. and Political Educ. League, intro. the Bill for checking sale of liquor to children.	<i>s.</i> late J. C. Conybeare, S. Leonard's Green, Ingatestone.	A.o.L., W.S., L.O., L.R.	Nat. Lib. and Savile.
Emmanl. Coll. Camb., Sch. Le Bas & Burney Prizes, honrs. Moral Sci. Tripod.	Linc. Inn '72, Oxford Cir., J.P. Hereford, Pres. Hereford Chamb. Agric., founder Constit. Union, has written on Agric. Holdings Act '75.	<i>s.</i> R. D. Cooke, Hellens, Herefordshire.	L.E.	S. Stephen's and Constitutional.
.	Ind, Coope, & Co., D.L., J.P. Essex, Hon. Col. Essex R.V.	<i>s.</i> J. Coope, Great Cumberland St., W.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Broadwood, Lancashire.	Formerly in business London, Clerk Lunacy Office, Dublin, M.R.I.A., author and poet.	<i>s.</i> late R. Corbet, Bally Raneen, Queen's co.	L.R., W.S., A.o.L.	S. Stephen's Green, Dub. S. George's Scott. Lib.
Glasgow Acad.	J.P. Warwick, Emigr. Commr. for Colony of Victoria.	<i>s.</i> late T. Corbett, J.P.	. . . . .	Nat. Lib. . .
Private . . .	Prop. Stoke Prior Salt Works, Direc. Docks and Canal, Glouc., J.P. Worcester and Merionethshire.	<i>e. s.</i> late J. Corbett, Shropshire.	L.E.	Reform and Gresham.
Belfast Coll. .	Shipowner, Belfast, J.P. Armagh co. and borough, Bart.	<i>s.</i> late R. Corry, Belfast.	L.O.	Carlton and S. Stephen's
Bristol . . .	Colliery manager '45, propr. Kingswood '51, formy. Memb. Town Coun. Bristol, Mayor Bath '82-'83, '84-'85, F.G.S., author various pamphlets.	<i>s.</i> J. Cossham, Thornbury, Gloucestershire.	L.R., L.O., L.E., R.o.L.	Reform and Nat. Lib.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
141	*Cotton, Capt. E. T. D'A.	C.	Cheshire, Wirral D. '86 (unopposed).	Cheshire, Wirral D. '85-'86.	1847
142	*Courtney, L.	U.L.	Cornwall S.E., Bodmin D., '86.	Liskeard '76-'85, Cornwall, Bodmin, '85-'86.	1832
143	*Cox, J. R.	P.	Clare E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Clare E.D. '85-'86	1852
144	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H.	G.L.	Norfolk N.D. '86	Norfolk N.D. '85-'86	1838
145	Craig, J.	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '86		—
146	*Cranborne, Viscount J. E. H. G. C.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Darwen D., '86.	Lancashire N.E., Darwen D., '85-'86.	1861
147	*Craven, J.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R.N., Shipley D., '86 (unopposed).	Yorks. W.R.N., Shipley D., '85-'86.	1825
148	*Crawford, D.	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.E.D. '86.	Lanarkah. N.E.D. '85-'86	1837
149	*Crawford, W.	G.L.	Durham, Mid D., '86 (unopposed).	Durham, Mid D., '85-'86	1833
150	*Cremer, W. R.	G.L.	Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '86.	Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '85-'86.	1828
151	*Crilly, D.	P.	Mayo N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Mayo N.D. '85-'86	1856
152	*Cross, Sir R. A. (now V. Cross, <i>q.v.</i>)	C.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., '86.	Preston '57-'62, S.W. Lanc. '68-'85, Newton D. '85-'86.	1823
153	*Crossley, E.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Sowerby D., '86 (unopposed).	Yorks W.R.N., Sowerby D., '85-'86.	1841
154	*Crossley, Sir S., Bart.	U.L.	Suffolk S., Lowestoft D., '86 (unopposed).	Suffolk S., Lowestoft D., '85-'86.	1857
155	*Crossman, Maj.-Gen. Sir W.	U.L.	Portsmouth, '86	Portsmouth '85-'86	1830
156	*Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G.	C.	Surrey Mid., Epsom D., '86 (unopposed).	W. Surrey '76-'85, Epsom D. '85-'86.	1828
157	*Currie, Sir D.	U.L.	Perthshire W.D. '86	Perthshire '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86.	1825
158	*Curzon, Viscount	C.	Bucks, Wycombe D., '86.	Bucks, Wycombe '85-'86.	1861
159	Curzon, Hon. G. N.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Southport D., '86.		1859

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Rugby, Marlboro', R.M. Acad. Wool. S. John's Coll. Camb. (and Wrangler '85).	Lt. Roy. Artill. '68, retd. Capt. '81, J.P. Cheshire.	s. Most Rev. G. E. Lynch Cotton, late Bp. Calcutta.	W.S.	Jun. United Service & Carlton.
S. Mel's Coll. Longford. Amerah. Sch. & Univ. Coll. Lond., LL.B. Lond. '63. Private . . .	Exam. Const. Hist. Lond. Univ. '73-'75, Und. Sec. State Home Dept. '80-'81, Col. Off. '81-'82 Fin. Sec. Treas. '82-'84, Chm. of Committees and Dep. Speaker '86-'87.	s. J. S. Courtney, Alverton House, Penzance.	L.O.	Reform and Nat. Lib.
Eton & Univ. Coll. Oxon., B.A. '84. Private . . .	Private Sec. to two late and present Ld. Mayor Dublin. Examiner Lond. Univ., Equity and Real Prop. '71-'76, Q.C. '82, Bencher '85.	s. H. Cox, farmer, Kilmore.	W.S.	Catholic, Dublin.
Edin. Acad., Glasg. Univ., Balliol Oxon., Heidelberg. Private . . .	Memb. Borries, Craig & Co., Newcastle. Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. '81 . . .	s. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk.	R.o.L.	Savile and Reform.
National Sch. Fareham.	Gov. Thornton Gram. School, Crossley Orphanage, Airdale Coll.	s. s. Marquis of Salisbury.	L.O.	National Liberal. Carlton, Bachelors', White's, etc.
Newry Nat. Sch. Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Fellow Linc. Coll. Ox., '61, Scottish bar '62, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. Scotland '80-'85, Boudry, Com. Scotland '84-'85. Formerly miner; Sec. Durham Miners Ass. '73, Sec. Miners' National Ass.	s. J. Craven, manfr., Thornton.	L.O.	National Liberal and Reform.
Owens Coll. Manchester.	Formerly carpenter and joiner & Sec. Inter. Working Men's Peace Ass., ed. <i>Arbitrator</i> , founder Amalg. Soc. Carptrs. Journalist (<i>Nation</i>)	s. late A. Crawford, Aros, Argyllshire.	L.O., L.R.	Oxford and Cambridge
Eton & Balliol Coll. B.A. '81. R. Mil. Acad. Woolwich.	Home Sec. '74-'80-'85, Sec. for India '86, an Eccles. Commr. England, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Chesh. & Lanc., D.C.L. Oxon '77, LL.D. Camb. '78, LL.D. St. And. '85.	s. G. M. Cremer, herald painter, Fareham, Hants.	L.O., A.o.L., L.R.	. . . . .
Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '54. Private . . .	Chm. J. Crossley & Sons, Ld., Halifax, carpet manfrs. Alderman and Mayor '74-'76, '84-'85, J.P. Halifax, F.R.A.S.	s. — Crilly, com. traveller, Newry.	A.o.L.	Catholic, Dublin.
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Lt. and Brig. E. Div. R. Artill. Mil., J.P. Suffolk & Norfolk. Lt. R.E. '48, J.P. W. Australia '52-'53, H.M. Special Commr. Griqualand W., Insp. Submar. Def. '76-'81, Roy. Commr. W. Indies '82, Col. com. R.E. S. Dist. '82, K.C.M.G. '84, Maj.-Gen. retd. '85.	s. late W. Cross, D.L. Lanc., Redscar, Preston.	. .	Carlton, Athenæum.
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Prizeman of Coll., second Ch. Estates Commr. '74-'79, P.C. '80, D.L. Surrey and Midx. Managing Direc. Castle Mail Packets Co., C.M.G. '77, K.C.M.G., D.L. London.	s. s. late Jos. Crossley, Halifax, n. late Sir F. Crossley, M.P., m. Jane E., 3rd d. Sir E. Baines, D.L. Leeds	L.O., W.S.	National Liberal.
	Lt. Leicestersh. Yeo. Cav. '83, J.P. Bucks.	s. late Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P. s. late R. Crossman, Cheswick, Northumberland.	L.O.	Reform . .
	Fellow All Souls', D.L., J.P. Derby, formerly Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury.	s. T. Cubitt, Denbies, Dorking.	W.S.	Carlton .
		s. James Currie, merct., Greenock.	. .	Reform and City Liberal
		s. s. Richard, 3rd E. Howe, m. Lady G. Churchill, d. 7th D. Marlboro'. s. Rev. A., Baron Scarsdale.	W.S.	Carlton and Constitutional.
			. .	Carlton . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
160	Dalrymple, C.	C.	Ipswich '86 (on unseating of Mr. J. Collings).	Buteshire '68-'85	1839
161	Davenport, H. T.	C.	Staffordshire, Leek D., '86.	N. Staffordshire '80-'85 .	1833
162	*Davies, W.	G.L.	Pembrokeshire '86 . . .	Pembrokeshire '80-'86 .	1821
163	*Dawney, Lt.-Col. Hon. L. P.	C.	Yorks N.R., Thirsk and Malton D., '86 (unopposed).	Thirsk '80-'85, Thirsk & Malton D. '85-'86.	1846
164	*Deasy, J.	P.	Mayo W.D. '86 (unopposed).	Cork City '84-'85, Mayo W.D. '85-'86.	1856
165	*De Cobain, E. S. W. . . .	C.	Belfast E.D. '86	Belfast E.D. '85-'86 . . .	1840
166	De Lisle, Edwin	C.	Leicestershire Mid, Loughborough D., '86 .	. . . . .	1852
167	*De Worms, Baron H. D. . .	C.	Liverpool E., Toxteth D., '86 (unopposed).	Greenwich '80-'85, East Toxteth '85-'86.	1840
168	*Dickson, Major A. G. . . .	C.	Dover '86 (unopposed) .	Dover '65-'86	1834
169	*Dillon, J.	P.	Mayo E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Tipperary '80-'83, Mayo E.D. '85-'86.	1851
170	*Dillwyn, L. Hf.	G.L.	Swansea Town D. '86 .	Swansea Feb. to Oct. '85, Town D. Dec. '85-'86.	1814
171	*Dimsdale, Hon. Baron . . .	C.	Herts N., Hitchin D., '86	Hertford '68-'74, Hitchin D. '85-'86.	1828
172	*Dixon, G.	U.L.	Birmingham, Edgbaston D., '86 (unopposed).	Birmingham '67-'76, Edgbaston D. '85-'86.	1820
173	*Dixon-Hartland, F. D. . . .	C.	Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '86 (unopposed).	Evesham '80-'85 (on petition), Middlesex, Uxbridge D., '85-'86.	1832
174	*Dodds, J.	G.L.	Stockton '86	Stockton '68-'86	1819
175	*Donkin, R. S.	C.	Tynemouth '86	Tynemouth '85-'86 . . .	1836
176	Dorington, Sir J. E.	C.	Gloucester, Tewkesbury D., '86 (unopposed).	. . . . .	1832
177	Duff, R. W.	G.L.	Banffshire '86	Banffshire '61-'86	1835
178	Dugdale, J. S.	C.	Warwickshire N.E., Nuneaton D., '86.	. . . . .	1835
179	Duncan, D.	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., '86.	Barrow '85 (unseated on petition).	1831

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	Linc. Inn '65, unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85, Ld. Treasury '86.	2 s. late Sir C. Dalrymple Ferguson.	L.O.	Carlton . .	160
Harrow and Ch.Ch.Oxon, M.A. '59.	In. Temple '60, Oxford Circuit.	s. J. Davenport, Westwood, Staff.	. .	Carlton . .	161
Private . . .	Solicitor ad. '48, D.L., J.P. Pembrokeh. & H'fordwest.	s. late T. Davies.	L.O., R.o.L., D.	Devonshire.	162
Eton	Coldstream Gds. '65, retired Capt. and Lt.-Col. '79.	2 s. 7th Viscount Downe.	. .	Carlton, Guards, White's.	163
.	Memb. Bd. Gdns., Cork City, a prominent Nationalist.	s. M. Deasy, C.E., Cork.	. .	. . . . .	164
Bell's Acad. Belfast.	Gd. Mast. Gd. Orange Lodge, Belfast, Dep. Gd. Mast. Irel.	s. late Rev. E. De Cobain.	W.S., L.O.	Ulster and Constitut'n'l.	165
Oscott, B'ham;	Private Sec. to Sir F. Weld, G.C.M.G. '81-'82, and Lord J. Manners '85, F.R.A.S. '85;	7 s. A. P. de Lisle, of Garendon and Gracedieu.	. .	Carlton . .	166
Münster, in Westphalia, Innsbruck U's	author political and social.				
King's Coll. London (Fel. '63).	In. Temp. '63, D.L., J.P. Midx., Commr. Roy. Patriotic Fund, Parl. Sec. Bd. of Trade '85-'86.	2 s. 1st Baron de Worms,	W.S.	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	167
Rugby	Major 13th Hussars '60, served Crimea & India, Chm. Crystal Pal. Co., Dir. L.C.D.R. L.R.C.S.I., twice imprisoned as a "suspect" by late Mr. Forster, prom. agent in the No-Rent Manifesto, Nov. '86.	s. G. Dickson, Belcheater, Berwickshire.	W.S.	Carlton, Army & Navy, United Ser.	168
Catholic Univ. Dublin.	D.L., J.P. Glamorgan, Hon. Col. 3rd Glamor. R.V., Dir. G.W.R., Glamor. Bkng. Co.	3 s. late J. B. Dillon, M.P. Tipperary.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	169
Bath		s. late L. W. Dillwyn, M.P. Glam.	W.S., L.O., L.R., A.o.L.	Athenæum & National Liberal.	170
Eton & Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon.	D.L. Herts, J.P. Midx., Herts, Westminster, Pres. Herts Chamb. Agric., Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Herts.	s. late 5th Baron C. J. Dimsdale, (in Empire of Russia)	. .	Carlton and Constitutional.	171
Leeds Gram. Sch.	Mayor Birmingham '66, Pres. Nat. Educ. League.	s. A. Dixon, Whitehaven.	L.O., W.S.	Reform . .	172
Cheltenham	J.P. cos. Glouc. and Worc., V.-Pres. Nat. Conser. Union, Chm. Beaconsfield Club, a fnder. Prim. League, F.S.A. Solicitor '50, Chief Clerk Tees Conservation Comms., D.L. Durham, Mayor Stockton '57-'58.	e. s. late N. Hartland, Oaklands, Glouc.	W.S.	Carlton . .	173
Private	Memb. Chamb. Ship., signat. to agrmt. Chamb. and M. de Lesseps re Suez Canal, J.P. Northumb., Hon. Col. Tynemouth Art. V.	s. M. Dodds, Whorley Hill, co. Durham.	L.O., W.S., L.R., L.E.	Reform and National Liberal.	174
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Glouc. '78, Bart. Feb. '86.	s. J. Donkin, ship-owner.	L.O., W.S.	Jun. Carlton, Constitutional, Union.	175
Blackheath S.	D.L. '48, Lt. 56, ret'd. com. '70, D.L. Banff., Kincard., and Aberd., Jun. Ld. Treas. June '82, Civil Ld. Adm. '85-'86.	e. s. late J. E. Dorington.	. .	Carlton and Athenæum.	176
		m. Louisa, d. late Sir Walter Scott, Bart. '71, changed name Abercromby to Duff on succn. uncle's estates '61.	W.S.	Brooks's, Devonshire, National Liberal.	177
Eton & Merton Coll. Oxon., M.A. '86.	In. Temp. '62, Q.C. '82, Rec. Grantham '74-'77, Birmingham '77, Chm. Quarter Sess. Warwicks., Chan. Dioc. Worc.	2 s. late W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Merivale & Blyth Halls.	. .	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, S. Stephen's.	178
High Sch. Dundee.	J.P. Cheshire, V.-Pres. L'pool Inn. Ref. Club, Direc. Roy. Insur. Co., Brit. & Foreign Marine Insur., Chm. Coquimbo Ry.; died Dec. '86.	s. J. Duncan, The Brae, Perthshire.	L.R., L.O.	Reform and National Liberal.	179

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
180	*Duncan, Col. F.	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., '86.	Finsbury, Holborn D., '85-'86.	1836
181	*Duncombe, A.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Howden-shire D., '86 (unopposed).	Yorks. E.R., Howden-shire D., '85-'86.	1840
182	*Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H.	C.	Kent N.W., Dartford D., '86.	West Kent '65-'68, Mid D. '69-'85, Dartford D. '85-'86.	1837
183	*Eaton, H. W.	C.	Coventry '86.	Coventry '65-'80, '81-'86 .	1816
184	*Ebrington, Viscount. . .	U.L.	Devonshire W., Tavistock D., '86.	Tiverton '81-'85, Tavistock D. '85-'86.	1854
185	*Edwardes-Moss, T. C. . .	C.	Lancs. S.W., Widnes D., '86.	Lancs. S.W., Widnes D. '85-'86.	1855
186	*Egerton, Hon. A. J. F. . .	C.	Lancs.S.E., Eccles D., '86.	Lancs., Eccles D. '85-'86.	1854
187	*Egerton, Hon. A. de T. . .	C.	Cheshire, Knutsford D., '86 (unopposed .	Mid Cheshire '83-'85, Knutsford D. '85-'86.	1845
188	*Elcho, Hon. Lord H. R. W. C.	C.	Ipswich '86	Haddingtonshire '83-'85, Ipswich April '86 (Mr. J. Collings unseated on petition).	1857
189	*Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. . .	U.L.	Roxburghshire '86 . . .	Roxburghshire '80-'86 .	1846
190	Elliot, Sir G.	C.	Monmouth D. '86	N. Durham '68 to Feb. '80, Aug. '81-'85.	1815
191	Elliot, G. W.	C.	Yorks N.R., Richmond D., '86.	Northallerton '74-'85 . .	1844
192	*Elliot, Hon. H. F. H. . .	U.L.	Ayrshire N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Ayrshire N.D. '85-'86 .	1848
193	*Ellis, J. E.	G.L.	Notts, Rushcliffe D., '86.	Notts, Rushcliffe D., '85-'86.	1841
194	*Ellis, Sir J. W.	C.	Surrey, Kingston D., '86	Mid Surrey '84-'85, Kingston D. '85-'86.	1829
196	*Ellis, J.	G.L.	Leicestershire W., Bosworth D., '86.	Leicestersh. W., Bosworth D., '85-'86.	1829
196	Ellis, T. E.	G.L.	Merionethshire '86 . . .	. . . . .	1859
197	Elton, C. I.	C.	Somerset W., Wellington D., '86.	. . . . .	1839
198	*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. . .	P.	Dublin co. S.D. '86 . . .	Dublin co. S.D. '85-'86 .	1862
199	*Esslemont, P.	G.L.	Aberdeenshire E.D. '86 .	Aberdeensh. E.D. '85-'86	1834

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specialty.	Club or Residence.	No.
Woolwich and Aberd. Univ., M.A., LL.D.	R.A. '55, Col. '85, Com. Egyp. Artill. '83-'85, C.B. for services, Egyp. war medal & 3rd class Osmanlieh; author military and colonial works, D.C.L. Durham, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.	.....	W.S.	Carlton and United Service.	180
Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Linc. Inn '67, J.P. N. and E.R. Yorks.	2 s. Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P. E.R. Yorks. '51-'62	W.S.	Carlton . .	181
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.L., J.P. Kent, Patronage (First Whip) Sec. Treas. '74-'80, P.C. '80, Chief Sec. Ireland July '83 to Jan. '86, app. V.-Pres. Coun. Jan. '87.	6. sur. s. late Sir P. Hart Dyke, m. Lady Emily, e. d. 7th E. Sandwich.	..	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	182
Enfield, Col. Rollin, Paris.	Silk mer., direc. Marine Ins. and Imper. Fire Ass., D.L. Suffolk Tower Hamlets, etc.	Mar. d. & h. T. L. Harman, New Orleans.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, S. Stephen's & Brooks's & Travellers'.	183
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. (hons.) '75.	D.L., J.P. Devon, Capt. N. Devon Hus. Yeo. Cav., formy. priv. sec. Earl Spencer, Ld. Pres. Council.	6. s. 7th E. Fortescue, m. Hon. E. Ormsby-Gore, d. Ld. Harlech, '85.	L.O.	Carlton, United University.	184
Eton & Brasenose Coll. Oxon.	Lt. Lañc. Hus. Yeo., Priv. Sec. Sir R. Cross, Home Sec. '85, Ex. Pres. O. U.B.C.	2 s. Sir T. Edwards - Moss, Bt., Otterpool, 2 s. and E. of Ellesmere, b. pres. E. s. late Ld. Egerton (1st B.) of Tatton.	W.S., L.O.	Carlton.	185
Eton	Lt. Gren. Gds.	6. s. 9th E. of Wemyss, Elcho.	L.O., W.S.	Carlton.	186
Harrow & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Lt. 5th Vol. Batt. R. Scots . .	.....	.....	.....	186
Edin. & Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. '68, M.A.	In. Temple '70, North. Circ.; author legal and political works.	2 s. 3rd E. of Minto	L.O.	Brooks's.	189
Edin. & Trin. Coll., Camb.	Pres. Ass. Mining Engrs., D.L., J.P. Monmouth.	.....	W.S.	Junior Carlton.	190
Eton Coll. and Camb.	Colliery owner, D.L. Monmouth co., J.P. N.R. Yorks.	s. Sir G. Elliot, M.P. Monm. D.	W.S.	.....	191
Friends' Sch., Kendal.	Formerly a clerk H. of Com., Sec. late Sir W. P. Adam, First Comr. Works '80.	3 s. 3rd E. of Minto.	L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	Brooks's, Travellers'.	192
.....	Coal owner Notts., J.P. Nottingham Boro' and Co. and N.R. Yorks.	s. late E. S. Ellis, Leicester, Chm. Mid. Ry. Co.	.....	Reform.	193
.....	Aldm. '72, Shff. '74, Ld. Mayor '81-'82, creat. Bt. '82, Lt. City, Chm. Eman. Hosp., Chev. 2 cl. Gold Lion Nassau, Mem. Ct. Mer. Tayl. Co., Gov. Irish Soc., J.P. Londonderry.	5 s. Joseph Ellis, Richmond, S.W.	W.S.	Carlton, Constitutional, Garrick, City Carlton.	194
Friends' Sch. . .	Pres. S. Leic. Lib. Ass., Chm. Indus. Sch. Desford & Leic. Sch. Bd.	s. J. Ellis, The Gynsills, Leic.	..	National Liberal.	196
New Coll. Oxon. B.A. (hon.)	Priv. sec. Mr. Brunner, formy. M.P. Cheshire, Northwich D.	s. T. Ellis, tenant farmer, Cynlas.	..	National Liberal.	196
Cheltenham & Balliol Coll. Oxon, B.A. (hon.)	Fel. Qn.'s Coll. Oxon, Vinerian Law Sch., Linc. Inn. '65, Q.C. '85, J.P. Somerset; author legal and historical works.	.....	.....	Carlton, Union.	197
.....	Lt. 6th Brig. S. Irish Div. R.A. '80.	6. s. Col. Sir J. Esmonde, Bart., g.g.s. Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan.	..	.....	198
Public School, Belhelvie, & private.	Mem. Esslemont & Mackintosh, Aberdeen, Town Coun. '69, Ld. Provost '80-'83, J.P., Pres. Cham. Commerce, Aberdeen.	3 s. P. Esslemont, farmer.	W.S., A.o.L., L.E., L.R., L.O.	National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.	199

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Birth.
200	*Evelyn, W. J.	C.	Deptford '86	West Surrey '49-'57, Deptford '85-'86.	1822
201	*Ewart, W.	C.	Belfast N.D. '86	Belfast '78-'85, N.D. '85-'86	1817
202	Eyre, Col. H.	C.	Lincolnsh., W. Lindsey or Gainsboro' D., '86.	. . . . .	1834
203	*Farquharson, H. R. . . .	C.	Dorset W.D. '86	Dorset W.D. '85-'86 . . .	1857
204	*Farquharson, R.	G.L.	Aberdeenshire W.D. '86	Aberdeenshire W.D. '80-'86.	1837
205	*Fellowes, Capt. W. H. . .	C.	Huntingdonshire N., Ramsey D., '86.	Huntingdonshire '80-'85, Ramsey D. '85-'86.	1848
206	†Fenwick, C.	G.L.	Northumberland, Wans- beck D., '86.	Northumberland, Wans- beck D., '85-'86.	1850
207	*Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Manchester N.E.D. '86 .	Ayr '54-'57, '59-'68, Man- chester N.E. '85-'86.	1832
208	*Field, Admiral E.	C.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '86.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '85-'86.	1830
209	*Fielden, Gen. R. J. . . .	C.	Lancs N., Chorley D., '86 (unopposed).	Lancs. North '80-'85, Chorley D. '85-'86.	1824
210	Fielden, T.	C.	Lancs S.E., Middleton D., '86.	. . . . .	1854
211	*Finch, G. H.	C.	Rutlandshire '86 (unop- posed).	Rutlandshire '67-'86 . .	1835
212	*Finch-Hatton, Hon.M.E.G.	C.	Lincolnshire, Spalding D., '86.	S. Lincolnshire '84-'85, Spalding '85-'86.	1851
213	*Finlay, R. B.	U.L.	Inverness Burghs '86 .	Inverness Burghs '85-'86	1842
214	*Finucine, J.	P.	Limerick E.D. '86 (un- opposed).	Limerick E.D. '85-'86 .	1842
215	*Fisher, W. H.	C.	Fulham '86	Fulham '85-'86	1853
216	*Fitzgerald, R. U. P. . . .	C.	Cambridge '86	Cambridge '85-'86	1839
217	*Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. W.	U.L.	Peterborough '86 . . .	Peterborough '78-'86 . .	1852

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Rugby & Ball. Coll. Oxon, B.A. '48.	High Sheriff '60, D.L., J.P. Surrey, F.R.G.S., a descendant of the diarist.	<i>e. s.</i> late G. Evelyn, Wotton.	. .	Oxford and Cambridge.
Belfast Acad.	J.P. Antrim, Down, Belfast, Pres. Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Ass., M. Belf. L. Bd., Mayor '59-'60.	<i>s.</i> late Alderman W. Ewart, Glenbank, co. Antrim.	L.O., W.S.	Carlton.
Harrow, Oxon.	Formerly and Batt. Rifle Brig., served in Crimea with distinction, D.L., J.P. Notts.	<i>s.</i> Rev. C. W. Eyre, Rampton Man., Notts.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Eton and Jesus Coll. Camb.	. . . . .	<i>s.</i> late H. Farguharson, Blandford.	F.T.	S. Stephen's Boodle's
Acad. & Univ. Edin., M.D. '58, Paris, Vienna; LL.D. Aberd.	R.A. '59, As. Surg. Coldst. Gds., Phy. Belgrave Hosp., As. Phy. & Lect. mat. med. S. Mary's, P.R.C.P. Lond. '72, D.L., J.P., Aberdeenshire, med. author.	<i>s.</i> late F. Farguharson, Finzean, Aberdeenshire.	L.O., L.E., W.S.	Reform, Jun. United Service, Brooks's.
Eton	Sub.-Lt. 1st Lf. Gds. '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, ret. '77, D.L., J.P. Huntingdonsh.	<i>e. s.</i> E. Fellowes, Ramsey Abbey, M.P. Hunts. '37-'80, <i>m.</i> Lady Rosamond, and <i>d.</i> 7th D. Marlboro' '77.	W.S.	Carlton.
.	Formerly collier, one of the Executive Northumb. Miners' rep. Trades Union Congr. '84, Memb. Joint Com. Coal Owners & Miners to settle colliery labour disputes.	. . . . .	L.O., A.o.L., L.R., L.E.	. . . . .
Rugby, Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Formerly Army, U. Sec. India Ju. '66 to July '67, U. Sec. Home Dpt. July '67 to Aug. '68, Gov. S. Australia '68-'73, P.C. '68, Gov. N. Zealand '73-'74, Gov. Bombay '80-'85, D.L., J.P. Ayrsh., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., U. Sec. State Foreign Affairs '86.	<i>e. s.</i> late Sir C. Dalrymple Ferguson, Ed., <i>m.</i> (1) '57, Lady Edin., 2 <i>d.</i> Marquis of Dalhousie (<i>d.</i> '71), (2) '73, Olive, <i>d.</i> J. Richman, Esq., S. Austral. (<i>d.</i> '82).	. .	Carlton, Guards', Marlborough!
R. Nav. Coll. Portsmouth.	R.N. '45, Lt. '51, Com. '59, Capt. '69, ret. '76, Rear-Ad. '86, J.P. Hants, Chm. Fareham Bench.	<i>s.</i> late J. Field, The Vale, Chessham, Bucks.	. .	Carlton, United Ser. Constituti
.	M.-Gen. '79, C.M.G. '70, for ser. Red Riv. Exp., J.P. Lancs.	<i>s.</i> late J. Feilden, M.P. Blackburn '65-'69.	. .	Carlton, United Ser Army & Nav.
Well. C., Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. W.R. Yorks	<i>s.</i> J. Feilden, M.P.	. .	Carlton and S. Stephen's
Eton, New Coll. Oxon.	J.P. Rutland, Hon. Maj. Leicestersh. Yeo. Cav.	<i>s.</i> late G. Finch, Burley-on-Hill, Rutland.	W.S.	Carlton.
Eton, Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Late Fell. Hertford Coll. Oxon., High Sheriff Lincolnsh. '79.	2 <i>s.</i> 10th & <i>h. p.</i> 11th E. of Winchilsea,	W.S.	Carlton, White's.
Academy and Univ. Edin., M.D. '63.	Middle Temple '67, Q.C. '82, Bench. '84, deliv. powerful U.L. speech in House May '86.	<i>s.</i> Dr. W. Finlay, Edinburgh.	L.O.	Reform and Garrick.
Thurles Coll. & Maynooth.	Educ. for priesthood, became farmer, Hon. Sec. Limerick & Clare Farmers' Club.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Haileybury Univ. Coll. Ox., B.A. '76.	In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circ., Priv. sec. Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	<i>e. s.</i> Rev. F. Fisher, rector Downham.	W.S.	Oxford and Cambridge and Carlton
Westminster & Trin. Hall, Camb., M.A. '63.	D.L., J.P. co. Cork, formerly Gov. Memb. Cork Marine Bd.	. . . . .	W.S.	Carlton
Eton, & Magd. Coll. Camb., B.A. '73.	Capt. 1st W. Yorkshire Yeo.	5 <i>s.</i> E. Fitzwilliam, K.G.	. .	Brooks's

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
218	*Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J.	C.	Hants S., Fareham D., '86 (unopposed).	S. Hants '84-'85, Fareham '85-'86.	1828
219	*Fletcher, Sir H., Bart.	C.	Sussex Mid, Lewes D., '86 (unopposed).	Horsham '80-'85, Lewes D. '85-'86.	1835
220	*Flower, C.	G.L.	Beds S., Luton D., '86 .	Brecknock '80-'85, Luton D. '85-'86.	1843
221	*Flynn, J. C.	P.	Cork co., N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Cork co. N.D. '85-'86	1852
222	*Foley, P. J.	P.	Galway, Connemara D., '86 (unopposed).	Galway, Connemara D., '85-'86.	1836
223	*Foljambe, C. G. S.	G.L.	Notts, Mansfield D., '86.	N. Notts '80-'85, Mansfield D. '85-'86.	1846
224	*Folkestone, Rt. Hon. Visct.	C.	Middlesex, Enfield D., '86.	S. Wilts '74-'85, Enfield D. '85-'86.	1841
225	*Forster, Sir C., Bart.	G.L.	Walsall '86 (unopposed).	Walsall '52-'86	1815
226	*Forwood, A. B.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ormskirk D., '86 (unopposed).	Lancashire, Ormskirk D., '85-'86.	1836
227	*Fowler, Rt. Hon. H. H.	G.L.	Wolverhampton E.D. '86	Wolverhampton '80-'85, E.D., '85-'86.	1830
228	*Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart.	C.	City of London '86 (unopposed).	Penryn '68-'74, City of London '80-'86.	1828
229	*Fox, J. F.	P.	King's co., Tullamore D., '86 (unopposed).	King's co., Tullamore D., '85-'86.	1853
230	*Fraser, Gen. C. C.	C.	Lambeth N.D. '86	Lambeth N.D. '85-'86	1829
231	*Fry, L.	U.L.	Bristol N.D. '86	Bristol '78-'80, N.D. '85-'86.	1832
232	*Fry, T.	G.L.	Darlington '86	Darlington '80-'86	1836
233	*Fuller-Maitland, W.	G.L.	Brecon '86 (unopposed) .	Brecon '75-'86	1844
234	*Fuller, G. P.	G.L.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '86.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '85-'86.	1833

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No. 21
.	6th Drag. '43, Lt.-Col. 15th Huss. '60, Col. '63, Maj.-Gen. '69, Insp.-Gen. Cav. '79, Com. Cav. Brig. Aldershot, Lt.-Gen. '83, J.P. Hants.	s. late Sir R. Fitzwygram, Bart., suc. as 4th Bart. '73.	W.S.	Carlton . .	218
Eton	69th Foot '53, Lt. Gren. Gds. '55, ret'd., Lt.-Col. & Hon. Col. 2nd Sussex R.V., D.L., J.P. Sussex & Surrey, Groom in waiting to Queen '85.	e. s. late Sir H. Fletcher.	. .	Carlton . .	219
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	In. Temp. '70, D.L. London, Lt. Bucks Yeo., Jun. Lord Treasury Feb. to July '86.	s. late P. W. Flower, Streatham, m. e. d. late Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.	L.O., W.S., L.R.	Reform and National Liberal.	220
Christian Bros' Sch. Cork.	Late Sec. Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund, an organiser of Nat. League	s. D. Flynn, Whitechurch, co. Cork.	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	221
Cathedral Sch. Leeds.	Chm. Indus. Assur. Prot. Ass., man. direc. Pearl Assur. Co. R.N. '60, Lt. '67, ret'd., served with distinc. N. Zealand '63-'64, D.L., J.P. E.R. Yorks, D.L., J.P. Notts., J.P. W.N.R. Yorks and Northants.	s. P. Foley, Sligo	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	222
Eton	D.L., J.P. Wilts, Treasurer Household June '85 to Jan. '86.	e. s. late G. S. Foljambe, Osberton, Notts, m. Susan L., e. d. Lady Emily Cavendish.	L.O., L.R., C.G.	Brooks's . .	223
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	In. Temp. '43, Oxford Circuit, D.L., J.P. Staffs, creat. Bt. '74, Chm. Com. Petitions.	s. late C. S. Forster, 1st M.P. Walsall.	W.S.	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	224
Worc. Coll. Oxon, B.A. 40, M.A. 43.	J.P. L'pool, Alderman, Mayor '77-'78, Pres. L'pool Constit. Ass.; author various political papers in <i>Contemp. Review</i> .	s. late T. B. Forwood, J.P., Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.	. .	Devonshire, Ox. & Camb., Nat. Lib.	225
Liverpool Coll. Upper Sch.	Solic. '52, Mayor Whampton '63, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '70, D.L. Staffs, J.P. Whampton, Und. Sec. Home Dept. Dec. '84 to June '85, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to July '86, P. C. June '86.	s. Rev. J. Fowler, Wesleyan.	. .	S. Stephen's, Constitutional, and Carlton.	226
S. Saviour's Sch.	Aldm. '78, Shff. '80-'81, Lord Mayor '83-'84, '85-'86, Bt. '85, Chev. Ord. Leopold of Belgium, Member Senate Lond. Univ., J.P. Middx, Wilts, Comr. Ltncy. Lond., author travels. Formy. tutor New Yk. S. Fran. Xavier's Coll. M.A., surgeon at Troy, N.Y., M.D. U.S. Circ.	s. T. Fowler, Tottenham, banker.	W.S.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	227
Tottenham. H. Sch., Univ. Coll. Lond., B.A. '48, Lond. Univ. M.A. '50.	Army, Maj.-Gen. '77, Com. 11th Huss., serv. with distinc. in Indian Mut. & Abyssin War, A.D.C. H.R.H. Com.-in-Chf. '73-'77, Com. Curragh '80-'84, Insp.-Gen. Caval., V.C. '58, C.B. '68, Col. 8th Huss. '86.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	Carlton, City Carlton, National, Athenæum, Constitut'n'l.	228
S. Colman's Coll., Queen's Coll. Cork.	Solicitor ad. '54, formy. memb. Town Council, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '71-'80.	2 s. late Lt.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart.	. .	Travellers', Bachelors', Marlborough, etc.	229
Eton	Memb. Fry, Janson & Co., iron manufs. Darlington '77-'78, J.P. Durham.	4s. J. Fry, Bristol, b. Rt. Hon. Ld. Justice Fry.	L.O., W.S.	Reform, Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	230
Private . . .	D.L. Brecon, J.P. Brecon, Essex.	s. F. Fry, F.S.A., c. Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Fry, & L. Fry, M.P. Bristol.	L.O., W.S., L.E., L.R.	Reform, National Liberal.	231
Bristol Sch.	H. Sheriff '78, Capt. Wilts R. Yeo. Cav. '60-'83, Chm. Bd. County Finance '70-'78, J.P. Wilts.	e. s. late W. Fuller-Maitland, Stanstead.	L.O.	Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.	232
Harrow and Ch. Ox. Coll. Oxon.	H. Sheriff '78, Capt. Wilts R. Yeo. Cav. '60-'83, Chm. Bd. County Finance '70-'78, J.P. Wilts.	s. late J. B. Fuller, D.L., Wilts, m. d. late Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach, '64.	L.O., A.o.L.	National Liberal, United University.	233
Winchester & Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon.					234

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
236	Fulton, Forest	C.	West Ham N.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1846
238	Gane, Lawrence	G.L.	Leeds E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
237	*Gardner, H.	G.L.	Essex N., Saffron Walden D., '86.	Saffron Walden D. '85-'86.	1847
238	Gathorne-Hardy, Hon.A.E.	C.	Sussex N., E. Grinstead D., '86.	Canterbury '78-'80.	1845
239	*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon.J.S.	C.	Kent Mid, Medway D., '86 (unopposed).	Rye '68-'80, Mid Kent '84-'85, Medway D. '85-'86.	1839
240	Gedge, Sydney	C.	Stockport '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1829
241	*Gent-Davis, R.	C.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '86.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '85-'86.	1857
242	*Gibson, J. G.	C.	Liverpool, Walton D., '86.	Liverpool, Walton D., '85-'86.	1846
243	*Giles, A.	C.	Southampton '86	Southampton '78-'80, '83-'86.	1816
244	*Gilhooly, J.	P.	Cork W.D. '86 (unopposed).	Cork W.D. '85-'86	1845
245	*Gill, H. J.	P.	Limerick City '86 (unopposed).	Co. Westmeath '80-'83, Limerick City '85-'86.	1836
246	*Gill, T. H.	P.	Louth S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Louth S.D. '85-'86	—
247	Gilliat, J. S.	C.	Clapham '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1829
248	*Gladstone, H. G.	G.L.	Leeds W.D. '86	Leeds '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86	1854
249 & 250	*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	G.L.	Midlothian { '86: elected to sit for Leith Dist. { former.	Newark '32-'46, Oxford Univ. '47-'65, S. Lanes. '65-'68, Greenwich '68-'80, Midlothian '80-'86.	1809
251	Godson, F. A.	C.	Kidderminster '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1835
252	*Goldsmid, Sir J.	U.L.	St. Pancras S. '86	Honiton '66-'68, Rochester '70-'80, St. Pancras S. '85-'86.	1838
253	*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	C.	Hammersmith '86	Hammersmith '85-'86	1837
254	*Gorat, Sir John E.	C.	Chatham '86	Cambridge '66-'68, Chatham '75-'85, '86.	1835

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Norwich Gr.S., B.A., LL.B. Lond. Univ. Wesley. Coll. Ins. Taunton.	Mid. Temple '72, S.E. Circuit, Counsel to Mint for Herts, author "Constitutional Hist." Mid. Temple '70, N.E. Circuit, Q.C. '85, formy. memb. Sch. Bd. Leeds.	s. late Lieut.-Col. Fulton, R.A.	. .	Carlton . .	235
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '72.	D.L. Middlesex . . . . .	. . . . .	L.O., L.E., W.S., L.R., L.O.	National Liberal, Devonshire. Brooks s, White's, etc.	236 237
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon., B.A. '67.	Inn. Temple '69, Jun. Counsel Chief Comr. Works, Counsel Commsr. Woods & Forests.	3 s. Viscount Cranbrook.	. . . . .	. . . . .	238
Eton and Ch. Ch. Coll. Ox.	Formerly Lt. Rifle Brig., formy. Priv. Sec. Vicst. Cranbrook, D.L., J.P. Kent, Lt.-Col. E. Kent R.V., dir. New River Co.	s. s. V. Cranbrook, m. Cecily, d. J. Ridgway, Esq., Fairlaw, Kent.	W.S.	Carlton, Arthur's.	239
K. Edward Sch. B'ham, Corp. Christ. Coll. Camb., M.A. Private	Solic. ad. '65, Solic. Lond. Sch. Bd. '71, memb. Com. Ch. Mssny. & Temp. Socas., assis. in forming Bp. Lond. Fund. Memb. Sparkes, White & Co., distillers, chemists; Gov. & auditor S. Bartholomew's Hosp.	s. s. late Rev. S. Gedge, N. Runc- ton, Norfolk.	W.S.	Carlton and Unit. Ser.	240
Enniskillen R. Sch. & Trin. Coll. Dublin (gold medal).	Serj.-at-Law '85; Solic.-Gen. Irel. Nov. '85 and '86, Chanc. Dioces. Killaloe.	s. R. Davis, Hamp- stead, m. Blanche, d. W. Dixon, Esq., Admiralty, '80. s. late W. Gibson, Rockforest, co. Tipperary.	W.S.	Carlton, University, Dublin.	241 242
.	Civil engineer, Chm. Union Steamship Co. Draper, Bantry, co. Cork . .	s. F. Giles, C.E., Lond. s. J. Gilhooly, late coastgd. service. s. s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin.	W.S. A.o.L.	Carlton.	243 244
Trin. Coll. Dublin, B.A. '57, M.A. '72.	Memb. M. H. Gill & Son, pub- lishers, Dublin, Memb. Dublin Municipal Council; author.	s. s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin.	A.o.L.	Leinster, Dublin, and S. George's, London.	245
Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Journalist <i>Freeman's Jour.</i> , ed. <i>Nationalist & United Ireland.</i>	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .	246
Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Dirac. Bank of England '62, Gov. '83, J.P. Herts, H.M. Lt. City London.	s. late J. K. Gilliat, Fernhill, Wind- sor.	. .	Oxford and Cambridge, Carlton.	247
Eton & Univ. Coll. Oxon., B.A. '76 (1st Class Mod. Hist.), M.A. '79.	Priv. sec. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone '80 (sal.), Ld. Treas. Aug. '81 (without sal.), Dep. Comr. Bd. Works '85, Finan. Sec. War Feb. to July '86, Lect. Mod. Hist. Keble C. Ox. (See special biography) . . .	4 s. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.	W.S., L.E., L.O.	National Liberal.	248
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon (double 1st Class '31), M.A. '34, Hon. D.C.L. '48.		4 s. late Sir John Gladstone, 1st Bt., m. Catherine, s. d. late Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., Hawarden Castle.	L.O.	Nat. Liberal and United Univ.	249 & 250
King's Coll. Lond., and Queen's Coll. Oxon, M.A. Univ. Coll. London.	In. Temp. '59, Oxford Circuit	s. late S. H. Godson, barr., Tenbury, Worcestershire.	T.E.	New Univ. .	251
.	Called Linc. Inn '64, Fellow & Treas. Univ. Coll. Lond., D.L. Sussex, Kent, J.P. Kent, Hon. Col. 1st Sussex Art. Vol. '81. Served under Havelock during Mutiny. Cornet 8th Hussars, retired half-pay '85, Maj.-Gen. 3rd Wrangler B.A. Camb. '57, M.A. '60, Fellow S. John's, In. Temp. '65, Q.C. '75, Soli- Gen. '85-'86, app. Under Sec. India '86, Civ. Com. Waikato, New Zealand, '61-'63,	s. s. late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P., Somershill, Ton- bridge.	R.o.L.	Brooks's, Atheneum, S. James's, Reform.	252
S. John's Coll. Camb.		s. s. late T. Golds- worthy, R.N., Calcutta. s. late E. C. Lowndes (for- merly Gorst), Preston, Lancs.	W.S.	. . . . .	253
			W.S.	Carlton.	254

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
255	*Gourley, E. T.	§G.L.	Sunderland '86	Sunderland '68-'85	1828
256	Graham, R. C. B. C.	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.W.D. '86		1852
257	Gray, C. W.	C.	Essex, E. or Maldon D., '86.		1845
258	*Gray, E. D.	P.	Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., '86.	Tipperary '77-'80, Carlow co. '80-'85, '86.	1845
259	*Green, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Wakefield '86	Wakefield '74 (unseated on petition, elected by-election '85).	1831
260	*Greene, E.	C.	Suffolk, N.W. or Stowmarket D., '86.	Bury St. Edmunds '65-'85	1815
261	*Greenall, Sir G.	C.	Warrington '86	Warrington '47-'68, '74-'80, '85-'86.	1806
262	*Grey, Sir E.	G.L.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '86.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '85-'86.	1862
263	*Grimston, Viscount Jas. Walter.	C.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '86.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '86-'86.	1852
264	Grotrian, F. B.	C.	Hull E.D. '86		1838
265	*Grove, Sir T. F.	U.L.	Wiltshire, Wilton D., '86	South Wilts '65-'74, Wilton D. '85-'86.	1823
266	Gully, W. C.	G.L.	Carlisle '86		1835
267	*Gunter, Col. R.	C.	Yorks., West Riding, Barkston Ash D. '86.	Knaresboro' '84-'85, Barkston Ash D. '85-'86.	1831
268	*Gurdon, Robert T.	U.L.	Norfolk, Mid. D., '86.	South Norfolk '80-'85, Mid Norfolk '85-'86.	1829
269	*Haldane, R. B.	G.L.	Haddingtonshire '86.	Haddingtonshire '85-'86.	1856
270	*Hall, Alexander William	C.	Oxford City '86.	Oxford '74-'80, '85-'86	1838
271	*Hall, Charles	C.	Cambridgeshire, W. or Chesterton D., '86.	Camb., Chesterton D., '85-'86.	1843
272	*Halsey, T. F.	C.	Herts, Watford D., '86.	Herts, '74-'85, '86	1839
273	Hambro, Col. C. J. T.	C.	Dorset S. '86	Weymouth '68-'74	1835
274	*Hamilton, Col. C. E.	C.	Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '86.	Rotherhithe D. '85-'86	1845

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
.	Ald. & J.P. Sunderland, Mayor 3rd time '68, Col. 3rd Durham Vol. D.P.	s. John Young Gourley, ship-owner.	. .	Devonshire, National Liberal.	255
Harrow . . .	D.L. Dumbartonshire, J.P. in three counties, claimant to dormant earldoms of Menteith and Airth.	e. s. late W. Cuninghame B. Graham, Gartmore & Finlaystone.	W.S.	. . . . .	256
Pembroke Coll. Camb.	Tenant-farmer, Capt. and Vol. Batt. Essex Regt.	s. late C. Gray, barrister.	. .	Nat. Union .	257
.	Propr. <i>Freeman's Jour.</i> , Dublin, and <i>Morning News</i> , Belfast, Lord Mayor Dublin '80.	s. late Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny '65-'75.	W.S., A.o.L.	S. George's.	258
West Riding Prop. School.	Dirac. Lancs. & Yorks. Rly., J.P. W. Riding & Norfolk, created Bart. '86.	s. E. Green, Wakefield.	L.R.	Carlton.	259
Grammar Sch. Bury St. Edmunds.	Brewer, D.L. & J.P. Suffolk .	s. late B. Greene, a West Indian proprietor.	. .	Carlton.	260
.	Country gent., D.L. and J.P. Lancashire, J.P. Cheshire, High Sheriff Lancs. '73.	s. late E. Greenall, Wilderspool, Cheshire.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	261
Winchester & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Private sec. to Sir Evelyn Baring, and Assist. (unpaid) Sec. to Mr. Childers when Chan. of Exch. '84-'85.	s. Lt.-Col. Grey, late EGY. Prince of Wales.	L.O.	Wellington.	262
Harrow . . .	Cornet 1st Life Gds. '70, Lieut. '71, retired '78, Capt. Herts Yeo. '79, J.P. Herts.	e. s. E. of Verulam . .	. .	Carlton, Bachelors'.	263
Privately . .	Shipowner and merchant at Hull, J.P., Dep. Chm. Humber Conservancy, was Pres. Hull Cham. of Com.	Only s. late Fredk. L. C. Grotrian, London & Brighton.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's, Constitut'nl.	264
.	D.L. & J.P. Wilts, H. Sheriff '61, J.P. Dorset, joined Inniskilling Drag. '42, ret. as Capt. '49, Lt.-Col. Roy. Wilts Yeo.	e. s. late J. Grove, Ferne, Wilts, by Jean Helen, d. Sir Wm. Fraser.	L.O.	Army & Navy, Brooks's, Nat. Liberal.	265
Trinity Coll. Camb.	In Temple '60, Q.C. '77, Bench. '79, Recorder Wigan '86, was Pres. Camb. Union.	s. J. Manby Gully, M.D.	. .	Oxf. & Camb., Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	266
Rugby . . .	Served through Crimean War with 4th Drag. Gds., J.P. West Riding, Col.-Com. 3rd Batt. Yorkshire Regt.	e. s. late R. Gunter, Earl's Court.	. .	Army & Navy, Carlton, Hurlingham.	267
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called Lincoln's Inn '56, M.A. Trin. Coll. '52, D.L., J.P., Chm. Quar. Sess. Norfolk, Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.	e. s. B. Gurdon, Letton, Norfolk, by Henrietta S., e. d. late Lord Colborne.	L.R.	Brooks's, University, Nat. Liberal.	268
Edin. Univ. M.A., 1st Cl. honours in Philos.; Göttingen.	Called to the bar '79, practises in Chan. and in Scotch cases; joint editor and author of "Essays on Philosophical Criticism."	e. s. late Robert Haldane.	W.S.	Brooks's, New Club, Edin.	269
Eton, Exeter Coll. Oxon.	Brewer, D.L., J.P. Oxfordsh., High Sheriff '67.	e. s. late H. Hall, Barton Abbey, Oxon.	. .	Carlton.	270
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called Middle Temple '66, Q.C. '81, Bench. '84, app. Att.-Gen. to Prince of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall '77.	s. late Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall.	W.S.	White's, Garrick, Marlborough, Carlton.	271
Eton & Christ Ch. (B.A. '61, M.A. '64).	J.P. Herts, Major & Hon. Lt.-Col. Herts Yeo. Cav.	s. late T.P. Halsey, M.P. Herts '46-'54.	W.S.	Carlton, University, Constitut'nl.	272
Trinity Coll. Camb.	Called Inner Temp. '60, Baron of Denmark, Lt.-Col. Queen's Own Dorset Yeo. Cav., D.L., J.P., Dorset, High Sheriff '82.	e. s. Baron Chas. Joachim Hambro.	W.S.	Carlton, White's, Turf, Marlboro'.	273
Liverpool and Brussels.	J.P. Lancs., Lt.-Col. 80th L.R.V., thrice Memb. Liverpool City Council.	s. late J. Hamilton, Liverpool.	W.S.	Carlton, Conservative.	274

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
875	*Hamilton, Lord Claud John	C.	Liverpool, West Derby D., '86.	Derry City '65-'68, Lynn Regis '65-'80, Liverpool '80, W. Derby D. '85-'86.	1848
876	*Hamilton, Lord E. . . .	C.	Tyrone N.D. '86	North Tyrone '85-'86 . . .	1858
877	*Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F.	C.	Middlesex, Ealing D., '86.	Middlesex '68-'85, Ealing D. '85-'86.	1845
878	*Hamley, Gen. Sir E. B. . .	C.	Birkenhead '86	Birkenhead '85-'86 . . .	1824
879	*Hanbury, R. W.	C.	Preston '86	Tamworth '72-'78, North Staffordshire '78-'80, Preston '85-'86.	1845
880	Hanbury - Tracy, Hon. F. S. A.	G.L.	Montgomery D. '86 . . .	Montgomery D. '77-'85 . .	1848
881	*Hankey, F. A.	C.	Surrey, Chertsey D., '86	Chertsey D. '85-'86 . . .	1833
882	*Harcourt, Right Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. V.	G.L.	Derby '86	Oxford City, '68-'80, Derby '85-'86.	1827
883	*Hardcastle, E.	C.	Salford N.D. '86	S.E. Lancashire '74-'80, Salford '85-'86.	1826
884	*Hardcastle, F.	C.	Lancashire S.E., West Houghton D., '86.	Lancashire, W. Houghton D., '85-'86.	1844
885	*Harrington, E.	P.	Kerry W.D. '86	Kerry, W.D. '85-'86 . . .	1852
886	*Harrington, T.	P.	Dublin, Harbour D., '86	Westmeath '83-'85, Dublin, Harbour D., '85-'86.	1850
887	*Harris, M.	P.	Galway E.D. '86	Galway East '85-'86 . . .	—
888	*Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.	U.L.	Lancashire N.E., Rosendale D., '86.,	N. Lancashire '57-'68, Radnor D. '69-'80, N.E. Lancashire '80-'85, Rosendale D. '85-'86.	1833
889	*Haastings, G. W.	U.L.	Worcestershire E., Bromsgrove D., '86.	Worcestershire E. '80-'85, '85-'86.	1825
890	*Havelock-Allan, Sir H. M., V.C., C.B.	U.L.	Durham S.E.D. '86 . . .	Sunderland '74-'81, S.E. Durham '85-'86.	1830
891	*Hayden, L. P.	P.	Leitrim S.D. '86	Leitrim S. '85-'86	1856
892	*Healy, Maurice	P.	Cork City '86	Cork City '85-'86	1859
893	Heath, A. R.	C.	Lincolnshire, Louth D., '86.	. . . . .	1854
894	Heathcote, Capt. J. H. E.	C.	Staffordshire N.W. '86 .	. . . . .	1843
895	*Heaton, J. Henniker . . .	C.	Canterbury '86	Canterbury '85-'86 . . .	1848

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Harrow . . .	Col. 5th Batt. Inniskill. Fusil., A.D.C. to Lord Lieut. Ireland '66-'68, Lord of Treas. Nov. & Dec. '68, Dep.-Chm.G.E.R.	2 s. 1st Duke Abercorn.	I.F.	White's, Carlton, Travellers.	376
Harrow&R.M. Coll. Sandst.	Sub-Lieut. 11th Hussars '78, Capt. '84, retired '85.	y. s. late Duke of Abercorn.	. . . .	Naval & Mil., Carlton.	376
Harrow . . .	U. Sec. India '74-'78, V.-Pres. Council '78-'80, 1st Ld. Admiralty '85-'86, re-app. July '86.	3 s. 1st Duke of Abercorn.	. . . .	Carlton, Atheneum, Travellers.	377
Gram. Sch. Bodmin and R.M. Acad. Woolwich.	Served in Crimea, Comdt. Staff. Coll. '70-'77, Brit. Com. Turkey '79, Armenia '80, Greece '81, to execute Berlin Treaty, Gen. com. and Div. Egypt. campn. '82, & at Tel-el-Kebir, author military and other works.	4 s. late Admiral W. Hamley.	. . . .	Atheneum, Carlton.	378
Rugby & Corp. Christi Coll. Oxon.	Hon. Col. 5th Lancers. Art. Vol., D.L., J.P. cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick.	s. R. Hanbury, Bolehall Hall, Tamworth.	. . . .	Carlton . .	379
Trin. Coll. Camb.	Capt. Worcestersh. Yeo. Cav.	4 s. Baron Sudeley.	W.S., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .	380
Harrow, Oriol Coll. Oxon.	Chm. Consol. Bank, direc. several other companies.	e. s. late T. A. Hankey.	W.S.	Carlton, City Carlton.	381
Trin. Coll. Camb.	(See special biography) . . .	2 s. Rev. William Vernon-Harcourt, Nuneham, Oxon.	L.O.	Devonshire, Oxford and Cambridge.	382
Trin. Coll. Camb. & Downing Coll.	D.L. & J.P. Lancash., Gov. Owens Coll., & of Cheetham Hosp. and Library, Trustee Manchester Gram. School.	s. late A. Hardcastle, Hatcham House, Surrey.	. . . .	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.	383
Repton Sch.	Pres. United Bleachers' Assoc. Lancs. & Chesh.	s. late Jas. Hardcastle, Bolton.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	384
.	Ed. <i>Kerry Sentinel</i> , b. to T. Harrington, Sec. Irish Nat. League.	s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork.	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	385
Catholic Univ. & Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Propr. <i>Kerry Sentinel</i> , Sec. Irish National League, called to Irish bar Jan. '87.	s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	386
.	Architect, active mem. Irish Nat. League, advanced democrat and social reformer.	s.P.Harris, builder, etc., Athlone.	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	387
Trin. Coll. Camb.	(See special biography) . . .	e. s. 7th Duke of Devonshire, by Lady Blanche, 4 d. 6th E. of Carlisle.	. .	Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, Brooks's.	388
Gram. School Bromsgrove, and Christ's Coll. Camb.	Mid. Temp. '60, Oxford Circ., D.L. Hereford, J.P. Worc. & Hereford, was Chm. Council. Social Science Ass.	s. late Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., Worcester.	W.S., L.E., L.O.	Oxford and Cambridge.	389
.	Asst. Adj.-Gen. to father at Lucknow, in Persian Exped. '57; asst. name Allan '80.	e. s. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	390
Roscommon National Sch. Christ. Bros' Sch. Lismore. Marlboro' and Trin. Camb.	Newspaper propr., Chm. Roscommon Council. Solicitor '82, elected for Cork '85 along with Mr. Parnell. Called in. Temp. '79, J.P. Oxon.	s. of a blacksmith.	W.E., A.o.L.	. . . . .	391
.		s. Maurice Healy, & b. T. M. Healy.	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	392
.		e. s. Adml. Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B.	I.F.	Oxf. & Camb. Carlton.	393
Winchester Coll. .	Formerly 68th Regt., Capt. Staffs. Yeo. '75-'81, J.P. Staffs.	s. Rev. E. J. Edwards, vicar of Trentham.	W.S.	Wyndham and Naval & Military. Carlton.	394
Kent House Sch. & King's Coll. Lond.	Landowner Australia, repres. N.S. Wales at Amsterdam Exhib. '83, Ind. & Col. Exhib. '86. In '84 deputed by people of Mauritius to negotiate new constitution. Author Impl. Penny Postage Scheme.	s. late Lt.-Col. Heaton, R.E.	W.S.	S. Stephen's, Savage.	395

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
296	*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E.	U.L.	Great Grimsby '86	Lincoln '65-'68, Great Grimsby '80-'85-'86.	1840
297	*Herbert, Hon. S.	C.	Croydon '86	Wilton '77-'85, Croydon '86.	1853
298	Hermon-Hodge, R. T.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Accrington D., '86.	. . . . .	1851
299	*Hervey, Lord Francis	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '86	Bury St. Edmunds '74-'80, '85-'86.	1846
300	*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E.	C.	Bristol W.D. '86	E. Gloucestershire '64-'85, W. Bristol '85-'86.	1837
301	*Hill, A. Staveley	C.	Staffs, Kingswinford D., '86.	Coventry '68-'74, West Staffs. '74-'85, Kingswinford D. '85-'86.	1825
302	Hill, Col. E. S., C.B.	C.	Bristol S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1834
303	*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	C.	Down co. W.D. '86	Down co. '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86.	1846
304	*Hingley, B.	U.L.	Worcestershire N.D. '86	Worcestershire N. '85-'86	1830
305	*Hoare, S.	C.	Norwich '86	Norwich '86	1841
306	*Hobhouse, H.	U.L.	Somersetshire E.D. '86.	Somersetshire E. '85-'86	1854
307	*Holden, I.	U.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Keighley D., '86.	Knareborough '65-'68, N.W.R. '82-'85, Keighley D. '85-'86.	1807
308	*Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir H. T., Bart., G.C.M.G.	C.	Hampstead '86	Midhurst '74-'85, Hampstead '85-'86.	1825
309	Holloway, Geo.	C.	Gloucestershire Mid, or Stroud D., '86.	. . . . .	1825
310	*Holmes, Right Hon. H.	C.	Dublin Univ. '86	Dublin Univ. '85-'86	1840
311	*Hooper, J.	P.	Cork co. S.E.D. '86	S.E. Cork '85-'86	1846
312	Hornby, W. H.	C.	Blackburn . . . . .	. . . . .	1841
313	*Houldsworth, W. H.	C.	Manchester N.W.D. '86.	Manchester '83-'85, N.W. D. '85-'86.	1834
314	*Howard, J.	C.	Middlesex, Tottenham D., '86.	Tottenham D. '85-'86	1834
315	*Howard, J. Morgan	C.	Camberwell, Dulwich D., '86.	Dulwich D. '85-'86	1837

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton	1st Life Gds., ret'd. '63, Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. Jan. '86, res. April, D.L. & J.P. Linc., High Steward of Grimsby, Board of Trade Commr. of Humber Conservancy.	<i>e. s.</i> late G. H. Heneage, M.P., Hainton Hall, Lincoln.	L.R., L.O.	Brooks's . .
Eton & Oxford	Raised to rank of earl's son by royal warrant, Junior Lord Treas. '85-'86, reapp. July '86.	<i>2 s.</i> late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.	. .	Carlton, Constitut'n'l, S. James's White's . .
Clifton Coll. & Worc. Coll. Oxon.	J.P.Oxon, Lt. Oxford Hussars	<i>s. G. W. Hodge,</i> solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	. .	
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Newcastle Scholar. Eton, 1st Classics Ox., called Linc. Inn '72, Fellow Hertford Coll. Ox. '74, Memb.Lond. S. Bd. '76-'79. (See special biography) . . .	<i>4 s.</i> and Marquis of Bristol.	W.S.	Carlton, United Univ., Constitutional. Carlton, Athenæum.
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.		<i>e. s.</i> late Sir M. Hicks Hicks-Beach, M.P.	. .	
King Edward's Sch. B'ham., Exeter Coll., S. John's Coll. Oxon.	Called In. Temp. '51, Q.C. '68, Examr.Sch. Law & Mod. Hist. Oxon. '58, High Stew. Univ. Oxon. '74, Judge-Advocate of Fleet & Coun. to Admty. '75.	<i>s. Henry Hill,</i> Dunstall, Wolverhampton.	W.S.	United Univ., Carlton.
Bishop's Coll. Bristol.	High Shff. Glamorg. '85, J.P. Glam. & Cardiff, C.B. '82, Col. com. Glamorg. A.V. '64, Kt. Swedish Order Wasa.	<i>s. C. Hill,</i> Bristol.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, Constitutional.
.	2nd Life Gds. '65, ret. '68, Controll. Household '85-'86, reapp. July, J.P. Sussex, Berks, Down, D.L. co. Down.	<i>y. s.</i> 4th M. Downshire; <i>h.p.</i> Marq. Downshire.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, Constitutional.
.	Colliery propr., ironmaster, J.P. Staffs. & Dudley, Chm. S. Staffs. Ironmasters' Ass.	<i>s. late N. Hingley,</i> Hatherton Lodge, Cradley.	L.E., L.O., R.o.L.	Nat. Liberal.
Harrow and Trin. Camb.	J.P. Norfolk, Middlesex, Lt. City London.	<i>e. s.</i> late J. Gurney Hoare.	. .	Athenæum, Carlton.
Eton & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	1st class Classics '75, M.A. '78, called to bar '80, author handbooks on elections and taxation.	<i>s. H. Hobhouse,</i> by Charlotte, <i>d.</i> Lord Talbot de Malahide.	L.R., L.E., L.O.	New Univ., National Liberal.
.	Manufact. Bradford, Rheims and Roubaix, D.L. and J.P. West Riding.	<i>s. I. Holden,</i> Greenends, Trent Head, Alston, Camb.	W.S., L.E., A.o.L., D.	Reform.
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	Bencher '81, Finan. Sec. to Treas. '85, V.-Pres. of Council Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, and July '86 to Jan. '87, Col. Sec. Jan. '87, 4th Char. Com. '86, D.L. Middx.	<i>e. s.</i> Sir Henry Holland, Bart., Phys-in-ord. to Queen.	W.S.	Carlton, Athenæum.
Sherfield Gram. Sch. Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Manufact. at Stroud, author social works.	<i>s. late A. Holloway,</i> Stratfield Turgiss, Hants.	W.S.	Carlton, Nat. Union.
.	Q.C. '77, Law Advoc. Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-'80, Attor.-Gen. '86.	<i>s. late W. Holmes,</i> Dungannon.	. .	Carlton, Garrick, Univ. Dublin.
.	Journalist, Ald. Cork Corp. '83.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .
.	Cotton manfr., director L. & Y. Railway Co., J.P. Lancs.	<i>s. W. H. Hornby,</i> Blackburn.	. .	Junior Carlton.
S. Andrew's Univ.	Cotton manfr.	<i>s. H. Houldsworth,</i> Coltness, N.B.	W.S.	Carlton, Conservative.
Univ. Coll. London.	Iron merchant, called to bar '56, J.P. Middlesex '74.	<i>s. late John E. Howard,</i> F.R.S., Tottenham.	. .	Carlton . .
.	Q.C. '74, Bencher '77, Recorder Guildford, Memb. Counc. Legal Educ., J.P. Middlesex, Westminster, F.R.C.S., etc.	<i>s. late J. Howard,</i> Swansca.	. .	Carlton, Conservative.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
816	*Howell, G.	G.L.	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '86	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '85-'86.	1833
817	Howorth, H. H.	C.	Salford S.D. '86		1842
818	*Hoyle, Isaac	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., '86.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., '85-'86.	1828
819	Hosler, J. H. C.	C.	Lanarkshire S. '86		1851
820	Hubbard, E.	C.	Buckinghamshire, N. or Buckingham D., '86.	Buckingham '74-'80	1842
821	*Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G.	C.	London City '86	Buckingham '50-'68, City London '74-'85-'86.	1805
822	*Hughes, E.	C.	Woolwich '86	Woolwich '85-'86	1832
823	*Hughes Hallett, Col. F. C.	C.	Rochester '86	Rochester '85-'86	1838
824	Hulse, E. H.	C.	Salisbury '86		1859
825	*Hunt, F. S.	C.	Marylebone W.D. '86	Marylebone W.D. '85-'86	1838
826	*Hunter, W. A.	G.L.	Aberdeen N.D. '86	Aberdeen N.D. '85-'86	1844
827	*Huntley, W. C.	C.	Hackney, Central D. '86	Hackney, Central D. '85-'86	1852
828	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
829	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
830	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
831	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
832	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
833	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
834	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852
835	*Huntley, W.	C.	Hackney, W.D. '86	Hackney, W.D. '85-'86	1852

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence
.	Sec. Lond. Trades Counc., Parl. Sec. Trades Union Cong. '71-'75, Sec. Reform Leag. '64-'69, Sec. Plimsoll Com. '71-'74, etc., Mem. Cobden Club, Fellow Statist. Soc., author pamphlets & essays on labour question.	s. Edwin J. Howell, Wrington, Somerset.	W.S., L.R., L.E., A.o.L.	. . . . .
Rossall Sch. .	Called In. Temp. '67, Northern Circ., Vice-Pres. Manchester Conserv. Ass., trustee Cheltenham Coll., author eastern hist. and polit. writer.	s. late Henry Howorth, merch., Lisbon.	W.S.	. . . . .
Frodsham . .	Cotton manfr., direc. M'chester Chamb. Com. & of Wesleyan Newspaper Co., J.P. Manchester.	4 s. Joshua Hoyle, Bacup.	L.R., L.E., L.O., D.	Reform, National Liberal, Clarendon. Carlton .
Eton & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Served in Foreign Office '74-'78, Dip. Sec. Lord Salisbury's Special Miss. Constantinople '76-'77, Priv. sec. Lord Salisbury '78-'80, '85-'86.	s. Colonel Hozier, Mauldalie Castle, Lanark.	. .	. . . . .
Radley & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Mercht., direc. Roy. Exchange Ass. Co., Surrey Com. Docks, J.P. boro' & county Buckingham, formerly Bucks Yeo.	4 s. Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.	. .	. . . . .
.	Direc. Bank Eng., Chm. Pub. Works and Exchequer Loan Coms. '54-'75, Com. of Lieutenancy for London, author on commerce and finance.	s. late J. Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex.	. .	City Carlton, Constitutional.
King Edward's School, Birmingham.	Solr. '60, Memb. Met. Bd. Wks., London Sch. Bd., Col. and Kent A.V.	s. Wm. Hughes, Woolwich, formerly of B'ham.	W.S., L.E.	City Carlton, Constitut'n]
Brighton Coll. & R.M.A.	Served in Roy. Art., Roy. H. Art., com. '77 and Brig. N. Irish Div. R.A., and '84 and Brig. South Div. R.A.	s. late C. Hughes-Hallett, Judge H. E. I. Co.'s Service.	. .	. . . . .
Eton & Brasenose Coll. Oxon.	D.L. Wilts, J.P. Wilts, Hants, Capt. Salisbury Troop Wilts Yeo.	4 s. Sir E. Hulse.	W.S.	Marlboro', Carlton, Turf.
Westminster.	Gov. Westminster Blue Coat School.	s. James Hunt, railway contractr.	W.S.	Carlton, Conservative
Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Univ.	Called Mid. Temple '67, M.A., LL.D.	s. J. Hunter, granite manfr., Aberdeen.	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	Reform, Whitehall, Nat. Lib.
King's Coll. & Aberd. Univ., M.D., F.R.C.P. F.R.S., Huddersfield Coll.	Prinp. Grant Med. Coll. '76, Sur.-Gen. '77, V.-Chan. Univ. Bombay '79-'80 retd., & app. hon. surg. to Queen.	4 s. late Thomas Hunter, Catterick, Yorks, and Norwood, Surrey.	W.S.	East India and United Service.
.	Worsted manfr., D.L., W.R. Yorks.	4 s. late D. Illingworth, Bradford.	W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	Reform and Nat. Lib.
Lanc. Gram. Sch. & Univ. Coll. Lond.	Architect & surveyor Holborn Board of Works, Hon. Soc. Gray's Inn.	s. late Isaac Isaacs, London.	W.S.	Carlton, Whitehall, Constitut'n].
.	D.L., F.R.G.S., and R.S.L., was Capt. 2nd South Middlesex R.V.	4 s. late F. Isaacson, Mildenhall, Suffolk.	W.S.	Carlton and S. Stephen's
.	Leather merch., tanner, Dir. G.N.R., Fin. Sec. Treas. '86.	4 s. late W. Jackson, Leeds.	. . .	Carlton and S. Stephen's
.	Lace manfr., Train. Coll. Nottingham '76, Solic. '74, Pres. Nottingham Chamb. Com., etc., Fell. Statist. Soc.	s. late Moritz Jacoby, Nottingham.	W.S., L.E., A.o.L., D.	Devonshire, and Cobden.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
333	*James, C. H.	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '86 . . .	Merthyr Tydvil '80-'85-'86.	1817
334	*James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	U.L.	Bury '86	Taunton '69-'85, Bury '85-'86.	1826
335	*James, Hon. W. H.	U.L.	Gateshead '86	Gateshead '74-'85-'86 . . .	1846
336	*Jardine, Sir R.	U.L.	Dumfriesshire '86	Ashburton '65-'68, Dumfriess Dist. '68-'74, Dumfriesshire '80-'85-'86.	1825
337	*Jennings, L. J.	C.	Stockport '86	Stockport '85-'86	1837
338	*Johnston, W.	C.	Belfast S.D. '86	Belfast '68-'78, South D. '85-'86.	1829
339	*Joicey, J.	G.L.	Durham, Chester - le - Street D., '86.	Durham, Chester - le - Street D., '85-'86.	1846
340	*Jordan, Jer.	P.	Clare W.D. '86	Clare W.D. '85-'86	1830
341	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart.	G.L.	Lancashire North-East, Clitheroe D., '86.	Hastings '69-'80, Clitheroe D. '85-'86.	1844
342	*Kelly, B.	P.	Donegal S.D. '86	Donegal S.D. '85-'86	—
343	Kelly, J. Richards	C.	Camberwell N.D. '86		1844
344	*Kennaway, Sir John H. . .	C.	Devonshire, Honiton D., '86.	East Devon '70-'85, Honiton D. '85-'86.	1837
345	*Kenny, C. S.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding, Barnsley D., '86.	Barnsley D. '85-'86	1847
346	*Kenny, J. E.	P.	Cork Co. S.D. '86	South Cork D. '85-'86	1844
347	*Kenny, M. J.	P.	Tyrone Mid D. '86	Ennis '82-'85, Mid Tyrone '85-'86.	1861
348	*Kenrick, Wm.	U.L.	Birmingham N.D. '86	Birmingham N.D. '85-'86	1831
349	*Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C.	Denbigh Dist. '86	Denbigh Dist. '85-'86	1840
350	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S.	C.	Shropshire, Newport or N.D., '86.		1847
351	*Ker, Capt. R. W. B.	C.	Down Co. E.D. '86	Down Co. '84, East D. '85-'86.	1850
352	Kerans, F. H.	C.	Lincoln '86		1849
353	*Kilcourse, Rt. Hon. Visct.	G.L.	Somerset S.D. '86	Somerset S. '85-'86	1839
354	*Kimber, Hy.	C.	Wandsworth '86	Wandsworth '85-'86	1834
355	*King, H. S.	C.	Hull Central D. '86	Hull Central D. '85-'86	1852

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
.	Solicitor, retired . . . . .	. . . . .	W.S., L.E., D. L.O.	Devonshire
Cheltenham Coll.	(See special biography) . . .	s. late P. T. James, Hereford.		Devonshire and Garrick.
S. Peter's Coll. Radley, and Ch. Ch. Ox. Edinburgh	Advocates preservation of commons.	e. s. 1st Ld. Northbourne.	A.o.L., D.	Reform, Nat. Liberal, Travellers'.
.	China merchant, Lond., D.L. and J.P. Dumfries Co.	s. late D. Jardine, Muirhousehead, co. Dumfries.	. . . . .	Reform, Devonshire Brooks's, Athenæum, Garrick.
.	Formy. correspondent <i>Times</i> in India and United States, author.	m. '67 Madeline, d. D. M. Henriques, New York.	W.S.	. . . . .
Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Irish bar '72, writer of fiction, Insp. Irish Fisheries, dismd. for Prot. speech in Synod.	e. s. late J. B. Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Newry.	W.S.	. . . . .
Gainford Sch.	Coal owner, J.P. and D.L. Durham Co., J.P. Newcastle City.	s. Geo. Joicey, min. eng., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	L.R., L.E., R.o.L., D.	Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.
Royal Sch. Enniskillen.	Chairman Enniskillen Town Commissioners four times.	s. S. Jordan, Fermanagh.	L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .
Harrow and Lond. Univ.	Und. Sec. India Jan. to April, Chanc. Duchy April to July '86, Lond. Sch. Bd. '80-'82, memb. Roy. Com. Reformatory Indust. Schls.	e. s. late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, by Janet, d. R. Shuttleworth.	L.R.	Reform, Athenæum.
.	Grocer and potter, branch sec. Nat. League, died Jan. '87.	s. Peter Kelly, Ballyshannon.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.	Called Inner Temple '79 . . .	s. late Fred. Festus Kelly.	L.E.	. . . . .
Harrow and Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Called Inner Temple '64, 1st Class Law, Modern History, J.P. Devon.	e. s. late Sir John Kennaway Bt.	. . . . .	Carlton, Athenæum.
Downing Coll. Camb., Sen. Law Hist. Tripos '74. Dublin . . .	Broderip G.M., called bar '81, Lect. Law Trin. Coll. Camb., Law Moral Sc. Downing Coll., LL.D. etc.	e. s. W. F. Kenny, solicitor, Halifax and Ripon.	W.S.	Reform . . .
.	Phys., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. '79, L.A.H. Dublin Cath. Univ., Loc. Govt. med. off., dismd. as "suspect," but reinstated.	s. Manager Lead Mine Co., Dublin.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Ennis Coll. & Queen's Coll. Brighton . .	Called Gray's Inn '86	s. Mr. Kenny, solicitor, Clare.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
.	Ironfndr., G.M. Chem. Lond. Univ., Aldm. B'ham Corp., May. '77, Chm. Mus. & Art Com., Gov. K. Ed. Gr. Sch.	s. late A. Kenrick, West Bromwich, m. sis. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.	L.O., D.	National Liberal, Devonshire.
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Called Mid. Temp. '60, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire, J.P. Salop, Gov. N. Wales Coll., Capt. Royal Salop Yeo., author "Life of Ld. Kenyon, L.C.J."	s. 3rd Ld. Kenyon, by Georgina, d. 4th Ld. Walsingham.	W.S.	Carlton.
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Gren. Guards '67, Lt.-Col. '83, Egyptian Campaign '82, J.P. Salop.	s. late W. Kenyon-Slaney (who was g.s. L. Kenyon).	. . . . .	Carlton, Guards', White's, Travellers'.
.	1st Dragoons, J.P. co. Down, High Sheriff '80.	s. late D. S. Ker, Montalto.	W.S.	. . . . .
Rugby . . .	Called to bar '73	s. Lyons Kerans .	L.O.	Carlton, Brooks's, Travellers', Windham.
Harrow . . .	R.N., accom. Prince Wales to Canada '60, D.L. Som., J.P. Som. & Herts, V-Chamb. of Household Jan. to July '86.	e. s. Fred., 8th Earl of Cavan.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Univ. Coll. London.	Sol. '58, 1st prize Law Soc., ry. direc., Chm. Colonis. Cos.	s. J. Kimber, Canonbury.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's.
Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Banker, East India Agent, Lt. City London.	e. s. late H. S. King, Chigwell.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
366	*King-Harman, Rt. Hon. Col. E. R.	C.	Kent, Isle of Thanet D., '86.	Sligo '77-'80, Dublin Co. '83-'85, Isle of Thanet '85-'86.	1838
367	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.	C.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., '86.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., '85-'86.	1835
368	*Knightley, Sir Rainald . . .	C.	Northamptonshire S. '86	Northamptonshire S. '52-'85, '85-'86.	1819
369	Knowles, Lees	C.	Salford W.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1857
360	Kynoch, George	C.	Aston Manor '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1834
361	*Labouchere, Henry	G.L.	Northampton '86	Windsor '65-'66, Middlesex '67-'68, Northampton '80-'85, '85-'86.	1831
362	*Lacaita, Charles C.	G.L.	Dundee '86	Dundee '85-'86	1853
363	Lafone, Alfred	C.	Southwark, Bermondsey D., '86.	. . . . .	1821
364	*Lalor, Richard	P.	Queen's Co., Leix D., '86	Queen's Co. '80-'85, Leix D. '85-'86.	1823
365	†Lambert, Cowley	C.	Islington E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1850
366	*Lane, W. J.	†P.	Cork Co. E.D. '86	Cork Co. E.D. 85-'86	1849
367	*Laurie, Col. R. P.	C.	Bath '86	Canterbury '79-'80	1835
368	*Lawrance, J. C., Q.C.	C.	Lincolnshire, Stamford D., '86.	Lincolnshire S. '80-'85, Stamford D. '85-'86.	1832
369	*Lawrence, Sir John Jas. T.	C.	Surrey, Reigate D., '86	Mid Surrey '75-'85, Reigate D. '85-'86.	1831
370	*Lawrence, W. F.	C.	Liverpool, Abercromby D., '86.	Liverpool, Abercromby D., '85-'86.	1844
371	*Lawson, H. L. W.	G.L.	S. Pancras W.D. '86	S. Pancras W.D. '85-'86	1862
372	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	G.L.	Cumberland, Cocker- mouth D., '86.	Carlisle '59-'65, '68-85	1829
373	Lea, Thomas	U.L.	Londonderry Co. S.D. '86	Kidderminster '68-'74, Donegal '79-'85.	1841
374	*Leahy, James	P.	Kildare Co. S.D. '86.	Kildare Co. '80-'85, S.D., '85-'86.	1822
375	*Leake, R.	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Radcliffe- cum-Farnworth D., '86.	Lancs. S.E. '80-'85, Rad- cliffe D. '85-'86.	1824
376	*Leamy, E.	P.	Cork Co. N.E.D. '86	Waterford City '80-'85, Cork Co. N.E.D. '85-'86.	1848
377	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C.	Worcestershire, Bewd- ley D., '86.	Tewkesbury '66-'68, W. Worcestersh. '76-'85, Bewdley D. '85-'86.	1826
378	Lees, E.	C.	Oldham '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1860
379	*Leighton, S.	C.	Shropshire, Oswestry D., '86.	Shropshire N. '76-'85, Oswestry D. '85-'86.	1837
380	*Lethbridge, Sir R.	C.	Kensington N.D. '86	Kensington N.D. '85-'86.	1840

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Eton	Formy, Lt. 60th Ft., Priv. Coun. Ireland, Lt.-Lt. co. Roscn., J.P. Sligo, Longford, Westmeath, Hon. Col. Roscn. Mil. Called Linc. Inn '60, B.A. '56, M.A. '59.	<i>es. late</i> Hon. L. H. King-Harman.	W.S.	Carlton, Arts, Wellington.	366
Eton & Trin. Coll. Oxon.	D.L. & J.P. Northamptonshire.	<i>y. s. late</i> Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P. Only <i>s. late</i> Sir C. Knightley, M.P.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, White's, Carlton, Junior Carlton.	367 368
Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Linc. Inn '82, M.A., LL.M., joint editor 2nd ed. "Greenwood's Real Prop. Statutes."	<i>es. s. J.</i> Knowles, J.P., Pendlebury.	. . . .	S. George's.	369
Parish School, Peterhead. Eton	Ammunition manufacturer, Birmingham. Diplomatic Ser. '54-'64, Ed. and propr. <i>Truth</i> , and part propr. <i>Daily News</i> (an advncd. Lib.).	<i>s. J.</i> Kynoch, Peterhead, Aberd. <i>s. John</i> Labouchere, Broome Hall, Dorking, and <i>n. late</i> Lt. Taunton. <i>s. Sir J. P.</i> Lacaita, K.C.M.G.	L.E., A.o.L., W.S., D. L.R., D.	Reform, Union.	361
Eton & Balliol Coll. Ox., B.A. '75, M.A. '78. Private	Linc. Inn '79, Assist. priv. sec. Lord Granville till June '85.	<i>s. late</i> Mr. S. Lafone, West Derby, Lanc. <i>s. Pat.</i> Lalor, M.P. Queen's Co. '33-'34. <i>s. late</i> T. Lambert, Telham Court, Battle.	W.S.	New Univer., Brooks's, Reform.	362 363
Private	Memb. London Sch. Bd. Bermondsey twice, J.P. Middx. Civil engineer, farmer, J.P. Queen's Co.	<i>s. R. P.</i> Laurie, Harley St., Lond.	W.S., A.o.L., I.F.	Carlton, Conservative.	364 368
Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called Middle Temple '74, B.A. '72, M.A. '76, F.R.G.S., author Eastern travels.	<i>s. late</i> T. M. Lawrence.	W.S., C.G.	New Univer., Carlton.	365
Vincen. Coll. Cork. Tonbridge Sch.	Butter merchant, memb. Cork Town Counc., Chamb. Com. & C. Col.-comdt. 3rd Lond. R.V., J.P. Kent. Called Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. '77, Recorder Derby '80, in favour reform local taxation.	<i>s. John</i> Lanc, merchant, Cork. <i>s. R. P.</i> Laurie, Harley St., Lond.	W.S., A.o.L., W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, Garrick.	366 367 368
Winches. Coll.	Indian Army Medical Service, J.P. Surrey, Pres. Roy. Hort. Soc., F.G.S.	<i>s. late</i> Sir W. Lawrence, Bt., Serg.-Surg. to Queen. <i>s. late</i> Rev. C. W. Lawrence.	W.S.	E. India U.S., Carlton, Constatin'.	369
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon. Eton & Balliol Coll. Ox., B.A.	Called Linc. Inn '71, B.A. '67, M.A. J.P. Bucks, Lieut. Roy. Bucks Yeo.	<i>s. late</i> Sir W. Lawson, one of the propr. <i>Daily Telegraph</i> .	W.S., L.R., L.E., A.o.L., D.	New Univer., Devonshire, Reform.	370 371
Private	President United Kingdom Alliance.	<i>es. late</i> Sir W. Lawson, of Brayton, Cumberland.	W.S., A.o.L., D.	Reform.	372
Private	Mercht., manfr. at Kidderminster, J.P. Worcestershire.	<i>s. late</i> Geo. B. Lea, Kidderminster.	W.S.	Reform, Devonshire.	373
Private	Tenant farmer	<i>s. Mr. D.</i> Leahy, farmer, Tipperary.	W.S., A.o.L., W.S., L.R., L.E., D.	Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	374 375
Private	Calico printer, was Pres. Salford Liberal Ass. '70; Pres. Manchester Liberal Ass., etc.	<i>es. s. late</i> Robert Leake, of Manchester.	W.S., A.o.L., W.S.	Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	375
S. John's Coll., Waterfd., etc. Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Admitted solicitor '78 Country gent. & banker, D.L. Worcester '52, High Sher. '62.	<i>s. late</i> J. Leamy, Tipperary. <i>s. late</i> Sir E. H. Lechmere.	W.S., A.o.L., W.S.	Carlton.	376 377
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon. Harrow & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Lieut. Dorset Yeomanry. . . . Called Inner Temple '61, M.A., 2nd cl. class. mods. '57, D.L. & J.P. Salop, J.P. Montgom. Called Inn. Temp. '80, Prof. Pol. Econ. State Coll. Calcutta Univ. '68, Prin. Krishnagur Coll. '74, Pres. Com. of India & Indian agt. 1st cl., '78.	<i>s. T. E.</i> Lees, D.L., J.P. Oldham. <i>es. late</i> Sir Baldwin Leighton, M.P.	W.S.	Conservative, Garrick, Carlton, Athenæum.	376 379
Exeter Coll. Oxon.		<i>es. s. late</i> E. Lethbridge.	W.S.	Empire, Constitutional.	380

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
381	*Lewis, Charles E.	C.	Londonderry City '86. [Mr. J. McCarthy has been declared the sitting member.]	Londonderry City '72-'86.	1825
382	Lewis, T.	G.L.	Anglesey '86		1821
383	*Lewisham, Rt. Hon. Visct.	C.	Lewisham '86	West Kent '78-'85, Lew- isham '85-'86.	1851
384	*Llewellyn, E. H.	C.	Somerset N.D. '86.	Somerset N.D. '85-'86	1847
385	*Lockwood, F.	G.L.	York '86	York '85-'86	1846
386	*Long, Walter H.	C.	Wilts, Devizes D., '86	N. Wilts '80-'85, Devizes D. '85-'86.	1854
387	Low, Malcolm	C.	Grantham '86		1835
388	Lowther, J. W.	C.	Cumberland, Mid or Penrith D., '86.	Rutland '83-'85	1855
389	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C.	Westmoreland, Appleby D., '86.	Westmoreland '68-'85, Appleby D. '85-'86.	1821
390	*Lubbock, Sir J., F.R.S.	U.L.	London University '86	Maidstone '70-'80, Lon- don Univ. '80-'85-'86.	1834
391	*Lyell, L.	G.L.	Orkney & Shetland '86	Orkney and Shetland '85-'86.	1850
392	*Lymington, Viscount N.W.	U.L.	Devonshire, South Molton D., '86.	Barnstaple '80-'85, South Molton D. '85-'86.	1856
393	*Macartney, W. G. E.	C.	Antrim S.D. '86	Antrim S.D. '85-'86.	1852
394	*Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.	C.	Edin. and S. Andrew's Universities '86.	Edin. and S. Andrew's Universities '85-'86.	1836
396	*MacInnes, M.	G.L.	Northumberland, Hex- ham D., '86.	Northumberland, Hex- ham D., '85-'86.	1830
390	*Mackintosh, C. Fraser-	U.L.	Inverness-shire '86	Inverness Dist. '74-'85, Inverness-shire '85-'86.	1828
397	M'Laren, W. S. B.	G.L.	Cheshire, Crewe D., '86.		1853
398	*Maclean, F. W.	U.L.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D. '86.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., '85-'86.	1844
399	*Maclean, J. M.	C.	Oldham '86	Oldham '85-'86	1835
400	Maclure, J. W.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Stret- ford D., '86.		1835

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
S. Saviour's Gram. Sch., Southwark.	J.P. co. Derry, Direc. Lond. and Prov. Bank, author legal handbooks.	3 s. late Rev. G.W. Lewis, M.A., of Magd.Hall, Oxon.	. .	Carlton, Conservative, S.Stephen's.	381
National Sch., Anglesey.	Corn & flour merch., contributor to Welsh periodicals.	s. Thomas Lewis, farm, Anglesey.	. .	. . . . .	382
Eton & Ch.Ch. Oxon.	Vice-Chamb. '85-'86, re-app. July '86.	ε. s. Earl of Dartmouth.	. .	Carlton, S.Stephen's.	383
Rugby . . .	Country gent., J.P. Somerset, Major 4th Batt. Somerset Regt.	s. Ll. Llewellyn, Buckland Filleigh, N. Devon.	W.S.	Carlton.	384
Manchester Gr. Sch. & Caius Coll. Camb., B.A. '68.	Called Linc. Inn '72, Q.C. '82, elected Bencher '86, Recorder Sheffield.	s. Chas. D. Lockwood, Doncaster.	W.S., L.R., L.E., A.O.L.	Brooks's and Garrick.	385
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	App. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86, D.L., J.P. Wilts.	ε. s. late R. P. Long, M.P.	W.S.	Carlton and White's.	386
Haileybury Coll.	Polit. officer with forces during Indian Mutiny, for which he received special thanks of Queen, D.L., J.P. Fifeshire.	ε. s. late Gen. Sir J. Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., of Clatto, Fifeshire.	W.S.	Union . . .	387
Eton, King's, & Trin.Camb. Magd. Coll. Camb.	Called In. Temp. '79, LL.M.'82, D.L. Cumberland.	ε. s. Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	388
	Attaché Berlin Emb., 41, Sec. Legat. Naples '52, St. Petersburg '58, and Berlin '59, Sec. Emb. Berlin '62, Min. Plenipo. Argent. Repub. '67, resig. '68, J.P. Westmoreland, raised to rank of earl's son '72. (See special biography) . . .	3 s. late Hon. Col. H. Cecil Lowther.	W.S.	Carlton, S. Stephen's, Constitut'n'l, Travellers'.	389
Eton		ε. s. late Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.	. .	Nat. Liberal.	390
Berlin and Lond. Univ.	Was Prof. Nat. Science Univ. Coll. Wales, suc. to family estate Kinnordy on death of uncle Sir Charles Lyell.	ε. s. Lt.-Col. H. Lyell, n. Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist.	L.O.	Reform and Athenæum.	391
Balliol Coll. Oxon, B.A. '79.	V.-Chan. Lond. Univ. '74-'80, D.L., J.P. Kent, Com. Lieut. Lond., F.R.S., D.C.L. (Ox.) '75, LL.D. (Camb.) '83, Pres. Linnean Soc., au. scien. wks.	ε. s. E. of Portsmouth.	W.S., L.O.	Brooks's . .	392
Eton & Exeter Coll. Oxon.	Called In. Temp. '78	ε. s. John W. E. Macartney, M.P. co.Tyrone 74-'85.	L.O.	S. Stephen's	393
Edin. Acad. and Univ. of Basle & Edin., LL.D.	Scot. bar '59, Sol.-Gen. Scotland '76-'80, Q.C. '80, Ld. Advoc. Scotland '85-'86, C.B. '86, Dean Fac. of Advoc., Memb. Comtee. Counc. Educat. Scotland, D.L., J.P. co. Edin., Col. com. Queen's Edin. Rifles, etc.	s. Matthew Norman Macdonald-Iluime.	. .	Carlton, 'Constitut'n'l, Conservative, Univ. and New Edin.	394
Rugby and Balliol, Oxon. Private . . .	Banker, Direc. L. & N.W.R. Co.	ε. s. late Gen. MacInnes.	. .	Oxford and Cambridge.	395
	Solic. retd., assd. '57 by roy. lic. addit. name Mackintosh, J.P. Inverness co.; author "Antiquarian Notes," etc.	s. late Alexander Fraser.	W.S., L.E., L.O.	Devonshire	396
Edin. Univ., M.A. '73.	Worsted spinner at Keighley, and director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesbrough.	y.s. late D.M. Laren, long M.P. Edin., by Priscilla, sis. Rt. Hon. J. Bright.	W.S., R.o.l., L.O.	National Liberal.	397
Westminster & Trin.Camb. Fellow Bombay Univ.	Called In. Temp. '68, Mem. Linc. Inn, Q.C. '86. Prop. <i>Western Mail</i> , Chm. Bombay Town Counc., author "Guide to Bombay," etc.	s. late A. Maclean, Carshalton, S.W. s. Alex. Maclean.	. .	United Univ. & Garrick, Carlton, Jun. Athenæum.	398 399
Gram. School, Manchester.	Hon. Sec. Lanc. Cotton Fam. Fund '62-'65, was Maj. 40th Lanc. R.V., J.P. Manchester, D.L., J.P. Lancs.	s. J. Maclure, merchant, Manchester.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, Conservative.	400

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
401	*Macnaghten, E., Q.C. . . . Now a Lord of Appeal (see House of Peers).	C.	Antrim N.D. '86	Antrim '80-'85, Antrim N.D. '85-'86.	1830
402	Mahony, Pierce	P.	Meath N.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1850
403	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C.	Essex S.W., or Walthamstow D., '86.	South Essex '74-'85, Essex S.E.D. '85-'86.	1840
404	Malcolm, Col. J. W.	C.	Argyllshire '86	Boston '60-'78	1833
405	Mallock, R.	C.	Devonshire, Torquay D., '86.	. . . . .	1843
406	*Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J.	C.	Leicestershire, E. or Melton D., '86 (unopposed).	Newark '41-'47, Colchester '50-'57, Leic. N. '57-'85, Leic. E. '85-'86.	1818
407	*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart. .	G.L.	Yorkshire W.R.S., Hallamshire D., '86 (unopposed).	East Retford '80-'85, Yorks, Hallamshire D., '85-'86.	1821
408	*March, Earl of	C.	Sussex, Chichester D., '86 (unopposed).	West Sussex '69-'85, Sussex, Chichester D., '85-'86.	1845
409	*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon. E.	G.L.	Berwickshire '86	Berwickshire '80-'85 . . .	1849
410	*Marriott, Rt. Hon. W. T.	C.	Brighton '86	Brighton '80-'86	1834
411	*Marum, E. P. M.	P.	Kilkenny N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Kilkenny Co. '80-'85, Kilkenny N.D. '85-'86.	1820
412	*Mason, S.	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '86	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '85-'86.	1830
413	*M'Arthur, A.	G.L.	Leicester '86	Leicester '74-'86	1814
414	M'Arthur, W. A.	G.L.	Yorkshire, East Riding, Buckrose D., '86 (unseated on scrutiny).	. . . . .	1857
415	*M'Calmont, Capt. J.	C.	Antrim E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Antrim E.D. '85-'86 . . .	1847
416	M'Cartan, M.	P.	Down S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851
417	*M'Carthy, J.	P.	Longford N.D. '86 (unopposed. See bye-elections).	Longford Co. '79-'85, North D. '85-'86.	1830
418	*M'Carthy, J. H.	P.	Newry '86	Athlone '84-'85, Newry '85-'86.	1858
419	*M'Donald, Dr. R.	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '86 .	Ross & Cromarty '85-'86	1840
420	*M'Donald, P.	P.	Sligo N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Sligo N.D. '85-'86	1836

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Speciality.	Club or Residence.	No.
Cambridge	Called Lic. Inn '57, Q.C. '80, B.A. '52, M.A. '55, Fellow Trin. Coll. Dub.	2 s. late Sir E.C.W. Macnaghten, Bt.	W.S.	Carlton & United Univ.	401
Rugby, Magd. Coll. Oxon, Roy. Agric. Coll.	Assist. Land Commr. '81-'84, J.P. Kerry and Limerick, Haygarth gold med. Royal Agric. Coll. '75.	s. late Mr. Pierce K. Mahony, Kilmorna, co. Kerry.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	402
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. Essex, Lieut.-Col. com. 3rd Essex Artil. Vol. '72, Hon. Col. '74, Dir. G.E.R.	s. Chas. Makins, Craven Hill, W.	W.S.	Carlton . .	403
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Lieut.-Col. Argyllshire Highland R.V., D.L., J.P. Argyllshire and Kent.	s. J. Malcolm, Esq., Poltalloch, Argyllshire.	. .	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	404
Harrow, Roy. Milit. Acad., & Woolwich.	Lieut. R.A. '65-'76, J.P. Devon.	e. surv. s. late C. H. Mallock, Cockington Ct., Devon.	. .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	405
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Commr. of Works '52, '58-'59, '66-'68, Postmaster-Gen. '74-'80, '85, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '86, D.C.L. (Oxon.) '76.	and s. of 5th, & b. of present D. of Rutland.	W.S.	Carlton . .	406
.	Dir. Bridgewater Navig. Co. & M.R. Co., Mayor Sheffield '77-'78, Master Cutler '55-'56, Chm. Gas Co., J.P.W.R. Yorks & Sheff., app. Leg. of Hon.	s. Jos. Mappin, Sheffield.	L.R., L.E.	Reform and Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	407
Eton	Lieut. Gren. Gds. '65-'69, Lieut.-Col. 3rd & 4th Batt. Roy. Suss. Reg., J.P. Sussex & Banfish.	e. s. D. Richmond and Gordon.	. .	Carlton . .	408
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	J.P. Berwick and Inverness Cos., Compr. of Household Jan. to July '86; and Lib. Whip since Jan. '86.	e. s. Ld. Tweedmouth, m. Lady Fanny, d. 6th D. Marlborough.	. .	Brooks's . .	409
S. John's Coll. Camb.	S.E. Circ., Q.C. '77, Bencher '79, Judge Advoc. Gen. '85-'86, reapp. July '86; formy. Lib.	s. late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, near Manchester.	L.O.	Carlton . .	410
Carlow Coll. & Lond. Univ., M.A. & LL.B.	Called to Irish bar '46, J.P. Killenny & Queen's Co., author works on Irish Land Quest'n.	e. s. late R. C. Marum, Queen's co.	. .	S. George's, Hanover Sq.	411
Private	Mercht. at Glasgow, author of pamphlets on land and monet. questions, Dir. and late Pres. Glasgow Chamb. Commerce.	e. s. David Mason.	L.R., W.S.	Nat. Liberal, Cobden.	412
.	Memb. Legis. Assem. N.S.W. during two Parls., memb. of first Lond. Sch. Bd., D.L. Lond., J.P. Surrey, F.R.G.S.	s. Rev. J. M'Arthur, Wesleyan Min. of Londonderry, b. of Sir W. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G.	W.S., L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	Reform, City Liberal, Nat. Liberal.	413
Private	D.L. Lond., Com. N.S. Wales to Col. and Indian Exhib.	e. s. A. M'Arthur, M.P.	. . . . .	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal, City Liberal.	414
Eton	Entered 8th Huss. as cornet '66, retired as Capt. '74, A.D.C. to D. of Marlborough and Earl Cowper during their successive viceroalties.	s. of late James M'Calmont, of Abbeylands, Belfast.	. . . . .	Carlton, Boodle's, Kildare St.	415
S. Malachy's Coll. Belfast.	Entered as solicitor '82, took a leading part in establishing the Land League in co. Down.	s. J. M'Cartan, of Castlewellan.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	416
Private	Journalist, novelist and historian.	s. late Michael F. M'Carthy, of Cork.	H.R., W.S., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .	417
Univer. Coll. Sch. Glasgow Norm. Sch. & Univ. Blackrock Coll.	Journalist, historian, and wrote the comedy of the <i>Candidate</i> . Phys. and surg.; a leader in Crofter movement. Wine merchant and rectifying distiller.	only s. J. M'Carthy, M.P.	A.o.L.	. . . . .	418
		s. Angus M'Donald, a Skye crofter.	. . . . .	Nat. Liberal	419
		s. Randal M'Donald, of Kilfinane.	H.R., W.S., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .	420

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
421	M'Donald, W. A.	P.	Queen's Co., Ossory D., '86 (unopposed).	. . . . .	1841
422	M'Ewan, W.	G.L.	Edinburgh, Central D., '86.	. . . . .	1827
423	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J. M., Bart.	C.	Middlesex, Hornsey D., '86.	Bath '65-'68, Truro '71-'85, Middlesex, Hornsey D., '85-'86.	1823
424	*M'Kenna, Sir Joseph . . .	P.	Monaghan S.D. '86 . . .	Youghal '65-'68 & '74-'85, Monaghan S.D. '85-'86.	1819
425	*M'Lagan, P.	G.L.	Linlithgowshire '86 . . .	Linlithgowshire '65-'86 . . .	1823
426	Matthews, Rt. Hon. H. . . .	C.	Birmingham E.D. '86 . . .	Dungarvan '68-'74 . . .	1826
427	*Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bart. .	C.	Wigtownshire '86	Wigtownshire '80-'86 . . .	1845
428	Mayne, Rear-Adm. R. C. . . .	C.	Pembroke District '86 . . .	. . . . .	1835
429	*Mayne, T.	P.	Tipperary, Mid D., '86 (unopposed).	Tipperary '83-'85, Mid D. '85-'86.	1832
430	*Menzies, R. S.	G.L.	Perthshire E.D. '86 . . .	Perthshire E.D. '85-'86 . . .	1856
431	*Mildmay, F.	U.L.	Devon, Totnes D., '86 . . .	Devon, Totnes D., '85-'86 . . .	1861
432	*Mills, Hon. C. W.	C.	Kent, W. or Sevenoaks D., '86 (unopposed).	Kent, W. or Sevenoaks D., '85-'86.	1855
433	*Milnes-Gaskell, C.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D., '86 (unopposed).	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D., '85-'86.	1842
434	*Milvain, T.	C.	Durham City '86.	Durham City '85-'86	1844
435	*Molloy, B. C.	P.	King's Co., Birr D., '86 . . .	King's Co. '80-'85, Birr D. '85-'86.	1842
436	*Montagu, S.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets, White-chapel D., '86.	Tower Hamlets, White-chapel D., '85-'86.	1832
437	*More, R. J.	U.L.	Shropshire, Ludlow D., '86 (unopposed).	Shropshire S.D. '65-'68, Ludlow D. '85-'86.	1836
438	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C. . . .	C.	Monmouthshire S.D. '86.	Monmouthshire '74-'85, S.D. '85-'86.	1834
439	*Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O. . . .	G.L.	Denbighshire, East or Bromfield D., '86.	Denbighsh. '68-'85, E.D. '85-'86.	1826
440	*Morgan, O. V.	G.L.	Battersea and Clapham, Battersea D., '86.	Battersea D. '85-'86	1837

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specialty.	Club or Residence.	No.
Trin. Coll. Dub., M.A. (high class. honours).	Lost his sight at age of thirteen, author of pamphlets on various subjects, was in orders in Irish Prot. Church.	s. Arch. M'Donald, of Dublin.	W.S., A.O.L.	. . . . .	481
Alloa Acad. & privately.	A brewer in Edinburgh, D.L. Edinburgh.	s. J. M'Ewan, ship-owner, of Alloa.	L.O.	Devonshire.	482
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	Entered 1st Life Gds. '43, ret'd. as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59, Chm. Met. Board Works since '70.	e. s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg, m. d. 1st Lt. Penrhyn.	. . .	Carlton, Travellers'.	483
Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Called Irish bar '48, D.L. Cork Co., J.P. Cork and Waterford, a banker, knighted 1842.	s. Michael M'Kenna, of Dublin.	W.S., A.O.L.	. . . . .	484
Tillycoultry Sch. & Edin. Univer.	D.L. Linlithgowsh., J.P. Edin. and Linlith., memb. Counc. Edin. Univer., was memb. Hypothec Commission.	s. late P. M'Lagan, of Pumpherston, Midcalder.	W.S.	Junior Athenæum, Windham.	485
Univ. of Paris and Univ. of London.	(See biography).	s. Hon. H. Matthews, late Puisne Judge of Ceylon.	. . .	Carlton, Windham, Athenæum.	486
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.L. & J.P. Wigtownsh., Major 4th Battn. Scots Fusil., app. a Jun. Lord of Treas. July 86.	s. late Sir W. Maxwell, 6th Bart.	. . .	Carlton.	487
Eton	Entd. navy '47, served Crimea, seriously wounded New Zeal. '63, ret. R.-Adm. '79, has order of the Medjidie, is Kt. Legion of Honour, F.R.G.S.	s. late Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B., Chief Comm. of Met. Police.	W.S.	United Serv., Carlton, City, Marlborough.	488
Roy. Coll. Sci. & Cath. Univ. Dublin.	Warehouseman, late town councillor Dublin, is Member Port & Docks Board, Dublin.	s. John Mayne, High St., Dublin.	W.S., A.O.L.	. . . . .	489
Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon., B.A. '60.	Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '82, J.P. Perthshire & Forfarsh.	e. s. late Graham Menzies, Hallyburton.	L.O., D.	Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.	490
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	. . . . .	s. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete, S. Devon, g.g.s. and E. Grey.	L.O.	White's, Bachelors', St. James's.	491
Eton	Partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills & Co.	e. s. Ld. Hillingdon, m. Hon. Alice Harbord.	W.S.	White's, Bachelors', St. James's.	492
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. '63.	Called to bar '66, D.L. & J.P. West Riding, Yorks.	e. s. late J. Milnes-Gaskell, M.P.	D., L.O.	Brooks's, Travellers'.	493
Trin. Hall Camb.	Called to bar Mid. Temple '69, goes N.E. circ., LL.M., LL.B.	s. Aldm. Milvain, of Newcastle.	. . .	. . . . .	494
S. Edmund's Coll. Herts, and Univ. of France.	Called to bar Mid. Temple '72, is Private Chamberlain at the Court of the Vatican, and has been in the French army.	s. late Kedo Molloy, Cornolaur, King's Co.	W.S., L.R., A.O.L.	. . . . .	495
High School of L'pool Inst. and private.	Foreign banker, Old Broad St., London; adopted surname of Montagu; Pres. of Jewish Working Men's Club, and has promoted estab. of many Jewish benevolent institns.	s. L. Samuel, watch-maker and silversmith of L'pool, m. a. d. L. Cohen, a g.n. late Sir M. Montefiore.	W.S., L.R., L.E., R.O.L., L.O.	National Liberal, City Liberal, Devonshire.	496
Shrewsbury & Balliol Coll. Oxon., M.A. & B.C.L. '62.	Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '63, D.L. Shropsh., J.P. Shropsh., Montgomerysh., & Wenlock, author "Under the Balkans."	s. Rev. T. F. More.	L.O.	Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge, Devonshire.	497
Winchester .	Served in Crimea, Capt. Rifle Brig., ret., Lt.-Col. com. 1st Monmouth Adm. Batt. R.V.	2 s. 1st Lord Tredegar.	W.S.	Carlton, Army & Navy.	498
Shrewsbury & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Q.C. '69, Bencher of his Inn, Judge-Adv. Gen. '80-'85, Under Sec. Col. Jan. to July '86.	s. of Rev. Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway.	L.O., D.	Athenæum, Oxf. & Camb., Devonshire.	499
Abergavenny .	Merchant and banker, crucible manufactur., one of founders of <i>European Mail</i> , F.S.S., Memb. of Imp. Fed. League and of Mun. Reform League.	s. of late Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury, Breconsh.	L.R., L.O., W.S., L.E., A.O.L., D.	Albemarle, Junior Athenæum, Devonshire.	440

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
441	*Morley, Rt. Hon. John	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '86 .	Newcastle-on-Tyne '85-'86.	1838
442	*Morley, A.	G.L.	Nottingham E.D. '86. .	Nottingham '80-'85, E.D. '85-'86.	1849
443	Morrison, W.	U.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Skipton D., '86.	Plymouth '61-'74	1836
444	*Mount, W. G.	C.	Berks, S. or Newbury D., '86 (unopposed).	Berks. S.D. '85-'86	1824
445	Mowbray, R. G. C.	C.	Lancashire S.E., Prestwich D., '86.	. . . . .	1850
446	*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Oxford University '86 (unopposed).	Durham '53-'68, Oxford Univ. '68-'86.	1815
447	*Mulholland, H. L.	C.	Londonderry N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Londonderry N.D. '85-'86	1854
448	*Muncaster, Lord	C.	Cumberland, West or Egremont D., '86.	Cumberland W.D. '72-'80, Egremont D. '85-'86.	1834
449	*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J.	G.L.	Sheffield, Brightside D., '86.	Sheffield '68-'85	1825
450	*Muntz, P. A.	C.	Warwicksh., Tamworth D., '86 (unopposed).	Warwicksh. N.D. '84-'85, Tamworth D. '85-'86.	1839
451	*Murdoch, C. T.	C.	Reading '86	Reading '85-'86	1837
452	*Murphy, W. M.	P.	Dublin City, S. Patrick's D., '86.	Dublin, S. Patrick's D., '85-'86.	1844
453	*Newark, Lord	C.	Notts, Newark D., '86 (unopposed).	Notts, Newark D., '85-'86	1854
454	*Newnes, G.	G.L.	Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '86.	Cambridgeshire E.D. '85-'86.	1851
455	Noble, W.	C.	Hastings '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1854
456	*Nolan, Col. J. P.	P.	Galway N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Galway Co. '74-'85, N.D. '85-'86.	1838
457	*Nolan, Joseph	P.	Louth N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Louth N.D. '85-'86. . . .	—
458	*Norris, E. S.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., '86.	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., '85-'86.	1832

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Cheltenham & Lincoln Coll. Oxon., M.A. '73.	(See special biography.)	s. late Dr. Morley.	W.S., L.R., L.O.	Reform, Athenæum.	441
Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '71, M.A. '74).	Called to bar In. Temp. '73, a Mem. of Senate Camb. Univ., Patronage Sec. to the Treas. Feb. to July '86, is principal "whip" of the G.L. party.	s. late S. Morley the philanthropist.	W.S., L.R., L.O., A.o.L.	Reform, Brooks's.	442
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Has been Capt. 15th W.R. Rifle Vol., is J.P. W. Riding, was Sheriff '83.	s. late J. Morrison, M.P.	L.O., D. A.o.L., L.R., W.S.	Reform.	443
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	J.P. and Vice-Chm. of Berks Quarter Sessions.	s. W. Mount, Esq., D.L. & J.P. Berks.		Carlton.	444
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Called to bar In. Temp. '75, goes Oxford Cir., is one of Jnt. Bd. of Exam. Inns of Court.	s. Sir J. Mowbray, M.P.		Oxford and Cambridge, Carlton.	445
Westminster & Ch. Ch. Oxon (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69).	Called to bar In. Temp. '41, and went the Western Circ., D.L. and J.P. Durham, J.P. Berks, a Church Estates Commr., Judge-Ad.-Gen. '58-'59, '66-'68.	s. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter, m. Elizabeth, d. of G. I. Mowbray, whose name he assum'd.		Oxford and Cambridge, Carlton.	446
Eton, R. Mil. Acad. Woolwich & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Lieut. R.E. '74-'78, and is Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, J.P. co. Down, Direc. Belfast & co. Down Railway Co.	e. s. J. Mulholland, Esq., Ballywater Park, Down Co.	L.O.		447
Hatfield and Eton.	An Irish Peer, ser. in Crimea, was in Rifle Brig. & 90th Ft., & has been Hon. Col. Cumbd. Vol., is L.L. of Cumberland.	2 s. 3rd Ld. Mun-caster, by y.d. of the late Sir J. Ramsden.		Marlborough, Carlton, Army and Navy.	448
.....	A Nottingham manufactr. for many yrs., is F.R.S. & F.S.S. & J.P. Nottingham & Middx., Vice-Pres. Coun. on Educatn. '80-'85, Pres. Bd. of Trade Feb. to July '86, with seat in Cab.	e. s. late Antonio Mundella, of Como, Italy, an Italian refugee.	W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O.	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal, Reform, Saville.	449
.....	J.P. Warwickshire	s. late G. F. Muntz, M.P.	W.S.	Union.	450
Eton	J.P. Berkshire, was in Rifle Brig. and served in Crimea, and is a member of firm of Ransom, Bouverie & Co., bankers.	s. late J. G. Murdoch, Berkhamstead, by Caroline, d. S. Gambier, & n. Lord Gambier.	W.S.	Carlton and Jun. United Service.	451
Jesuit Sem., Belvedere Ho., Dublin.	C.E., dir. Waterford & Limerick Rly. Co., Cork & Bandon Rly. Co., J.P. Cork Cg.	s. D. W. Murphy, of Bantry, co. Cork.	A.o.L.	Leinster (Dublin), Nat. Liberal.	452
Eton	Gen. Guards '72-'80, has been Capt. S. Notts Yeo. Cav., is D.L., J.P. Notts.	e. s. Earl Manvers, by d. late Duc de Coigny of France.	W.S.	Guards', Carlton, White's.	453
Shireland Hl. Warwicksh., Silcoates H., & City Lond. Eton & Camb.	Propr. of <i>Tit-Bits</i> and other serial publications.	s. Rev. T. M. Newnes, late of Matlock.	L.R., L.O.	Nat. Liberal, Hanover Square, Devonshire.	454
Trin. Coll. Dublin, Roy. Milit. Acad. Woolwich, &c.	Called to bar In. Temp. '80	s. J. Noble, D.L., J.P., Henley.			455
Private	Entd. R.A. as Lt. '57, retd. '81, J.P. Galway Co.	e. s. John Nolan, of Ballinderry, co. Galway.	W.S., A.o.L.	Army and Navy.	456
.....	Was school teacher Ireland & at a reformatory L'pool, man. Aquarium, New Brighton.	.....	W.S., A.o.L.		457
.....	D.L. & J.P. Tower Hamlets, J.P. Westmr. & Midx., Treas. Mercht. Seamen's Orphan Asylum, V.-Chm. Southampton Dock Co.	s. late S. E. Norris, Upper Clapton.	W.S.	C. of Lond., Jun. Carlton, Constitut'n'l, National Conservative.	458

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
469	*Northcote, Hon. H. Stafford, C.B.	C.	Exeter '86	Exeter '80-'86	1846
460	*Norton, R.	C.	Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., '86 (unopposed).	Kent S.W.D. '85-'86 . . .	1838
461	*O'Brien, J. F. X.	P.	Mayo S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Mayo S.D. '85-'86 . . .	—
462	*O'Brien, P.	P.	Monaghan N. '86 . . .	Monaghan N.D. Feb. '86	—
463	*O'Brien, P. J.	P.	Tipperary N. '86 (unopposed).	Tipperary N.D. '85-'86 .	1835
464	*O'Connor, A.	P.	Donegal E. '86	Queen's Co. '80-'85, Donegal E. '85-'86.	1844
465	*O'Connor, John	P.	Kerry S. '86	Kerry S. '85-'86.	—
466	*O'Connor, John	P.	Tipperary S. '86	Tipperary S. '85-'86 . . .	1850
467	*O'Connor, T. P.	P.	Liverpool, Scotland D., '86.	Galway Borough '80-'85, Galway and Liverpool, Scotland D., '85-'86 (elect. to sit for latter).	1847
468	*O'Doherty, J. E.	P.	Donegal N.D. '86	Donegal N.D. '85-'86 . . .	1848
469	*O'Hanlon, T.	P.	Cavan E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Cavan E.D. '85-'86.	—
470	*O'Hea, P.	P.	Donegal W.D. '86 (unopposed).	Donegal W.D. '85-'86 . . .	1852
471	*O'Kelly, J.	P.	Roscommon N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Roscommon '80-'85, N.D. '85-'86.	1845
472	*O'Neill, Hon. R. T.	C.	Antrim M.D. '86	Antrim M.D. '85-'86 . . .	1845
473	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bart.	C.	Dumbartonshire '86 . . .	Dumbartonshire '68-'86.	1819
474	*Paget, Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	C.	Somersetshire, Wells D., '86 (unopposed).	Somerset E.D. '65-'68, Somerset M.D. '68-'85, Wells D. '85-'86.	1832
475	*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart.	G.L.	Durham, Jarrow D., '86 (unopposed).	Durham N. '74-'85, Jarrow D. '85-'86.	1822

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton & Merton Coll. Oxon.	Clerk For. Off. '68-'71, attached E. de Grey's spec. mission to arrange Washington Treaty, app. 3rd sec. Dip. Service '76, Finan. Sec. War Off. '85-'86, app. Surv.-Gen. Ord. '86.	2 s. E. Iddeleigh, m. Alice, d. Sir G. Stephen, Bart., of Montreal.	W.S.	Athenæum and Carlton.
Private . . .	Called to bar Mid. Temp. '66, was in War Office ten years, J.P. Kent.	s. late W. Norton, Barcott House, Northants.	W.S.	Carlton and Union.
.	Commn. agent Cork, tried '67 for treason-felony and sentenced to death; sentence commuted, and was released.	. . . . .	W.S.	. . . . .
.	Resides at L'pool, end. parl. when Mr. Healy, returned for N. Monaghan and S. Derry, elected to sit for the latter.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Nenagh and its vicinity.	Mercht., Chm. Nenagh Town Commn. since '80 & Bd. Gdns. since '85, imprisoned several months as a suspect (Act '81).	s. James O'Brien, mercht., Nenagh.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
S. Cuthbert's Coll. Ushaw, Durham.	For some years clerk War Off., called to bar In. Temp. '83, returned '85 for Queen's Co. and E. Donegal, and elected to sit for the latter.	2 s. late William O'Connor, M.D., of Dingle, Kerry, sen. physician R. Free Hosp. Lond.	W.S. A.o.L.	. . . . .
.	Memb. Dublin Town Council. '80, Alderm. '83, Ld. Mayor '85, Pres. Court of Conscience '86.	s. E. O'Connor, Mulgeeth House, co. Kildare.	W.S., A.o.L.	Catholic, Dublin.
Sch. Christian Bros. Cork.	Commercial agent	s. Wm. O'Connor, Mallow.	H.R., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .
Athlone Coll., Queen's Coll. Galway, M.A. Queen's Univ. Castleknock, Armagh, Maynooth Coll.	Journalist, author Life of Ld. Beaconsfield, "The Parnellite Movement," "Gladstone's House of Commons," etc. Obtained gold medal Incorporated Law Society, admitted solicitor '70.	s. T. O'Connor, Athlone.	W.S., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .
.	Wine merch. & grocer, Derry & London, been Memb. Derry Town Council. & Bd. Gdns. Admitted solicitor '75, Memb. Cork Town Council.	s. B. P. O'Doherty, merchant, Bunrana.	L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .
Gayfield (Dublin).	Formerly officer French army; became journ. 1870, conn. with <i>New York Herald</i> , taken pris. while corresp. in Cuba, war corr. <i>Daily News</i> , Soudan, '84.	s. late Dr. O'Hea, Clonakilty.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Univ. of Dub. and the Sorbonne.	Was Major 4th Batt. Royal Innisk. Fus., D.L., J.P. Derry Co., J.P. Antrim Co. D.L., J.P. Stirlingshire, J.P. Lanark, Inverness, and Dumbarton cos., creat. Bart. '86, Dean of Facul. Glasgow Univ., Brig.-Gen. Roy. Comp. Arch.	s. John O'Kelly, Roscommon.	A.o.L.	Democratic, Roscommon
Harrow and Brasenose Ox. (M.A. 1870).	. . . . .	2 s. of 1st Baron O'Neill, and 6. of present peer.	L.O.	Junior Carlton.
. . . . .	. . . . .	7 s. of William Ewing, Ardvulham, Glasgow merchant.	W.S.	Carlton, Western, and New Glasgow.
Sandhurst . .	Served 66th Foot '48-'63, ret'd. as Capt., has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo. & Lt.-Col. 3rd Som. Batt. R.V., D.L., J.P., Chm. Quar. Sess. Somerset. D.L., J.P. N. Riding and Durham, Lt.-Col. com. 1st Newcastle & Durham Engin. Vol., creat. Bart. '86.	s. John Moore Paget, Cranmore, Somerset.	. . .	Carlton .
. . . . .	. . . . .	s. of Geo. Palmer, merchant and shipowner.	L.R., L.O.	Reform and Brooks's.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
476	*Parker, C. S.	G.L.	Perth City '86	Perth City '78-'86	1829
477	Parker, Hon. F.	C.	Oxfordshire, S. or Hen- ley D., '86.	. . . . .	1851
478	*Parnell, C. S.	P.	Cork City (unopposed).	Meath '75-'80, Cork City '80-'86.	1846
479	*Paulton, J. M.	G.L.	Durham, Bishop Auck- land D., '86 (unop- posed).	Durham, Bishop Auck- land D., '85-'86.	1857
480	*Peacock, R.	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '86.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '85-'86.	1820
481	*Pearce, W.	C.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '86.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '85-'86.	1835
482	*Pease, A. E.	G.L.	York '86	York '85-'86	1857
483	*Pease, H. F.	G.L.	Yorkshire N.R., Cleve- land D., '86 (unop- posed).	Cleveland D. '85-'86	1838
484	*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart. . .	G.L.	Durham, Barnard Castle D., '86.	Durham S.D. '65-'85, Barnard Castle D. '85-'86.	1828
485	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W. .	U.L.	Warwick and Leaming- ton '86.	Warwick '65-'85, Warwick and Leamington '85-'86.	1829
486	*Pelly, Sir L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	C	Hackney N.D. '86	Hackney N.D. '85-'86	1825
487	Penton, Capt. F. T.	C.	Finbury, Central D., '86	. . . . .	1851
488	*Percy, Lord A.	C	S. George's, Hanover Sq., '86 (unopposed). Resigned Jan. 31st, '87.	Westminster '82-'85, S. George's, Hanover Square, '85-'86.	1851
489	*Pickard, B.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding, Normanton D., '86.	Normanton D. '85-'86 . . .	1842
490	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G.L.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '86.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '85-'86.	1850

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton & Univ. Coll. Oxon (B.A. '52, M.A. '56).	Fellow and Tutor Univ. Coll. Oxon, Public Exam. '59, '60, '63, '68, Major Oxford Univ. R.V., Memb. Roy. Comm. Milit. Educ. '69-'70, app. Chm. Referees on Private Bills '86. Called bar In. Temp. '75 . . .	<i>c. s.</i> late C. S. Parker, Fairlie, Ayrshire, and Aigburth, Liverpool.	L.E., L.O.	Athenæum .
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon. Matriculated at Magdalene Coll. Camb. Internat. Coll. Spring Grove, & Trin. Hall, Camb. Grammar Sch. Leeds.	(See special biography) . . .	4 <i>s.</i> 6th Earl of Macclesfield. <i>e. s.</i> late John H. Parnell, Avondale, co. Wicklow. <i>s.</i> of late A. W. Paulton, editor of <i>Manchester Examiner</i>.	. . . . . W.S., A.o.L. L.O., W.S., L.R. D., W.S., L.R., L.O., A.o.L. W.S.	Carlton Devonshire & Brooks's. Reform, Cobden, Whitehall.
Private . . .	C.E., formerly Chief Locom. Eng. M. S. and Linc. Ry., retd. '54, partner in Gorton Lane Foundry, Manchester, J.P. Lancashire.	<i>s.</i> late R. Peacock, Bank House, Swaledale, Yorks.		Carlton . .
Grove House, Tottenham, & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Chm. Scottish Oriental S.S. Co. & Guion Line Co., served Com. Loss of Life at Sea & Tonnage, J.P. Lanarkshire. Partner J. & J. W. Pease bank, Dir. Pease & Partners, Lim., Dir. Middlesbrough Owners Lim., J.P. N. Riding, Dep. Com. of Lieutenancy City of London.	<i>e. s.</i> Sir J. W. Pease M.P., <i>m.</i> Helen, 3 <i>d.</i> Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., late Lt. Mayor Lond.	L.O.	Reform and Brooks's.
Private . . .	Memb. Pease & Partners, Lim., Dir. several pub. and priv. cos., J.P. N. Riding & Durham, Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '81-'83, Mayor Darlington '74-'75.	<i>s.</i> late H. Pease, M.P. S. Durham '57-'65.	W.S., L.R., L.O., D.	Devonshire & National Liberal.
Private . . .	Head of firm of Pease & Partners, Lim., D.L. N. Riding & J.P. Durham & N. Riding.	<i>s.</i> J. Pease, of Darlington, merch., M.P. S. Durham '32-'41.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Sec. Poor Law Bd. '68-'71, Sec. Bd. of Trade '71-'73, Patron. Sec. to Treasury '73-'74, Und. Sec. Home Dept. Apr. to Dec. '80, elected Speaker Feb. '84, re-elected Jan. '86, and again Aug. '86.	<i>y. s.</i> late Sir R. Peel, by Julia, <i>d.</i> Gen. Sir J. Floyd, Bt., <i>m.</i> Adelaide, <i>e. d.</i> W. Stratford Dugdale, Merevale, Warwickshire.	L.O.	United University.
Rugby . . .	Maj.-Gen. Indian Staff Corps, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., entered Hon. E. I. Co.'s mil. ser. '40, author "North-West Frontier of India" and other works.	<i>s.</i> late John Hinde Pelly, of Indian Civil Service.	W.S.	United Serv. Athenæum, Windham, Carlton.
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	App. 4th Drag. Gds. '73, serv. Egypt. campn., retd. '84, D.L. and J.P. Middlesex, Hon. Col. 22nd Middlesex R.V.	<i>e. s.</i> late Colonel Penton, D.L. and J.P., of Pentonville, London.	. . . . .	Carlton, Army & Navy
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. 1871).	Lt. Gren. Gds. '72, Lt. & Adjut. '77, retd. '80, is Maj. 3rd Batt. 5th (Northumberland) Fusil., J.P. Surrey.	2 <i>s.</i> 6th Duke of Northumberland, <i>m.</i> Lady Victoria, <i>e. d.</i> 4th Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.	. . . . .	Carlton, Guards', Travellers', Wellington.
Kippax Gram. School.	Worked from 12 years old in various pits near Kippax, Leeds ('54-'73), app. sec. Yorks Miners' Assoc. '73.	<i>s.</i> Thomas Pickard, miner, of Kippax, near Leeds.	A.o.L., L.E., L.O.	Cobden . .
Gram. School York, and graduated Lond. Univ. (B.A. 1872).	Held an appointment in the Post Office '68-'85, called to the bar Inner Temple '84, has been a volunteer lecturer for London and Counties Liberal Union.	<i>s.</i> late T. Pickergill, architect, of York.	L.O., D., W.S., L.R., L.E., A.o.L.	. . . . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
491	*Picton, J. A.	G.L.	Leicester '86	Leicester '84-'86	1832
492	Pinkerton, J.	P.	Galway City '86 (unopposed).	. . . . .	1845
493	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U.L.	Devonshire N.W., Barnstaple D., '86.	Barnstaple D. '85-'86	1845
494	*Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., K.C.B.	G.L.	Leeds S.D. '86	Edinburgh and S. Andrew's Universities '68-'85; Leeds S.D. '85-'86.	1819
495	Plowden, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I.	G.L.	Wolverhampton W.D. '86.	. . . . .	1832
496	*Plunket, Right Hon. D. R.	C.	Dublin University '86	Dublin University '70-'86	1838
497	Plunkett, Hon. J. W.	C.	Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., '86.	. . . . .	1853
498	*Pomfret, W. P.	C.	Kent, Ashford D., '86 (unopposed).	Kent, Ashford D., '85-'86.	1828
499	*Portman, Hon. E. B.	G.L.	Dorsetshire N.D. '86	Dorset N.D. '85-'86	1830
500	*Potter, T. B.	G.L.	Rochdale '86	Rochdale '65-'86	1817
501	*Powell, F. S.	C.	Wigan '86	Wigan '57-'59, Cambridge '63-'68, N.W. Riding '72-'74, Wigan '85-'86.	1827
502	*Powell, W. R. H.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire W.D. '86.	Carmarthenshire '80-'85, W.D. '85-'86.	1819
503	*Power, P. J.	P.	Waterford E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Waterford Co. '84-'85, E.D. '85-'86.	1850
504	*Power, R.	P.	Waterford City '86 (unopposed).	Waterford City '74-'86	1851
505	*Price, Captain G. E.	C.	Devonport '86	Devonport '74-'86	1842
506	*Price, T. P.	G.L.	Monmouthshire N.D. '86.	Monmouthshire N. D. '85-'86.	1844
507	*Priestley, B.	G.L.	Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey D., '86	Yorks. W. Riding, Pudsey D., '85-'86.	1831
508	Provand, A. D.	G.L.	Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchinsontown D., '86.	. . . . .	1838

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Liverpl. Inst., Lanc. Ind. Coll., Owens Coll., & Lond. Univ.	Has been an Ind. minister at Cheetham, Leicester, & Hackney, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '70-'79, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and other works.	s. Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., of Sandy Knowe, near Liverpool.	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	. . . . .	491
Private . . .	Tenant farmer, J.P. co. Antrim, member Coleraine Board of Guardians.	s. John Pinkerton, of Ballymoney, co. Antrim.	. . . . .	. . . . .	492
Private . . .	Obtained Four Inns Court Studentship, called Mid. Temp. '70, Q.C. & Recorder of Poole '85, author of legal works.	s. Rev. G. T. Lewis, The Limes, Exminster; asst. surname Pitt '76.	W.S., L.E.	Reform, Nat. Liberal, Devon and Exeter.	493
S. Andrew's Univ., Edin. Univ. Coll. & Giessen.	Gov. Inspec. Roy. Sch. Mines '53-'58, Prof. Chemistry Edin. '58-'69, Spec. Commr. Exhibition '51, C.B. '51, Postmaster-Gen. '73-'74, Chairman Ways and Means '80-'83, Vice-Pres. Com. Coun. '86, 4th Charity Com. '86.	s. Dr. G. Playfair, Inspec. - General Hospitals, Bengal.	T.E., L.R., L.O.	Athenæm, University (Edinburgh).	494
Harrow and Haileybury.	Bengal Civ. Serv. '53-'85, was mem. Viceroy's Legis. Council, Bd. Revenue N.W. Provs., and Imperial Census Comm. India, specially thanked for services rend. during Mutiny.	s. late W. H. C. Plowden, formy. M.P. for Newport, I.W., w. Emily, & d. M. T. Bass, M.P., sis. Ld. Burton.	W.S., L.R.	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire, Oriental.	495
Trinity Coll. Dublin.	Called to bar Ireland '62, Q.C. '68, Law Adviser to Crown in Ireland '68, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-'77, Paymaster - Gen. '80, First Commissioner Works '85-'86, re-appointed Aug. '86.	3 s. 3rd Baron Plunket.	. . . . .	Carlton . . .	496
Trinity Coll. Camb.	. . . . .	s. surviving s. 16th Baron Dunsany.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	497
Shrewsbury & Tunbridge Gram. Schs.	Assumed name of Pomfret (his mother's maiden name) by royal licence '82, scnr. part. in Ashford Bank, J.P. Kent.	s. late William Burra, banker.	W.S.	Carlton, Constitutional, Union.	498
Rugby & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Called to bar In. Temple '52, and has been private sec. to the First Commr. of Works.	2 s. Visct. Portman.	L.R., L.O.	Devonshire, United Univ., St. James's.	499
Rugby & Univ. Coll. Lond.	Retired merch., D.L. & J.P. Lanc., J.P. Manchester, hon. sec. Cobden Club.	s. late Sir Thomas Potter.	L.R., L.E., L.O.	Reform, Cobden.	500
S. John's Coll. Camb. (elect. Fellow '51).	Called bar In. Temp. '53, but does not now practise, J.P. W. Riding and Lancashire.	s. late Rev. Benj. Powell.	. . . . .	. . . . .	501
Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.L. & J.P. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, High Sheriff Carmarthenshire '49, J.P. Cardiganshire.	s. late W. R. H. Powell, of Maesgwynne.	W.S., L.E., L.O., C.G., A.o.L.	. . . . .	502
Stonyhurst	J.P. Waterford, and Chairman Waterford Board Guardians.	s. Pierse Power .	A.o.L.	. . . . .	503
Carlow & Old Hall College, Herts.	. . . . .	s. P. W. Power, J.P.	W.S., A.o.L.	Garrick.	504
.	Entered navy '55, Lieut. '62, Commander '72.	s. G. Price, & g.s. Sir R. Price, Bart.	W.S.	. . . . .	505
Winchester & Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar In. Temp. '69, D.L. & J.P. Monmouthshire, High Sheriff '82, Capt. Monmouth Eng. Mil. '79-'83.	s. late Rev. W. Price, vicar Llanarth, w. late Sir T. Phillips, Bart.	L.R., L.O., A.o.L.	Union, Devonshire.	506
.	Worsted manufacturer at Bradford.	. . . . .	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	. . . . .	507
Private . . .	India and China merchant in business at Manchester.	s. George Provand, Glasgow merch.	L.O.	Nat. Liberal	508

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
506	*Pugh, D.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire E. '86.	Carmarthenshire '57-'68, E.D. '85-'86.	1806
510	*Puleston, J. H.	C.	Devonport '86	Devonport '74-'86	1830
511	*Pyne, J. D.	P.	Waterford W.D. '86 (unopposed).	Waterford W.D. '85-'86.	1847
512	*Quilter, W. C.	U.L.	Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., '86 (unopposed).	Suffolk, Sudbury D., '85-'86.	1841
513	Quinn, T.	P.	Kilkenny City '86 (unopposed).	. . . . .	1838
514	*Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C.	C.	Cambridge University '86 (unopposed).	Chester '68-'80, Preston '82, Camb. Univ. '82-'86.	1838
515	Rankin, J.	C.	Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., '86.	Leominster '80-'85.	1842
516	Rasch, Major F. C.	†C.	Essex S.E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1846
517	*Rathbone, W.	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, N. or Arfon D., '86.	Liverpool '68-'80, Carnarvonshire '80-'85, Arfon D. '85-'86.	1819
518	*Redmond, J. E.	P.	Wexford N.D. (unopposed).	New Ross '81-'85, Wexford N.D. '85-'86.	1856
519	*Redmond, W.	P.	Fermanagh N.D. '86	Wexford Borough '83-'85, Fermanagh N.D. '85-'86.	1861
520	*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B.	G.L.	Cardiff '86	Pembroke Dist. '74-'80, Cardiff '80-'86.	1830
521	Reed, H. Byron	C.	Bradford E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1855
522	Reid, R. T.	G.L.	Dumfries District '86	Hereford '80-'85	1846
523	*Rendel, S.	G.L.	Montgomeryshire '86	Montgomeryshire '80-'86	1834
524	*Reynolds, W. J.	P.	Tyrone E.D. '86	Tyrone E.D. '85-'86	1856
525	*Richard, H.	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '86 (unopposed).	Merthyr Tydvil '68-'86	1812
526	*Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.	C.	Windsor '86 (unopposed).	Windsor '74-'86	1827

Education.	Personal.	Family Connections.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No
Rugby & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar In. Temp. '37, D.L. and J.P. Cardiganshire, J.P. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Quar. Sess. '43-'52, High Sheriff '74.	s. late D. H. Pugh, of Manoravon, near Llandilo.	L.E., L.O., D.	Oxford and Cambridge.	509
Ruthin Gram. Sch. & King's Coll. Lond.	Tenant farmer in Waterford .	e.s. John Puleston, of Ruthin.	W.S., L.E.	Carlton, Conservative.	510
Private . . .	Member of Stock Exch. since '62, head of firm of Quilter, Balfour & Co., J.P. Suffolk.	s. Rev. W.M. Pyne, rector of Oxted, Surrey. e. s. W. Quilter, founder of firm of Quilter, Ball & Co., accountants.	H.R., W.S., A.o.L., L.O., D.	. . . . .	511
Longford and Mullingar .	Was chosen to sit for a div. of Longford in '85, but being indirectly interested in a gov. contract withdrew candidature.	s. Matthew Quinn, of Longford.	H.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .	512
Shrewsbury & Trin. Coll. Camb., M.A. '63.	Called to bar Mid. Temp. '63, Bench. '80, is J.P. Cheshire, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire, Pres. Centr. Coun. Dioc. Conferences., Chm. of Ways and Means and Dep.-Speaker '74-'80, app. Postmaster-General '86.	e.s. late H. Raikes, of Lhwynegrin, Flintshire, by L. Charlotte, d. of late Ven. Francis Wrangham, arch. of E.R. of Yorks.	. .	Carlton, St. Stephen's, and United University.	514
Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. '65.	D.L. & J.P. Herefordshire, J.P. Hereford, Chief Steward Hereford '78, author of papers on scientific subjects.	s. late R. Rankin, of firm of Pollock, Gilmour & Co. L'pool, merchts.	W.S.	Carlton, New Univ., St. Stephen's.	515
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Entered 6th Drag. Guards '67, is a Major '4th Essex Regt., D.L. and J.P. Essex.	s. late F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford.	. .	Windham .	516
.	Merchant and shipowner at Liverpool, D.L. and J.P. Lancashire.	s. late W. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool.	L.E., L.O.	Reform, Athenæum, Devonshire. Union (Wexford).	517
Clongowes Wood Coll. & Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Called to bar Gray's Inn '86.	e. s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.	H.R., W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	518
Clongowes Coll.	. . . . .	2 s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P., and b. of J. Redmond, M.P.	H.R., W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .	519
Sch. of Math. & Nav. Constr. Portsmouth.	Chf. Construct. Navy '63-'70, Kt. Com. St. Joseph '74, Jun. Ld. Admir. '86, auth. naval works.	s. late J. Reed, of Sheerness Dockyard.	W.S., L.O., D.	National Liberal.	520
Private . . .	Journalist & dir. of Northern Count. Const. Newspaper Co., J.P. Darlington.	s. H. D. Reed, and n. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.	W.S.	Carlton, Constitut'n'l, St. Stephen's.	521
Cheltenham & Balliol Coll. Oxon., B.A. '68.	Called to bar Inner Temple '71, joined Oxford Circuit, Q.C. '82.	2 s. late Sir J. J. Reid, Mousewold Place, Dumfries, Chief Justice of Ionian Islands.	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	Devonshire, Garrick.	522
Eton & Oriol Coll. Oxon., B.A. '56.	Called to bar Inner Temple '61, J.P. Montgomeryshire, mem. of firm of Sir W. Armstrong & Co., engineers.	3 s. late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., C.E.	W.S., L.E., L.O., D.	Athenæum, Brooks's, Garrick.	523
Royal School, Dungannon.	Admitted a solicitor '79 . . .	s. late D. Reynolds, of Dungannon.	H.R.	. . . . .	524
Priv., & High-bury Congl. Coll.	(See special biography.) . .	s. late Rev. E. Richard, a Calvinistic Method. min. of Tregaron, Cardiganshire.	W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O., D.	Devonshire.	525
.	Called to bar Mid. Temp. '53, D.L. Tower Hamlets, Commr. Orders Leopold of Belgium and Crown of Italy.	s. J. Richardson, Swansea, m. a d. H. Gardner, whose name he assumed.	. .	Carlton, Constitutional.	526

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
537	*Richardson, T.	U.L.	Hartlepool '86	Hartlepool '74-'75, '80-'86.	1821
538	*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T.	C.	Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., '86.	Tower Hamlets '74-'85, St. George's D. '85-'86.	1838
539	*Roberts, J.	G.L.	Flint District '86	Flint District '78-'86	1835
540	*Roberts, J. B.	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, S. or Eifion D., '86.	Eifion D. '85-'86	1843
541	*Robertson, E.	G.L.	Dundee '86	Dundee '85-'86	1846
542	*Robertson, J. P. B.	C.	Buteshire '86	Buteshire '85-'86	1845
543	Robinson, B.	C.	Dudley '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1836
544	*Robinson, T.	G.L.	Gloucester '86	Gloucester '80, '85-'86	1827
545	*Roe, T.	G.L.	Derby '86	Derby '83-'86	1832
546	Rollit, Sir A. K.	C.	Islington S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1842
547	*Roscoe, Sir H. E.	G.L.	Manchester S.D. '86	Manchester S.D. '85-'86.	1833
548	*Ross, Major A. H.	C.	Maidstone '86	Maidstone '80-'85-'86	1829
549	*Rothschild, Baron F. J. de	U.L.	Buckinghamshire, Mid or Aylesbury D., '86.	Aylesbury July to Nov. '85, Bucks, Aylesbury D., '85-'86.	1839
550	*Round, J.	C.	Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., '86.	Essex E.D. '68-'85, Essex N.E. '85-'86.	1842
551	Rowlands, W. Bowen	G.L.	Cardiganshire '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1836
552	Rowlands, J.	G.L.	Finsbury E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence
.	D.L. & J.P. Durham Co., J.P. N. Riding, head of firm of J. Richardson & Sons, Hartlepool, marine engine builders.	<i>e. s.</i> late J. Richardson, coalowner & ironfounder, Castle Eden, Durham.	W.S., L.O.	Reform.
.	J.P. Middx., Maj. 3rd Batt. Roy. W. Surrey Regt., Sec. Admty. June '85 to Jan. '86, app. Pres. Loc. Govt. Bd. July '86.	<i>s.</i> W. Ritchie, Rock Hill, Forfarshire.	. . .	Carlton.
.	Timber merchant, J.P. Liverpool and Denbighshire.	<i>s.</i> late D. Roberts, of Tanyralt, Denbighshire.	L.E., L.O., A.o.L., W.S., L.R., D.	Reform.
Cheltenham Gram. Sch.	Admitted a solicitor '68, Memb. Council of Univ. Coll. of North Wales.	<i>s.</i> late D. Roberts, of Bryn Adda, Bangor.	L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	National Liberal.
S. Andrews Univ. & Linc. Coll. Ox., Prizeman & Viner. Scholar.	Called bar Lincoln's Inn '72, joined N. circuit, Fell. Corpus Christi Coll., hon. LL.D. S. Andrews.	<i>s.</i> late E. Robertson, schoolmaster, of Kinnaird, near Dundee.	L.R., L.O., D.	Reform.
High School and Univ. of Edin., M.A. '64.	Called Scottish bar '67, Q.C. '85, Sol.-Gen. Scotland June '85 to Jan. '86, reapp. July '86.	<i>s.</i> late Rev. R. J. Robertson, For- teviot, Perthsh.	W.S.	Jun. Carlto Constitutional.
Rugby	Retired solicitor, has been Capt. of Dudley Troop of Worcestershire Yeomanry.	<i>s.</i> late W. Robinson, solicitor, Dudley.	. . .	Jun. Carlto: Thatched House.
Private	Corn merchant at Gloucester, J.P. and four times Mayor.	. . . . .	L.O.	Reform, Nat. Lib.
.	Timber merchant at Derby, Mayor of Derby '67.	<i>e. s.</i> late Alderman Roe, J.P. Derby.	D., W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	Reform, National Liberal.
King's Coll. Lond. & Lond. Univ., B.A. '63, LL.D. '66, Firat & Univ. Gold Medalist, Fell. and Gov. King's. Univ. Coll. Lond. & Heidelberg Univ., B.A. Lond.	Solic. '63, Prizeman Incorp. Law Soc. '63, ss. owner, under- writer, newspaper propr., V. Pres. Nat. Fish Culture Ass., Sheriff of Hull '75-'76, Mayor '83-'85, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S. Hon. Comdt. Subm. Miners (Humber Div.), knighted '86. (See special biography.)	<i>s.</i> John Rollit, solicitor, of Hull.	. . .	Carlton, Constitu- tional, S. Stephen Savage, Ranelagh
Eton & Ch.Ch. Oxon., M.A.	Called to bar Inn. Temple '64, J.P. Middx., was Memb. Met. Asylums Bd., served W. Kent Mil., ret. with rank of Major.	<i>s.</i> Henry Roscoe, barrister, & <i>g. s.</i> W. Roscoe, histor- ian.	L.O., D.	Reform (Mancheste Athenæur
.	D.L. & J.P. Bucks, High Shff. '83, founder Evelina Hosp., Southwark Bridge Road.	<i>s.</i> late Chas. Ross, M.P., by Lady Mary, <i>d.</i> of last Marq. Cornwallis.	. . .	Carlton.
Eton & Ch.Ch. Oxon (B.A. '64, M.A. '72).	Called bar in. Temp. '68, D.L., J.P. Essex, formerly Major West Essex Militia.	<i>2 s.</i> late Baron A. de Rothschild of Vienna.	L.O.	Reform, Turf.
Gough House, Chelsea, and Jesus Coll. Oxon.	Called to bar Gray's Inn '71 (1st class cert. of honour '70), chose S. Wales Circuit, Q.C. and Bencher of Gray's Inn '82, J.P. Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest.	<i>e. s.</i> Rev. J. T. Round, rector All SS. Colchester.	W.S.	Carlton .
Working Men's Coll. Great Ormond St.	Watch-case maker, one of the founders and now Sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Association.	<i>e. s.</i> T. Rowlands, J.P., Glenover, Pembrokeshire.	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	National Liberal.
		. . . . .	L.E., L.O., L.R., A.o.L.	. . . . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
543	Rowntree, J.	G.L.	Scarborough '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1844
544	*Royden, T. B.	C.	Liverpool W., Toxteth D., '86 (unopposed).	Liverpool W., Toxteth D., '85-'86.	1833
545	*Russell, Sir Charles	G.L.	Hackney S.D. '86	Dundalk '80-'85, Hackney S.D. '85-'86.	1833
546	*Russell, E. R.	G.L.	Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '86.	Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '85-'86.	1834
547	*Russell, Sir George, Bart.	C.	Berks, Wokingham D., '86 (unopposed).	Berks June to Nov. '85, Wokingham D. '85-'86.	1828
548	Russell, T. W.	U.L.	Tyrone S.D. '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1841
549	*Rylands, P.	U.L.	Burnley '86	Warrington '68-'74, Burnley '76-'86.	1820
550	*St. Aubyn, Sir J.	U.L.	Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., '86.	Stafford '59-'65, '69-'80, '81-'85.	—
551	Salt, T.	L.C.	Stafford '86	Cornwall W. '58-'86 . . .	1830
552	*Samuelson, Sir B., Bart. .	G.L.	Oxfordshire, N. or Banbury D., '86.	Banbury Feb. to April '59, '65-'85, Banbury D., '85-'86.	1820
553	*Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M. . .	C.	Lancashire S.W., Bootle D., '86 (unopposed).	Lancs. S.W., Bootle D., '85-'86.	1837
554	*Saunderson, Col. E. J. . . .	C.	Armagh N.D. '86	Cavan Co. (as a Liberal) '65-'74, N. Armagh '85-'86.	1837
555	Schwann, C. E.	G.L.	Manchester N.D. '86 . . .	. . . . .	1844
556	*Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. G.	C.	Hampshire, N. or Basingstoke D., '86.	Hampshire N.D. '57-'85, N. or Basingstoke D. '85-'86.	1826

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Friends' Sch. York.	Admitted solic. '65, Memb. Town Coun. Scarborough since '80, Mayor '85, but resigned on being elected M.P.	s. John Rowntree, Scarborough.	W.S., L.O.	. . . . .	543
Liverpool Coll.	Shipbuilder, Memb. L'pool City Council since '73, Mayor '78-'79, J.P. L'pool, was Memb. Comms. Unseaworthy Ships & Tonnage, & Load Line Com.	s. Thos. Royden, Liverpool.	. .	Carlton, Constitut'n'l, S. Stephen's.	544
Castleknock Coll. Dublin, & Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Called to bar Linc. Inn '59, joined North. Circ., Q.C. and Bencher of Inn '72, Att.-Gen. Feb. to July '86.	s. late A. Russell, Newry & Rosstrevor.	D., L.R., L.E., L.O., R.o.L.	Reform, National Liberal, Portland, Turf.	545
Private . . .	Journalist, editor <i>Liverpool Daily Post</i> since '69, Life Gov. Univ. Coll., and Pres. Lit. & Philos. Soc., L'pool, 1st Pres. L'pool Reform Club.	s. E. H. Russell .	D., W.S., L.O., A.o.L.	Reform, National Liberal.	546
Eton & Exeter Coll. Oxon.	Called to bar Linc. Inn '53, joined Oxford Circ., Recorder Wokingham, was Coy. Court Judge Kent & Derbysh., is D.L., J.P. Berks, suc. brother Sir Charles as Bart. '83.	y. s. late Sir H. Russell, by a <i>d.</i> of Baron Benoit, <i>m.</i> Constance, <i>d.</i> Ld. A. Lennox & <i>n.</i> s D. Richmond.	W.S.	Carlton . .	547
Madras Acad. Cupar, Fife. Warrington Gram. Sch.	Temperance hotel propr. and insurance agent, Dublin. Ironmaster and wire manfr., Warrington, May. '53-'54, Dir. M'chester & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co. and Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Co. (Ld.), J.P. Warrington, Cheshire, & Lancs.	s. David Russell, Scotch mason. s. late J. Rylands, Bewsey House, Warrington.	W.S., L.O., L.R., L.E., L.O., R.o.L.	National Liberal. Reform . .	548 549
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '52).	D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Dep. Spec. Warden Stanneries, Devon & Cornwall, formy. Col. 3 Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry.	s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart., <i>m.</i> Lady E., 2 <i>d.</i> 4th M. Townshend.	D., L.O.	Brooks's, Boodle's, Travellers.	550
Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxon (B.A. '53.)	Retd. banker, D.L., J.P. Staffs, an Eccles. Commr. '80, Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '76-'80, Hon. Commr. Lunacy '83, app. Chm. Comm. Dec. '86.	s. late Thos. Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford.	. .	Carlton, S. Stephen's, United Univ.	551
Private . . .	J.P. Oxon, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., was Chm. Roy. Com. Tech. Educ. (made Bart. for his services), Memb. Roy. Comm. Scien. Instruc.	s. late S.H. Samuelson, Liverpool, merchant.	D., W.S., L.R., L.O.	Reform . .	552
Shrewsbury	Entd. H.E.I. Co.'s milit. serv., served in Bengal thro' Mut., joined 7th Roy. Fusil., ret'd. as Capt., & now Hon. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Roy. Lanc. Militia.	s. Capt. T. Sandys, R.N., afterwards H.E.I.C.S.	I.F.	Carlton, United Service, Naval and Military.	553
.	D.L., J.P. co. Cavan, High Sheriff '59, served in Royal Irish Fusiliers, ret'd. as Major, is now Col. 4th Battn. Regt. Nat. Reform Union, & is V.-Pres. Nat. Reform Union.	s. late Col. Saunderson, <i>m.</i> Hon. Helena E., <i>y. d.</i> 3rd Ld. Ventry.	W.S., L.O.	Brooks's . .	554
Owens, and Univ. Colls. Lond.	Mercht., is Direc. Manchester Chamb. Comm., & is V.-Pres. Nat. Reform Union.	s. late F. Schwann, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.	L.O., D.	Nat. Liberal.	555
Winchester & Balliol Coll. Oxon, M.A. '48.	Called bar In. Temp. '51, F.R.S., J.P. Hants, an Official Verderer New Forest, a Public Works Loan Commr., Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '67-'68, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to Dec. '68, Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '74-'80, & a Chm. Grand Comtees. '83.	s. W. L. Sclater, Hoddington Ho., Hants, assumed name of Booth by roy. licence '57.	W.S.	Carlton and Athenæum.	556

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
567	*Seale-Hayne, C.	G.L.	Devonshire, Mid or Ashburton D., '86.	Devonshire Mid '85-'86 .	1833
568	*Seller, A. Craig	U.L.	Lanarkshire, Partick D., '86.	Haddington Dist. '82-'85, Lanarkshire, Partick D., '85-'86.	1835
568	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart.	C.	Essex, W. or Epping D., '86.	S. Essex '65-'68, W. Essex '68-'85, Essex, W. or Epping D., '85-'86.	1826
569	Selwyn, Capt. C. W.	C.	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., '86.	. . . . .	1858
561	*Seton-Karr, H.	C.	St. Helen's '86	St. Helen's '85-'86	1853
562 & 563	Sexton, Thomas	P.	{ Belfast W.D. '86 } and { Sligo S.D. '86 }	Sligo '80-'85, Sligo S.D. '85-'86.	1848
564	*Shaw, T.	G.L.	Halifax '86	Halifax '82-'86	1823
565	*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G.	G.L.	Bradford, Central D., '86.	Reading '63-'85, Bradford, Central D., April to June '86.	1832
566	Shaw-Stewart, M. H.	C.	Renfrewshire E.D. '86 .	. . . . .	1854
567	*Sheehan, J. D.	P.	Kerry E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Kerry E.D. '86	—
568	*Sheehy, D.	P.	Galway S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Galway S.D. '85-'86	1844
569	*Sheil, E.	P.	Meath S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Athlone '74-'80, Meath '82-'85, Meath S.D. '85-'86.	1851
570	*Shepherd-Cross, H.	C.	Bolton '86	Bolton '85-'86	1847
571	*Shirley, W. S.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Doncaster D., '86.	Doncaster D. '85-'86	1851
572	Sidebotham, J. W.	C.	Cheshire, Hyde D., '86 .	. . . . .	1857
573	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C.	Stalybridge '86	Stalybridge '74-'80, '85-'86	1826
574	*Sidebottom, W.	C.	Derbyshire, High Peak D., '86.	High Peak D. '85-'86	1841

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton	Called bar Linc. Inn '57, J.P. Devon and Dartmouth, hon. Lt.-Col., 3rd Batt. Devon Regt. Chm. Texas Land & Mortgage Co., & Buenos Ayres N. Ry.	s. Charles H. Seale-Hayne.	W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O.	Reform and National Liberal.
Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Scotch bar '62, Asst. Commr. Educ. (Scotland) Commn. '64, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. '70-'74, Memb. R. Commn. Endowed Instns. Scotland '73, D.L., J.P. Argyllshire.	s. late Patrick Sellar, Westfield, Morayshire.	L.R., L.O.	Reform, Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.
S. John's Coll. Camb.	Under Sec. Home Dep. '74-'78, Finan. Sec. Treas. '78-'80, is J.P. and Chm. Quar. Seas. Essex, app. 2nd Church Estates Commissioner '85.	s. late Sir J. Selwin, <i>m. (1) w. Ld. Lyndhurst (ob.)</i> , (2) w. Sir C. H. Ibbetson.	W.S.	Carlton . .
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	Capt. Royal Horse Guards, and served with distinction through Egyptian Campaign '82.	s. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Selwyn, Lord Justice of Appeal.	W.S.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton, White's, Turf.
Harrow and Corp. Christi Oxon.	Called bar Linc. Inn '79, pract. short time Northern Circuit, Direc. Capital Freehold Land and Cattle Co.	s. late G. B. Seton-Karr, of Indian Civil Service.	W.S.	Carlton, New Univ.
Private . . .	Belfast return petit. against, declared duly elected; has decided to sit for Belfast; High Sheriff Dublin.	s. s. late J. Sexton, Waterford.	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Huddersfield Coll.	Woolen manfr. and mercht and J.P. Halifax, D.L. W. Riding, Mayor Halifax '66-'68, Pres. Mech. Inst. since '72, Pres. Chamb. Commer. '74-'76. (See special biography) . . .	3 s. late Joseph Shaw, Halifax.	W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O.	Reform . .
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.		s. late Sir G. Shaw-Lefevre, Clerk of Parls.	L.R., L.O.	Brooks's & Athenæum
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.L. and J.P. Stirlingshire, & J.P. Renfrewshire.	s. Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., <i>m. Lady Alice, e. d.</i> 4th Marq. Bath.	. . .	Carlton, Traveller's, White's.
.	Hotel propr., Vice-Pres. local branch National League.	. . . . .	A.o.L.	. . . . .
Jesuit Semin. Limerick & Paris.	In business with his father at Mallow.	2 s. R. Sheehy . .	W.S., A.o.L.	. . . . .
Dr. Newman's Oratory Sch. & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	. . . . .	s. late Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, & s. late Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil, M.P.	A.o.L.	Garrick, Arthur's.
Harrow and Exeter Coll. Oxon.	Partner in bleaching works, Bolton, J.P. Herts & Lancs., Capt. of Duke of Lancaster's Regt. of Yeo.	s. T. Cross, J.P., banker, Bolton, assum'd the name of Shepherd '84.	W.S.	Junior Carlton.
Rugby & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar Inner Temple '76, practises N.E. Circ., author of law books and popular pamphlet "Politics made Easy."	s. W. E. Shirley, town clerk, and twice Mayor Doncaster.	D., W.S., L.R., L.E., L.O., R.o.L.	National Liberal.
Priv., Owen's Coll. Manchester (Mus. Bac. Oxon.).	Colliery proprietor	s. late J. Sidebotham, J.P., F.S.A., of Bowdon, Cheshire.	. . .	Carlton, Conservativ (Manchester Brazenose
Manchester Gram. Sch., Private.	Manchester merchant, cotton spinner in Derbyshire and Cheshire, J.P. Derbyshire and Cheshire.	s. s. late W. Sidebottom, J.P., of Hadfield, Chesh.	. . .	Carlton, St. Stephen Union (Manchester
.	J.P. Cheshire and Glossop and Maj. 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol.	y. s. late W. Sidebottom, Harewd. Ldg., Broadbtm.	W.S.	Carlton, St. Stephen Constit'n

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
575	*Simon, Sir John	G.L.	Dewsbury '86	Dewsbury '68-'86	1818
576	Sinclair, W. P.	U.L.	Falkirk District '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1837
577	*Smith, A.	C.	Herts, Hertford '86 (unopposed).	Herts '54-'57, '59-'65, '66-'85, Hertford D. '85-'86.	1829
578	*Smith, D.	C.	Brighton '86	Brighton '85-'86	1826
579	*Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H.	C.	Strand '86	Westminster '68-'85, Strand '85-'86.	1825
580	*Smith, S.	G.L.	Flintshire '86 (unopposed).	Liverpool '82-'85, Flintshire Feb. to June '86.	1836
581	Smith-Barry, A. H.	C.	Huntingdonshire, S. or Huntingdon D., '86.	Cork '67-'74 (Lib.)	1843
582	Spencer, J. E.	C.	West Bromwich '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1848
583	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	G.L.	Northamptonshire, Mid D., '86.	Northamptonshire '80-'85, Mid D., '85-'86.	1857
584	*Stack, J.	P.	Kerry N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Kerry N.D. '85-'86	—
585	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E.	C.	Lincolnshire, Horn-castle D., '86 (unopposed).	Lincolnshire, Mid D., '74-'85, Horn-castle D., '85-'86.	1840
586	Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	G.L.	Wednesbury '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1847
587	*Stanley, E. J.	C.	Somersetshire, Bridgwater D., '86 (unopposed).	Somerset W.D. '82-'85, Bridgwater D., '85-'86.	1826
588	*Stanley, Sir F. (see Peerage)	C.	Lancashire N.D., Blackpool D., '86.	. . . . .	—
589	*Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G.L.	Halifax '86	Halifax '59-'86	1820
590	*Stepney, Sir Algernon Cowell, Bart.	G.L.	Carmarthen Dist. '86	Carmarthen Dist. '76-'78	1834
591	*Stevenson, F. S.	G.L.	Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., '86.	Suffolk, Eye D., '85-'86	1862

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Univ. Coll. & Univ. Lond. (LL.B. '41).	Called to bar Mid. Temp. 42, Serjeant-at-Law '64, received a patent of precedence '68, knighted '86.	s. Isaac Simon, Jamaica.	. . .	Reform, Cobden.
Roy. Academ. Institution & Queen's Coll. Belfast, and Heidelberg.	Merchant and shipowner in Liverpool and Glasgow, J.P. Liverpool, Member Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.	s. John Sinclair, of The Grove, co. Antrim.	L.O.	Devonshire, Ulster Lib. (Belfast).
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb., B.A. In Scotland .	Extensive landowner in Herts.	s. late Abel Smith, Woodhall Park, Herts. s. Alex. Smith . . .	. . .	Carlton, Travellers', Conservative Constitutional.
Gram. School, Tavistock.	Retired colonial merch., J.P. Brighton, Town Coun. since '72, Aldm. '77, Mayor '80-'81, D.L. City London & Sussex. Died Nov. '86. (See special biography.) . . .	s. of late W. H. Smith. s. s. James Smith, J.P., S. Carleton, Borne, Kircudbrightshire.	. . .	Carlton, Athenæum. Reform.
Borgue Acad. & Edin. Univ.	Mercht. & cotton brkr., L'pool, J.P. L'pool & Kircudbrightshire, has been Memb. L'pool City Council, and was Pres. Chamber of Commerce '76-'77.	s. s. late J.H. Smith-Barry, Fota Isl'd, Queenstown, and Marbury Hall, Northwich.	W.S., L.E., L.O.	Travellers'.
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff Cork Co., J.P. Cheshire and High Sheriff '73, Vice-Pres. Irish Loyal and Pat. Union, Chm. Cork Defence Union.	y.s. late J. Spencer, of W. Bromwich.	. . .	S. Stephen's.
Private . . .	Retd. merch., called bar Mid. Temp. '85, chose Oxf. Circ.	y.s. late Earl Spencer, and heir-presump. to present Earl his <i>h.-b.</i>	. . .	Brooks's, Marlborough, Turf, Reform.
Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.	D.L., J.P. Northamptonshire, Parit. Groom-in-Waiting Jan. to July '86.	. . . . .	W.S., L.O.	A.o.L.
Private . . .	Draper and gen. shopkeeper Listowel, farmer, president Listowel branch Nat. League.	s. s. 5th Earl Stanhope.	. . .	Carlton, Athenæum.
Harrow and Ch.Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '62, M.A. '65), Fell. All Souls '62.	Called bar Inner Temp. '65, joined Home Circ., Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '75-'78, Under Sec. India '76-'80, V.-Pres. Council on Education June to Aug. '85, Pres. Bd. Trade Aug. to Jan. '86, Col. Sec. Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, app. Sec. for War Jan. '87.	4 s. 5th Earl Stanhope, m. Alex., d. Count Canerine, & m. Count Tolstol.	L.R., L.O., A.o.L.	S. James's, Turf.
Private . . .	Was in Royal Navy '62-'65, is a civil engineer, but does not now practise.	s. E. Stanley, Cross Hall, Lancs., m. Hon. Mary, s. d. late Ld. Taunton.	W.S.	Carlton, Travellers'.
Eton & Ch.Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '49, M.A. '52).	D.L. Lancashire, J.P. Somersetshire, Sheriff '80.	y. s. 14th Earl of Derby.	. . .	Carlton . . .
Eton . . . . .	. . . . .	s. late J. Stansfeld, Judge of Halifax County Court.	W.S., L.R., L.O.	Reform, Athenæum, Devonshire.
Univer. Coll. London.	Called bar Inner Temp. '49, Ld. of Admiralty '63-'64, Und. Sec. India '66, Ld. of Treasury '68-'69, Pres. Poor Law Bd. Mar. to Aug. '71, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. '71-'74, and Mar. to July '86.	s. Sir J. Cowell-Stepney, M.P., m. d. Lord de Tabley.	L.O.	Travellers'.
Eton	Foreign Office clerk '52-'73, accomp. E. of Clarendon on special mission to coronat. of King of Prussia '61, J.P. Carmarthenah, High Sheriff '84.	s. late Sir W. Stevenson, Gov. of Mauritius.	L.R., L.O.	Devonshire.
Lausanne, Harrow, and Bell. Coll.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
898	*Stevenson, J. C.	G.L.	South Shields '86 (unopposed).	South Shields '68-'86. . .	1825
899	*Stewart, M. J.	C.	Kircudbrightshire '86 .	Wigtown Burghs '74-'80, Kircudbrightshire '85-'86.	1834
904	*Storey, S.	G.L.	Sunderland '86	Sunderland '81-'86. . . .	1840
908	*Story-Maskelyne, M. N. .	U.L.	Wiltshire, N. or Cricklade D., '86.	Cricklade '80-'85, Cricklade D. '85-'86.	1823
906	*Stuart, J.	G.L.	Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '86.	Hackney '84-'85, Hoxton D., '85-'86.	1843
907	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. . .	C.	Sheffield, Hallam D., '86.	Sheffield '80-'85, Hallam D., '85-'86.	1851
908	*Sullivan, Donal	P.	Westmeath S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Westmeath S.D. '85-'86 .	1838
909	*Sullivan, T. D.	P.	Dublin City, College Green D., '86 (unopposed).	Westmeath '80-'85, College Green D. '85-'86.	1827
900	Summers, W.	G.L.	Huddersfield '86	Stalybridge '80-'85 . . .	1853
901	Sutherland, A.	G.L.	Sutherlandshire '86		1843
902	*Sutherland, T.	U.L.	Greenock '86	Greenock '84-'86	1834
903	Swetenham, E.	C.	Carnarvon District '86		1822
904	*Swinburne, Sir J., Bart. .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '86.	Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '85-'86.	1831
905	*Talbot, C. R. M.	U.L.	Glamorganshire, Mid D., '86 (unopposed).	Glamorganshire '30-'85, Mid. D. '85-'86.	1803
906	*Talbot, J. G.	C.	Oxford University '86. . .	W. Kent '68-'78, Oxford University '78-'86.	1835

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
High School and Univer. Glasgow. Winchester & Ch.Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '58).	Chem.manufr.S.Shields,Chm. Tyne Improve. Com., Lt.-Col. comdt. 3rd Durham Art. Vol. Called bar Inn. Temp. '62, D.L. and J.P. Kircudbrightsh., J.P. Wigtownsh., Lt.-Col. Ayr & Galloway Art. Vol.	s. late J. Stevenson, Glasgow merchant. s. M. S. Stewart, of Southwick.	L.O. W.S., L.O.	Reform . . Carlton, Athenæum.
Newcastle-on-Tyne&Training College, Durham.	A newspaper propr., Alderm. Sunderland, and has been thrice Mayor.	s. R. Storey, of Whitburn, Durham.	W.S., L.R., L.O., A.o.L., D. L.O.	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.
Wadhams Coll. Oxon. (M.A.)	App. Prof. Mineralogy Univ. Oxon. '56, Keeper Min. Dep. Brit. Museum '57-'80, author works on chem. and mineral., D.L. Brecknockshire, J.P. Wilts and Gloucester.	s. s. late A. Story-Maskelyne, of Bassetdown Ho., Swindon, by d. of Dr.Maskelyne, Astron.-Royal.	L.O.	Athenæum.
S. Andrew's Univ.&Trin. Coll. Camb. (3rd Wrangler '66, elect. Fell. '67).	Prof. of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics '75, Ass. M.I.C.E., and prolific writer on social and scientific questions. Is LL.D. S. Andrews.	s. J. G. Stuart, of Balgonie Works, Markinch, Fifeshire.	W.S., L.E., L.O.	National Liberal.
Rugby & Ball. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar In. Temp. '76, chose N.E. Circuit, Sec. Roy. Com. Sale of Benefices '79-'80, Und.-Sec. Home Dept. '85-'86, re-app. Aug. '86.	2 s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of Lond., Sol.-Gen.	W.S.	Carlton, Travellers', Cosmopolita
.	Was manager of publishing department of <i>The Nation</i> .	b. of T. D. Sullivan, M.P.	W.S., A.o.L.	Catholic (Dublin).
Private and Bantry Schs.	Editor and propr. of <i>Nation</i> , <i>Young Ireland</i> , and <i>Dublin Weekly News</i> , Memb. Dublin Corp., Lord Mayor '86, re-elected for '87.	s. s. late D. Sullivan, Amiens St., Dublin, & b. of D. Sullivan, M.P., & late A.M. Sullivan.	W.S., L.O., R.o.L.	. . . . .
Owens Coll., London Univ. & Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar Lincoln's Inn, '81, F.S.S., Gov. Vict. Univ. Manchester. (M.A. London, B.A. Oxon., & Gold Medallist.)	s. late J. Summers, iron merchant at Stalybridge.	W.S., L.R., L.O.	Reform.
Edin. Training Coll. and Glasgow Univ. Grammar Sch. and Univ. of Aberdeen.	Mathematical Master Glasgow Academy in '76 and several subsequent years. Some years chief agent P. & O. Co. in China & Japan, Direc. '68, now Chm., Direc. Suez Canal Co., D.L. City London. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '48, chose N. Wales Circuit; Q.C. '80, J.P. Denbighshire.	Descended from an old crofter family. s. Robt. Sutherland, of Aberdeen.	W.S., L.O. L.R., L.E., L.O., D.	National Liberal. Reform.
Macclesfield Gram. School & Brasenose Coll. Oxon.	Called bar Lincoln's Inn '48, chose N. Wales Circuit; Q.C. '80, J.P. Denbighshire.	s. C. Swetenham, Somerford Booths Hall, Cheshire.	W.S.	Carlton.
.	Ent. R. Navy, served Burmah campaign '58 & Russian campaign, retired Capt. '80, J.P. Northumberland, High Shff. '66, F.R.G.S.	3 s. late E. Swinburne, of Calgarth, & g.s. Sir J. Swinburne, Bart.	W.S., L.O., D.	Brooks's.
Harrow and Oriol Coll. Oxon.	L.L. Glamorgansh., F.R.S., F.L.S., Direc. G.W.R. Co., has been M.P. uninterruptedly since '30, and is "father" of the House of Commons; declined a peerage '60.	s. late T.M. Talbot, of Margam, by d. and E. Ilchester, m. '34, d. 1st E. Glengan (ob.).	W.S., L.O.	Travellers'.
Charterhouse and Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. '60, Hon. D.C.L. '78).	Chairman W. Kent Quarter Sessions since '67, Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '78-'80.	s. late Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C., by d. 1st L. Wharrcliffe, m. a d. 4th Lord Lyttleton.	. .	Carlton. Travellers'.

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
607	*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D.	§P.	Cork, Mid D., '86 (unopposed).	Cork, Mid D., '85-'86.	1850
608	Tapling, T. K.	C.	Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., '86.	Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., '86.	1855
609	*Taylor, F.	U.L.	Norfolk S.D. '86.	Norfolk S.D. '85-'86	1845
610	*Temple, Sir R., Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	C.	Worcestershire, S. or Evesham D., '86.	Worcestershire, S. or Evesham D., '85-'86.	1826
611	Theobald, J.	C.	Essex, S. or Romford D., '86.	Essex, S. or Romford D., '86.	1829
612	*Thomas, A.	G.L.	Glamorganshire E.D. '86 (unopposed).	Glamorgan E.D. '85-'86	1845
613	Thorburn, W.	U.L.	Pebbles & Selkirk shires '86.	Pebbles & Selkirk shires '86.	1842
614	*Tollemache, H. J.	C.	Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '86.	West Cheshire '81-'85, Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '85-'86.	1846
615	*Tomlinson, W. E. M.	C.	Preston '86	Preston '82-'86	1838
616	*Tottenham, A. L.	C.	Winchester '86	Co. Leitrim '80-'85, Winchester '85-'86.	1838
617	Townsend, F.	C.	Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '86.	Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '86.	1823
618	*Trotter, H. J.	C.	Colchester '86	Colchester '85-'86	1840
619	*Tuite, J.	P.	Westmeath N.D. '86 (unopposed).	Westmeath N.D. '85-'86.	1849
620	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	C.	Great Yarmouth '86	Harwich '80-'85, Great Yarmouth '85-'86.	1827
621	Tyssen-Amherst, W. H.	C.	Norfolk S.W.D. '86	Norfolk W.D. '80-'85	1835
622	Verdin, R.	U.L.	Cheshire, Northwich D., '86.	Cheshire, Northwich D., '86.	1835
623	Vernon, Hon. G. R.	U.L.	Ayrshire S.D. '86	Ayrshire S.D. '86	1835
624	*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.	U.L.	Wolverhampton S.D. '86 (unopposed).	Wolverhampton '35-'86	1802
625	*Vincent, C. E. H., C.B.	C.	Sheffield, Central D., '86	Sheffield, Central D., '85-'86.	1849

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Paris, Winch., Queen's Coll., Cork, B.A.	M.D. and M.S. Queen's Univ. Ireland, L.R.C.S.I. and C.P.	s. Dr. Tanner, Professor of Surg., Q. Coll. Cork.	A.o.L.	.....
Harrow Sch. & Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A. & LL.M.).	Called bar In. Temp. '80, head firm T. Tapling & Co., wholesale carpet and Manchester warehousemen.	s. T. Tapling, of Kingswood, Dulwich, & Gresham Street, E.C.	..	Carlton, Garrick.
Univ. Coll. Sch. & Univ. Coll. London.	Head of firm of brewers, Diss, Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk, Capt. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.	3s. late T. L. Taylor, Starston, Norfolk.	..	Reform, Roy. Thames Yacht.
Rugby and Haileybury.	Ent. Bengal C.S. '47, Fin. Min. in Govt. of India '68-'73, Lt.-Gov. Beng. '74-'77, Gov. Bomb. '77-'80, cr. Bart. '76, Vice-Chm. London Sch. Bd., J.P. Worc. D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Camb.	s. late R. Temple, J.P. Worc., by a sis. of the late Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	W.S.	Carlton, Athenæum.
Trin. Coll. Oxon.	Extensive landowner in Essex, lord of manor of Grays-Tharrock.	s. of late J. Theobald, J.P., Hyde Abb., Winchester.	..	Jun. Carlton, Constitut'nal. Orleans.
.....	Merchant in Cardiff and Mayor '82, J.P. Cardiff & Glamorgan, Member Council S. Wales Univ. Coll.	.....	W.S., L.E., L.O., D.	Devonshire.
Private, Mus-selburgh.	Woolen manufacturer, J.P. for co. Peebles.	s. late W. Thorburn, Peebles.	L.O.	Devonshire, Scot. Lib.
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon., B.A. '70.	J.P. Cheshire, Major in E. of Chester's Yeomanry.	e.s. W. Tollemache, Dorfold Hall, Nantwich	W.S.	Carlton, Arthur's.
Westminster & Ch. Ch. Oxon., M.A. '62.	Called to bar Inner Temple '65	e.s. late T. Tomlinson, Heysham House, Lancs.	..	Carlton, Athenæum,
Eton	Ent. Rifle Brig. '54, Capt. '58, ret. '61, D.L. & J.P. Leitrim, High Sheriff '66, and J.P. Fermanagh and Cavan.	e. s. late N. L. Tottenham, Glen-farne, Inniskillen.	W.S.	Carlton, Marlborough, Kildare St.
Harrow & Trin. Coll. Camb.	J.P. Worc., J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire, F.L.S., author of papers on botanical subjects.	2 s. Rev. E. J. Townsend.	..	Carlton, Arthur's.
Oriel Coll. Oxon., M.A. '63.	Called to bar Inner Temple '64, D.L. & J.P. Durham, F.S.A., Dir. N.B. & G.E. Rly. Cos., Lt.-Col. Durham Lt. Infantry.	s. Lieut.-Col. W. Trotter.	..	Carlton, Constitutional, S. James's.
S. Mary's Coll. Mullingar.	Watchmaker; has been Chm. Mullingar Town Commrs. since '81.	s. late J. Tuite, watchmaker.	W.S., A.o.L.	.....
Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich.	Ent. R.E. '44, Capt. '53, ret. '67, Bd. of Trade Insp. Rlys. '53-'70, Chf. Insp. '70-'77, Chm. Gd. Trunk Ry. Canada, Dir. G.E.R.	e. s. late J. C. Tyler, m. d. Gen. Sir C. Pasley, R.E.	..	Carlton, Army and Navy.
Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.	J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middx., D.L. Middx; asssd. name Amherst by roy. lic.	e. s. late W. G. T. T.-Amhurst, Diddington H., Norfolk	..	Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.
Private . . .	J.P. Cheshire, Chm. Salt Chamb. Commerce, Winsford Local Board, and Salt Ass., a Commr. for Upper Mersey.	s. late J. Verdin, Winsford.	..	.....
Harrow . . .	J.P. Ayrshire, was in For. Off. '55-'59, attached to Sir H. Bulwer's spec. miss. to Danubian Provinces '56-'57.	y. s. late Lord Lyveden, and b. present peer.	L.O.	Travellers', Wellington.
Cambridge, M.A. '27.	Judge-Advocate-Gen. '52-'58, Pres. Poor Law Board (with seat in Cabinet '59-'66), D.L. Hertford, took a leading part in Anti-Corn Law agitation.	3 s. late Hon. G. Villiers (s. of 1st E. of Clarendon), by d. of 1st Lord Boringdon.	W.S., L.O.	Reform, Brooks's, Athenæum.
Westminster & Roy. Mil. Coll. Sandhurst.	Is Lt.-Col. Queen's Westmin. Vol., called bar In. Temp. '76, Dir. Crim. Investigations '78-'84, author works on law of libel, volunteers, police, etc.	s. late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Bart., Canon of Chichester.	I.F., W.S.	Carlton, Naval and Military, Marlborough

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
696	*Vivian, Sir H. H.	L.	Swansea Dist. '86 (unopposed).	Truro '52-'57, Glamorgan-shire '57-'85, Swansea Dist. '85-'86.	1821
697	Waddy, S. D.	G.L.	Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '86.	Barnstaple '74-'79, Sheffield '79-'80, Edinburgh '82-'85.	1830
698	Wallace, R.	G.L.	Edinburgh E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1831
699	*Walrond, Lt.-Col. W. H. . .	C.	Devonshire, Tiverton D., '86 (unopposed).	E. Devon '80-'85, Tiverton D., '85-'86.	1849
700	*Walsh, Hon. A. H. J. . . .	C.	Radnorshire '86	Radnorshire '85-'86	1859
701	*Wardle, H.	G.L.	Derbyshire S.D. '86	Derbyshire S.D. '85-'86	1832
702	*Waring, Colonel T.	C.	Down N.D. '86	Down N.D. '85-'86	1828
703	*Warmington, C. M.	G.L.	Monmouthshire W.D. '86	Monmouthshire W.D. '85-'86.	1842
704	*Watkin, Sir E. W., Bart. . .	U.L.	Hythe '86 (unopposed)	Stockport '64-'68, Hythe '74-'86.	1819
705	*Watson, J.	C.	Shrewsbury '86	Shrewsbury '85-'86	1817
706	*Watson, T.	G.L.	Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '86.	Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '85-'86.	—
707	*Watt, H.	G.L.	Glasgow, Camlachie D., '86.	Glasgow, Camlachie D., '85-'86.	1846
708	*Wayman, T.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '86 (unopposed).	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '85-'86.	1833
709	Webster, R. G.	C.	St. Pancras E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1845
710	*Webster, Sir R. E.	C.	Isle of Wight '86	Launceston June to Nov. '85, Isle of Wight '85-'86.	1842
711	*West, Colonel Cornwallis . .	U.L.	Denbighshire, Vale of Clwyd or W.D., '86 (unopposed).	Denbighshire W. '85-'86	1835
712	Weymouth, Lord	C.	Somersetshire, Frome D., '86.	. . . . .	1862
713	Wharton, J. L.	C.	Yorkshire W.R.E., Ripon D., '86.	. . . . .	1837

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	D.L. and J.P. Glamorganshire, late Col. 4th Glamorganshire Rifle Vol.	<i>es. s.</i> late J. H. Vivian, of Singleton, Swansea.	L.O.	Athenæum, Arthur's, Brooks's. National Liberal.
Wesley. Coll. Sheffield(B.A. Lond. '50).	Called bar Inner Temple '58, Q.C. '74, Benchcr '76, Direc. Star Life Assur. Soc., F.Z.S.	<i>s.</i> Dr. Waddy, formy. Principal Wesley Coll. Sheffield.	L.R., L.E., L.O.	
Geddes Instn. Culross, High Sch. Edin., & Univs. Edin. and S. Andrews.	Has been min. at Old Grey Friars and other Edinburgh churches, and ed. <i>Scotsman</i> , Exam. Philos. S. Andrews, Prof. Ch. Hist. Edin. Univ., and called bar Mid. Temp. '83.	<i>s.</i> J. Wallace, Culross, Perthshire.	L.O.	
Eton	Entd. Gren. Gds. '69, Capt. '71, retd. '72, is Lt.-Col. 1st Devon R.V., D.L. and J.P. Devon, a Jun. Ld. of Treasury '85-'86, reappointed August '86.	<i>es.</i> Sir J. Walrond-Walrond, Bart., of Bradfield, Devon.	W.S.	Carlton, Guards'.
Eton	Lieutenant in 1st Life Guards, J.P. Radnorshire.	<i>es. s.</i> and Lord Ormathwaite.	. . . . .	Carlton, White's, Turf. Reform, Nat. Liberal
Private	Sen. partner Salt & Co., brews. Burton, J.P. & D.L. Staffs. & Derbysh., Alderm. Burton.	<i>s.</i> late F. Wardle, <i>m.</i> dau. of late T. F. Salt.	W.S., L.R., A.o.L.	National. Carlton, Constitut'n'l, Ulster (Belfast).
Private and Trin. Coll. Dublin.	Called Irish bar '52, D.L. & J.P. Down Co., H. Shff. '68, J.P. Armagh, Lt.-Col.-comdt. Roy. S. Down Militia.	<i>es. s.</i> late Major H. Waring.	W.S.	
Colchester and Univer. Coll. Sch. London.	Admitted solicitor, obtained Inns of Court studentship, called bar In. Temp. '69, Q.C. '82, Benchcr of his Inn '85.	<i>s.</i> E. Warmington, Colchester.	L.R., L.E., L.O., A.o.L.	
.	J.P. Kent, Lancs. & Cheshire, D.L. Tower Hamlets, H. Shff. Chesh. '80, Chm. S. E., Metr., and M. S. & L. Rail. Cos., has written political pamphlets.	<i>s.</i> late A. Watkin, J.P.	W.S.	Reform.
.	Mercht. at Liverpool and Birmingham, J.P. Worcestersh., Shropshire, Staffordshire.	<i>s.</i> late J. Watson, of Edgbaston.	W.S., L.O.	Carlton and Conservative.
.	J.P. Rochdale, Chm. Rochdale Sch. Bd., Treas. Free Church. Chm. Maxim-Weston Elect. Co., recd. for disting. comml. services in connection with Venezuela Grand Cross of Order of Simon Bolivar.	. . . . .	W.S., A.o.L.	
Kilmarnock Academy and University of Geneva.	Gov. Crossley Orphan Home, J.P., Mayor Halifax, '72-'74.	<i>s.</i> J. Watt, Hon. Sheriff substitute, J.P. Ayrshire.	L.R., L.O., R.o.L., D.	City and Nat. Liberal Scot. and Glasgow Liberal.
Private (Halifax).		<i>s.</i> late W. H. Wayman, card maker, Halifax.	W.S., L.R., L.O., R.o.L., D.	Nat. Libera
S. Peter's Coll. Radley, Trin. Coll. Camb. (LL.B. '68).	Called bar In. Temp. '69, J.P. Middlesex, Memb. Metrop. Bd. Works; author of "The Trade of the World," "The Law relating to Canals," etc.	<i>s.</i> late R. Webster, Advocate, of Montrose.	. . . . .	Carlton and Conservative.
King's Coll. Sch., Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb.	Q.C. '78, Att.-Gen. '85, Bart. '85, Gov. Charterhouse, was Memb. Council Inventions Exhibition.	<i>2 s.</i> late T. Webster, Q.C.	. . . . .	Carlton, Athenæum, S. Stephen's Unit. Univ. Devonshire & Travellers
Eton	Barr., does not practise, Lt.-Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Roy. Welsh Fusil., Ld. Lt. Denbighshire.	<i>2 s.</i> late F. R. West, and <i>g. s.</i> of 2nd E. De la Warr.	L.R., L.O., D.	
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Lt. Wilts Yeo. Cav., was asst. sec. late Earl Iddesleigh Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, sec. to Mr. Goschen Feb. '87	<i>es. s.</i> 4th Marquis of Bath.	. . . . .	Carlton and White's.
Eton & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called bar In. Temp. '62, D.L., Chm. Quar. Sess. Durham, J.P. West Riding.	<i>s.</i> J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham, & Aberford.	. . . . .	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge

No.	Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
644	*Whitbread, S.	G.L.	Bedford '86	Bedford '52-'86	1830
645	*White, J. B.	C.	Gravesend '86	Gravesend '85-'86	1847
646	*Whitley, E.	C.	Liverpool, Everton D., '86 (unopposed).	Liverpool '80-'85, Everton D. '85-'86.	1825
647	Whitmore, C. A.	C.	Chelsea '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851
648	*Wiggin, H.	U.L.	Staffordshire, Handsworth D., '85-'86 (unopposed).	E. Staffordshire '80-'85, Handsworth D. '85-'86	1824
649	*Will, J. Shireess	G.L.	Montrose Group '86	Montrose Group '85-'86	1840
650	*Williams, A. J. ,	G.L.	Glamorganshire S.D. '86	Glamorganshire S.D. '85-'86.	1836
651	*Williams, J. P.	U.L.	Birmingham S.D. '86	Birmingham S.D. '85-'86.	1840
652	Williamson, J.	G.L.	Lancashire N., Lancaster D., '86.	. . . . .	1844
653	Williamson, S.	G.L.	Kilmarnock Dist. '86	St. Andrew's Dist. '80-'85	1827
654	*Wilson, C. H.	G.L.	Hull W.D. '86	Hull '74-'85, W.D. '85-'86	1833
655	*Wilson, I.	G.L.	Middlesbrough '86 (unopposed).	Middlesbrough '78-'86	1822
656	Wilson, Sir S.	C.	Portsmouth '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1832
657	*Wilson, H. J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Holmfirth D., '86.	Yorks, Holmfirth D., '85-'86.	1833
658	*Winn, Hon. R.	C.	Pontefract '86	Pontefract '85-'86	1857
659	*Winterbotham, A. B.	U.L.	Gloucestershire, E. or Cirencester D., '86 (unopposed).	Cirencester D. '85-'86	1839
660	*Wodehouse, E. R.	U.L.	Bath '86	Bath '80-'86	1835
661	*Wolmer, Viscount	U.L.	Hampshire, E. or Petersfield D., '86.	Hants, Petersfield D., '85-'86.	1859
662	Wood, N.	C.	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '86.	. . . . .	1832
663	*Woodall, W.	G.L.	Hanley '86	Stoke '80-'85, Hanley '85-'86.	1832

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb. Blackheath Prop. Sch. Rugby . . .	D.L. Bedfordshire, a Ld. of the Admiralty '59-'63. Direc. J. Bazley White Bros. (Ld.) cement manfrs. Admt'd. solic. '49, Pres. L'pool Law Soc. '77-'78, J.P. L'pool, Mayor '68.	s. late S. C. Whitbread. 2 s. J. B. White, Swanscombe. s. late J. Whitley, Liverpool, solic.	. . W.S. . . .	Brooks's Carlton and S. Stephen's.	644 645 646
Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Elected Fell. All Souls' Coll. '74, called bar Mid. Temp. '76, joined Oxford Circ., app. asst. priv. sec. Home Sec. Aug. '86. D.L. & J.P. Staffs, J.P. Worc. and B'ham, Mayor '65, Dir. Muntz's Metal Co., M.R. Co. Called to bar Mid. Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works.	s. s. late C. S. Whitmore, Q.C., Coy. Court Judge & Record. Glouc. s. late W. Wigginn, Cheadle.	W.S. W.S., L.R., L.O.	. . . . . Reform . .	647 648
Edin. Univ., King's Coll. Lond. Private . . .	Called to bar Mid. Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works. Called bar In. Temp. '67, Hon. Sec. Law Amend. Soc. and Legal Educ. Assoc., one of founders Nat. Lib. Club, is Sec. Accid. in Mines Comm.	s. late J. Will, Jamaica, formy. Dundee. s. J. M. Williams, Bridgend.	R.o.L., D. W.S., L.R., L.O., A.o.L., D.	Reform, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal. Reform, National Liberal, Savile.	649 650
Edgbaston Prop. Sch.	J.P. B'ham, Town Councillor '77, Chm. Fin. Comtee. '79, Aldm. '83, was hon. sec. Nat. Lib. Fed.	s. late J. Williams, vinegar manfr., Worcester.	L.R., L.O.	Devonshire.	651
Royal Gram. Sch. Lancaster, & Private. Anstruther & St. Andrew's.	Manfr., D.L., J.P. Lancash. & Lancaster, H. Sheriff Lancs. '85. Memb. Balfour, Williamson & Co., shipowners, V.-Pres. L'pool Chamb. Comm., J.P. Cheshire; author pamphts. on currency.	s. late J. Williamson, Parkfield, Lancaster. s. s. late A. Williamson, shipowner, Anstruther.	L.O. L.O.	National Liberal and Devonshire. Reform . .	652 653
Kingston Coll. Hull.	Mercht., head of Wilson, Sons & Co., shipowners, was Sheriff of Hull.	s. late T. Wilson, Hull, shipowner.	. . . . .	. . . . .	654
Tottenham School.	Was earthenware manfr. Mid-dlesbro' is partner in Tees Engine Works, ironmaster, J.F. N. Riding and Durham. Extensive landowr. Australia, was twice elec. Legis. Assem. and Upper House Victoria, knighted for services Colony, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., D.L. Midx.	s. late I. Wilson, Kendal. s. S. Wilson, co. Antrim.	. . . . . W.S.	Reform . . Carlton, Constitutional, Conservative.	655 656
Dissenters' Prop. Sch. Taunton and Univ. Coll. Lond. Eton	Partner in Sheffield Smelting Co., J.P. Sheffield, Memb. Sheffield Sch. Bd. since '76, Chairman '85.	s. surv. s. late W. Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield.	W.S., L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.	657
Amersham Hall Sch. nr. Reading. Eton & Balliol Coll. Oxon.	Entd. Cold. Gds. '80, served in Soudan, J.P. W. Riding. Woollen manfr. Cam, near Dursley, J.P. Gloucestersh.	s. Lindsey Winterbotham, banker, Stroud. s. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, G.C.S.I.	W.S. L.O., D. L.R., L.O.	Carlton and Guards'. Devonshire, Nat. Liberal, Reform.	658 659
Winchester & Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Called bar Linc. Inn '61, priv. sec. E. Kimberley '64-'66, and '68-'74.	s. E. Selborne, m. Lady Maud, s. d. Marq. Salisbury.	W.S., L.R., C.G., R.o.L.	Travellers' and Oxford and Camb. White's . .	660 661
Repton Sch.	J.P. S. Hants, Capt. 3rd Battn. Hants Regt., was priv. sec. Mr. Childers '82-'84, and to Ld. Selborne '84-'85. Coal owner, D.L. and J.P. Durham.	s. N. Wood, J.P., Hetton, Durham.	W.S.	Carlton, Boodle's, Garrick, Reform, Savile, Nat. Liberal, Savage.	662 663
.	Pottery manfr., Chm. Sneyd Colliery Co., J.P. Staffs, Chm. Burslem Sch. Bd., was Memb. Roy. Commn. Tech. Instruc., Surv.-Gen. Ord. Feb. to July '86.	. . . . .	W.S., L.O., D.	. . . . .

Name.	Party.	Present Constituency.	Past Constituencies.	Born.
*Woodhead, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Spen Valley D., '86.	Yorks, Spen Valley D., '85-'86.	1824
*Wright, C.	G.L.	Lancashire S.W., Leigh D., '86.	Lancs., Leigh D., '85-'86	1810
Wright, H. S.	C.	Nottingham S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1839
*Wroughton, P.	C.	Berks, N. or Abingdon D., '86.	Berks '76-'85, Abingdon D. '85-'86.	1846
*Yeo, F. A.	G.L.	Glamorganshire, Gower D., '86.	Glamorgan, Gower D., '85-'86.	1832
Yerburgh, R. A.	C.	Chester '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1853
*Young, C. E. B.	C.	Christchurch '86	Christchurch '85-'86	1850

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE

See also

*Bigwood, J.	C.	Middlesex, Brentford D., Dec. '86.	Finsbury E.D. '85-'86.	1839
Evershed, Sydney	G.L.	Staffordshire, Burton D., Aug. '86.	. . . . .	1825
Jervis, A. W.	C.	King's Lynn '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1855
Lekh, T. W.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., Aug. '86.	. . . . .	1857
MacNeil, J. G. Swift	P.	Donegal S. Feb. '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851
Munro-Ferguson, R. C.	G.L.	Leith District Aug. '86	Ross and Cromarty '84-'15.	1860
Neville, Ralph	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. '87.	. . . . .	1838
Ridley, Sir M. W.	C.	Lancashire, Blackpool D., Aug. '86.	North Northumberland '68-'85.	1842
Robertson, Dr. W. T.	C.	Brighton, Jan. '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
*Sykes, C.	C.	Yorkshire, Buckrose D., Dec. '86.	Beverley '65-'68, E. Riding '68, Buckrose D. '85-'86.	1831

Education.	Personal.	Family Connection.	Supports Specially.	Club or Residence.	No.
Private . . .	Newspr. propr. & ed., formly. woollen manfr., Memb. Huddersfield Town Counc. Alderman, has been twice Mayor.	s. G. Woodhead, leather merch., Holmfirth.	W.S., L.O.	. . . . .	664
.	Cotton piecer at nine years of age, became master cotton spinner '45, has now large business; Chm. Tyldesley Sch. Bd., J.P. Lancashire.	s. of a clerk at Tyldesley.	W.S., L.E., L.O., R.o.L., D. W.S.	Lower Oak, Tyldesley, Lancs.	665
Brighton Coll. & Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called to bar In. Temp. '65, became banker, ret'd. '78, has pub. translation of Homer.	3 s. late I. C. Wright, Mapperley, Notts.	. . . . .	. . . . .	666
Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '68.	Formerly Major Berks Yeo., D.L. and J.P. Berks.	e. s. late P. Wroughton, Ibstone Ho., Bucks.	. . . . .	Carlton . .	667
Bideford and Germany.	Chm. Swansea Harbour Trust '78-'86, Direc. Swansea Bank, Mayor '74 and '87, J.P. Glamorganshire.	s. late T. Yeo, Bideford.	L.E., L.O., A.o.L., D.	Devonshire.	668
Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.	Called to bar Mid. Temp. '80, chose N. Circuit, priv. sec. Patronage Sec. Treas. '85-'86, now hon. priv. sec. in Commons to 1st Lord of Treasury.	3 s. Rev. R. Yerburch.	. . . . .	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	669
Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.	Called to bar In. Temp. '76.	e. s. late C. B. Young, merch.	. . . . .	Oxford and Cambridge.	670

THE GENERAL ELECTION.**Bye-Elections.**

Chatham & S. John's Camb.	Partner Champion & Co., mustard and vinegar manfrs.	s. J. Bigwood . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Private	Brewer, Burton - on - Trent, Aldm., twice Mayor, Memb. Endow. Schools Governors.	s. J. Evershed, late of Albury, near Guildford.	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
.	J.P. Norfolk	s. Sir Lewis Jervis, of Middleton Towers, nr. Lynn.	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxford.	Ent. Dip. Ser. '80, app. at Brit. Emb. Paris '81, 3rd sec. '82.	e. s. W. J. Legh, of Lyme Park.	. . . . .	White's and S. James's 14, Blackhall St., Dublin.	4
Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '73, M.A. '75.	Irish bar '76, author important work on Irish subjects.	s. of late J. MacNeil.	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Royal Military Coll. Sandhurst.	Late Lt. Gren. Guards, is D.L. and J.P. Fifeshire, D.L. Ross-shire, holds commn. in 1st Fifesh. Light Horse R.V.	e. s. late Col. R. Munro-Ferguson, of Novar & Raith, formerly M.P. for Kirkcaldy.	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
Tunbridge Sch. & Emm. Coll. Camb.	Lincoln's Inn '72, and chose Northern Circuit, is leader of the local Chancery bar.	s. Henry Neville, M.D., of Esher, Surrey.	. . . . .	. . . . .	7
Harrow and Balliol Coll. Oxon (B.A. '65, Fell. All Souls', M.A. '67).	Chm. Quar. Sess. Northumb., Under Sec. Home Dept. '78-'80, Finan. Sec. Treas. Sept. '85 to Jan. '86, one of Chm. Grand Comtees. '83, Chm. Civil Service (Clerical Establishments) Inquiry Comm.	s. late Sir M. W. Ridley, by a d. of late L. Wensleydale, m. e. d. of 1st Baron Tweedmouth.	. . . . .	Carlton . .	8
K. Edward's Schl. Grantham, Univ. Coll. Hosp. Rugby & Trin. Coll. Camb.	M.R.C.S. '50, F.R.C.P. '74, able contributor to medical press, Memb. Roy. Comm. Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. D.L. and J.P. E. Riding. At general election of '86 Mr. W. M'Arthur polled one more vote than Mr. Sykes, but on petition the latter was declared the sitting member.	s. late F. F. Robertson, of Bath.	. . . . .	Brighton . .	9
		2 s. late Sir T. Sykes, 4th Bart.	. . . . .	Carlton and White's.	10

§ In the foregoing List the Members of the House are divided into the usual four broad Parties—Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian Liberal, and Parnellite, as they stood at the close of the General Election; but the following gentlemen desire to be described as follows:—

Beaumont, W. E.	" Liberal, not Gladstonian Liberal."
Crossman, Col. Sir W.	" Supporter of Lord Hartington."
Gourley, E. T.	" Advanced Liberal."
James, Hon. W. H.	" Not a Unionist Liberal."
Lambert, Cowley Lambert	" Progressive Conservative."
Lane, W. G.	" Nationalist, not Parnellite."
Rasch, Major F. O.	" Tory Democrat."
Storey, S. and Wilson, H. J.	" Radical."
Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	" Radical and Home Ruler."
Tanner, Dr. C. K. D.	" Home Ruler and Democrat."

And the following as giving special attention to particular measures, as stated hereunder:—

Baden-Powell, G. E.	Supports questions of finance and of the Colonies.
Barclay, J. W.	Land Tenure Reform. [management.
Beresford, Lord Chas.	Strong navy organisation for defence in war; better financial
Brookfield, Lt.-Col. A. M.	Complete revenue reform.
Conybeare, C. A. V.	Manhood suffrage and paid members.
Cremer, W. E.	Municipalisation of land.
Orilly, D.	Abolition of hereditary legislators.
Ellis, John E.	Home Rule for Wales.
Fulton, J. Forrest	Church and State and Act of Union.
Gourley, E. T.	The right of cabinet ministers to sit in either house and speak, but not to vote; against all foreign alliance except with Russia [and U.S.A.
Hamley, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. B.	National defence.
Heath, A. E.	Compulsory allotments, and of strict practical economy, coupled with the due maintenance of the army and navy.
Kelly, J. E.	Marriage with deceased wife's sister; free education; graduated income tax throughout the Metropolis.
Pitt-Lewis, G.	International arbitration.
Pomfret, W. P.	Fair trader.
Rankin, J.	National Insurance.
Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M.	The Protestant constitution and institutions of Great Britain; the federation of England and her Colonies; abolition of one-sided free-trade; an efficient army and navy.
Talbot, J. G.	Cause of religious education; improved dwellings for the people; reformatory and industrial schools. [ment.
Webster, E. G.	Active interest in Colonial affairs and London municipal govern-

SUMMARY.

	No. of Mem. ret.	TOTALS.	TABLE I. General Election, Nov. 1885.*				TABLE II. General Election, August 1886.				TABLE III. State of Parties, Jan. 12, 1887.			
			Ind.	L.	G.	P.	L.	U.	G.	L.	C.	P.		
England:														
Metropolitan Boroughs	59		..	23	36	..	2	11	46	..	2	11	46	..
University	1		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Provincial Boroughs	167		3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	19	49	98	1
Counties	4		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Universities	234		1	133	100	..	34	65	135	..	34	64	136	..
		465												
Wales:														
Boroughs	11		..	9	2	..	1	7	3	..	1	7	3	..
Counties	19		..	18	1	..	2	16	1	..	2	16	1	..
		30												
Scotland:														
Boroughs	31		..	30	1	..	8	22	1	..	8	22	1	..
Counties	39		..	32	7	..	9	21	9	..	9	21	9	..
Universities	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
		72												
Ireland:														
Boroughs	16		..	..	5	11	..	..	4	12	..	..	3	13
Counties	85		..	..	11	74	2	..	11	72	2	..	11	72
University	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
		103												
GRAND TOTAL		670	4	331	249	86	178	191	316	85	78	190	316	86

* The bye elections held between this General Election and the next resulted in a Conservative gain of two seats. † The Speaker is counted with the Liberal Unionists.

House of Commons, Principal Officers of. *Chairman of Ways and Means*—L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.P.

Clerk of the House—R. F. D. Palgrave, Esq.

Clerk Assistant—A. Millman, Esq.

Second Ditto—F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq.

Principal Clerks:—

W. A. F. Davie, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees.*

G. J. Stone, Esq., *Committee Offices.*

James B. Bull, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals.*

Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office.*

Senior Clerks:—

C. E. A. Leigh, W. M. Molyneux, G. Laughton, W. Gibbons, C. Forster, R. Dickinson, Esqrs.

Assistant Clerks:—

E. H. Ley, R. C. Walpole, F. St. George Tupper,

B. W. Harrison, W. H. Ley, J. H. W.

Somerset, H. C. Tower, C. V. Frere, L. T.

Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson,

Esqrs.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills—J. H.

Robinson, C. W. Campion, Esqrs.

Taxing Master—C. W. Campion, Esq.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master—H. C.

Tower, Esq.

Librarian—G. Howard, Esq.

Accountant—W. O. Mayne, Esq.

Shorthand Writer—W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

Secretary to Speaker—E. Ponsonby, Esq.

Serjeant-at-Arms—H. D. Erskine, Esq.

Deputy Serjeant—F. R. Gosset, Esq.

Assistant Serjeant—Hon. E. H. Legge.

Chaplain—Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, M.A.

Speaker's Counsel—Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.

Referees of Private Bills—Sir T. J. B. Duck-

worth, Bart., Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

House of Peers, Principal Officers of.

Chairman of Committees—Rt. Hon. Duke of

Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.

Clerk of the Parliaments—Henry John L.

Graham, Esq.

Deputy Clerk of Parliaments—Ralph Disraeli,

Esq.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Com-

mittees—Hon. S. Bethell.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, and Tax-

ing Officer for Private Bills—Joseph H.

Warner, Esq.

Chief Clerk—William Henry Haines, Esq.

Senior Clerks:—

O. E. Grant, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office.*

A. W. Dubourg, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial*

Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial).

M. A. Thoms, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private*

Committees.

H. C. Malkin, Esq., *Clerk of Public Bills.*

R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private*

Bill Office.

Clerk of the Journals—G. J. Webb, Esq.

Clerk attending the Table—A. Harrison, Esq.

Receiver of Fees and Accountant—W. A.

Malony, Esq.

Librarian—J. H. Pulman, Esq.

Examiners for Standing Orders—J. H. Robin-

son and C. W. Campion, Esqrs.

Clerk for Standing Orders—H. C. Tower, Esq.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Admiral

Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

Yeoman-Usher—Col. Sir R. C. Spencer Clifford,

Bart.

Serjeant-at-Arms—Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M.

C. Talbot.

Deputy Serjeant—S. Hand, Esq.

Shorthand Writer—W. H. Gurney Salter, Esq.

Resident Superintendent—Mr. Scott.

House, Adjournment of the. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

House of Deputies, The Austro-Hungarian. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

"Hour Glass, The." A new illustrated monthly magazine (3rd.), commenced January 1887. It contains articles on the subjects of the hour, political, social, artistic, scientific. Each number also contains a short complete story by an eminent novelist, with other items of interest. Editor: Mr. A. G. Dawson. Office: 14, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Housing of the Industrial Classes. The distressing revelations made by public-spirited individuals, and a Royal Commission, as to the unhealthy and terribly demoralising conditions under which large masses of the industrious poor are forced to live in London and other large towns, have given rise to a wide-spread determination to enforce sanitary legislation; to largely increase the dwelling accommodation for the poor; and to modify the existing laws and regulations relating to land tenure and house property in populous centres. Two or three facts, however, will be sufficient to indicate the difficulties which surround the question. One-half the children attending the London Board Schools belong to families living in one room. Clearances are continually being made for railway accommodation or street improvements, without any adequate provision for housing the evicted families. The increase of population in London is about 50,000 per annum; and all the efforts made by companies and societies to provide increased accommodation during the last twenty years would scarcely be sufficient for one year's increase in the number of dwellings required. Moreover, the price of land in the Metropolis varies from £4 20s. per yard in the central portions, to £1 10s. in the suburbs. Much has been done to afford comfortable habitations for the working classes outside the Metropolis, and workmen's trains are enforced by statute. But this mode of living involves the sacrifice to a large extent of domestic comfort and family life, as well as extra expense for meals away from home. Nevertheless, land in many rural localities is now to be had, both for building and agricultural purposes, at from £15 to £30 per acre. Hence the question has been asked, Cannot workmen be enabled to live decently near their work, by having their work brought near to them, in village settlements, where they could work and live in healthy surroundings and in comfortable dwellings? These considerations have led to a movement described in another article. See INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885. This Act, based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1884, amends three distinct groups of statutes: namely, the Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867; the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882; and the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882. Its effect can best be understood by a separate reference to each of the above groups. (a) Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Acts, passed with a view to encourage the erection by local bodies of proper lodging houses for the working classes, and rendered almost useless by defects in their mechanism. The Act of 1885 empowers the Commissioners of Sewers in the City of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works in

other parts of the Metropolis, and elsewhere the several urban and rural sanitary authorities, to adopt these Acts. A rural sanitary authority must, however, apply to the Local Government Board for a certificate giving authority to adopt the Acts; and before granting this the Local Government Board is to hold an inquiry by one of its inspectors. The term "lodging houses" is to include separate houses or cottages, whether containing one or several tenements. (b) Artisans' Dwellings Acts. The Act of 1885 provides that the owner of any premises who is required under the Act of 1868 to execute any works upon or to demolish such premises shall no longer be able to require the local authority to purchase them. (c) Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts. The Act of 1885 extends these to all urban sanitary districts, their previous application being only to districts of at least 25,000 inhabitants. In cases in which an arbitrator has determined the amount of compensation due to an owner under these Acts, no appeal shall lie from his decision to a jury unless allowed by the High Court of Justice. In addition the Act of 1885 amends the general sanitary law by giving every sanitary authority power to make byelaws for the regulation of lodging-houses, and of tents, vans, sheds, etc., used as human habitations. Persons authorised by a justice of the peace or by a sanitary authority may examine such tents, vans, sheds, etc., to ascertain whether there has been any infringement of these byelaws, or whether they contain any one suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder. The Settled Land Act of 1882 is so amended as to enable land to be sold or leased in pursuance of that Act for the erection of dwellings for the working classes, although if sold or leased for other purposes a better price might have been obtained; and to bring within the definition of improvements on which capital may be expended under that Act, any dwellings for the working classes not actually injurious to the settled estate. Corporate bodies receive similar powers of selling or leasing their land for the erection of dwellings for the working classes. All contracts made after the passing of the Act for letting habitations to persons of the working classes are to imply a condition that such habitations are reasonably fit for their purpose. The remaining provisions of the Act can only be understood by a reference to the text. It applies with modifications to Scotland and Ireland.

Hovas. See MADAGASCAR.

Huddleston, Sir John Walter, was b. in 1817, and married Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1839), Q.C. (1857), but he failed repeatedly in his attempts to get into Parliament. Probably no man at the bar, in his time, except Mr. Hawkins, had so large a practice at Nisi Prius. Mr. Huddleston was created a justice of the Common Pleas (1875), then a baron of the Exchequer, and, finally, a judge of the High Court. He is, however, still known in legal circles as "Baron" Huddleston.

Hudson Bay. An inland sea of the Dominion of Canada, nearly as large as the Mediterranean, communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait. Navigation difficult, owing to numerous sandbanks, rocks, islets, and floating ice. Closed by ice seven months of the year. A project is on foot to connect Port Nelson, on

the western shore, with Winnipeg and elsewhere by rail. Communication at present open in summer by water to Lake Winnipeg. Hudson, the discoverer, was set adrift in the Bay with his son and others, in an open boat, by his mutinous crew, and was lost. The Hudson Bay Company, chartered in the seventeenth century, held the whole of British North America under the name of **Rupert's Land**, exclusive of Ontario, Quebec, and other eastern provinces of Canada, until 1858, when British Columbia was colonised, and until 1867, when the Dominion was formed. It was and is wholly a fur-trading company, and its settlements were only forts and stations for hunters and Indian traders. The Company is now assigned, in liquidation of its claims, one-eighteenth of the new lands in the North-West, as they are surveyed and settled.

Hudson Bay Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Hué. Capital of Annam (*q.v.*).

Huggins, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Ph.D. (Leyden), b. in London, Feb. 7th, 1824. Educated at the City of London School. Became early attached to the science of astronomy. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and applied himself with much assiduity to the study of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence, at Upper Tulse Hill, and occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, his object being to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. In conjunction with Dr. W. A. Miller he made some important discoveries with regard to the heavenly bodies, and for these researches Dr. Huggins received (Nov. 1866) one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded Dr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins continued his prismatic researches with a more powerful spectroscope with most important results, and in 1880 he again received a medal from the Royal Society. His labours have also received recognition from foreign societies. Dr. Huggins was **President of the Royal Astronomical Society** (1876-78).

Hughes' Carbon Transmitter. See MICROPHONE.

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., a leading and popular Methodist divine, b. 1847. Educated at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton, where he is at present stationed. Has been secretary to the Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference; is a member of the Legal Conference; vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance; editor of the *Methodist Times* (1885). Has taken a prominent part in promoting the new mission to the West End, and is an earnest advocate of the proposed reunion of the various branches of the Methodist Church.

Hughes, Thomas, b. 1823. Educated at Rugby and Oxford. Called to the bar (1848). An advanced Liberal, he sat for Lambeth (1865-68), M.P. for Frome (1868-74), Q.C. (1869).

In 1870 he made a tour in the United States. He is well known as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," which, appearing first in 1857, went through several editions. A French version of this work appeared in Paris in 1875. Mr. Hughes wrote "The Scouring of the White Horse," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and many other books and pamphlets. Appointed a County Court judge (1882). Mr. Hughes some time since founded an English colony in the Western States of America, but the experiment is said to be not so completely successful as its author could desire.

Hugues, Clovis, was b. at Ménerbes (Vaucluse), Nov. 3rd, 1851, and is commonly known as the "poet deputy" of Marseilles. Is a journalist, and in 1871 was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs for a press offence. In 1877 he killed in a duel a brother journalist, for which he was tried and acquitted. He is a prominent Radical, and sits in the Chamber for the Bouches-du-Rhône.

Humbert IV., King of Italy; b. 1844; is the eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel, whom he succeeded on the throne (January 1878). Prince Humbert, along with his father, took an active part in the war of independence, and displayed no less energy in his efforts to unite Italy. He co-operated in the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and both in Naples and Palermo he enjoys a well-deserved popularity. He has been invested with the Order of the Garter, and received the investiture at the hands of the Duke of Abercorn. In 1868 his Majesty married the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, his cousin, and the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. His eldest son, who bears the title of Prince of Naples, was born in 1869.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hunt, William Holman, the well-known painter of religious and mystical subjects, was born 1827. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and "The Awakening Conscience," of 1854, founded the subject of a series of letters by Mr. Ruskin in the *Times*. Mr. Hunt subsequently painted "The Scapegoat" and "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," the latter of which attracted great notice when exhibited (1860). The largest of his works, "The Shadow of Death" occupied the artist during a four years' residence in Palestine, and was finished in 1873. Mr. Holman Hunt is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy.

Hurricanes. See METEOROLOGY.

Hussars. See ARMY.

Huxley, Mr. Thomas Henry, the foremost of living English biologists, b. May 4th, 1825, at Ealing. Studied medicine, and was at first, after becoming qualified, a ship's surgeon. In 1852 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; 1855, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and also Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution; 1858, Croonian Lecturer at the Royal Society; 1862, President of the Biological Section of the British Association; 1870, President of the Association itself for the year, and member of the London School Board; 1872, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; 1873, Secretary of the Royal Society; 1878, LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; 1879, LL.D. Cambridge; 1883,

Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, and President of the Royal Society. In October 1884 he left England on account of ill-health. In 1885 he resigned his official duties, which included the Inspectorship of Fisheries, and the presidency of the Royal Society. His works, not noting papers to scientific and general periodicals, are: 1853, Translation, with Busk, of Kölliker's "Histology"; 1857, Translation of "Von Siebold on Tapeworms"; 1858, "Educational Value of Natural History Sciences"; 1859, "Oceanic Hydrozoa"; 1863, "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature, and Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature"; 1864, "Elements of Comparative Anatomy and Classification of Animals"; 1866, *Elementary Physiology*; 1869, *Introductory to the Classification of Animals*; 1870, "Lay Sermons"; 1871, "Manual of Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals"; 1873, "Critiques and Addresses"; 1875, "Elementary Biology," with Martin; 1877, "Physiography," "American Addresses," and "Anatomy of Invertebrata"; 1880, "Crayfish"; 1881, "Science and Culture," and other Essays. Professor Huxley is as well known and as notable a teacher and lecturer as he is a distinguished experimenter and writer.

"**Hyacinths, Para.**" See OLD CATHOLICS.

Hybrids. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Hyderabad. For Resident, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Hydrophobia, Law of. The local authority may, if a mad dog, or dog suspected of being mad, is found within its jurisdiction, make an order placing such restrictions as it thinks proper upon all dogs not being under the control of any person. This order may be for such a time as it thinks proper, and may extend through the whole of its jurisdiction or any part of it. The local authority is to publish due notice of the order. Any person disobeying it makes himself liable to a fine of 20s., recoverable on summary conviction. The local authority referred to is either the town council, the local board, the improvement commissioners, or in places where none of these is to be found, the justices in petty sessions. (For detailed particulars of the recent prevalence of hydrophobia and its treatment, see our edition of 1886.)

Hypnotism (synon. Braidism) is produced in the manner described under BRAIDISM. During the hypnotic state portions of the brain only are involved in sleep, whilst others can be called into activity by the impression of a dominant idea communicated to it by the operator; and it is thus capable of receiving sensorial impressions which become arrested before conversion into conscious ideas, so that no recollection of what has happened during the sleep remains. The special senses retain their activity; the psychomotor centres can control complicated movements; muscular power may be heightened, whilst the muscular sense (analgesia) may be lowered. The countenance is at first expressionless, but on any action being performed animation returns. Illusions and hallucinations can be produced which are purely subjective and devoid of any external correlative. The phenomena of Hypnotism have recently received attention from Teulon, Charcot, Ch. Richet (Heidenhain), and others.

Hygrometer. See METEOROLOGY.

Hyksos. See BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

Ibsen, Henrik. Norwegian dramatist and poet; b. March 20th, 1828, at Skien. The childhood of his "Peer Gynt" is said to be largely autobiographical. He was apprenticed when about sixteen to a chemist, but by dint of hard work and many privations was able at twenty-two to go to the Christiania University. He had by this time already written many poems; and in 1850 his first play, "Catilina," was produced at Christiania. In 1851 he started a weekly paper; and in the autumn of the same year he was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In 1854 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in 1857 he received the post of director of the Norske theatre at Christiania, which he managed till 1862. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. In 1863 he went abroad, returned to Norway for a few months, and since then has lived in Italy and Germany. Ibsen remained an exile till the summer of 1885, when he visited Norway, being everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. Like his countryman Bjornson, Ibsen is an ardent politician, and has lately declared himself in sympathy with the Socialist movement. Most of Ibsen's works are translated into German, and some have been Englished.

Iceland. A large island in the North Sea belonging to Denmark. Area 39,756 sq. m., pop. 72,445. Capital Reykjavik. It is wholly volcanic, with active craters, steam-holes, boiling-springs, etc. Lying just outside the Arctic Circle, climate is severe. Glaciers cover the mountains, icebergs often blockade the northern coasts, but south and west influenced by Gulf Stream. There are no trees, corn cannot be grown; the only mineral of value is sulphur, and it is not plentiful. But the pasturage is excellent, and ponies, cattle, and sheep thrive. Exports are wool, dried fish, seal-skins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eider-down, bird-skins, and ponies. Manufactures domestic. A Danish governor (Stiftamtmand) presides over administration, but the people elect an Althing for legislation. Commerce restricted and in Danish hands. People very poor: a kindly, simple, cheerful race, but lacking energy, and sometimes incurring distress through improvidence. They are remarkable for good education, and there is a college at Reykjavik. Iceland was colonised by Norsemen in 874, and for three centuries was a flourishing republic. It then passed under the Norwegian crown; and in 1380 was transferred to Denmark. Its literature is famous. (Consult Baring Gould's "Iceland," Lock's "Home of the Eddas," etc.)

"**Ioh Dyan.**" Two stories are current as to the origin of this phrase. (1) Edward I. when he presented Edward, his infant son, to the Welsh chieftains in Carnarvon Castle pronounced the words, Eich dyn—behold the man. (2) King John, of Bohemia, wore the motto at the battle of Cressy, where he was slain by the Black Prince (1346), who assumed the words thereafter.

Iddesleigh, Stafford Henry Northcote, 1st Earl of, P.C. (creat. 1885), belonged to a Devon family which for many generations has held a high position in that county. D.L. for Devon (1886). He was born 1818,

graduated with high honours at Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1847). He became private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when President of the Board of Trade (1843). Sir S. Northcote subsequently held a position for some years in the Civil Service, before entering parliament as member for Dudley (1855-57), in the Conservative interest. He succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy and estates in 1851. In the same year he was made a C.B. for services rendered to the International Exhibition. He also was afterwards joined with Sir C. Trevelyan in the inquiry into the Civil Service, resulting in throwing it open after some years to public competition. He sat for Stamford (1858-66), and for North Devon (1866-85), which he continued to represent until raised to the peerage as Earl of Iddesleigh on the accession to office of Lord Salisbury's ministry, which he entered as titular First Lord of the Treasury. Sir S. Northcote had previously held office as Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1859); President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's ministry (1866). Subsequently as Secretary for India, (1867-8), and finally Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Beaconsfield's last ministry (1874-80). Sir Stafford published in 1862 a work entitled "Twenty Years of Financial Policy," which added much to his reputation as an authority in matters of finance. In 1871 he was appointed Joint Commissioner with Lord Ripon to effect a settlement of the vexed question of the "Alabama Claims," resulting in the Treaty of Washington. Lord Iddesleigh led the opposition in the Lower House during the Gladstone administration of 1880-85, in which position his personal character as a high-minded and genial gentleman and an honourable opponent won the esteem of both Queen and political foes, receiving a suitable recognition on the occasion of a public presentation of a testimonial from the past and present members of the House of Commons, irrespective of party (March 8th, 1886). When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration in the summer of 1886, Lord Iddesleigh was appointed Foreign Secretary. When the readjustment of the Cabinet, necessitated by the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, took place, Lord Iddesleigh retired from office. On Jan. 12th, 1887, while calling at the Treasury on Lord Salisbury, he suddenly expired. A funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey, and the remains of Lord Iddesleigh were interred at Pynes, Devon. Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone referred in feeling and appropriate terms to his decease at the opening of Parliament, Jan. 28th, 1887.

Idiots Act, 1886. This Act provides that an idiot or imbecile from infancy may be placed by his parents or guardians, or any person performing to him the duty of parent or guardian, in any registered hospital, institution, or licensed house for the care of idiots or imbeciles, upon the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner and a written statement of the patient's name, age, and sex, filled up by the parent or guardian. An idiot so received while under age may, with the written consent of the Commissioners in Lunacy, be detained after he has reached full age. The Commissioners may at

any time order the discharge of any person of full age detained under the Act. No idiot or imbecile is to be received into any hospital, institution, or licensed house until it has been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Within fourteen days of the first reception of any idiot or imbecile the principal officer of the establishment must certify in writing to the Commissioners the fact and time of his reception, stating his name and age and the names and addresses of the persons placing him there, and that he is alleged to be capable of deriving benefit from treatment therein. Notice in writing of the death of any idiot or imbecile in such an establishment must be given to the Commissioners. The Commissioners must at least once in every year inspect every hospital, institution, and licensed house registered under the Act and all the persons under treatment therein. A medical journal is to be kept in such form as the Commissioners may direct in every establishment registered under the Act, and in the case of any such establishment the Commissioners may by order in writing direct that a duly qualified medical practitioner shall reside therein.

Ignatieff, General Nicholas Paulovitch. Russian general and diplomatist, b. in 1832. His father, Count Paul Ignatieff, took a prominent part in facilitating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne. Paulovitch Ignatieff studied in the Corps des Pages, and became an officer in the Imperial Guard. When the Crimean war was declared, he belonged first to the staff of Count Berg at Revel, and afterwards at Finland. When the war concluded, he became military attaché in the Russian Embassy to the Court of St. James. In 1858, Ignatieff was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander II. and obtained the rank of colonel. He was sent on a mission to Khiva and Bokhara, and afterwards despatched to Peking as a minister plenipotentiary. He obtained from the Chinese Government the cession of the Province of Ussuri. He came back to St. Petersburg, and was placed at the head of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He filled the office of Representative of the Russian Court at Constantinople (1864-78). From 1878 to 1882 General Ignatieff was the Russian Minister of the interior. Governor-General of Irkutsk and Commander-in-chief of the troops of the Government, which post (1887) he now holds. He is also a Senator, a President of the Academy, and a Member of the Council of the Empire.

Ilbert Bill. A measure proposed by the government of Lord Ripon in India, in order to extend the jurisdiction of native judges in criminal offences over Europeans. It took its name from Mr. C. P. Ilbert, the legal member of Council who had charge of the Bill. A proposal, apparently so insignificant, aroused a storm of political controversy without parallel in the recent history of India. On the one hand the natives claimed to be placed on an absolute equality with Europeans in the administration of justice; on the other hand, the Europeans protested that they would never submit to be tried by natives. At last, after many months' acrimonious discussion, a compromise was arranged which quietly passed into law. The jurisdiction at issue was given to native magistrates, subject to special guarantees of their competence; while an exceptional right

of appeal to a European magistrate was given at the same time to a European offender. The Ilbert Bill in this form was passed in 1884.

"**Illustrated London News,**" established 1842, published weekly (6d.), contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon subjects of current events and interest, with explanatory letterpress. Mr. G. A. Sala (*q.v.*), who writes under the well-known *nom de plume* of "G. A. S.," has been a contributor for some years. A list of wills of peers deceased, and an obituary, form interesting features of the paper, which has a large circulation.

Imperial Federation. The question of how best to consolidate or federate the British Empire had been studied by a few Englishmen for some years previously, but it was not until 1884 that a private committee consulted public men of both the great political parties, and upon their advice called together a conference of all who were known to accept the principle of Imperial Federation. This conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 30th in that year, under the presidency of the late Mr. W. E. Forster; and among his supporters were Sir H. Barkly, Sir F. Dillon Bell, Mr. Borlase, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., Viscount Bury, the Earl of Camperdown, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. Cropper, Mr. E. Gibson (now Lord Ashbourne), Sir H. Holland, M.P., Mr. Dalton McCarthy (member of the Canadian House of Commons), Captain Charles Mills (Agent-General for the Cape Colony), the Marquis of Normanby, Sir Saul Samuel (Agent-General for New South Wales), the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Sir Charles Tupper (High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada), while the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir A. Borthwick, M.P., Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the Earl of Dunraven, Sir A. Galt, Viscount Hampden, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., the Marquis of Lorne, Sir T. McLlwraith, Mr. Plunket, M.P., Sir H. Wolf, Lord Wolseley, and many others wrote approving the objects of the gathering. Resolutions were adopted affirming that some form of federation was essential; and at the adjourned conference, held in the following November, it was resolved to form the **Imperial Federation League**, whose object should be to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire; that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs; and that any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organised defence of common rights. The League was duly constituted, Mr. Forster being appointed chairman of a strong executive committee, which office he held until his death. The League has made rapid progress, branches having been formed in a number of provincial towns, and also in several of the colonies. The movement so far has been supported by men who differ greatly on other questions; it has been approved by a very large section of the English press, and the League has now an organ of its own, published monthly, entitled "**Imperial Federation.**" A conference of the Imperial Federation League held in July last year (1886) was opened by the Earl of Rosebery, then Foreign Secretary, and who had elected to succeed Mr. Forster as Chair-

man of the League. It was attended by delegates from branches of the Imperial Federation League in all parts of the Empire; and papers of importance, followed by discussion, were read by Professor Seeley, Sir Alexander Galt, K.C.M.G., Captain Colomb, M.P., and others. The Conference was followed by a banquet, presided over by Lord Rosebery, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Wolsley, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Dunraven, the High Commissioner for Canada the Agents-General for other Colonies, and the Earl of Wemyss. On the 11th of August a large and influential deputation from the League waited upon Lord Salisbury at the Colonial Office, the Premier being accompanied by Mr. Edward Stanhope, Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Brassey, who introduced the deputation, stated that the League then included 74 Members of Parliament, of all shades of political opinion, and several distinguished Governors and ex-Governors of the Colonies. The Prime Minister was urged to call a Conference, or to appoint a Royal Commission, to be composed of accredited representatives of the United Kingdom and of each of the self-governing Colonies, for the purpose of suggesting some practical means whereby concerted action may be taken (1) for placing upon a satisfactory basis the defence of the ports and the commerce of the Empire in time of war, (2) for promoting direct intercourse, commercial, postal, and telegraphic, between the several countries of the Empire in time of peace, and any other means for securing the closer federation or union of all parts of the Empire. Lord Salisbury stated in reply that it would be difficult to overrate the importance of the deputation, and of the cause which it had in hand. He further promised that the statement laid before him should be carefully considered by the Cabinet. The Prime Minister has since taken steps in fulfilment of his pledge. In the *Queen's Speech* (Sept. 25th) there occurs this paragraph: "I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which, in an increasing degree, is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects, and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer, in every practicable way, the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorised communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments, with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest." Lord Rosebery subsequently commended to the attention of all interested in the movement a programme of work which an Imperial Commission anxious to promote the cause might undertake. The suggestion in the programme was that the inquiry should be divided into branches—viz., naval, military, law (commercial and criminal), communications (postal and telegraphic), civil service, learned professions (diplomats, etc.), emigration, including statistical bureau and labour bureau, diplomatic, tariffs, and miscellaneous. Under each of these headings such inquiries should be made as might best show how far common interests exist through the Empire with respect to each subject, how far a common machinery has been already devised to deal with them, and how far that machinery may be supplied

by wisely-conceived additions. On Nov. 25th the late Secretary for the Colonies sent a dispatch to the Governors of the various British Colonies in which he said that the communications promised in the *Queen's Speech* had engaged the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and they had come to the conclusion that the Queen should be advised to summon a Conference to meet in London in the early part of this year, at which representatives of the principal Colonial Governments will be invited to attend, for the discussion of those questions which appear more particularly to demand attention at the present time. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the question which was at once urgent and capable of useful consideration at the present time was that of organisation for military defence. "The close and thorough examination of the whole subject of Imperial defence," continued Mr. Stanhope, "which was completed by the Royal Commission presided over by the Earl of Carnarvon, has led to the execution of extensive and important defensive works in various parts of the Empire; and the cordial co-operation offered to Her Majesty's Government by the Colonies in carrying out this policy indicates their desire to arrive, so far as it may at present be practicable, at a common basis of action. This work is still being actively pressed on with the assistance of a standing committee, which is continuously occupied with matters relating to Colonial defence." . . . The late Colonial Secretary went on to say, that "whilst Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to recommend for the consideration of the Conference certain principles calculated to promote the general defence of the Empire, it was not their intention in calling the Conference to commit either the Imperial Government or any Colony to new projects entailing heavy expenditure, but rather to secure that the sums which may be devoted to this purpose may be utilised to the fullest extent, with complete knowledge of all the conditions of the problem. . . . The promotion of commercial and social relations by the development of our postal and telegraphic communications could be considered with much advantage by the proposed Conference. Two leading subjects for consideration have been referred to, but it is not impossible that there may be some other important question which, in the general opinion of the Colonial Governments, might properly and usefully be brought under consideration. But I should deprecate the discussion, at the present time, of any of the subjects falling within the range of what is known as Political Federation. . . . The Conference will necessarily be purely consultative, and it will therefore not be material that the Colonies should have equal or proportional representation upon it." It may be added that Imperial Federation was adopted as part of the **Conservative programme** at meetings of the English Conservative Union at Bradford, in October, and since at a meeting of the Scotch Conservative Union at Edinburgh. Among those who oppose, or at least discountenance, the movement, is Mr. Bright. The League has set in the forefront of its programme the establishment of an **Imperial Postage system**, which has found a staunch advocate in Mr. J. Hennrich Heaton, M.P. The London offices of the League, 43, St. Margaret's Office, Victoria Street, S.W., where its numerous publications can be obtained.

Imperialists, French. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperialists, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. This Institute, which is to stand for all time as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has been taking shape for more than two years. On the 24th November, 1884, the Prince of Wales addressed a letter to each of the Colonial Governments, asking them to guarantee and contribute towards the success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886; and in that letter he wrote, "As it is possible that the various Colonial Governments may desire as its outcome that a permanent Colonial Museum should be formed in London, there are strong reasons for showing the adaptability of the products of your Colony in as practical a manner as possible." Thus, the prospect of a permanent Colonial Museum as the outcome of the Exhibition of 1886 has all through been before the Colonies. On the 22nd June, 1886, His Royal Highness sent a message to the Executive Commissioners of the different Courts in the Exhibition, reminding them of his proposal, and asking for their advice and assistance; and shortly afterwards it was his suggestion that a permanent Colonial Exhibition might be established on the South Kensington site. This was under favourable discussion in the Colonies for some time; and then, on September 13th, he wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor in which the outline of a Jubilee **Imperial Institute** was sketched, and inviting the Lord Mayor, as chief magistrate of the capital of the Empire, to co-operate in the undertaking, His Royal Highness in that letter had still the idea before him of an Institute that would keep the Colonies and India in evidence at home. He wrote that the most fitting manner in which to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee would be "the establishment of an Institute that will represent the arts, manufactures, and commerce of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Empire," and he further stated that the Institute "would be at once a Museum, an Exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects." At the same time he wrote to Lord Cadogan, who was chairman of a committee formed to collect funds in the Colonies for a testimonial to His Royal Highness, asking him to transfer such funds as he had collected to the purposes of the "Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India." It was everywhere recognised that this plan of the Prince was a very happy one. Many of the Colonies at once offered to subscribe,—Canada, £30,000; and Australasia a large sum, which it was in dispute whether it should be £20,000 or £40,000. Many of the Colonies agreed to leave their exhibits in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition standing where they were, presenting them to the Imperial Institute; and the question of continuing the Exhibition, which had been such a great success, over the Jubilee year was openly discussed. Indeed, at one time, early in November, it was regarded as well-nigh settled that the Exhibition would be reopened in 1887 while the Imperial Institute was in course of erection. But the Prince of Wales at this time appointed a committee, consisting of Lords Carnarvon and Rothschild, Mr. Goschen, the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the Bank of England, the

President of the Royal Academy, the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a number of well-known City and other gentlemen, to assist "in framing a scheme upon which to found the proposed Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India," and they soon expressed the decided opinion that an Imperial Institute should include the mother country as well as the Colonies. They argued with considerable force that as the mother country was asked to join in providing the necessary funds, and might be expected to find a very large portion of them, the City of London itself contributing extensively, all parts of the Empire should be fairly represented, and home produce and manufactures should be seen side by side with those of the Colonies. At the same time, the question of perpetuating the Exhibition was deprecated, and a site nearer the City was advocated. The result was an undoubted friction between this committee appointed by the Prince of Wales and the Colonial representatives, in the midst of which it was decided that an Exhibition should not be held in 1887, and towards the end of November the distribution of the exhibits at South Kensington became general. The Colonies were strongly in favour of an Exhibition that would attract the masses and be self-supporting after the initial cost had been provided; and they further argued that as there already exist a large number of costly museums in London and the provinces, the mother country does not actually need another, while the Prince of Wales's original idea that the Jubilee Institution should be one representing the arts, manufactures, and commerce of Her Majesty's Colonies and India was one that commended itself to the whole Empire,—1st, because the growth of the Colonies had been the most remarkable occurrence of Her Majesty's reign; 2ndly, because the Colonies were not as yet in evidence at home as they should be; 3rdly, because the Colonies are the most improving customers of Great Britain, and offer the greatest inducements to settlers; and 4thly, because the Imperial Institute was the outcome of the Exhibition, the object being to unite the Colonies with home more completely. The result has been very much in the nature of a compromise. The Colonies would not listen to a City site or a City museum; and indeed there is no doubt that to acquire a sufficient area in the City would have been a most costly business. In this they were probably supported by the Prince of Wales, who, together with Her Majesty, are much interested in the South Kensington site. The result is that South Kensington has been selected; and in accordance with the wishes of the Colonies, there is no doubt that some efforts will be made towards popularising the **Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India**, as this great Jubilee memorial is to be styled. The title is a lengthy one, and it has been pointed out that it is matter for regret that neither the name of Her Majesty nor that of the occasion upon which it is founded appear in it. The outline of the Institute has been sketched out by the Committee as follows:—The Institute is to find its home in buildings of such a character as worthily to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee, and will comprise, 1st, conference rooms and a grand hall common to all sections; 2ndly, the Colonial and Indian section, which will serve "to illustrate the great commercial

and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition"; and 3rdly, of the United Kingdom section, the design of which will be "to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign, and the present condition, of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will lead to still further development, and thus increase the industrial prosperity of the country." These first definitions as to the objects of the two sections are vague; but the Committee proceed to elaborate them. The space to be allotted to each is to be fairly equal: thus, the United Kingdom will be placed in possession of a space as large as that of all the Colonies put together. To attain the object of the Colonial section, the following arrangements will be made:—"1. The display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and in connection with this the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom. 2. A hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India. 3. The formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms. 4. The incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union. 5. The collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian art. It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful."—We have given this in the words of the Committee; and also the following outline of what the United Kingdom section, it is proposed, shall contain:—"1. Comprehensive collections of the natural products of the United Kingdom, and of such products of other nations as are employed in its industries, with full scientific, practical, and commercial information relating thereto. 2. Illustrations of manufactured products, typical of their development and present condition, of trades and handicrafts and their progress during the Queen's reign, including illustrations of foreign work when necessary for comparison; together with models illustrating naval architecture, engineering, mining, and architectural works. 3. A library for industrial, commercial, and economic study, which should contain standard works and reports on all subjects of trade and commerce. It will be desirable also to include a library of inventions of the Empire, and as far as possible of the United States and other countries. 4. Reading and conference rooms supplied with English, Colonial, and foreign commercial and technical periodicals, and a fully equipped map room for geographical and geological reference. The conference rooms would be of value for meetings of

Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of a kindred nature. 5. The promotion in affiliation with the Imperial Institute of commercial museums in the City of London and in the commercial centres of the provinces. To these the Institute would contribute specimens, samples and exhibits of the commercial products likely to be specially valuable in particular localities. 6. The building will also advantageously afford accommodation for (a) comparing and examining samples by the resources of modern science, and (b) the examination of artisans under the various schemes already existing for the promotion of technical education. Space should also be provided for occasional exhibitions of separate industries, or of the special industries carried on in great provincial centres." The Government of the Institute will be "a new body, entirely independent of any existing organisation, in which the Colonies will be fairly represented (the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agent-Generals for New South Wales and New Zealand have now joined the Prince of Wales' Committee), and each Colony will have special charge of its own particular department. Finally, the Committee ask for the site on which stood the recent Exhibitions, that property belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, they thinking that the Imperial Institute may well establish a claim for a grant out of the profits of the first Exhibition, in which the Prince Consort was so greatly interested.—These are, in a condensed form, the purposes for which the Jubilee memorial will be established. Meetings have recently been held by the Committee, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, and also at the Mansion House, under the direction of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of organising the collection of grants and subscriptions towards this great and useful undertaking. In all the Colonies, too, it is anticipated, similar subscription lists will be started in addition to the various Government contributions; and thus a total reaching without doubt many hundreds of thousands of pounds may be calculated upon. How far, indeed, the subscriptions will reach, it is as yet impossible to form an opinion. The outcome will be a large and beautiful building and grounds devoted to a most useful purpose; and it is to be hoped that it will fulfil the object the Prince of Wales has undoubtedly had mainly in view—the uniting of the Colonies and India more closely with the mother country, and thus helping to cement the Empire together into one Imperial Federation.

Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This was instituted January 21, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. The ladies of this order, as at present appointed, include the daughters and daughters-in-law of the Queen, numerous native Indian Princesses, and the wives or other female relatives of the above-mentioned officials—the latest additions being the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Randolph Churchill.

Income Tax, Rate of, charged each Year (1842-86). See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Year.	Rates of Duty of Incomes of— £100 and under £150 a year.	£150 a year and upwards.	Acts by which im- posed.	Date of Act.
1842	—	7d. in the £	} 5 & 6 V., c. 35.	June 22, 1842.
1843	—	7d. "		
1844	—	7d. "		
1845	—	7d. "		
1846	—	7d. "		
1847	—	7d. "	} 8 V., c. 4.	April 5, 1845.
1848	—	7d. "		
1849	—	7d. "	} 11 V., c. 8.	April 13, 1848.
1850	—	7d. "		
1851	—	7d. "		
1852	—	7d. "	14 V., c. 12.	June 5, 1851.
1853	—	7d. "	15 V., c. 20.	May 28, 1852.
1854	5d. in the £	7d. "	16 & 17 V., c. 34.	June 28, 1853.
1855	10d. "	1s. 2d. "	17 V., c. 24.	June 16, 1854.
1856	11½d. "	1s. 4d. "	} 18 V., c. 20.	May 25, 1855.
1857	11½d. "	1s. 4d. "		
1858	5d. "	7d. "	20 V., c. 6.	May 21, 1857.
1859	5d. "	5d. "	16 & 17 V., c. 34.	June 28, 1853.
1860	6½d. "	9d. "	16 & 17 V., c. 34.	June 28, 1853.
1861	7d. "	10d. "	22 & 23 V., c. 18.	August 13, 1859.
1862	6d. "	9d. "	23 V., c. 14.	April 3, 1860.
1863	6d. "	9d. "	24 V., c. 20.	June 12, 1861.
1864	6d. "	9d. "	25 V., c. 22.	June 3, 1862.

Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year, and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £300.

1863	7d. in the £	26 V., c. 22.	June 8, 1863.
1864	6d. "	27 V., c. 18.	May 13, 1864.
1865	4d. "	28 V., c. 30.	May 26, 1865.
1866	4d. "	29 V., c. 36.	June 11, 1866.
1867	5d. "	30 V., c. 23.	May 31, 1867.
1868	6d. "	31 V., c. 2.	December 7, 1867.
1869	5d. "	31 V., c. 28.	May 29, 1868.
1870	4d. "	32 & 33 V., c. 14.	June 24, 1869.
1871	6d. "	33 & 34 V., c. 32.	March 25, 1870.
	Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300.	34 V., c. 21.	May 25, 1871.
1872	4d. in the £	35 & 36 V., c. 20.	June 27, 1872.
1873	3d. "	36 V., c. 18.	May 15, 1873.
1874	2d. "	37 V., c. 16.	June 8, 1874.
1875	2d. "	38 V., c. 23.	July 14, 1875.
	Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatements to £120 on Incomes under £400.		
1876	3d. in the £	39 V., c. 16.	June 1, 1876.
1877	3d. "	40 V., c. 13.	June 11, 1877.
1878	5d. "	41 V., c. 25.	May 27, 1878.
1879	5d. "	42 & 43 V., c. 21.	July 3, 1879.
1880	6d. "	43 & 44 V., c. 20.	August 12, 1880.
1881	5d. "	44 V., c. 12.	June 3, 1881.
1882	6½d. "	45 & 46 V., c. 41.	August 10, 1882.
1883	5d. "	46 V., c. 10.	May 31, 1883.
1884	5d. "	47 & 48 V., c. 25.	July 3, 1884.
1884	6d. "	48 V., c. 1.	December 1, 1884.
1885	8d. "	48 & 49 V., c. 51.	July 9, 1885.
1886	8d. "	49 & 50 V., c. 18.	June 4, 1886.

Incorporated Law Society, The. Before the year 1825 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies. In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." A committee was formed to give effect to the prospectus, and raised in the form of shares the capital necessary to provide a building and everything else necessary for the Institution. The deed of settlement was completed in February 1827, and a royal charter was obtained in December 1831. In 1845 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in 1872. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present exceed 4,500. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 30,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served in articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in 1833, and in 1836 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. It also investigates cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors, and, where necessary, takes measures for the punishment of offenders. It exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the profession in such matters as scales of payment, right of audience, etc. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of 1881. The improved standing of solicitors is in part due to the exertions of the Society. (See the Calendar of the Incorporated Law Society.)

Incorporated Society of Authors, established in 1884 by Sir F. Pollock, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of Lord Tennyson. Its object is to maintain authors' interests, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways offer them assistance, particularly to the inexperienced.

Independents. See CONGRESSIONALISTS.

Independents, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Index Society, The. Founded in December 1877, amongst the Librarians of the Metropolis,

to form a library of indexes, and to index rare and important works.

India. A dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, which are all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-58), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. The more powerful native chiefs continue to exercise every function of government within their own dominions, but their external dealings with one another are subject to the control of a British Resident. In other words, they have no international independence. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "Empress of India," *Kaisar-i-Hind*. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature either of constitutional enactments or of financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a Secretary of State for India, together with a Council (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in whom is vested the authority of the Crown. In England, every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice, he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank. In India, the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes, the council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. One of these is the Commander-in-chief; another must have legal qualifications; another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works; the rest are usually experienced members of the civil service. For purposes of legislation, this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the supreme government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the work of administration, India is divided into eight or more provinces. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces with Oudh, and the Punjab) are each under a Lieutenant-Governor; and of these Bengal alone has a legislative council. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burmah and Assam) are under a Chief Com-

missioner. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the high courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. The total area of India, including the outlying province of Lower Burmah (but not the recent acquisition of Upper Burmah) and the settlement of Aden, in Arabia, (which is subordinate to Bombay,) amounts to 1,378,044 square miles; and the total population, according to the census of 1881, numbers 253,982,595 persons, showing an average of 184 persons per square mile. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 868,314 square miles, with a population of 198,790,853 persons. Of the larger total, 187,937,450 are Hindoos by religion, 50,121,585 Mohammedans, 3,418,875 Buddhists (almost all in Burmah), 1,862,634 Christians (of whom less than 100,000 are Europeans), and 85,350 are Parsees (almost all in Bombay). In the official year ending March 1885, the total revenue of India amounted to £70,690,681, of which £21,832,221 was derived from the land (being in the nature of rent); £6,507,236 from the salt tax, £8,816,469 from opium (really paid by the Chinese consumer of the drug), while £13,574,106 represents gross profits from public works—railways and canals. The total expenditure was £71,077,127, showing a deficit of £386,446. The chief items were—army, £16,963,803; civil departments, £11,743,167; interest on debt, £4,619,443; public works (including working expenses and interest and all capital not borrowed), £20,471,068. The total amount of debt bearing interest was £173,752,206, of which £69,271,088 bears interest in gold payable in England, £93,183,660 bears interest in silver payable in India, while £73,771,332 represents capital expended on remunerative public works. The railways of India have all been constructed directly by the State, or by private companies to which the State guarantees interest. In the calendar year 1884, the total number of miles open was 12,207; the total capital outlay, £101,917,840; the total net receipts, £9,126,331, showing an average return of 5.64 per cent. In the year ending March 1885, the total value of the merchandise imported into India amounted to £55,703,072, and of the merchandise exported to £83,255,292, showing an excess of £27,552,220 in the exports. The net importation of treasure was £11,917,567, thus reducing the true excess of exports to £15,635,653, which may be taken roughly to represent the tribute of India to England for cost of administration and interest on capital invested. The chief items among the imports were: cotton goods, £24,557,834; metals, £4,843,733; machinery, £1,484,124; railway plant, £1,592,620. Among the exports: raw cotton, £13,295,124; opium, £10,882,606;

oil seeds, £10,752,854; rice, £7,192,326; wheat, £6,316,018; hides, £4,936,510; raw jute, £4,661,368; cotton manufactures, £4,586,634; tea, £4,137,351; indigo, £4,068,900. In 1884-85, the established strength of the army was 62,920 Europeans and 125,044 natives; total, 188,874 officers and men. The total number of schools and colleges was 141,304, attended by 3,431,725 pupils, of whom only 192,982 were girls; the total expenditure on education was £1,574,224, of which £708,930 was defrayed by the State. A general election in England had put the Liberal party in power. Lord Lytton resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Ripon (1880). Abdur Rahman Khan was recognised as Ameer of Afghanistan, and the whole country was gradually evacuated by the British. Lord Ripon's rule, though marked by no conspicuous incidents, will ever be memorable for his efforts to conciliate the natives and to extend to them the benefits of local self-government. (See **ILBERT BILL**.) He retired in 1884, amid the rapturous applause of the natives of all classes; and was succeeded by Lord Dufferin, one of whose first duties was again connected with Afghanistan. An agreement had been concluded between the English and Russian governments to delimitate the Afghan frontier, where it had now become, by recent Russian advances, continuous with Russian Turkestan. While the British surveying party were waiting near the frontier, the Russians, on the pretext of Afghan insolence, attacked and cut to pieces an Afghan force at Penjdeh (1885). At this very time, Abdur Rahman, whose loyalty to the British connexion has never been impeached, was a guest of Lord Dufferin, at Umballa. He returned home with substantial support in arms and money; and ultimately the quarrel with Russia was made up. Another petty war arose shortly afterwards, with Burmah (*q.v.*). The ill-treatment of a British trading company, combined with intolerable misgovernment and intrigues with the French, induced Lord Dufferin to send an ultimatum to King Thebaw in November 1885. When this was disregarded Gen. Prendergast rapidly advanced up the Irrawady. The capital of Mandalay surrendered without a blow, and King Thebaw was sent as a prisoner to India. On Jan. 1st, 1886, the country was formally annexed to British India under the title of Upper Burmah. But the real difficulty of the conquest had only now commenced. During the hot and rainy season of 1886 numerous bands of *dacoits* or robbers ravaged the country with impunity. It was impossible to undertake military operations against them until October, when an army of 30,000 men was collected under Sir H. Macpherson. On the death of Macpherson from fever, Sir F. Roberts himself took the command. In December a great meeting of the National Indian Congress took place at Calcutta. Resolutions congratulating the Queen on her Jubilee were passed. Great fear Madras: 402 perished. —During Jan. 1887 meetings were held in all important towns to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on Feb. 16th. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Indian Association (National). The National Indian Association was established in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association attempts to carry out these objects by

the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; promoting the employment of medical women in India; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England. The payment of ten guineas or a hundred rupees constitutes life membership. The annual subscription for an ordinary member is ten shillings. Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Association, and elected by two-thirds of the Executive Committee present. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobnouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. The Association is governed by a council, selected from among the members, who meet half-yearly in the last week of May and November. The Executive Committee meet monthly. The Association publish monthly *The Indian Magazine*. There are several branches of the Association in India. Hon. Sec. in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Appointments in the Indian Civil Service are highly prized, and can only be obtained at the expense of much labour and energy. Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service are gained by passing a competitive examination in England, which examinations are as a rule held once a year in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held, applications for admission to which must be made before the 1st of April. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a university training; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £150 per annum to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at a university, and as a further incentive, an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after remaining a third year at the university, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the executive or the judicial branch of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court is the summit of his ambition. A covenanted civil servant in India commences with a salary of 4,800 rupees a year, and the number of such civilians is about a thousand at the present time. The members of the Statutory Civil Service of India are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments; but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian or an officer of the staff corps, can be appointed to a post over 400 rupees a month without the approval of the

Indian Government,—from which rule a few departments are excepted. The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The commencing salary of appointments in this department is 4,200 rupees a year; in the **Telegraph Department**, recruited much in the same manner, it is 3,000 rupees a year, which is also the commencing salary in the **Forest Department**. The next examination for appointments in this department will be held in London in June of this year, for ten vacancies; the limits of age being 17 to 21 on the 1st of June. Applications should be made before the 1st of May. Examinations for the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living.

Indian Reform. The **Indian Reform Association** was established in 1884, with the object of informing the British public of all facts relating to the condition and desires of the people of India, so far as they can be ascertained from the best sources, and of collecting and diffusing accurate information in such a form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration; so that increased attention may be given to the welfare and progress of the Indian people. One of its principal aims is to insure the presentation of unofficial views on all matters which come before the British parliament for consideration, and to endeavour to secure the independent representation of Indian questions in parliament. The Association has offices in London, and several members of parliament and gentlemen having knowledge and experience of Indian affairs act as vice-presidents or as members of the committee.

Industrial Schools Act, 1866. This Act consolidates previous legislation, and has not been much altered by subsequent Acts. An industrial school is defined as a school in which industrial training is provided and the children are lodged, clothed, and fed as well as taught. On the application of the managers of an industrial school the Secretary of State may order the inspector of industrial schools to examine and report upon its condition, and, if satisfied, may certify it by writing under his hand. A certified school must be inspected once a year. Its buildings can be enlarged or altered only with the approval in writing of the Secretary of State. Its rules of discipline must be approved by him, and its certificate may be withdrawn by him or resigned by the managers. The prison authority, whether in county or in borough, may under specified safeguards contribute to the expenses of a certified industrial school, or may contract with it for the maintenance of so many children as are sent there by order of the justices. The Treasury may contribute sums not exceeding 2s. per head per week for children detained on the application of their parents and guardians. The parent or other person legally liable to maintain the child must, if able to do so, contribute 5s. per week for his maintenance. Any person may bring before any justices any child under fourteen years of age who is found begging or wandering, and homeless or desti-

tute (whether an orphan or having a surviving parent in prison), or living in the company of prostitutes or reputed thieves; and the justices, if satisfied, may send such child to a certified industrial school. A child charged with a criminal offence and less than twelve years of age, and a refractory child under fourteen years of age, whether in the care of a parent or guardian, or in the workhouse, may, if the justices are satisfied, be sent to such a school. Provision is made for sending a child, if possible, to a school conducted in accordance with his religious persuasion, and facilities for giving religious instruction are insured to clergymen

of all persuasions. Nobody is to be detained in an industrial school after reaching the age of sixteen years, except with his own consent in writing. Escaping from a certified industrial school or assisting such escape is an offence punishable on summary conviction. Under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, industrial schools for day scholars may be certified, and in respect of such schools, school boards have the same powers as have prison authorities. Under the Elementary Education Act 1879 a school board may establish any school of this kind to which they might have contributed under the Act of 1876.

Industrial Schools (England and Wales) for vagrant, destitute, or workhouse but criminal children (see also REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON). There are 136 now under inspection, of which 9 are Truant Schools and 13 Day Industrial Schools. The cost of maintenance over the past 11 years has been as below:—

Year.	No. in Schls.	Paid by Treasury.			Parents.			Rates.			School Boards.			Subscriptions.			Total Expenditure.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1875	11,776	136,668	10	3	11,666	13	11	19,118	1	4	28,597	0	0	57,445	11	9	274,156	8	9
1876	12,555	138,310	12	7	13,797	0	7	20,870	8	3	30,966	2	9	50,556	12	9	292,170	2	7
1877	13,494	144,366	8	8	16,133	10	1	24,218	4	6	40,213	7	9	44,412	14	0	292,280	10	5
1878	14,106	153,469	5	0	17,216	9	3	26,961	13	5	95,674	5	5	38,326	12	7	302,314	17	8
1879	14,847	159,650	6	7	16,751	15	11	22,112	1	3	57,069	1	2	34,886	1	1	303,655	18	0
1880	15,136	167,639	1	11	16,999	13	3	25,187	18	11	57,881	7	2	29,260	9	5	316,175	5	6
1881	16,955	170,107	11	1	16,855	0	6	48,780	15	10	56,809	19	4	34,727	18	9	342,658	17	1
1882	17,614	170,472	19	6	16,993	7	9	42,726	10	6	59,583	16	5	30,918	10	1	338,200	8	0
1883	18,780	176,733	16	3	17,590	11	0	40,052	11	0	65,544	13	7	42,129	19	8	359,821	17	8
1884	19,483	183,458	13	0	17,955	4	6	39,166	5	1	78,193	13	0	30,152	13	8	362,614	8	5
1885	20,250	183,970	2	6	16,794	12	1	59,547	13	9	72,984	16	3	36,959	15	8	386,400	5	3

Industrial Villages. The idea of combining in village settlements the cultivation of the soil by allotment holders, peasant proprietors, and co-operative farming, with handicraft workshops and home industries, has grown out of the facts described in another article (see HOUSING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES). The object of the Society formed to promote these village settlements is: (1) To prevent the continual influx of the agricultural population into the large towns, whither they drift chiefly in search of that employment which is becoming continually more scarce in rural districts, but partly also in the desire for some relief from the monotony of country life. (2) To offer such of the working population in the towns as may desire it an escape from the misery, disease, and immorality caused by the overcrowding in the great centres of population. The means proposed are the directing capital and labour (1) to the purchase and cultivation of the soil under provisions for preventing the recurrence of those evils which have caused the present decay of agriculture in England, and overcrowding in towns, and which sometimes beset peasant cultivation abroad; (2) to the establishment of handicraft industries in the centre of those agricultural operations as a supplemental and alternative means of livelihood to agricultural employment, or *vice versa*; and (3) to the supply of means for that rational recreation, mental and moral improvement, and social intercourse, without which neither individuals nor communities can prosper. The Society above named mentions three modes of effecting its purpose: (1) The employment of suitable means for bringing capitalists, investors, manufacturers, land-owners, and workmen together for united action and their common benefit;

(2) the formation of a limited liability company, or co-operative society, to raise funds for making advances to reliable and enterprising manufacturers, artisans, and contractors; (3) the raising a benevolent fund, to be vested in trustees, for the same purpose. Plans for securing local representative self-government in each village, with all other arrangements necessary for the health and happiness, the mental and moral improvement of a well-ordered community, are detailed in the publications of the Society. Offices: 12, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Inhambane. A port and town of the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, in East Africa, between Delagoa and Sofala. During 1886 some native tribes in the neighbourhood, incensed by the imposition of heavy taxes upon them, took up arms, defeated the Portuguese native levies, and marched on Inhambane in great strength.

Inner Temple. See INNS OF COURT.

Inns of Court. The original institution of the Inns of Court nowhere precisely appears, but it is certain that they are not corporations, and have no constitution by charters from the Crown. They are voluntary societies, which for ages have submitted to government analogous to that of seminaries of learning (Lord Mansfield *v.* Gray's Inn, 1780, 1 Doug. 354). The word *Inn* or *Hostal*, which is used to describe these and similar societies, originally meant the grand mansion of a prince or nobleman, the hospice of a holy order, or the chambers of some municipal body; the modern meaning only dating back to the beginning of the fifteenth century. **Law Schools** for the teaching of Canon Law existed many years before the establishment of the Inns; and were closely connected with the clergy; these were re-

strained by Henry III. Owing to the Common Pleas being fixed at Westminster, law students seem gradually to have collected together in London for the study of law. Four of the Inns thus formed came to be known as the **Greater Inns** or Inns of Court, and to one of these a student must now belong before being called to the bar—viz. **Inner Temple**, **Middle Temple**, **Lincoln's Inn**, and **Gray's Inn**. They were placed under a system of government in the reign of Philip and Mary, and from that time may be considered public institutions. A Commission to inquire into their condition was appointed in 1854. Besides these four there were several other Inns, known mostly as **Inns of Chancery**; they became preparatory or subsidiary to the Inns of Court, and always remained private institutions or clubs. At the beginning of this century there were eight of these in existence. The **Serjeants' Inns** were the Inns of the serjeants-at-law (*q.v.*) and of the judges. **Inner and Middle Temple**. The name of these two Inns arises from the fact that the property they hold belonged at one time to the Knights Templar. This religious military order moved from its home in Holborn (Southampton Street) to the land now held by the Temples, situated between Fleet Street and the river. This took place in the twelfth century, the round portion of the Temple Church being dedicated in 1185. The Order of Knights Templar was suppressed in 1310, and the property was seized by Edward II., who bestowed it on Thomas Earl of Lancaster. After passing into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke and Hugh le Despenser it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward III. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, which order demised it to certain students from Thavie's Inn, Holborn, for £10 a year. In the reign of Richard II., owing to the great number of students, the members divided into two bodies—Inner and Middle—and both remained tenants of the Knights Hospitallers till the suppression of that order by Henry VIII. They then held by lease from the Crown till James I. granted a charter to them. The Inner Temple adopted the arms of the Knights Templar, modifying the horse with two riders (emblematic of the poverty of the knights) into a Pegasus. The Middle Temple adopted the arms of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (the lamb and the flag). The existing records of the Middle and Inner Temple date back to 1502 and 1506 respectively. The **Treasurers for 1887** are—Middle Temple, H.K.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Inner Temple, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen. **Lincoln's Inn**: This Inn bears the name of a famous Earl of Lincoln, who, in the time of Edward II., had his mansion there or thereabouts, and is of later date than the Temples. The property is situated west than of Chancery Lane, and came into the hands of the lawyers before the time of Henry VII., in whose reign it was sold to the benchers by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. A portion of the property is also on the ruins of a religious house, known as Black Friars House. This Inn is mostly composed of members of the Chancery Bar, and until the Royal Courts of Justice were opened, the Vice-Chancellors sat in the Inn. The **Treasurer for the year 1887** is Lord Herschell, late Lord High Chancellor. **Gray's Inn**, the smallest of the four Inns of Court, consists of the old Manor of Portpole, which belonged at one time to the family of

de Grays. It was in the possession of the lawyers in the reign of Edward III. The priors and monks of Shene owned the property till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., when it was seized by the Crown, to whom a rent of £6 13s. 4d. was afterwards paid. The **Treasurer for 1888** was William Brown; the treasurer for the present year is not yet appointed. Besides the four Inns of Court, there are connected with the Temples **Clifford's Inn**, the most ancient Inn, situate at the north side of Fleet Street, adjoining the Church of St. Dunstan. **New Inn** (1500), between Wych Street and Clement's Inn, leased from the Middle Temple. **St. Clement's Inn** (Edward IV.), west of the New Law Courts, formerly a monastery, connected with Lincoln's Inn. **Furnival's Inn**, which was purchased by them in Edward VI.'s reign, and connected with Gray's Inn. **Staple Inn** (Henry V.): Originally a hostelry for wool merchants, became an Inn of Chancery in the time of Henry V., and a dependency of Gray's Inn after Henry VIII. In this quiet spot Dr. Johnson resided on leaving Gough Square, and here he wrote "Rasselas." The Hall was built in 1631, and the other buildings are old. It was sold in Nov. 1886 to the Prudential Life Office.

Insects injurious to Agriculture. A large and still increasing class, each new plant swelling the number by those which find in it their food. The most prominent of the British species, perhaps, are the aphid, or "green blight," in its various forms, the turnip-flea beetle, several of the wireworms, or grubs of the *Elater* beetles, the daddy-longlegs, and two or three of the saw-flies. Some little idea of the mischief wrought by these insects may be gained from the fact that, even so long ago as the year 1825, the first-named occasioned a loss to the revenue of nearly £450,000, owing to its ravages in the hop-grounds; while the turnip-flea, in the year 1786, caused damage to the extent of £100,000 in Devonshire alone. The applications commonly recommended in cases of insect attack are for the most part valueless, unless in small plots of land in which each plant can receive individual attention. For large farms, the best chance of securing satisfactory crops lies in plentiful manuring before the seed is put into the ground, the great desideratum being to accelerate the growth of the young plants, in order that they may quickly attain size and maturity sufficient to enable them to resist attacks which at an earlier stage of their development would prove fatal. It is also advisable to remove weeds and rubbish of every description from the fields, in order that insects dislodged from the crops by rain or wind may find no shelter. And too much stress cannot be laid upon the absolute necessity of encouraging such insectivorous birds as the starling, the titmice, the rook, and the sparrow (*q.v.*), even although the two last named are themselves injurious to some extent at seedtime and harvest. The persecution of these is invariably followed by a corresponding increase in the abundance of insects, and the farmer who allows them free access to his fields will seldom have to complain of losses caused by insect agency.

Instinct. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Inter-colonial Conference. See NEW SOUTH WALES, and QUEENSLAND.

International Copyright. Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an inter-

national law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. An important step in this direction was taken by the conference upon international copyright held at Berne in September 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any state which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. Conferences for its revision are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country Acts of Parliament have been passed in 1844, 1852, 1875 and 1886, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the foreign author in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may

not be imported into this country. An Order in Council issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of 1886 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign states. The question of an International Copyright Treaty between England and America has been much discussed and agitated about during the past few years, on both sides of the Atlantic.

International Sculling Sweepstakes. See SPORT.

International Telegraphy. The results of the International Conference held at Berlin in 1885 took practical effect on the 1st of July, 1886. Previous conferences were held at Paris in 1865, Rome, 1872, St. Petersburg, 1875, and London in 1879. At the last-mentioned conference the whole of the regulations and tariffs affecting the traffic on international telegraph lines was revised, and one very important change which resulted from that conference was the substitution of a word rate for the then existing twenty-word rate. For some time previously a word rate had been applied with much success to what is known as the extra-European system, and it was probably that fruitful experience which led the London Telegraph Conference of 1879 to adopt a general word-rate for the European system. The business transacted at the Berlin Conference of 1885 consisted mainly in revising and modifying the existing regulations; but some important reductions were also made in the rates to several countries, of which the following are a few examples:—Russia, from 9*d.* to 6*d.*; Spair, from 6*d.* to 4*d.*; Italy, from 5*d.* to 4*d.*; India, from 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.*; China, from 10*s.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*; Australia, from 10*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.* Under the new convention the names of both the office and country are now counted in the address as one word each, whatever their length, provided they are written by the sender in the recognised official way. The charges for repeating a telegram from office to office during transmission have been reduced to the payment of an additional quarter-rate instead of a half-rate as formerly. The charges for any words omitted during the transmission of an extra-European telegram will be refunded. Another important alteration resulting from the Berlin Conference, which it is right should be generally known, is that if the sender of a European telegram prepays a reply, and the reply form is not used by the addressee, the amount prepaid for the reply is not now refunded, as was formerly the case. Many other new regulations respecting foreign telegrams were agreed upon at the Berlin Conference, but they are not of sufficient importance to call for special mention here.

Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1886. This Act provides that every holder of a licence who knowingly sells, or allows any person to sell, any description of intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of thirteen years for consumption on the premises by any person under such age, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*s.* for the first and 40*s.*

for the second or any subsequent offence. The procedure under the Act is to follow the Licensing Acts of 1873 and 1874. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Ireland. An island lying to the west of England and Scotland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, and on the south, west, and north by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest meridional length 225 m.; breadth about 120 m.; area, 32,510 sq. m., or 20,803,271 acres. Pop. (in 1881) 5,174,836. Till the middle of the eighteenth century the industry was almost exclusively pastoral, and at the present time the crops chiefly grown are hay, oats, and potatoes, with flax for the supply of a not too prosperous linen industry, the other principal manufactures being porter, whiskey, and butter.—**History and Political Retrospect.** The ancient history of Ireland is said to begin with a conquest by two Milesian princes from Spain, about 1300 B.C. With the 17 kings of this race, of whom all but twenty came to violent ends, or their numerous and mutually murderous successors during the first ten centuries of the Christian era, we need not concern ourselves. At this epoch, however, the name of Brian Boroihme, or Bora, stands out conspicuously as that of the hero who finally defeated the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday 1014, and for ever put an end to the Scandinavian incursions. Here we retrogress a little to note that, with the rise of Christianity in Ireland—preached by St. Patrick in 432—came a considerable proficiency in literature and in the architectural and decorative arts, both in stone and metal, and in illumination. The *Book of Kells*, still extant, is the most exquisite manuscript illumination in the world. But, at the close of the eighth century, the Scandinavian invaders began to ravage the country, with such effect that, by the year 866, the sovereign power was in the hands of a Norwegian chief. Dublin itself was originally a Danish settlement. As we have seen, the foreign yoke was in the end thrown off, but the ancient Irish civilisation had almost disappeared in the struggle. For all political purposes Irish history begins with the *Norman Conquest*, commenced by FitzStephen and Strongbow in 1169, and completed by the submission of the princes to Henry II., at Waterford, in 1177. The wonderful race who had overrun northern France, who carried their arms to Italy and Sicily, and subsequently established a kingdom at Jerusalem; maintained in Ireland their predominance through the Middle Ages, whilst developing there, as elsewhere, by the side of their pride of race, a local patriotism which made them *Hiberniores ipsis Hibernicis*. The Normans may be said to have established in Ireland a government equal in vigour and not unlike to that of the British in India, "subject to occasional and partial rebellion, but always renewing its strength." Under many of the *Plantagenet* kings the central Government was weak, and often disorganised. Internal troubles during the later years of Henry III., Welsh and Scottish matters under the first two Edwards, the French wars of Edward III., followed by the Black Death and the Jacquerie; the full occupation of Henry IV. in England, the foreign wars of Henry V., the loss of France under Henry VI., and the subsequent Wars of the Roses,—all these things tended to paralyse the central Government, and wars and tumults in Ireland were the necessary consequence; but

there was no organised rising of the Irish race against English rule. Irish incursions within the Pale were common enough, but the object was cattle-lifting rather than political conquest. With the establishment of the *Tudor dynasty* came a different state of affairs. After having defeated Warwick and disposed of "the Ladd," Lambert Simnel, and Perkin Warbeck, Henry VII. set himself to the reorganisation of Irish government. The war by which that object was to be gained was not a war of English against Irish, but of English against English. Kildare, on the part of the king, fought Clonricard; and at the decisive battle of Knockton, near Galway, the stronger Irish force was on the side of the loyal lord deputy. Under the strong administration of Kildare, the Irish Government was wholly reorganised before the death of Henry VII. [We defer the notice of the famous "Poynning's law," which belongs to this reign, till we come to treat of the Irish parliament.] Henry VIII. had reigned some twenty-five years before he was called upon to subdue the great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds—the last before the disturbing influence of the Reformation and Spanish intrigue. The constitutional Reformation under Henry—the formal repudiation of papal supremacy exacted on oath from all the bishops—was resisted in only one or two Irish sees, and was of course accepted by all bishops appointed under Edward VI.; and indeed even in Mary's reign, the oath of Henry VIII. was not repealed till 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, c. 8—an Act which, curiously enough, whilst annulling the anti-papal work of Henry, confirmed the suppression of the monasteries and established the lay possessors of church lands and property in their holdings. By the same Act the prerogatives of the Crown in the election, consecration, and institution of bishops are maintained, together with the episcopal renunciation of title derived from the pope. These were the best terms that Cardinal Pole could, after three years of Mary's reign, obtain from the Irish parliament. Of course, upon Mary's death, an oath similar to that imposed by her father was restored. As to the reformed doctrines, the Act (Irish) above alluded to asserts the prevalence of "false and erroneous doctrine" spread abroad, and further testimony is afforded by the revival of laws for the punishment of heretics. But at this time, according to the best evidence attainable, religion in Ireland was at such a low ebb that neither the Reformation nor the counter-Reformation was likely to make much way. Under Elizabeth and James I., Irish disaffection found an ally in the papacy and in Spain. From the latter came supplies of men, money, and bishops,—the last-mentioned in greater profusion than the former, for, as a participator in *Desmond's rebellion* (1584) says, *Creatio episcoporum jam, nisi mittatur classis, nedum est inutilis sed nociva.*" By the time that James I. had reigned half a dozen years, repeated rebellions and consequent forfeitures had thrown into the hands of the Crown more than half a million acres of ground in the province of Ulster. On these lands the king, having previously removed the Irish from their strongholds in the district, settled as many English and Scottish Protestants as chose to go there. The descendants of these settlers have ever since formed the nucleus of the loyal population. Had the policy thus applied to one province been applied to the whole of Ireland, the result—irrespective

of the justice of the proceeding—might have been beneficial; but the plantation of Ulster alone, whilst it has secured England a garrison, has, by intensifying race hatreds and religious antipathies, provided that a garrison shall long be needed. The reply to this step was massacre and rebellion, and such a loosening of the English hold in the country that its reconquest under Cromwell became a necessity. Again, however, the fruits of victory were lost when, under James II., Ireland was pitted against England in a dynastic quarrel. The battle of the *Boyne* decided the fate of both England and Ireland; but for the Irish it meant the passing of *penal laws*, based on the assumption that every Roman Catholic must, by virtue of his allegiance, be a traitor in heart if not in fact. From this point, however, in spite of many backward slips, the movement of Ireland has on the whole been forwards. The later years of the eighteenth century brought an era of religious and commercial freedom; and though the experiment of free parliamentary government was a disastrous failure, grievances have been removed—alike those that were real and those that were sentimental—prosperity has been encouraged, education promoted, and every concession made to local and race feeling that is compatible with the peace of the country or the preservation of the Empire. These matters of the discussion of the day will, however, be better treated in the sketch of parliamentary and commercial history.

—**The Irish Parliament.** The Irish parliament came into being in 1296, just thirty years after that of England; but the addition of borough representatives to those of the counties was made in 1347. During the Plantagenet times its powers were certainly not greater than those of the English parliament, and we may pass on at once to the tenth year of Henry VII., when the famous *Poyning's Acts* were passed, which regulated the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature till 1782. In 1495, Sir Edward Poyning, being lord-deputy (the king himself was "lord"), the Irish parliament enacted that henceforth no parliament should be summoned until the whole programme for the session had been drawn up by the chief governor and council and submitted to the king. This included not only the subject but also the detailed drafts of the bills proposed. That when the king in council had considered, approved or altered the said proposals, and certified them back under the royal seal, the Irish parliament might be summoned to discuss, receive, or reject those and no others. This really reserved nothing but the power of vetoing cut-and-dried bills. Later on there grew up a customary relaxation of this law, and a sitting parliament was allowed to present "heads of bills" to the king for his approval. This secured one free preliminary discussion of them. A second *Poyning's* law was that all laws "lately" made in England should apply to Ireland, and this was interpreted to make all English statutes binding. Throughout the seventeenth century the Irish legislature protested against this usurpation, and it was not an uncommon device of the Irish parliament, then and later on, to reject the English Acts and re-enact them with slight alterations, when the authorities, though by no means satisfied, accepted the substantial concession. A still further subjugation of Irish authority occurred in 1719, when the English House of Lords

overrode a decision of the Irish Peers on an appeal from the Dublin Exchequer Court. The sharp contest that ensued ended in the passing of an English Act by which the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish Peers was utterly repudiated. This, despite the protest of the elder Pitt, was carried by 140 against 83. In this prostrate condition the Irish parliament strove hard to retain the only power to which they had any pretensions left—the power of the purse—but in the end they were worsted in every dispute but one. By persistency and a threat of withholding supplies, they obtained the royal assent to an Act establishing septennial parliaments instead of those extending over the whole reign. But another state of things was near. The increased taxation accompanying the American war, and the embargo laid upon Irish supplies to the West Indies, produced much exasperation and distress, while the *Catholic Relief Act* of 1778 once more gave unity to the Irish people. In 1780, when sixty thousand Volunteers enrolled themselves, the Government could not refuse them arms to defend their homes against the French; and it was then that *Grattan* was able to exclaim, "I will never be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags"; and the Irish House of Commons resolved that "the King's most excellent Majesty and the Lords and Commons of Ireland are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." On the fall of Lord North, in 1782, the short-lived *Rockingham Ministry* repealed the Act annulling the jurisdiction of the Irish Peers, and the next year established the Irish courts and parliament in the same position in Ireland that their counterparts occupied in England. At another time, and under changed circumstances, the experiment of two legislatures under one Crown might have succeeded. But the Irish had found the additional strength which the Catholic Relief Act and the arming of the Volunteers had given them; they had before their eyes the example of the successful revolt of the American Colonies; and the concession of much only made them long for more. Upon people so disposed came the example of the *French Revolution*, and the advantages it seemed to offer them. Although the desire for further Catholic emancipation was no doubt in itself genuine enough, this was soon seen to be desired only as a means to an end; and when secret negotiations with the French Directory seemed to promise a shorter road to independence they were entered into, and rebellion and massacre were timed to coincide with a French invasion in 1798. The abortive invasion and the bloody revolt cost Ireland 100,000 lives, and England 20,000, and upon peace being restored the Union had become a political necessity. It was Pitt's idea that with the Union he could safely grant the *Catholic Emancipation*, which alone would pacify the Irish, and which could not be granted except on the condition of Union. In this he was thwarted, and Ireland had to wait nearly thirty years till the concession was granted as the alternative of reconquest. Since the Union, but more especially since Catholic emancipation and the last two Reform Bills, the parliamentary history of Ireland has consisted in the formation and organisation of a *Repeal Party* in the House of Commons. The creation of such a party, acting upon the system of English government, has

pernicious effects in both countries. Even when what was called the Irish vote was comparatively small, it might decide a critical division, and was bought by concessions, the effect of which was neutralised by coercive measures whenever Irish disaffection so provoked the English constituencies that to tamper with it became politically dangerous. In this way England's Irish policy has for the last half-century alternated between severity and surrender, with the result that we have now presented to us the largest demand of all; and Mr. Gladstone has staked his political existence upon compliance with it. The political machinery which gave force to the demand was provided by Mr. Gladstone himself in the **Reform Act of 1865**, by which Ireland retained an excessive representation, and electoral power was thrown into the hands of the classes most disaffected. Returned to Parliament at the head of eighty-six supporters, unanimous in their demand for **Home Rule** (*q.v.*)—which means Repeal, or as near a measure to that as can be had—and ready to give their support to any leader who will aid them in getting it, Mr. Parnell soon found an ally in Mr. Gladstone, who last year (1886) brought forward two measures to secure his object. The first gave Ireland a parliament free to legislate on all Irish subjects, but restricted from legislation concerning the Crown, war or peace, the army and navy, foreign affairs, trade and navigation, and other minor matters. There were also provisions intended to secure religious freedom and unjust taxation. It was also provided that the revenue of Ireland should be paid over to an English receiver, who should hand back the balance after deducting Ireland's share of Imperial burdens. The second Bill—to be read as one with the first—provided a scheme for buying out the landlords and handing over their estates to the tenants, whose payment of reduced rents should go to repay the purchase money and interest. The Irish party accepted the scheme so far as to vote for it, but did not conceal the fact that they objected to the restrictive provisions, and did not regard the measure as final. A section of the **Liberal Party**, believing in the finality, and relying on the restrictive safeguards, also supported the bills. The **Conservatives** and a considerable number of **Liberals** (**Liberal Unionists**) combined to defeat the project by 342 against 312; and on a dissolution this verdict was confirmed by the country. The situation at present (January 1887) is that Mr. Gladstone, with nearly 200 followers, is allied with Mr. Parnell and 86 followers to carry the above scheme. The Government, with some 314 supporters, and the **Unionist Liberals** numbering 81, are united to oppose it, and to wear Ireland from the agitation on which the demand rests. It is not our function to pronounce on the merits of the dispute. (See article **HOME RULE**.)—**The Land Question.** After all, however, it is urged, the great question in Ireland is the Land Question and that of the condition of the people. Here too, a brief retrospect may be interesting and useful. For present purposes it would be useless to go back beyond the reign of **James I.** In 1688 Ireland exported 449 tons of iron, 557 tons of lumber, 400,000 barrel staves and 25,000 pipe staves. The country was not yet cleared of its woods, and the exports of lumber continued for forty years longer. Agricultural produce and fish were also exported,

and some coarse manufactures flourished. This prosperity was checked by the civil wars, but revived at the Restoration, and in 1685 the export trade amounted to £358,077, of which England took about half. Of this £309,000 was for agricultural produce, including some wollen goods; linen (yarn and cloth) appears for the first time, and figures for £18,000. "Manufactured iron" stood at £1,116. Imports the same year amounted to £336,000. By 1681 exports had risen to £582,000, and imports to £433,000. The wars of the Revolution utterly paralysed Irish trade, and it was not till 1667 that these figures were again reached. But the next year, after the peace of Ryswick, exports rose to close on £1,000,000, and imports to £576,000. Then began the policy of restrictions on Irish trade, and for a time the figures were kept down, but by 1715 had risen to £1,250,000 exports, and £882,000 imports. Varying from time to time from political causes, but rising on the whole, in 1772 the imports and exports stood respectively at £2,415,000 and £3,302,000. During the ten years that England was weakened and embarrassed by the American War, Ireland recovered her freedom of trade. By a series of statutes, tobacco was allowed to be grown and imported in Britain; bounties were given on the importation of hemp; woollens and glass were allowed to be imported from Ireland; and free trade with America, the West Indies and Africa, was conceded; the Turkey trade was opened to Ireland, and the exportation of gold and silver to that country was permitted. By these means, in spite of war, the Irish trade held its own, and after the peace with America largely increased. At the present day, now that the population of the country is again about what it was at the time of the Union, the exports of cattle, sheep, and pigs to Great Britain alone are worth at least £12,000,000 annually, whilst the value of the fish sent to us is close upon £1,000,000, and likely to increase. But while these and other figures might be quoted to show the comparative progress in wealth made during the century, they do not touch the real grievance that has been at the bottom of Irish discontent and has given strength to every anti-English agitation. No doubt that grievance was in the first instance the evil of **absentee landlords** (*q.v.*)—often men who neither by birth nor sympathies were Irish, but who drew from the Irish tenants the means of enjoying in England the comforts and civilisation which they must have missed had they done their duty by their estates. If they had contented themselves with their rents less harm might have been done; but they encumbered their property with mortgages, while the agents they employed farmed their rents for a lump sum, and served their own profit out of the unlucky occupier. Doubtless the Union, by centralising the Government in England, aggravated the evil which perpetual disturbances had encouraged; but during the **Continental Wars** the high prices of produce kept the Irish farmer alive though rents were going up. The battle of Waterloo and the **Peace** brought a sudden collapse, and soon we begin to hear of starvation, default, evictions and outrages. The "**Threshers**" of 1806 developed into the **Whiteboys** or **Roekites** of 1820, or took the more constitutional form of the Catholic Association, to be duly suppressed by Peel's Police and Peace Preservation Acts. Catholic eman-

cupation (1820) removed a stigma, but brought no food to hungry people; and soon the weary round of suffering, outrage, and repression was repeated. At length the Government set to work to grapple with the real evil, and the **Devon Commission** was issued in 1844, and reported early in 1845. Before this report could be acted upon came the potato blight and the **famine of 1845 and 1846**, during which time by death and emigration the **Irish population** was diminished by more than 1,000,000. The total in 1861 had been 8,175,124; in 1861 it was 6,515,794. There can be no doubt that, though not perhaps more than the land could support, the Irish population had been, and probably still is, greater than could be supported by the existing state of industry. At any rate, since the relief afforded by emigration has been discovered, the Irish have not been slow to avail themselves of it, as the present diminishing population of less than 5,000,000 sufficiently shows. It is also significant that for the last thirty years every Irish disturbance has been of foreign origin. Soon after the famine an **Act** was passed for the relief of **encumbered estates** by compulsory sale. This tended to clear away a number of landlords who could never have done anything but hang uselessly on the land; but they were not succeeded by men who put capital into the land. On the contrary, estates were largely bought by men who merely looked upon the purchase money as an investment on which, without further trouble to themselves, the rents would be a good return. They too were absentees, and the last state of the tenant was worse than the first. The gradual drain of population did something to mitigate the lot of those who were left, but the **agitation for tenant-right** increased rather than diminished, and growing discontent prepared the soil for the **Fenian movement of 1865 to 1870 (q.v.)**. To this movement belongs the credit of having stirred up Mr. Gladstone to devote himself to the Irish question. The **disestablishment of the Irish Church** put the priesthood on his side; and his **Land Bill of 1870** gave the tenant some guarantees against capricious disturbance, and compensation for his unexhausted improvements, and had fair provisions to enable tenants to become proprietors. Had it been followed by a long series of good years it might have done much; but the years from 1877 to 1880 were bad, and disaffection, promoted as before from America, revived. The Irish parliamentary party were now much stronger, and Mr. Gladstone's **Act of 1881** was accordingly more drastic. It established a **Land Commission** to revise rents and fix them for fifteen years, and to this fixity of tenure added freedom of sale. The extent to which tenant rights have since increased in value is a reasonable measure of the freedom with which rents have been reduced. A subsequent measure, known as **Lord Ashbourne's Act**, passed by the Conservatives, to advance money to tenants anxious to buy their estates, has been largely taken advantage of, and already loans to the amount of £348,000 have been granted, while twice that amount has been sanctioned, and applications for as much again have been made. But the agitators have found the ground being cut from beneath them by the success of these measures, and they have recently taken advantage of a fall in prices to preach the doctrine that further reductions in rent must be made,

until indeed the landlords are starved out altogether. This question is now being fought out between the Government and the agitators. Unquestionably the present position of the tenant is such as almost to guarantee prosperity to any thrifty farmer. Enterprise and capital are the only two things wanting. Meanwhile there are many indications of increasing prosperity. Last year (1886) produced a very large hay crop. The **exportation of live animals** increased by 80,000 cattle and 95,000 sheep, and if prices were low, this fact enabled store cattle for the next year to be bought very cheaply. **Prices**, too, show lately an improvement which is well maintained, and a little trouble would much improve the breeds of cattle. A great improvement is shown in **Irish butter**, which has long suffered from careless and uncleanly preparation, over-salting, etc. Relieved from competition with **butterine** (see **DAIRY FARMING**) and such compounds, it should be a source of much wealth. Fisheries have suffered from bad weather and misunderstandings, but they are on the upward road. The mineral wealth of Ireland is not great, but the recent discoveries of manganese will materially add to it. The Belfast manufactures are steadily increasing, and the exports of porter (300,150 hogsheads) are larger than ever, as also are those of whiskey. The conclusion seems irresistible that a time of quiet would see all grievances disappear in a general content. Meanwhile the **Government Commission on arterial drainages**, on which so much of the cultivable acreage depends, will be presented at once to Parliament, and, it is hoped, quickly acted upon.—On the vexed question of **Evictions** there is much ignorance, or what is worse, much misleading information prevalent. The following analysis of evictions from January to June 1886, taken from the *Times*, will therefore be especially valuable at the present moment. The sum total of the eviction record is that out of 1,233 cases, there were only 117, or less than 10 per cent., in which tenants were evicted, and were not readmitted in any form by the landlord. The elimination of cases of title leaves 760 cases of eviction from agricultural holdings with residences for non-payment of rent. These are really the cases which demand serious investigation. Proceeding to examine the nature of the tenancy in each of these 760 cases, we find that in 60 cases the farms were held under lease, in 352 the rents had been judicially fixed by the Land Court, and in 348 they were non-judicial yearly tenancies. The following statement analyses in detail 758 cases of eviction for non-payment from agricultural holdings with residences, calculating in each case only the amount of rent due when proceedings were first commenced for recovery of possession. Two cases in which no information is given accounts for the total of 760. There were:—

107 cases, or 14%, in which 1 year's rent was due.	
152	" 20 " 1½ " "
166	" 22 " 2 " "
90	" 11'9 " 2½ " "
90	" 11'0 " 3 " "
41	" 5'5 " 3½ " "
49	" 6'4 " 4 " "
11	" 1'5 " 4½ " "
8	" 1'4 " 5 " "
12	" 1'6 " 6 " "
21	" 2'8 over 6½ " "

Analysis of Eviction Returns, January 1st to June 30th, 1886.

* * * Cols. 7 to 15 give details of Holdings in Col. 6; and Cols. 9 to 15 of the Evictions arising from proceedings under Col. 8.

Name of County.	No. of Cases Returned by Sheriff.	Cases in which detailed Information has been received up to date.	Nature of Holding.				Proceedings Instituted.		Nature of Tenancy.			Reinstated as Tenant.	Right of Redemption sold by Tenant after Eviction.	Reinstated as Care-taker.	Not Returned.
			Houses only.		Agric. Holdings without Residence.	Agric. Holdings with Residence.	On Title.	For non-payment of Rent.	Leasehold.	Judicial Tenancies.	Non-judicial Yearly tenancies.				
			3	4												5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Donegal	133	132	11	2	21	98	16	82	1	60	21	14	2	58	8
Monaghan	83	83	3	—	10	70	4	66	—	38	28	5	1	59	1
Cavan	113	99	2	1	8	88	6	82	3	20	59	29	5	27	5
Tyrene	88	83	4	2	6	51	—	51	1	29	21	21	1	43	2
Down	38	27	12	1	3	11	3	8	—	6	6	—	—	5	3
Londonderry	53	41	3	2	1	35	21	14	—	7	7	6	2	6	—
Fermanagh	27	15	—	1	2	12	—	12	—	9	3	2	1	7	2
Armagh (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim (b)	23	4	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total of Ulster	558	464	36	10	52	366	50	316	5	165	146	77	12	205	22
King's	26	19	8	—	1	10	2	8	—	8	2	—	—	4	2
Queen's	29	24	9	—	4	11	3	8	—	2	6	3	—	4	1
Carlow	18	16	7	—	4	5	2	3	1	2	2	1	—	1	1
Wicklow	16	15	7	—	2	6	2	4	—	3	1	—	—	4	—
Longford	31	21	2	—	3	16	2	14	—	3	11	6	—	6	2
Louth	13	13	4	—	2	7	4	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Meath	26	15	4	4	2	5	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Westmeath	27	13	6	—	—	7	3	4	2	1	1	1	—	2	1
Kildare	15	9	7	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Dublin	40	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny	19	13	3	—	2	8	—	8	—	1	7	4	—	3	1
Wexford	57	31	8	—	7	16	6	10	2	1	7	1	—	9	—
Total of Leinster	317	213	89	4	27	93	28	65	5	13	47	20	—	37	8
Clare	39	37	11	1	7	18	4	14	—	2	12	2	—	4	8
Cork	84	84	3	—	3	78	2	76	44	9	23	8	—	45	23
Tipperary	31	21	1	—	4	15	2	13	2	7	4	7	—	4	2
Waterford	26	20	1	—	3	16	2	14	2	8	4	2	1	2	9
Kerry (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Munster	180	161	16	1	17	127	10	117	48	26	43	19	1	55	42
Galway	156	111	14	—	9	88	9	79	—	13	66	29	—	23	27
Mayo	246	173	21	2	28	122	14	108	1	86	21	58	3	35	12
Roscommon	117	80	4	4	6	66	4	62	1	39	22	41	—	16	5
Sligo	39	31	11	—	4	16	3	13	—	10	3	6	—	6	1
Leitrim (d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Connaught	558	395	50	6	47	292	30	262	2	148	112	134	3	86	45
Total of Ireland	1,613	1,233	191	21	143	878	118	760	60	352	348	250	16	377	117

(a) Sheriff's return being prepared. Not yet received.

(b) Sheriff's return just received.

(c) Owing to death of the Sheriff appointed at the commencement of the year, a difficulty has arisen in procuring the return; but every effort is being made to obtain it.

(d) Owing to change of Sheriff there is a difficulty in procuring return; but every effort is being made to obtain it.

Ireland, Royal Commission on Material Resources of. This Commission was promised before, but appointed after, the close of the parliamentary session, its object being to ascertain the direction which public effort should take, and the objects on which State money might most advantageously be expended so as to develop the industrial and general resources of the country. To three questions the attention of the Commissioners was specifically called by the terms of the reference. The first in point of order has relation to the construction of new or the improvement of existing harbours, to facilitate and encourage the prosecution of deep-sea fishing—a source of wealth to the development of which the utmost importance is attached. In 1885 an Act was passed giving £250,000 to Ireland for the purpose of building and improving harbours to meet the requirements of the fishing population. This money appears, according to official accounts, to have been spent upon harbours too small to accommodate the boats in which the deep-sea fishing is prosecuted. Larger and suitable harbours might, it is thought, be constructed at a comparatively small cost, and into that subject the Commission are diligently examining. The connection of these harbours, by tram or rail, with the lines communicating with the great markets, is likewise being considered. The second question referred to the Commission—and the one they have considered first on account of its demanding importance and urgency—has reference to the completion of the arterial drainage of Ireland. It is estimated that the work may be completed for a sum not exceeding £750,000; and provided the results of the inquiries of the Commission established the accuracy of this estimate, the Government propose to ask in the present session the legislative sanction necessary to begin and finish the work. The third point referred to the Commission was in regard to the facilities for the interchange of traffic afforded by the railway companies, and the rates charged for the conveyance of passengers. It is the opinion of the Government that if Parliament could facilitate or compel the amalgamation of some of the smaller Irish lines, obtaining for the people a better service of trains, cheaper rates, and reduced fares, the industrial and commercial resources of Ireland would be enormously developed.

Irish Land, Royal Commission on. This Commission was appointed on Sept. 21st, 1886, to inquire into the operation of the Irish Land Act 1881, and the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act 1885; and likewise to ascertain whether any and what combinations existed, directed against the payment of rent, and, if so, how far non-payment was due to financial inability of tenants, arising from a succession of bad seasons, and the enormous fall in the price of stock and agricultural produce, and how far to other causes. As originally constituted the Commission was composed of Earl Cowper (chairman), the Earl of Milltown, Sir James Caird, Judge Mellan, Recorder of Derry, and Mr. George Petre. Subsequently, however, Mr. Fottrel retired, and his place was taken by Mr. Thomas Knipe, a tenant farmer, of Ballaghy, co. Armagh. The work of the Commission—which was a roving one, and which has visited various parts of Ireland and taken evidence on the spot—has been performed with remarkable rapidity, the evidence being concluded, and the

recommendations being expected to be almost immediately available for the purposes of legislation during the present session of Parliament. The working of the Land Act of 1881 was only inquired into in so far as it related to the Act of 1885, which has not been taken advantage of to the extent expected. The existing system of dual ownership in Ireland has been emphatically condemned by the leaders of both the great political parties in the State, and one of the functions of the Commission was to ascertain—as a final solution of the agrarian difficulty—whether any and what speedy steps can be taken to substitute a large peasant proprietary. It is not contemplated to give easier terms in the matter of loans and advances, than are sanctioned by the Act of 1885, the terms of which are liberal to the tenant; but the Government are of opinion that the operation of the Act familiarly known as Lord Ashburne's Act, may be expedited and extended by means of the local authorities. To this course of the subject the Commissioners were particularly invited to address themselves. Another subject remitted to the consideration of the Commissioners has reference to the position of lease-holders. When the Act of 1881 was passing through Parliament a most determined effort was made by the Irish members to induce the Government and the House of Commons to extend the benefit of the measure to tenants holding under leases; but the Ministry refused, and the House of Commons supported them in their refusal. The principal, and, indeed, the controlling objection, which dictated the decision, was founded upon the impolicy and impropriety of Parliament annulling, at one stroke contracts freely and solemnly entered into. Since 1881, however, the case of the lease-holders has excited a continued and growing measure of sympathy and of interest, until now in high quarters, the belief has arisen, that from the lease-holders cannot longer be justly withheld the advantages which the Act confers. A recommendation favouring their inclusion is anticipated as one result of the Commission. Complaints having been made as to the fair rents fixed by the Sub-Commissioners, the Government consented—"if being possible that the Commissioners, not being infallible, might have been wrong,"—to include the matter in the reference to the Commission, though some difficulty subsequently arose on the point, and was never satisfactorily cleared up. It is understood that the Commission have now collected all the evidence they deem necessary to enable them to come to a conclusion on the points referred to them for consideration.

Irish Nationalist Party. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Irish Peers. See PEERAGE.

Ironclads. See NAVY, THE BRITISH.

Iron and Steel. Most generally iron is employed in three different forms—namely, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. Cast iron is a hard and comparatively brittle substance of crystalline character, which can be fused at a high temperature and moulded. Wrought or malleable iron is soft and tenacious, its structure being fibrous. Steel forms an intermediate link between ordinary cast and malleable iron, and unites within certain limits the properties of both. Steel is produced in a variety of ways but the methods now adopted in most countries for producing steel, especially in large quanti-

ties, are the Bessemer, the Siemens-Martin, and the Thomas-Gilchrist processes, which are named in the order of their invention. By the latter process, steel is successfully produced from iron obtained from inferior ores of the more highly phosphuretted kind, which could not be converted into good steel by either of the other methods. There are a great variety of iron ores, and their geological distribution is very unequal, their maximum development, however, appearing to be in the older rocks. Deposits of iron of one kind or other occur all over the known world, and they are worked wherever there is fuel at hand, or within a convenient paying distance. In 1740, or 146 years ago, the make of pig iron in the United Kingdom was under 20,000 tons; in 1880 it was 7,500,000 tons. The review of the iron and steel industries for 1886 presents somewhat unusual features, the major portion of the twelvemonth being marked by a continued depression, followed by the usual expedient, restriction, to meet the fall, which was succeeded by a distinct and substantial revival, more especially in steel. At the end of the year, indeed, we are face to face with a large and growing demand for steel, at enhanced prices, while, on the other hand, there are some immense stocks of pig iron. For the whole year the production of pig iron in Scotland amounted to 935,801 tons, and of malleable iron and steel to 460,000 tons; in 1885 the tonnages were 1,003,562 and 441,000 tons respectively. At the end of 1886 the stocks of pig were 1,183,039 tons, against 1,050,683 tons; the highest price of mixed numbers, "G.M.B. warrants," in 1886 was 44s. 5d., against 43s. 11d.; the average price for the year was 39s. 11d., against 41s. 10d. The price during the last week of the year touched 44s. 5d., the highest for two years. The efforts of the ironmasters in the direction of restriction, it will be seen, caused the reduction in production by 67,761 tons, and there is a decrease in makers' stocks of 42,277 tons. The increase in the aggregate stocks is to be found in the warrant stores, and this, taken with an increase in the consumption of the local pig iron in the malleable and steel works, seems to point to the development of Scottish steel production. In Cleveland the production of the ironstone mines for 1886 was estimated at 5,250,000 tons, against the ascertained production of 5,932,244 tons in 1885. Of pig iron, the official estimate for 1886 was 2,400,000 tons, including a proportion of 1,540,000 tons of "ordinary," and of 860,000 tons of "foreign" pig; in 1885 the total production was 2,458,889 tons, composed of 1,795,286 tons of "ordinary," and 663,603 of "foreign,"—these figures again proving the development of the steel industry. At the opening of 1886 the price of No. 3 was 31s. 11d. per ton, and late in July it actually touched the unprecedented figure 29s. Negotiations then went on with the Scottish producers; and from September 1st a policy of restriction of output was resorted to, with the effect that quotations at once became firmer. Soon after this there was a somewhat sudden, but very distinct, awakening in demand for steel products chiefly, and Cleveland stocks of pig, which had increased from 517,488 tons at the beginning of the year to 728,000 tons at the end of August, fell to 655,000 tons by the end of 1886. The price of No. 3 at the end of the year was 34s., with sellers firm and chary about taking orders for forward delivery—this being a rise of at least 5s. from the depths of the

depression, and nearly 3s. as compared with the opening of 1886. Hematite pig rose in November and December from 42s. to 46s. In every branch of the Northern steel and iron trades wages underwent an average reduction of 7½ per cent. in 1886, the iron-miners sacrificing 4 per cent. There is now (January 1887) a movement on foot for an advance of wages in Cleveland; meanwhile the severity of the restriction of output is lessened to the blast-furnacemen by a system of dividing the lost time and the wages. During the year 192,851 tons of steel and 236,634 tons of manufactured iron were exported from Middlesbrough, or 52,427 tons more than in 1885—the increase in the proportion of steel being enormous—100 per cent. more being shipped in the last quarter of 1886 than in the last quarter of 1885. Of the aggregate amount, 298,271 tons of iron and steel went to foreign countries in 1886, and it is extremely interesting to observe that of this quantity India alone took 177,531 tons. The decline of the Cleveland manufactured iron trade, which is so surely giving way to steel, may be seen in the statistics of realised sales. These are calculated at 290,000 tons for 1886, against 355,235 tons in 1885, and 426,286 tons in 1884. The last officially declared average price for iron plates, bars, rods, and angles, was 44 11s. 6d., a drop of 3s. 6d. in 1886. The total shipments of Cleveland pig iron for 1886 are given at 783,555 tons, against 840,298 in 1885. The chief falling off was in foreign shipments, but coastwise consignments amounted in 1886 to 451,820 tons, against 466,472. Scotland took 345,288 tons in 1886, against 358,902. America took 19,083 tons in 1886, or three times her recent demand. An important factor in the future of the Cleveland iron and steel trades continues to be the widening adoption of the basic process of converting the phosphoretic ores of the locality into steel. The method does not appear to be making the very rapid progress at one time expected, but it is recognised that this patent will have to be reckoned with more and more in other countries. In the **Black Country**, the ironmasters' meetings of the last week of 1886 exhibited a more hopeful tone than those of a year previously; and it was generally expected that the basis for 1887 in the manufactured iron trade would be declared at £7 for bars, and 30s. or 40s. extra for sheets and plates rolled at the same houses. This figure ruled in 1881 and 1886, and is the lowest for the past twenty years. Anticipations for 1887 were highly favourable. In this district the chainmakers, male and female, carried on a persistent agitation during the year in the endeavour to obtain an amelioration of their condition, which is wretched in the extreme; amongst other things they allege that they are the victims of the truck system, more or less directly applied. In the **Lancashire** district the native pig iron touched 35s. 6d. during 1886; and Lincolnshire, delivered equal to Manchester, went as low as 33s. 6d. At the end of the year Lancashire pig was at 38s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. for Lincolnshire. Hematites from the Barrow district delivered at Manchester went as low as 50s. in 1886, the year closing at 54s. The yearly return in regard to Sheffield trade with America shows a most gratifying increase, the total value of exports for the past twelve months being £517,195, as compared with £447,441 for 1885—an increase of £69,753. The improvement has chiefly been in steel, the exports of which

amounted to £263,762, or £40,700 more than a year ago. In cutlery the figures are, for 1886, £181,213; for 1885, £151,507—an increase of £29,706. Apart from the ordinary course of business, the year 1886 was marked with several events of interest to the allied trades. At Sheffield, for instance, an agitation was got up against the spurious marking of inferior foreign manufactured goods as "Sheffield made," and the guilt was brought home in one or two local instances. Early in the year the International Railmakers' Association collapsed, after an existence of two years. It may be of interest to add that the latest figure for steel rails fixed by this body was £4 15s. a ton, whereas, at the end of the year, Barrow's figure was £4. Steel sleepers have formed a feature of the year's railway orders.

Irredentists. Members of the "Italia Irredenta" (Unfreed Italy), a political organisation promoted in Italy in 1878. The organisation aims at freeing all Italians from foreign rule, and at reuniting to the Italian kingdom all those portions of former Italy which have passed under foreign domination. The "Italia Irredenta" is especially directed against Austria, the chief sphere of its agitation being the South Tyrol (Trient) and Trieste.

Irrigation, or Aquaculture. See our edition of 1886.

Irving, Henry. The "stage name" of **Mr. John Henry Brodrib**, the famous actor. Born at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838. Educated by Dr. Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street, London. After developing a talent for the stage as an amateur, he appeared at the Sunderland theatre in 1856, and at Edinburgh early in 1857, remaining in that city for two-and-a-half years. Appearing at the Princess's Theatre, London, in September 1859, he stayed there for about three months. In April 1860 Mr. Irving proceeded to Glasgow, where he played till the end of the ensuing September; subsequently going to the Manchester Theatre Royal, the engagement in this instance continuing till April 1865. From Jan. 1866 to July of that year Mr. Irving was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and then returned to Manchester. A London engagement followed at the St. James's Theatre, where he played in various characters. In December 1867 he was engaged at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre (now converted into a manufactory), and at various other houses, till in the spring of 1870 he made a great success as **Digby Grant** in the well-known comedy of the "**Two Roses**" at the Vaudeville Theatre, which he sustained for about a twelvemonth. In November 1871 Mr. Irving made his first appearance at the **Lyceum Theatre**, which in future will always be associated with his name. His first great effort here was in "**The Bells**," a thrilling piece, in which his peculiar talents shone with undoubted effect. At this theatre, under **Mrs. Bateman's** management, Mr. Irving scored a series of remarkable successes subsequently, in "**Charles I.**" and "**Eugene Aram**" (by Mr. Willis), "**Richelieu**" and "**Hamlet**"—his Shakesperian revival being a red-letter day in the history of the drama (1874). His pronounced claim as an English tragedian was further emphasized in September 1875 by the production of "**Macbeth**," and "**Othello**" (1876), and then followed an artistic and interesting study in the **Philip of the Poet Laureate's "Queen Mary."** A triumphal tour was next undertaken

in England, Scotland, and at Dublin, "**Hamlet**" being played in the latter city before the Duke of Connaught and the Viceregal Court. At the Lyceum, in 1877, "**Richard III.**" was produced, and then the curious piece "**The Lyons Mail**," in which Mr. Irving "doubled" in **Dubosoq** and **Lesurques**. This was followed by the poetical drama "**Vanderdecken**." In the December of that year Mr. Irving took over the Lyceum from **Mrs. Bateman**, and revived "**Hamlet**." Since this time that theatre has been looked upon as the home in England of high dramatic art, and both as actor and manager Mr. Irving has spared neither pains nor expense in the representations he has undertaken. In "**Othello**" he for one season alternated the characters of **Othello** and **Iago** with **Mr. Edwin Booth**, the American tragedian; and to exhibit the scope of his peculiar genius he at one time played "**The Bells**," with an adaptation of one of **Dickens's** well-known characters, "**Jingle**," as an afterpiece. **Mr. Tennyson's** later piece, "**The Cup**," was also produced at the Lyceum (1881), the stage mountings of the ancient surroundings being perfect. In July 1883 Mr. Irving was accorded a public banquet at St. James's Hall, Lord Coleridge presiding over a brilliant company, previous to his first visit, with **Miss Ellen Terry** (*q.v.*) and the rest of the now far-famed **Lyceum Company**, to the United States. The experiences of this little band of artistes in America were unprecedented: as in the case of **Mr. Charles Dickens's** first visit, speculators bought up all the tickets, and admission to the theatres could only be obtained at "famine" prices. A second visit to that country was made in 1884; and the latter end of 1885 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "**Faust**," Mr. Irving taking the part of **Mephistopheles**, which in his hands appeared to be a new creation. On June 26th, 1886, Mr. Irving lectured in the new University Examination Schools at Oxford, by invitation of the Vice-Chancellor (**Prof. Jowett**), who was present with a large and distinguished gathering, about 1,400 in number, who gave the lecturer a hearty reception. At the close of the lecture, which was of the nature of a critical history of dramatic art, Mr. Irving was presented with an address on behalf of the undergraduates, and also a handsomely bound volume of **Fleay's "Life of Shakspeare and his Works."** On July 24th Mr. Irving and the Lyceum Company played "**The Bells**" and "**Raising the Wind**" for the benefit of the **Actors' Benevolent Fund**. The prices were doubled, but the theatre was packed, the net gain to the Fund amounting to £700; the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. On July 31st, the 188th performance of "**Faust**," the Lyceum was closed for a six weeks' recess, and Mr. Irving went for a pleasure trip to America, returning early in September, when **Faust** was reproduced. On Nov. 15th Mr. Irving introduced a new scene—the **Witches' Kitchen**—into **Faust**.

Isle of France. Old French name for

Mauritius (*q.v.*).

Isle of Man. Native name **Mannin**, Roman **Mona**. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area 220 sq. m., pop. 54,000.—Divisions are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. Capital **Castletown**; largest town, **Douglas** (15,700).—**Physical aspect** mountainous, well-watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of

ponies, cattle, cats, etc.—**Government** is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. —**Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, tin, manganese, and reception of tourists. In 1886 the revenue was £55,552; expenditure, £59,308; debt, £22,700. Railways 58 miles.—**The Manx people** are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. The island has had many **sovereigns**—Druids, Scots, Welsh, Norwegians, Normans, English. The last kings were the Dukes of Athole, who sold their revenues in 1765, but did not give up entire rights till 1825, since when only has Man been an actual dependency of the British Crown. (See Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," introduction.)

Isle of Pines or Pinos. An island south of Cuba (*q.v.*), and politically a part of it.

Ismaïl Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, was b. at Cairo in 1830. He is the father of the present Khedive, Tewfik Pasha. He ascended the throne of Egypt January 18th, 1863. Previously educated at Paris. Under his reign the negotiations with M. de Lesseps for the construction of the Suez Canal took place. In 1869 he visited many of the capitals of Europe, and invited many sovereigns to be present at the inauguration of that great engineering work. In 1873 he obtained from the Sultan a firman giving autonomy to Egypt, and assuring to his family the khedivate of Egypt. In 1875 he sold to the Government of England, through the agency of Lord Beaconsfield, his shares in the Suez Canal for the sum of £4,000,000. But Ismaïl Pasha had, in consequence of his extravagance, brought the Egyptian finances into so bad a condition towards the end of 1875, that Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., and Colonel Stokes, R.E., were sent by the English Government to report on the financial position. In 1876, Mr. Goschen for the English, and M. Joubert for the French bondholders, were dispatched on a similar mission. From these proceedings the Dual Control had its origin. In June 1879 Ismaïl Pasha was deposed by virtue of a firman from the Sultan, obtained at the solicitation of England and France, by which Tewfik, his son, was raised to the throne. Ismaïl Pasha has, in March 1886, made a claim against the Egyptian Government for £5,000,000.

Italian Dependencies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and RED SEA LITTORAL.

Italian Political Parties and Parliament. The legislative authority of Italy rests with the King and two chambers, the **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies**. The former (unlimited in number) is composed of princes of the royal house, after attaining their majority, and of members nominated for life by the King. The **Chamber of Deputies** (*Camera de' Deputati*) is elected by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years, and contains 508 members, or one to every 57,000 of the population. For electoral purposes Italy is divided into 135 districts, which again are sub-divided. One-eighth of the inscribed electors must vote to render an election valid. The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on May 23rd, 1886, a dissolution having been decreed by the king on April 27th. His appeal to the country was

necessitated by the inability of the Opposition to form a ministry after a virtual defeat of the Government on March 5th on its budget. The result of the general election was to give the ministry a majority of about 60. The **division of parties** in the Chamber is somewhat singular. The majority and the bulk of the minority alike profess **Liberal** principles, the one being known as the **Ministerial Left**, and the other as the **Opposition Left**, or **Pentarchists**, led by Signor Cairoli (*q.v.*). There is also little difference in their political programmes. Forming part of the Opposition are some minor groups of varying tendencies, including a knot of **advanced Republicans**, or **Socialists**, and the so-called **Moderates**. There is little or no union in the Opposition, and it is this that, for the past ten or eleven years, during which he has been in office almost without interruption, has constituted the chief strength of Signor Depretis. During his decade of office Signor Depretis has successfully survived some eight or nine ministerial crises, the only effect of which has been an occasional reconstruction of his cabinet. For many years past attempts have been made to constitute a great Liberal party, but they have uniformly failed through the numerous personal rivalries that still divide the followers of both Signor Depretis and Signor Cairoli. On only one point are they really united—namely, a desire to maintain the present Savoy dynasty, which they regard as the key-stone of Italian unity.

Italy. A kingdom governed by Humbert I., second constitutional King, assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of royal nominees of eminence, paying taxes to annual amount of £120), and Chamber of Deputies, elected by all citizens over twenty-one who can read and write, and pay annual taxes amounting to 16s. 8d. Population about 28,460,000; area 114,410 square miles. Revenue (1885-86) about £68,400,000; expenditure, £68,800,000; national debt £406,500,000. Army, peace footing, about 170,000; war, 2,500,000. Navy, twenty-one armour-clad vessels of exceptional power, and seventy-four others. The army, it may be noted, is kept at an abnormal strength as a means of educating and disciplining the more backward parts of the nation—*e.g.*, the population of the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, and the late Papal States. The Pope is the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world, and enjoys the dignity of a reigning prince. He is selected by a two-thirds vote, taken by ballot, of the College of Cardinals, which consists of seventy members and acts as his Council of State. Temporal power taken away in 1870, but he retained his sovereign rights, his guards, palaces, etc., free from taxes and from the jurisdiction of the common law of the land. In 1870 Italy was ruled by Victor Emmanuel, with the exception of the so-called Patrimony of St. Peter, the freedom of which was guaranteed by the "September Convention" between France and Italy. Pope Pius IX. summoned Ecumenical Council at Rome: doctrine of Papal infallibility promulgated; session interrupted by Franco-German war. After Sedan Victor Emmanuel declared himself released from September Convention, and occupied Rome and its territory. The Assembly voted Rome to be the capital on Dec. 5th, and on Dec. 31st the King made his public entry. In 1871 the Mont Cenis Tunnel Railway was opened. Pope held jubilee. The

government since 1848 had been mainly in the hands of the Moderate Party, at first under the leadership of Cavour, by whose ideas they professed to be guided. Great efforts were made to educate the people and to secure balances of the finances, and the country made great progress in spite of heavy taxation. In March 1876 the Moderates were driven from power, and replaced by a Progressist ministry under Depretis. In 1878 Victor Emmanuel died, and was succeeded by his son Humbert, the present King. Pope Pius IX. also died in the same year, and was succeeded by Leo XIII. In March the Depretis ministry resigned, and were succeeded by the Cairoli administration, taken from the same party; but Cairoli only retained office until December, when he was replaced by Depretis. In November an unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of the King. An agitation for the annexation of Italia Irredenta (viz., the Italian Tyrol and Trieste) arose, but subsided, and Italy soon after joined with Germany and Austria in an alliance for mutual defence. In 1879 a treaty of commerce was concluded with Austria. A Cairoli ministry was installed in July, on the questions of the abolition of the grist tax and electoral reform. Strong Irredentist agitation, and Austrian ambassador insulted at Rome in December. In May severe eruption of Mount Etna; in June the low-lying districts round Mantua visited by severe inundations. In July 1880 the abolition of the grist tax, to take effect during three years, was decreed. Italy also took part in the so-called naval demonstration against the Porte, which ultimately resulted in the cession of the port of Dulcigno to Montenegro. In April 1881 the large surplus in the budget allowed the abolition of the forced currency to be initiated. Demonstrations in Rome for abolition of law of guarantee and for electoral reform took place. Great indignation at the occupation of Tunis by the French, and consequent fall of the Cairoli ministry. His opponents failing to form a government, Cairoli resumed office; refused to recognise the Bardo Treaty, but renewed commercial treaty with France; ambassadors, however, mutually withdrawn. In 1882 the present franchise law was passed, also laws establishing the *scrutin de liste (q.v.)*, electoral districts, etc. The budget, also, was the most favourable yet presented. Existing commercial treaties with England, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland prolonged to March 1883. New Commercial Code approved. Improved relations with France on Tunis question, and ambassadors returned at close of year. Policy of abstention adopted with reference to the despatch of an Anglo-French squadron to Egypt. Assab, a port on the Red Sea, bought by Rubattino Co. in 1879, declared a colony and free port. Severe inundations in autumn in Lombardy. Garibaldi died on June 2nd, and was buried at Caprera. General elections resulted in favour of Government, as shown by the passage of the Oaths Bill by overwhelming majority, obtained by coalition between the Conservatives and that portion of the Left which supported Depretis. 1883. The forced currency withdrawn and specie payments re-

sumed in March. Budget statement very favourable. Vote of confidence in Government, and reconstruction of cabinet on more Conservative basis. Hitherto numerous ministerial crises had been caused by abstention of Clericals from polls; the present triumph gained by improved discipline of the Right and Clerical parties. Strong Conservative reaction. 1884. Removal of ashes of Victor Emmanuel to Pantheon, Jan. 7th. Numerous pilgrimages to his tomb. Court of Cassation decreed that property of Propaganda was subject to law of disestablishment, and liable to tax accordingly. A bill giving autonomy to Universities, leaving secondary education to provincial authorities and primary education to State control, passed by narrow majority. Cabinet, in consequence, altered in detail. Severe attack of cholera at Naples. Death of the eminent financier Sella in March. On Dec. 30th adhesion to the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1877, for suppression of slave trade, declared. Rupture with Colombia. The majority of the Depretis ministry in the Chamber, which was 61 on May 8th, 1885, having on June 8th sunk to 4 on the question of the occupation of the Red Sea Littoral, on Dec. 5th the commander of the Italian troops at Massowah assumed the civil government without prejudice to the arrangements of the Porte, the Egyptian authorities being sent to Cairo; the Khedive assenting to the arrangement on receiving an annual sum equal to the net revenue derived from Massowah for the past three years.—1886. Jan. 8th, A mission was despatched to the King of Abyssinia. 24th, Annual financial statement by Signor Magliani, giving results or estimates for 1885-86, and showing a deficiency of about 20,000,000 frs. Feb. 9th, Death of Prince Torlonia. March 6th, Vote of confidence in the Ministry adopted by the Chamber by 242 to 227 votes. 18th, Spread of cholera at Padua. 31st, Negotiations between the British and Italian Governments under consideration with regard to the final settlement of the occupation of Massowah. April 25th, News received of massacre of scientific expedition in Somali-land. May 10th, Resignation of cabinet. 21st, Eruption of Mount Etna. 26th, Dissolution of Chambers. June 24th, General election resulted in increase of Ministerial majority to 50. August 4th, Pope sends nuncio to China on understanding that former engagements between France and China will be respected. Nov. 24th, Green Book issued on the Bulgarian question. Dec. 10th, Death of Minghetti, ex-premier.—1887. Jan., Attack on Massowah by Abyssinians repulsed with great loss, and subsequent defeat of Italian troops. Preparations made for reinforcing troops. Feb. 1st, Despatch read in Chamber of Deputies announcing that Italian troops had been attacked by Ras Alula. 2nd, Opposition votes credit of 50,000,000 lire for necessary military reinforcements, but censures the Government. Great excitement in Rome. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Ivory Coast. A portion of Guinea, between Grain and Gold Coasts. The stations of Grand Bassam, Assinie, and Kutenu were recaptured by France (1884). The coast is low and sandy and the climate inimical.

J

Jamaica (Ind. *Cha-maika*, "Isle of Springs"), A West Indian island lying south of Cuba, and a British colony. Area 4,193 sq. m., pop. 580,804. Divided into three counties—Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. Capital **Kingston**, with **Spanish Town** of next importance. **Port Royal** is the principal port. A mountain chain traverses the island, rising to 7,360 feet, and there is an extensive plain on the south. There are many streams, some navigable by boats. The coast affords numerous good harbours. Soil very fertile, but climate, except in the highlands, unhealthy for Europeans. The precious metals have been found, and, together with copper, cobalt, tin, lead, etc., are believed to exist in quantity. The products are sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, pimento, logwood, cacao, ginger, etc.—The island is ruled by a Governor, with a Privy Council and a partly elective Legislative Council. Revenue, £595,150; expenditure, £766,942; debt, £1,147,758. Imports, £1,456,373; exports, £1,408,848. Besides local industry, Jamaica is an emporium of West Indian trade. One of the West Indian regiments is ordinarily stationed here. Nine-tenths of the population are black and coloured. The colony has retrogressed, but is now recovering. It was taken from the original Spanish owners in 1655, and has since, in spite of some vicissitudes, remained a British possession. (Consult Bates's "South and Central America and West Indies," and "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being the Rev. Henry James, himself a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular, his latest, "*Princess Casamassima*" (1877), fully sustaining his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. James has been for many years a resident in England.

James, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P., P.C., son of Mr. Philip Turner James, of Hereford, was b. at Hereford, 1828. Educated at Cheltenham; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple (1850-51); called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1852). Nominated to ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer (1867); appointed Q.C. (1869). Was Solicitor-General (1873), in which year he was knighted; Attorney-General (1873-74), reappointed (1880). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Taunton (1869-85), Bury (1885). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1886, Sir Henry James refused to join it, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because he could not follow Mr. Gladstone upon the Home Rule question. Since then Sir Henry has been one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party, and perhaps there is no man whose political reputation has increased more rapidly. It is understood that he refused high legal office offered him by Lord Salisbury in 1886, preferring to remain in the sphere of active politics.

Jamestown. Capital and port of **St. Helena** (q.v.).

Jam Manufacture. See **FRUIT FARMING**.

Japan. An island adjacent to China, from

which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea, formed of the archipelago of Nippon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Hondo, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4,000 rocky islets. Its area is about 160,000 sq. miles, with a pop. not much under 40,000,000. Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660; but the legendary period comes down to a time much nearer our own than the well-authenticated annals of the Middle Kingdom during the last 2,000 years. The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito, and he was born in 1852. During the earlier part of his career he passed his existence in the seclusion of the palace of Kloto, to which the Mikados had been kept confined for 250 years by their ambitious ministers, the Shoguns. The Mikados had been indisputably supreme up to the twelfth century. Then the baronial system came into force, and in 1603 the most powerful feudal family, that of the Tokugawa, seized the reins of power, with the designation of Shogun, a title corresponding to vizier or prime minister. The Shogun incurred the jealousy of the other "daimios" or barons, and when he assumed the title of Tycoon for the purpose of concluding treaties with foreign powers, he strengthened the party which had been formed for recalling the Mikado from his place of confinement to assume the charge of the government of his country. The deaths of the old Mikado and Shogun in 1866 simplified the solution of the difficulty, and towards the end of 1867 the new Shogun resigned his title and office to Mutsu Hito in person at Kioto. The question was not settled without a recourse to arms, as the powerful daimio Satsuma provoked hostilities. The result remained undisturbed so far as the Shogun was concerned, but the Mikado was a mere puppet in the hands of Satsuma and the other barons. During nine years (that is, until 1877) affairs went on in this manner; but in that year a fresh struggle for power commenced between the Mikado and the Satsuma family. This war is known as the Satsuma rebellion, in which the Mikado put in the field 65,000 troops against the 40,000 men of the rebels. It has been computed that more than 13,000 men were killed and more than 20,000 wounded before the authority of the Mikado was fully established. The present constitution of Japan therefore dates from 1878, with the death of Saigo, the most capable of all the Satsuma leaders. In 1881 a Sanji-in, or council of state, was formed for the purpose of framing bills and criticising the acts of the executive. Some important changes in the principles and *personnel* of the Government were made by Imperial notification (Dec. 23rd, 1885), abolishing the Council of State, and creating a new Court council and a new cabinet, the new ministers of state occupying more responsible and better-defined positions than previously. The chief posts in the new cabinet are held by Counts Ito, the President, and Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. These changes will prepare the way for the new constitution, to come into force in 1890, when the first Japanese Parliament will be inaugurated.—The trade of Japan is valued at £13,000,000, of which the exports exceed

the imports by nearly £2,000,000. Most of the imports come from England, while the United States, China, and France take most of the exports. Yokohama is the principal port of trade. The coal fields of Yesso, which are estimated to be capable of producing an immense quantity of coal, are only partially worked; and it is believed that there still remain unutilised 48,000 acres capable of cultivation. The most valuable crop is silk, of which £9,000,000 sterling worth are used at home, and the other £2,000,000 worth are sent abroad. The revenue and expenditure in 1885 are estimated at £12,500,000 sterling each, but they will probably be more; whereas the national debt is some £70,000,000. The army at its full war strength exceeds 100,000 men, and the navy, owing chiefly to the natural aptitude of the Japanese for the sea, has been allowed the first place among Asiatic peoples. The Japanese are undoubtedly a very intelligent and progressive people, but the condition of their finances and a certain restlessness in their disposition, which influences their foreign policy, renders their future more uncertain than their intelligence and the natural wealth of their country would render probable. They have been styled "the French of Asia," and the comparison is true from more than one point of view. The recent revision of the foreign treaties provides for the waiving of the ex-territorial rights after a fixed period, and on Japan showing that her courts of justice are efficiently conducted. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

JAVA. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. With Madura Island, area, 50,848 sq. m.; pop. 90,931,654. Divided into 22 Residencies. Capital **BATAVIA** (250,000), a large and important seaport. Other chief towns Samarang, Sourabaya, Probolingó. Mountains traverse the interior, with many active volcanoes. Climate tropical and enervating. Flora and fauna rich, mainly as in **Borneo** (*q.v.*). Coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc., chiefly cultivated for export. Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. The mode of government is called the "culture system," and is based on officially directed labour. The army numbers 14,400 Europeans and 16,827 natives, associated together. The colonial navy consists of 64 vessels, manned by 1,330 men. There are 56 miles of railroad. The total revenue of the Dutch Indies, 1886, was £11,291,922; expenditure, £11,662,584; total annual export about £20,000,000. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Enforced cultivation insures provision for the large population. People are, Europeans, 38,000; Chinese, 214,000; Arabs and Orientals, 14,000; Javanese Malays, 20,600,000. See **BORNEO**, etc. (Consult Money's "Java" and Wallace's "Malay Archipelago.")

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH, a distinguished American actor, b. at Philadelphia 1800. His best rôle is *Rip Van Winkle* in the play of the same name written by Mr. Dion Bouicault and founded on Washington Irving's well-known story. Mr. Jefferson has not visited this country for some years. Besides his professional work he carries on a large sugar plantation in Louisiana.

Jerryandering—derived from Gerry, the

surname of a Governor of Massachusetts; a member of Congress from 1776 to 1784, and Vice-President 1812; first applied to such division of a district as gave political advantage to one over another.

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

"Jerusalem." The Jerusalem Exchange, situate in Cowper's Court, Cornhill, originated in the Old Jerusalem Coffee House, so well known in the time of the "Honourable East India Co." In those days the officers and captains of the "Company" congregated to compare notes of their adventures with the French and Dutch, while merchants and shippers endeavoured to gain commercial information from those lately returned from the East. But since the development of telegraphy all this is changed. Still merchants and shippers trading with India, China, and Australia continue to meet every day at 4 p.m. to transact business and arrange freights, although without the romance of the old days.

Jews. The number of Jews in the various countries of Europe at the date of the last census in each (about 1880-1) was as follows:—Russia, 4,008,639; Austro-Hungary, 1,643,708; Germany, 561,612; Roumania, 260,000; Turkey (about) 100,000; Holland, 81,693; France, 76,000; England, 65,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7,373; Scandinavia, 6,973; Servia, 3,492; Greece, 2,652; Iberian Peninsula, 2,102. **Total in Europe, 6,879,238.** Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 200,000; Africa, 220,800; the Americas, 250,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date (1887). Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 100, Sutherland Gardens, W.), to remove. Even in western Europe much of the feeling of ill-will which led to earlier restrictions still remains, and has led of late years to a recrudescence of mediæval intolerance, which has given rise to the so-called "Jewish Question." The chief country in which anti-Semitism still exists is Roumania, which, though enfranchised by the Treaty of Berlin on condition of freeing its Jews, still evades fulfilment of its treaty obligations. See D. F. Schloss, "Persecution of Jews in Roumania" (Nutt). In England, full emancipation was granted to Jews in 1858, and no ill-feeling exists against them. English Jews number some 65,000, of whom 50,000 live in London, three-quarters of them in the East-end, chiefly recruited from Russia. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal Provincial congregations: the most important are those of Liverpool (2), Manchester (4), Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor con-

gregations, while eleven of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are mostly trained at Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. N. M. Adler, whose son, Dr. H. Adler, now acts as his delegate. His mandates are only binding on the so-called *Orthodox Jews*, while there are "*Reform*" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some special enactments connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other legislation likely to affect them, are looked after by the *Jewish Board of Deputies* (36, Finsbury Circus). During the past year (1886) the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Rev. P. Magnus, the director of the City and Guilds Institute, South Kensington, and Serjeant Simon. There are two Jewish weeklies, of which the more important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.). [Consult J. Loeb's article *Juifs*, in St. Martin's "Dictionnaire de Géographie"; I. Davis, *Jews, Modern*, in "Encyclopædia Britannica"; on the literature of the *Judenhetze*, J. Jacobs, "The Jewish Question," 1875-84 (Trübner); on their social and vital statistics, J. Jacobs' "Studies in Jewish Statistics" (*Jewish Chronicle* Office).]

"*Jezreelites*," or the "*New and Latter House of Israel*." This new sect (whose headquarters are at Gillingham, Kent) was founded by James Jorsham Jezreel (d. 1885), his real name being James White. He gave himself out to be the messenger of God, and claimed to have received direct revelations, which are contained in "*The Flying Roll*." They hold that Christ died only for the salvation of those souls who have lived since Moses. He did not die for the salvation of the body, therefore not for Adam and those before Moses, who paid their penalty by death. For the salvation of the soul the Gospel is sufficient; for the salvation of the body the Law must be added by the 144,000 sealed (Rev. vii. 5-8); therefore every member of the New and Latter House of Israel adds the Law to the Gospel. After the rebellion in heaven it was necessary to prove the just spirits, and to give those who did not withstand Satan an opportunity to repent. This is accomplished by the spirits receiving human bodies and souls. The just spirits who withstood Satan are now upon this earth, destined for natural immortal bodies, and will constitute the 144,000, twice told, who will receive Christ when He comes to reign 1,000

years. Every member of the House of Jezreel hopes to be one of the immortal number. The Jezreelites who die will be recognised and conversed with by the 144,000 alone. To them a higher state of spiritual bliss is awarded than to Gentile Christians, who have the spirits which did not withstand Satan in heaven, but not being rebellious, they were not cast out. Important buildings are at Gillingham—which is to the Jezreelites what Utah is to the Mormons, and is likely soon to become known as the "*Utah of England*"—in course of erection on twenty acres of ground, and will cost £100,000. Large sums of money are contributed from all parts of the world. A college where boys and girls are taught, houses and shops, have been purchased; and the community is not only religious, but also trades on a large scale. The building of the great temple which is to receive the remnant of the 144,000 is rapidly proceeding on Chatham Hill, about £50,000 having been expended upon it at the end of last year. There is, however, a schism in the sect since the death of the leader, some refusing to believe any longer in the promised immortality. The widow of the late prophet has, we understand, excommunicated these members.

Jingoes. A term first applied to the extreme Tory party in 1878, when the question of a war with Russia was on the *tapis*, but since frequently and derisively used by the Radicals to denote those who are in favour of any foreign policy that they consider aggressive. The term originated from a music-hall song, the refrain being

"We don't want to fight, but by jingo! if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, and
got the money too!"

Joachim, Joseph, distinguished violinist, by birth a Hungarian, was b. near Presburg, 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in 1843, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in 1844, and has since annually visited us. Herr Joachim has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In 1869 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. (1877). Herr Joachim recently (1887) visited Paris, and had an enthusiastic reception.

Jockey Club. See SPORT.

Johanna. One of the *Omora Islands* (q.v.).
Johannes II., the present ruler of *Abyssinia* (q.v.), was by English influence placed on the throne after the overthrow of King Theodore by Lord Napier at Magdala (1868).

Joint Stock Company. For the purposes of commerce a joint stock company is a magnified partnership; but for the purposes of law a joint stock company is a corporation, whilst a partnership is nothing more than the individuals who join to make it. A company being a corporation can be formed only in one of three ways: (a) by Act of Parliament; (b) by royal letters patent; (c) under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880. The older methods, being very expensive and dilatory, are now rarely used, and advantage is almost

always taken of the Companies Acts. Under these Acts any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and by complying with the provisions as to registration, form an incorporated company, limited or unlimited. The liability of members may be limited either to the amount unpaid upon the shares held by them, or to any such amount as the members by their memorandum of association respectively undertake to contribute to the assets in the event of a winding-up. The memorandum of association must in every instance state the name of the proposed company, the place in which its registered office is to be situated, and its objects. If the company is to be limited, whether by shares or otherwise, the memorandum must give certain additional information. The memorandum must be stamped and signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a company limited by shares, and must in the case of any other company, be accompanied by articles of association containing such regulations for the company as they shall deem expedient. The articles must be printed, stamped, and signed by the subscribers to the memorandum in the presence of at least one witness. The memorandum and the articles are then to be delivered to the registrar of joint stock companies, to be retained and registered by him. A certificate of incorporation given by him is conclusive evidence that the requirements of the Acts have been satisfied. The shares in a company are personal property, can be transferred according to the regulations of the company, and must be numbered. Every company must keep a register of its members, showing their names, addresses, and occupations, the number of shares held by each, the amount, if any, unpaid upon such shares, the date at which each became a member, and the date at which any one ceases to be a member. No notice of any trust is to be entered upon the register, which is to be kept available gratis for inspection by any member. Every company is bound to have a registered office, and to exhibit its name in legible letters outside each of its places of business. Every limited company must keep a register of all mortgages and charges affecting its property. A general meeting of every company must be held at least once a year. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and of the memorandum of association, a company may by special resolution alter all or any of the regulations contained in the articles of association. A special resolution must have been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members present and entitled to vote, at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been given, and must have been confirmed by a majority at another general meeting of which due notice has been given, and which must be held not less than a fortnight nor more than a month after the former meeting. A company may be wound up either voluntarily or by order of the High Court. A winding-up under order of the Court is carried out by the official liquidator. All persons liable to contribute to the assets in the event of a winding-up are called contributories, and their liability is determined by the following rules:—(1) No past member who has ceased to

be a member for a year or more previous to the commencement of the winding-up is liable to contribute anything. (2) No past member is liable to contribute in respect of any liability incurred after he ceased to be a member. (3) No past member is liable to contribute anything unless it appears to the Court that the present members cannot meet the contributions to which they are liable. (4) In the case of a company limited by shares, no contributory is liable to pay more than the amount unpaid upon the shares in respect of which he is liable. (5) In the case of a company limited by a guarantee, no contributory is liable to pay more than the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf in the memorandum of association. (6) Nothing in the Act is to invalidate any provision in any contract whereby the liability of individual members upon such contract is restricted. (7) No sum due to any member of a company by way of dividends, profits, etc., is to be deemed a debt of the company payable to him in case of competition between him and another creditor not a member of the company, but may be taken into account in the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves. In conclusion, it must be remembered that the above outline of the law relating to joint stock companies is necessarily concise; this branch of the law having attained immense proportions. (See Buckley, "Companies Acts.")

"Journalist, The" (3d. weekly), founded October 15th, 1886. A paper for journalists, containing press appointments, changes in proprietorship, notices of legal cases affecting newspapers, special articles on home and foreign journalism, and biographies and portraits of eminent journalists. Editor, Mr. J. Rintoul Mitchell. Office, 12 and 14, Catherine Street, Strand.

Journalists, The National Association of, is the present outcome of a movement of organisation amongst British journalists for the advancement and protection of their professional interests. The movement first took shape at Manchester in the summer of 1884, and the Association was formed and its provisional constitution accepted at a conference held at Birmingham in October of that year. A formal constitution has since been drafted for submission to the members; and in this draft it is stated that "the objects of the Association are to secure the advancement of all branches of journalism; to obtain for journalists, as journalists, formal and definite professional standing; and to promote and serve in every possible way the interests of the profession of the Press." Proposals have been made, and favourably received, at several district meetings of members, to convert the Association into a professional "Institute of Journalists," or "Press Institute," and to seek a charter of incorporation; but it has been generally agreed to suspend this question for one or two years, as may be found desirable. For purposes of organisation, the country is divided into some twenty districts. Each district has its own district honorary officers and committee. The central executive consists of the president, vice-presidents, hon. secretaries, and hon. treasurer, of the Association, who are elected at the annual movable conferences, and of representatives elected by the several districts. All members are entitled to attend the conferences of the Association; but

those who do not attend are represented in the voting by district delegates. From the reports issued, it appears that at the date of the second conference, in February 1886, the membership was 221; whilst at the end of the same year, it had increased to about 550; the most marked increase being in the London district. The first President was Mr. H. Flint, of the *Manchester Courier*, who was succeeded, in 1886-7, by Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., of the *Morning Post*. The Vice-Presidents for the same year are Mr. H. G. Reid, *North Eastern Daily Gazette*; Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, *Leeds Mercury*; Mr. B. Dain Hopwood, *Midland Counties Herald*; Dr. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., London; Mr. Charles Williams, London; Mr. Joseph Mason, Liverpool; Mr. H. Flint, *Manchester Courier*; and Mr. R. H. Dunbar, *Sheffield Telegraph*. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. George H. Kynaston, *Birmingham Daily Gazette*; and Mr. B. T. Barton, *Bolton Chronicle*. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Andrew, Exchange Telegraph Company. General Secretary, Mr. Herbert S. Cornish. Central Office (*pro tem.*), 65, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Jowett, Rev. Professor B., D.D., b. 1817. Became Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford (1835), Fellow (1838); appointed Regius Professor of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston (1855). Was member of a commission for taking into consideration mode of admission by examination to writings in Civil Service of India. Professor Jowett has written commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles, and an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture in "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol College. He published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," 1871; second edition (5 vols.) 1876; also a "Translation of Thucydides with Notes and Essay," 1880 (2 vols.); and a "Translation of Aristotle's Politics, with Notes and Essay," 1885 (2 vols.). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Leyden (1875), LL.D. University of Edinburgh (1884), and University of Dublin (1886).

Jubilee, Her Majesty's. See QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Juby, Cape. The North African Company (British), have recently established themselves here. In his evidence before the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B., Chief of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, referring to the enterprise of this Company, expressed the opinion that Her Majesty's Government should grant the directors the same privileges that have been granted by Royal Charter to the North Borneo Company; "or," he added "if it was thought better, I would make it (Cape Juby) a British possession, and part of one of the Settlements on the West Coast of Africa."

Judicial Separation. It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, which released the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but did not enable either of them to marry again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, a decree might thenceforward be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by

the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards. Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother, have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree. Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who complains of it. From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separation continues, the wife is considered as a *femme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire; and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her separate use. But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (*q.v.*). The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper. Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her, the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a reversal of the decree. The separation, moreover, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation.

Julian Period, The. Rather a measure of time than a true era, consisting of 7,980 years, which the sun, moon, and earth will take to come into precisely the same positions with regard to each other.

Juries.—COMMON. The qualification of a common juror is as follows:—He must be between twenty-one and sixty years of age, and he must either have freehold or copyhold estate to the value of £10 a year, or leaseholds on lease for twenty-one years or more to the value of £20, or be assessed to the poor-rate or inhabited house tax at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and £20 a year in any other county. The churchwardens and overseers in each county annually make out a list of qualified persons, and from these lists the jurors' book for each county is made out. In preparation for the next assizes, or next sessions, a precept is issued to the sheriff ordering him to summon a sufficient number of jurors. He thereupon makes out the panel, a list on parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned; and this panel is printed and kept open to public inspection. The panel contains the names and addresses of not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two qualified persons. The cause having been called on in court, the jury is called and sworn. All the names of the jurors on the panel are put into a box and then drawn out; and the names are called in the order of drawing. The first twelve of these who appear are sworn. But before swearing they are liable to challenge; and a challenge may be either to the array, that is, to the whole panel; or to the polls, that is, to individual jurors. The former questions the honesty or impartiality of the sheriff, or at least suggests reasons for doubting either, such as his relationship to one of the parties. The latter may challenge individual jurymen on the ground that they are peers, or that they have not the qualifica-

tion, or that they may reasonably be suspected of bias, or that they have been convicted of some infamous crime. In criminal causes the prisoner may, without showing any reason, challenge twenty, and in certain cases thirty-five of the panel, and the Crown may similarly challenge as many as, if disallowed, would yet leave enough on the panel to form a jury. Should the panel have been exhausted by challenges, provision has been made for obtaining more persons qualified to serve. Members of parliament, or of the legal, clerical, or medical professions, and certain other classes of persons, may claim exemption when called upon. The twelve jurymen finally obtained are sworn to try the case. The function of a jury cannot be precisely stated in few words; but it may be said to consist in deciding what credit is to be given to evidence. What can be considered evidence (what is relevant to the issue tried), and what legal consequences flow from the facts established, it is for the judge to decide. The verdict of a jury must be unanimous, and if they persist in disagreeing they must be discharged. In cases of felony they are kept together, under supervision, until they agree or are discharged. A jury called to try a criminal case is sometimes called a petty, as opposed to a grand jury.—**GRAND (England).** The antiquity of the grand jury is considerable. Like the common jury, it may be traced up to the time of Henry II., if not earlier. But here it is impossible to state more than its present constitution and functions. The sheriff of each county is directed by precept to return to every session of the peace, and to every commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, twenty-four good and loyal men of the county. The qualification of a grand juror at the sessions is the same as that of a petty juror in the trial of civil causes at the assizes. The qualification of a grand juror at the assizes is uncertain. He must be a freeholder, and is usually a gentleman of consideration. The grand jury must consist of at least twelve, and not more than twenty-three, jurymen. Their function is in the formal prosecution of persons accused of crime. They may proceed either by presentment, or by finding an indictment. They proceed by way of presentment when from their own knowledge, and without any indictment laid before them, they take notice of any offence. In this case an indictment must be framed before the person presented can be proceeded against. An indictment is a written criminal accusation. The grand jury,

after hearing a charge from the presiding judge of assize, retire to receive indictments. These are preferred in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of a private prosecutor. As the grand jury have only to inquire whether there is sufficient ground for calling on the party accused to answer the accusation, they hear only the witnesses for the prosecution. If not satisfied, they endorse upon the bill the words "not found," or "not a true bill," and the person indicted is discharged. Another bill against the same person, for the same offence, at the same assizes or sessions, cannot be found by the grand jury; but fresh bills may be preferred to subsequent grand juries. If satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they endorse upon the bill the words "a true bill." Twelve at least of the grand jury must agree to find a true bill, and it is their duty not to find a bill unless the evidence submitted to them is in itself satisfactory. The indictments are then returned into court, and the finding of the grand jury is publicly announced.—**SPECIAL.** In civil causes either the plaintiff or the defendant may insist upon having the cause tried by a special jury. Every man on the jurors' book (see above, **Jury, Common**) who is legally entitled to be called esquire, or is a banker or merchant, or occupies a house assessed to the poor-rate or inhabited house tax, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants or more at £100 or upwards, and elsewhere at £50 or upwards, or occupies premises other than a farm so rated or assessed at £100 or upwards, or a farm so rated or assessed at £300 or upwards, is qualified to serve as a special juror. When the assizes are approaching, the sheriff is directed to summon a sufficient number of special jurymen, and a panel is prepared in the same way as for common jurymen. In London and Middlesex a special jury may be called, if the judge so order, in a particular way known as striking a special jury. The rules which regulate the special are usually the same as those which regulate the common jury. **Justices of the Peace** were first appointed in England by Edward III. 1327; they were empowered to try felonies 1360-61; their wages were fixed by Richard II., 1389; their form of appointment settled by the judges, 1590; attorneys, solicitors, and proctors while in practice declared incapable of office by George II., 1732; jurisdiction in general and quarter sessions defined by the Queen, 1842; duties further defined, 1848, 1851, and 1855.

K

Kaffraria. The country of the Kaffirs in eastern South Africa. The name, when used now, implies the *Transkeian Territories* (*q.v.*), which lie between Basutoland and the sea, and from the Kei river to Natal. A district southwest of the Kei, formerly called *British Kaffraria*, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1863, and is now known as the two divisions of King William's Town and East London. See also *RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA*.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The German portion of New Guinea (*q.v.*)

Kalahari. A desert tract in the centre of South Africa, north of Orange River, much of it included in the British Protectorate of *Bechuanaland*. It is of vast extent, subject to long-continued drought, and devoid of running water. Saline pools, called salt-pans, occur. It is inhabited by Bushmen (see *RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA*), and there is abundance of antelopes and other game. The infrequent rains are stored by Nature in water-melons, and in certain tubers, both of which are amazingly plentiful, and retain their water in spite of fiercest drought. Man and beast can therefore exist in the desert. The soil is sandy, but patches of grass are found. (Consult Farini's "Through the Kalahari Desert.")

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund, an Austrian statesman, b. Dec. 20th, 1832, at Lettowitz in Moravia. After serving for a few years in the army, he entered the diplomatic service (1850). From 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he went as Minister to Copenhagen, whence he was transferred (1880) as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Thence he was recalled in 1881 to assume the important office of the joint Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Baron Haymerle—a post which Count Kalnoky has since filled with much ability, pursuing the peace policy which is the foundation of the alliance with Germany.

Kamaran. An island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, acquired in 1854 by Great Britain as a station for the Indian telegraph cable. It is now unoccupied. See *RED SEA LITTORAL*.

Kandy. A town in Ceylon (*q.v.*), the former capital of the Sinhalese power.

Kanght. See *CHINA*.

Karroo. A Hottentot-Dutch name for certain elevated and comparatively barren plateaux in Cape Colony. The Great Karroo extends between the coast range and the main range of Cape Colony. It is 100 miles across, and covers an area as large as Ireland. Its elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep, cattle, Angora goats, and ostriches; and immense tracts are now occupied as farms. These are watered by permanent springs, and by large reservoirs, constructed for storing the superabundance of rain which in two years out of three falls during the summer thunderstorms. During a recent drought many farmers sank wells, and by means of windmills succeeded in pumping up a fair supply of water for irrigation as well as for the stock. Both the soil of the "Karoo" and the water are strongly impregnated with salt; but many kinds of cereals, fruits and vegetables can be grown, and are successfully cultivated. In

various spots in the "Karoo" mineral springs similar to those at Bath and Harrogate have been discovered.

Kars. A famous Turkish fortress in North Armenia, now in the possession of Russia. Situated on the frontier of the two countries, it has been repeatedly besieged. In 1854 it was gallantly, but unsuccessfully, defended by Sir Fenwick Williams. Captured by the Russians after defeating Mukhtar Pasha's army, (Nov. 1878). After the war the Russians connected it with Batoum and Tiflis by military roads, and enlarged the fortifications, so that Trans-Caucasia, hitherto slightly protected on the side of Armenia, is now able to defend itself against a very powerful European army.

Kashmir. See *INDIA*; and for Ministry, etc., see *DIPLOMACY*.

Katkov, Michael. Russian publicist, was b. at Moscow in 1818. Until 1856 M. Katkov followed the path of learning, and was for some time Professor of Philosophy in his native city. In the last-named year, however, he founded the *Russki Vestnik* ("Russian Messenger"), and has since devoted himself to Pan Slavist journalism. Since 1861 he has edited the *Moskovskaya Vedomosti* ("Moscow Gazette"), the leading Pan Slavist organ of Russia. M. Katkov is an intense Chauvinist, and an especial favourite of the present Czar—who recently conferred upon him a high distinction—as he was of Alexander II. Almost alone of Russian publicists, he enjoys absolute freedom of speech and action, and he is said to share with the Czar the direction of Russian policy.

Kaulbars, Major-General Baron Nicolas. General Kaulbars, whose action as Russian agent in Bulgaria in the autumn of 1886 moved the disgust and indignation of all Europe, is not a true-born Russian. On his father's side he is a Finn, and his ancestors on the mother's side are German and English. He is credited with a strong sense of humour, and is said to speak English, French and German with equal facility, and to be an enthusiastic naturalist. His rise has dated from the accession of the present Czar. Then he was chief of the staff of an army corps at St. Petersburg. Last autumn he was military attaché to the Russian embassy at Vienna, when, in consequence of the revolution of August 21st, he was despatched to Bulgaria, nominally as diplomatic agent of the Russian Foreign Office at Sofia, but obviously as a direct emissary of the Czar. His demands being only very partially met, he issued (Sept. 28th) to the Russian consuls a placard, with instructions to distribute copies among the Bulgarian people. But everywhere, except in part of Eastern Bulgaria, he was received with frigid coldness. On the first day of the elections to the Sobranje (Oct. 10th), General Kaulbars intimated to the Government that "the Imperial Government declares today's elections illegal, and as having no value in its eyes." The mutiny at Bourgas broke out in November, but was promptly suppressed, and on Nov. 21st Kaulbars departed from the country, followed by all the Russian consular agents. On his return to St. Petersburg he was received with honour by the Czar. He is now attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Vladimir, commander-in-chief of the Guards

Corps and of the military district of St. Petersburg.

Kay, Sir Edward Ebener, b. 1822. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1847). For some years he was the authorised law reporter in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley). Q.C. (1866). Relinquished his leadership in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court (1878), confining his practice to the House of Lords and special business. Appointed a judge of the High Court (1881).

Keating, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry S., b. 1804. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called to the bar (1829). Leader of the Oxford circuit, after Sergeant Talfourd's elevation to the bench. Q.C. and bencher of the Inner Temple (1840), in which latter year he edited, jointly with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Willes, that valuable legal work, "*Smith's Leading Cases.*" Mr. Keating was returned to Parliament as a Liberal (1852). Appointed Solicitor-General (1857), to which post he was reappointed (1859). In December of the latter year he was made a judge of the Common Pleas division, and on his retirement in 1875 was sworn of the Privy Council of the Judicial Committee, of which body he is still a member. Sir H. Keating carried through Parliament a very useful measure known as the *Bills of Exchange Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67.*

Keeling Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (q.v.), 700 miles S.W. of Java.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It lies between that province and Ontario, and stretches from United States boundary to Hudson Bay. Area not determined. Part has been assigned to Ontario. It is a difficult region of rock, swamp, and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasturage; but mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver, and game is plentiful.

Kekewich, Sir Arthur, b. in 1832, was the last addition to the judicial bench in 1886. He was called to the bar in 1858, made Q.C. (1877), Bencher of his Inn (1881). He enjoyed a considerable Chancery practice, and for a long time was standing counsel to the Bank of England and several large insurance companies. Mr. Justice Kekewich made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament.

Kempton Park Grand Prize. See SPORT.

Kendal, Mrs. W. H. (Mrs. W. H. Grimston, nee Madge Robertson) is a sister of the late T. W. Robertson, author of *Castle* and other plays. Born in 1848, she was educated for the stage from childhood. She was married to Mr. Kendal in 1875. Mrs. Kendal's histrionic reputation has been well marked since she attracted notice by her rendering of characters in W. S. Gilbert's *Palace of Truth* and *Pygmalion and Galatea* in 1871, at the Haymarket Theatre. During a subsequent engagement at the Opera Comique, she appeared in several characters, notably Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, this being one of the most successful of her impersonations. For some time afterwards she was a member of the company at the Court Theatre. Her next conspicuous character was Dora, in *Diplomacy*, produced Jan. 1878. Since that date her principal parts have been Kate Greville in *The Queen's Shilling*, Kate Verity in Pinero's *Squire*, Mrs. Beresford in *Impulse*, and Rosalind in *As You Like It*. At present

Mrs. Kendal is playing *Mrs. Spencer Jermyn* in Pinero's "*Hobby Horse*," at her husband's and Mr. Hare's Theatre, St. James's. Mrs. Kendal read an address on "The Drama" to the Social Science Congress at Birmingham, in Sept. 1884, which evoked a considerable amount of criticism from various prominent dramatic authorities. On Feb. 2nd, 1887, she had the honour, with her husband, of appearing before the Queen and royal family, by royal command, at Osborne, in *Uncle's Will and Sweethearts*.

Kendal, W. H. (William Hunter Grimston), b. 1843. First appeared on the stage (1861). Since his marriage Mr. Kendal has invariably acted in plays in which his wife has also taken a leading part. One of his best impersonations is *Captain Baulders* in "*Diplomacy.*" At present Mr. Kendal is co-lessee and manager, with Mr. Hare, of St. James's.

Kentish Fire. A form of continuous applause by voices in unison. First adopted in the county of Kent at meetings of Protestants held in 1828-29, for the purpose of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.

Kerguelen Land. An island in the Southern Ocean, about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Area probably not less than 1,500 sq. m. Lying within Antarctic currents, the climate is severe. The island is composed of igneous rocks rising into mountains. Its flora is very limited, including only one useful plant, a sort of wild cabbage; and its fauna comprises only marine animals and birds. Possession is claimed by France, in right of first discovery by Kerguelen. Captain Cook visited it in 1776, and called it "Land of Desolation." It has been included in lists of British possessions, but is really a "No man's land," visited only by occasional whalers and sealers.

Kerr, Mr. Robert Malcolm, Commissioner of the City of London Court, is a Scotchman, b. in 1821, and called to the English bar in 1848. He has twice sought for parliamentary honours, but never with success. Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who is a rigid stickler for the observance of professional etiquette, has edited several valuable legal works.

Kew Gardens. First formed as Botanic Gardens, 1750-60. Parliamentary Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; Lindley's report presented 1840; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Opened to the public free 1841. Palm-house built, 1848. Open free to the public every week-day from noon, and on Sunday afternoons.

Key, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, G.C.B., son of Mr. C. Key, surgeon-in-ordinary to the late Prince Albert, b. 1821. Commanded the *Amphion* at Calcutta during the early part of the Indian mutiny. He served before Canton with a battalion of seamen, and captured, with his own hand, Commissioner Net as he was escaping. Director-General of naval ordnance (1866-69); Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard (1869-70); President of Royal Naval College at Greenwich (1873-5); a Lord of Admiralty (1879-80). Appointed first and principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen (1879).

K.G. See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

Kharkoff. A rapidly developing Russian town (population 60,000), situated about 400 miles S. of Moscow. The growth of the iron

and coal fields of S.E. Russia is producing a favourable effect upon its industries, yearly increasing in number and importance. The University, containing 600 centres, was the most active Nihilist centre during the troubles culminating in the death of the late Czar. On this account its privileges have been curtailed, and education is carried on in a very unsatisfactory manner.

Kherson. A Russian town of 50,000 inhabitants on the Dnieper, about forty miles from Nicolaïeff, the growth of which as a dockyard has dwarfed the previous naval importance of Kherson. It is best known as the resting-place of Howard the philanthropist, to whom a monument is erected.

Khojent. A town (pop. 30,000) in Turkestan, alternately ruled by Khokand and Bokhara, which General Romanovsky captured (June 5th, 1866). Formerly of considerable commercial importance, it has decayed somewhat since. It was the scene of a serious outbreak in 1875, when Khokand revolted against Russia.

Khokand. A Mussulman province in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Tchernayeff in 1864-65. A portion was left independent until 1875, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it. This campaign was the hardest the Russians had had in Turkestan in point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule. The city of Khokand (pop. 60,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkent and Bokhara.

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun"). One of the richest provinces of Persia, situated to the south-east of the Caspian Sea, it consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising nearly a quarter of Persia: population 860,000. The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended, in spite of the tyranny and imbecility of the rulers. The Russian outposts stretch for nearly 1,000 miles round the north, from the mouth of the Atrék to the Zulfikar Pass. On the south the great desert separates it from the rest of Persia. Communication with Teheran is only maintained by a couple of roads through the narrow cultivated gullet alongside the Caspian. Early in 1886 an exploring expedition under the direction of Dr. Radde and other eminent scientists, and the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, started from Tiflis to investigate the natural history of Khorassan.

Kidnapping. See ABDUCTION.

Kilima-Njaro. A mountain mass in East Africa with snow-clad peaks. Annexed by Germany in 1885-6. It is situated about 200 miles inland from the port of Mombasa, on the Suaheli coast, north of Zanzibar Island. The district has been lately explored. Its climate is said to be perfectly healthy for Europeans, with various plateaux and valleys suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, etc. The natives are not intractable, and the country is excessively beautiful—a sort of East African Switzerland. (See GERMAN COLONISATION; and consult a paper by H. H. Johnston, in "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society" for March 1885.)

Kilmatham Treaty. A phrase which came into use immediately after the release of Mr.

Parnell and the other Irish members who had been imprisoned under the Coercion Act of 1880. Kilmatham is the name of the prison from which the suspects were released. The existence of an understanding or arrangement between Mr. Parnell and the Gladstone ministry was a question of much controversy and of frequent and bitter debate in parliament. The foundation for the charge was that shortly before his release Mr. Parnell wrote a letter, which stated that if a bill were brought in to deal with several questions left open by the Land Act of 1881 the state of crime and disturbance in Ireland would be brought to an end through the operation of persons of influence with the people. Thereupon Mr. Parnell was released, and Mr. Forster resigned the Irish Secretaryship.

Kimberley. See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Kimberley. A district in the northern part of the colony of Western Australia. Has been recently explored and opened up for settlement. There are immense tracts of splendid pasturage. The chief port is Derby. In 1886 alluvial gold was discovered, a gold-field opened, and a great rush from all parts took place. Enormous finds were at first reported, but by latest accounts general disappointment had been experienced and hundreds of diggers were leaving. The field is 300 miles inland, communications are bad, and fever and scurvy have broken out. See WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Kimberley. The capital of the province of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, and chief centre of the diamond diggings. Though young, it is a large and important town, well provided with institutions and accessories of civilised life; pop. 24,000. Declared value of diamonds exported in 1885 was £2,492,755. It is connected by rail with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The extension of the line into Bechuanaland and into the Orange Free State is proposed. See DIAMOND FIELDS.

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1866); b. 1826; succeeded his grandfather in the barony of Wodehouse (1846). Was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Dec. 1852 to April 1856); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (May 1856 to March 1858); again Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (June 1859 to July 1861); was Lord Privy Seal (Dec. 1868 to July 1870); and Secretary of State for the Colonies (from the last date to Feb. 1874, and May 1880 to Dec. 1882); Secretary of State for India (Dec. 1882 to June 1885); Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for a short time (1882); sent on a special mission to Copenhagen (Dec. 1863); Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Oct. 1864 to June 1866), when he was created an earl. Was Secretary of State for India in the Gladstone cabinet (1886).

Kina-balú. A lofty peak in British North Borneo (*q.v.*).

King-at-Arms. See GARTER KING-AT-ARMS.

King's Advocate. See ADVOCATE, LORD.

King's College School, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Kingston. Capital of Jamaica (*q.v.*).

Kingstown. Capital of St. Vincent (*q.v.*).

Kirghiz. A nomad people dwelling chiefly in the steppes and deserts stretching from the northern part of the Caspian Sea to the Chinese Empire. Russia completed her conquest over them after the Crimean war, with the exception of a few settled in Chinese territory and

near the Pamir. The majority, occupying the borderlands of the Aralo-Caspian basin, suffered dreadfully during the severe winters of 1879 and 1880, which thinned their numbers, and by the destruction of their herds shattered their prosperity. The expansion of Russia is bringing them yearly more and more within civilised influence, and by degrees their territories are being placed under the direct administration of Russian officials. In 1884 the Tourgai region, into which Russian settlers are pouring, was formed into a province. The Kirghiz are hospitable, and tolerably orderly, and appear to be quite satisfied with Russian rule. They are not heavily taxed, are not liable to conscription, and Russia has carried her toleration so far as to assist the Mollahs of Central Asia to convert them from Paganism to Mohammedanism.

Kleist-Estzow, Herr von. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Knightships conferred, and Promotions made in the different orders, between January 1st, 1886, and January 31st, 1887.

K.G.

Norfolk, Henry, Duke of.

K.T. and K.P.

(None).

G.O.B. (Mil.).

Hay, Admiral Lord John.
Jones, Gen. Sir William.
Lysons, Gen. Sir Daniel.
Malcolm, Gen. Sir George, Bengal Staff Corps.
Maude, Gen. Sir F. F., V.C.
Paget, Admiral Lord Clarence Paget.
Reid, Gen. Sir Charles, Bengal Staff Corps.
Stephenson, Gen. Sir F. C. Arthur, K.C.B.
Templeton, Gen. Viscount.

G.O.B. (Civil).

Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Frederick Arthur, M.P. (now Lord Stanley).

K.C.B. (Mil.).

Bulwer, Major-Gen. Edward Gascoigne.
Butler, Col. Sir W. Francis.
Corbett, Admiral Sir John.
Edinburgh, Duke of, K.G., etc.
Farquhar, Admiral Sir Arthur.
Foley, Gen. the Hon. Sir St. George Gerald.
Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius Richard.
Grenfell, Col. Sir F. Wallace.
Hardinge, General the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward.
Longden, Gen. Sir Henry Errington.
Norman, Col. Sir F. Booth.
Olpherts, Gen. Sir William, V.C.
Payn, Gen. Sir William.
Radcliffe, Gen. Sir William P.
Richards, Admiral Sir G. H.
Smyth, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Leicester, K.C.M.G.

Turner, Gen. Sir Frank.
Warre, Gen. Sir Henry James.
Watson, Gen. Sir John, V.C.
White, Col. Sir G. Stewart, V.C.

K.O.B. (Civil).

Fraser, Col. Sir James, Commissioner of Police for the City of London.

Knight, Hon. Col. and Lieut.-Col. Commandant Sir Frederick Winn.

Morley, Sir Francis Brockman, Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, Exon. of H. M. Royal Bodyguard and Yeoman of the Guard.
Owen, Sir P. Cunliffe, Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Robinson, Sir Henry, Vice-President of the Local Government Board, Ireland.

Walker, Sir William Stuart, Chairman of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor, and of Public Health, Scotland.

West, Sir Algernon E., Chairman of Board of Inland Revenue.

G.O.S.I.

Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras.

His Highness Maharaja Raja Mangal, Singh of Ulwar.

His Highness Syud Toorkee, Sultan of Muscat.
His Highness Tahkt Sinhji Thakur, Sahib of Bhaunagar.

K.O.S.I.

Bernard, Sir Charles Edward, Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

Danvers, Sir Juland, Secretary Public Works Department, India Office.

Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Maharajah Pertab Singh.

Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghani Meeah, of Dacca.
Flowden, Sir William Chicheley, late Census Commissioner for India.

G.O.M.G.

Biddulph, Major-Gen. Sir R., late High Commissioner in Cyprus.

Ford, Sir Francis Clare, Minister at Madrid.

Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry T., Bart., M.P.
Kirk, Sir John.

Morier, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Burnett David, H.M. Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia.

Strahan, Sir George Cumine.

Tupper, Sir Charles.

White, Sir William, H.M. Minister at Constantinople.

K.O.M.G.

Adams, Sir F. O., Minister at Berne.
Adderley, Sir Augustus John (West Indies).

Alston, Sir F. B., Chief Clerk of Foreign Office.

Berry, Sir Graham (Victoria).

Birch, Sir Arthur N. (Ceylon).

Buller, Sir Walter Lawry (New Zealand).

Burton, Capt. Sir R. F., Consul at Trieste.

Champain, Col. Sir J. Underwood Bateman, R.E.

Clarke, Col. Sir Marshall James, Resident Magistrate in Basutoland.

Coode, Sir John, C.E.

Davenport, Sir Samuel (South Australia).

Garrick, Sir James Francis (Queensland).

Griffith, Sir Samuel W., Premier of Queensland.

Haast, Sir John F. J. Von (New Zea. and).

Hodgson, Sir Arthur.

Knollys, Sir Francis.

Lascelles, Sir F., British Minister at Bucharest.

Monson, Hon. Sir E. J., Minister at Copenhagen.

Playfair, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. L., Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.

Plunkett, Hon. Sir Francis R., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Japan.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., Minister at Athens.
 Selangore, Abdul Samat, Sultan of.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi, Lieut.-Governor of
 Ceylon.
 Smith, Sir Donald Alexander, Montreal.
 Sprigg, Sir James Gordon, formerly Premier of
 Cape of Good Hope.
 Staples, Alderman Sir John, late Lord Mayor
 of London.
 Stawell, Sir William.
 Stout, Sir Robert, Premier of New Zealand.
 Stuart, Hon. Sir W., Minister at The Hague.
 Vivian, Lord, Minister at Brussels.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Ball, Dr. Sir R. S., Astronomer Royal of
 Ireland.
 Barrington, Sir Vincent K.
 Brady, Sir Thomas F.
 Browne, Sir J. Crichton, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Brunlees, Sir James.
 Buck, Sir E. C. (Indian Government).
 Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-
 General.
 Dalby, Sir William Bartlett, M.B.
 Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C., late Solicitor-General.
 Dobson, Sir William Lambert, Chief Justice of
 Tasmania.
 Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D., Treasurer of the
 Royal College of Physicians of London.
 Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
 Foster, Dr. Sir B. W., President of the Council
 of the British Medical Association, and late
 M.P. for Chester.
 Fox, Sir Charles Douglas.
 Gowans, Sir James, Lord Dean of Guild of
 Edinburgh.
 Grantham, Sir William (judge).
 Hart, Dr. Sir Andrew Searle, Vice-Provost of
 Trinity College, Dublin.
 Howard, Sir Richard N., late Mayor of Wey-
 mouth.
 Jones, Sir Horace, Architect to the City of
 London.
 Kekewich, Sir Arthur (judge).
 Kortright, Sir C. E. R., formerly Consul at
 Philadelphia.
 Lewes, Sir Samuel, late Director of Victualling
 for the Navy.
 Longmore, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Thomas, Pro-
 fessor Military Surgery, Netley.
 M'Bain, Sir James, President of the Legisla-
 tive Council of Victoria.
 MacCulloch, Sir Edgar, Bailiff of Guernsey.
 MacLagan, Sir Douglas, M.D., Professor Medical
 Jurisprudence, Edinburgh University, and
 President of Royal College of Physicians,
 Edinburgh.
 Magnus, Rev. Sir Phillip, Head of the City and
 Guilds Technical Institute at South Ken-
 sington.
 Meredith, Sir William Colles, late Chief Justice
 of Quebec.
 Molesworth, Sir Robert, late a Judge of the
 Supreme Court of Victoria.
 Nicholson, Sir Richard, Clerk of the Peace for
 Middlesex.
 Radcliffe, Sir David, late Mayor of Liverpool.
 Raper, Sir Robert G.
 Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye, LL.D.
 Ross, Sir R. Dalrymple, Speaker of the House
 of Assembly of South Australia.
 Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., late Attorney-
 Gen.
 Sieveking, Sir Edward H., M.D., Physician
 Extraordinary to the Queen.

Simon, Sir John, M.P.
 Sladen, Col. Sir E. B., late Political Agent,
 Upper Burma.
 Stirling, Sir James (judge).
 Stokes, Professor Sir William, M.D.
 Tomes, Sir J., F.R.C.S.
 Turner, Professor Sir William.
 Vine, Sir John R. Somers.
 Watson, Sir Henry E.
 Weston, Sir Joseph D.
 Williams, Sir Monier, C.I.E., D.C.L., Boden
 Professor of Sanskrit in Oxford University.
 "Knight Service." See LAND QUESTION.
 "Knights' Fees." See ARMY.

Knights of Labour. An organisation of
 labourers in the United States. It originated
 with the tailors of Philadelphia in 1869, and it
 has been developed with remarkable success,
 especially since the Order was joined in 1874
 by Mr. Powderley, the present Grand Master
 Workman. The operations of the Order are
 conducted secretly, and the avowed objects
 of its members are: (1) To bring within the folds
 of organisation every department of productive
 industry, making knowledge a standpoint for
 action, and industrial, moral worth, not
 wealth, the true standard of individual and
 national greatness. (2) To secure to the
 toilers a proper share of the wealth that they
 create; more of the leisure that rightfully
 belongs to them; more society advantages;
 more of the benefits, privileges and emolu-
 ments of the world—in a word, all those rights
 and privileges necessary to make them capable
 of enjoying, appreciating, defending and per-
 petuating the blessings of good government.
 (3) To arrive at the true condition of the pro-
 ducing masses in their educational, moral and
 financial condition, by demanding from the
 various Governments the establishment of
 bureaus of labour statistics. (4) The estab-
 lishment of co-operative institutions, produc-
 tive and distributive. (5) The revising of the
 public lands—the heritage of the people—for
 the actual settler, not another acre for rail-
 roads or corporations. (6) The abrogation of
 all laws that do not bear equally upon capital
 and labour; the removal of unjust technicali-
 ties, delays and discriminations in the ad-
 ministration of justice; and the adopting of
 measures providing for the health and safety
 of those engaged in mining, manufacturing or
 building pursuits. (7) The enactment of laws
 to compel chartered corporations to pay their
 employes weekly in full, for labour performed
 the preceding week, in the lawful money of
 the country. (8) The enactment of laws giving
 mechanics and labourers a first lien on their
 work for their full wages. (9) The abolish-
 ment of the contract system on national, state,
 and municipal work. (10) The substitution of
 arbitration for strikes, whenever and wherever
 employers and employes are willing to meet
 on equitable grounds. (11) The prohibition of
 the employment of children, in workshops,
 mines, and factories, before attaining their
 fourteenth year. (12) To abolish the system of
 letting out by contract the labour of convicts
 in our prisons and reformatory institutions.
 (13) To secure for both sexes equal pay for
 equal work. (14) The reduction of the hours
 of labour to eight per day, so that the labourers
 may have more time for social enjoyment and
 intellectual improvement, and be enabled to
 reap the advantages conferred by the labour-

saving machinery which their brains have created. (15) To prevail upon Governments to establish a purely national circulating medium, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of debts, public or private.—According to an account of the Order given by her Majesty's representative at Washington, and recently issued in the Consular Reports, the **Knights** at present number 111,305, distributed in 1,610 lodges in the United States alone. Lodges of the Order have, however, been established in Canada, the United Kingdom, and other countries. The Knights, though a distinct order, do not attempt the suppression of other labour organisations, but rather favour the adoption of a policy which if successful would lead to a kind of Trade Union Federation. Recognising the fact that strikes even when successful generally involve a dead loss to wages, the Knights endeavour as a rule to prevent strikes, and for purposes of aggression prefer the boycotting system, their decision in this respect having been emphasized by the failure of the great railway strikes which the Knights promoted last year. Persons of either sex are eligible for election to the order, provided that if females they have attained the age of sixteen, and if males the age of eighteen, and that they are not lawyers, bankers, professional betting men, intoxicating drink sellers, or stockbrokers. The **General Assembly** of the Order, which met at Richmond, U.S., last autumn, proposed that for the future its organisation should be assimilated to that of the government of the United States, so that each State assembly would have control of the district represented by it. The **Local Assemblies** must be composed of at least three-fourths of wage workers or farmers, and can elect one delegate for every hundred members to the periodical **District Assemblies**, which must represent at least five of the Local Assemblies, which in their turn elect delegates to the **General Assembly** of the Order, which meets once a year under the presidency of the **Grand Master Workman**, who is assisted in conducting the business of the Order by an **executive committee** of five members, who decide upon the secret pass-words of the Order. The funds of the Order are raised by the sale of supplies, and a **capitation subscription** of six cents per quarter, which, however, is not enforced in the case of impoverished members.

Knights of Windsor, Poor. A charity founded by Edward III. for the care of twenty-six eminent but poor military men. William IV. changed the title to the **Military Knights of Windsor** (1833).

"Knocks-out." A combination of dealers who frequent auction sales and agree amongst themselves not to bid against one another, but to call into question the genuineness or quality of the goods offered for sale, and in similar ways to disparage them in the eyes of the private buyer, and by this means to secure the purchase at a low price. The party then hold an auction sale of the goods amongst themselves, the highest bidder to be the buyer, and the profit in the transaction to be shared alike between all members of the circle. These cliques are the most common in the furniture and picture trades.

"Knowledge." A monthly scientific magazine (6d.); was originally started as a weekly

record of scientific progress. In 1885 it was changed to magazine form. *Knowledge* treats of the newest and most advanced scientific theories and researches, and gives especial prominence to astronomy. Editor, **Mr. R. A. Proctor, B.A.**

Knowles, Mr. James, F.R.I.A., was b. 1831. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond. From early years he pursued literature, and contributed articles to various magazines; and in 1866 he published the "Story of King Arthur." Succeeded **Dean Alford** (1870) as editor of the *Contemporary Review* (q.v.), and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* (q.v.) became its editor (1877). In addition to his literary work, Mr. Knowles has acquired reputation as an architect: Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson, Kensington House, the Thatched House Club, and several churches having been erected from his designs.

Komaroff, Lieut.-General. An experienced Russian diplomatist and soldier, who was brought prominently under public notice in consequence of his holding the command of the Russian forces on the occasion of their conflict with the Afghans at Penjdeh (March 30th, 1885), and whose official version of the affair, exhibiting grave discrepancies with that of Sir F. Lumsden, the British envoy, gave rise to the late critical dispute between the English and Russian Governments. He is Lieutenant-Governor of the Trans-Caspian Provinces—an appointment conferred in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the annexation of Merv when Governor of Askabad. General Komaroff, who is fifty years of age, has seen much military and political service. Was chief over the national military administration in the Caucasus, distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, in which he was wounded, took part in the assault of Kars, and at the close of the war was appointed governor of the town and port of Batoum, succeeding to the command of the Trans-Caspian army, his present post. He is at present (March 27th, 1886) at Merv, with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Koran, The. According to the Mohammedan creed, the Koran is coeval with God, and the first transcript was written in rays of light upon a tablet resting by the throne of the Almighty. A copy was carried by Gabriel to the lowest heaven, and portions were related to Mohammed in the course of twenty-three years. The Prophet dictated to a scribe whole chapters at a time, and these were kept for the use of his followers, but not arranged in any order. After Mohammed's death the scattered writings were sought for and copied, without any attempt being made to set them in chronological order. The Caliph Othman afterwards caused a fresh copy to be made from the originals, with a view to restore the true spirit of the Prophet and put an end to the rival texts which were current. Upon this being accomplished, all the originals were destroyed. The difficulty of obtaining a clear conception of the doctrines of this work is greatly increased by the fact that the chapters, of which there are upwards of a hundred, are not arranged in any chronological order, but according to their length, each bearing as a title the subject dealt with. The leading doctrine is the Oneness of God, which agrees in all respects with the Christian revelation of Him. The theoretical portion of the Koran is the inculcation of faith; the practical portion, religion. Jesus Christ is simply regarded as

one of the Prophets, who stand in this order: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moscs, Jesus, Mohammed. After the belief in God is the belief in angels, of which four are chief: the angel of revelation, or Holy Spirit; Gabriel, the guardian of the Jews; Michael, the angel of death; and Raphael, the angel to sound the trumpet at the Resurrection. Besides the angels, the Koran teaches that there are good and evil genii, under different names, who perform divers offices. The Koran teaches the Resurrection and the Final Judgment. All through the pages great stress is laid upon the fact that a person's good works, or even merits will not secure for him entrance into heaven, but solely God's mercy. The joys which await the righteous are nearly one hundred in number, and rise from wives, and music, to the beholding of God's face. The practical portion of the Koran teaches almsgiving, fasting, pilgrimages, and prayer. Purification must precede prayer; and this is of two kinds—total immersion or partial ablution. If no water can be obtained, dry dust or sand may be used. Prayer must be made five times in twenty-four hours—sunset, nightfall, daybreak, noon, and afternoon—with the face always turned towards Mecca. No prayer is offered to Mohammed, save to beg his intercession with God. Alms are of two kinds—legal and voluntary; amongst the latter a measure of provisions must always be included, as a gift to the poor, at the end of Ramadan, the sacred month. The Great Fast is of a peculiar character. During the whole of Ramadan a Mohammedan must neither eat, drink, smoke, smell perfumes, nor bathe between daybreak and sunset; but he may do as he pleases between sunset, through all the hours of the night, to daybreak. Fasting is declared to be one-fourth part of the faith, and the gate of religion. The chief pilgrimages are to Mecca and Mount Arafat. Drinking of wine is forbidden. Amongst miscellaneous instructions, a gambler's evidence is declared invalid, usury is prohibited, and images and pictures are not to be made. Four wives are allowed to be taken, and a certain number of slaves for concubines. For murder the penalty is death, or, under certain circumstances, a fine; for theft, a beating or mutilation (the property stolen must not have been easy of access to the thief); for blasphemy the punishment was death. The language in which the Koran is written is of great purity, and the style varies greatly from the sublime to the obscure. This has been thought to furnish a clue to the periods of Mohammed's life in which the several portions were written, but no accepted arrangement has yet been effected. All Mohammedans hold the Koran in great veneration, and no portion is ever taken in hand without an act of purification being first performed; nor is the Koran ever carried below the girdle. The Koran has been a more fruitful source of controversy than any other religious book excepting only the Bible. Sale was the first to translate the Koran into English.

Kossuth, Lajos, or Louis, Hungarian dictator and patriot, was b. at Tapio Bicski, near Pesth, April 25th, 1805. Practised for some years as a lawyer. In 1832 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg. For publishing reports of the proceedings of that body he was, in 1837, after a warning from the Government, prosecuted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Liberated after eighteen months'

confinement, Kossuth in 1840 founded the *Pesti Hirlap*, which became the organ of the Radical opposition. In 1847 he was again elected to the National Diet, and forthwith became leader of the opposition. In March 1848 he demanded the re-establishment of an independent government for Hungary with a ministry responsible to the country. Returned to Pressburg as Minister of Finance for Hungary in the cabinet of Count Batthyány. Was President of the provisional government (1848-49). In April 1849, in the Diet at Debreczin, he declared Hungary an independent state. Created Governor of Hungary, he entered Pesth, but was compelled to retreat on the entry of the Russian troops. Kossuth, accompanied by a large number of refugees, entered Turkish territory on August 17th, and in the February following (1850) was, with his companions, interned at Kutahia, in Asia Minor. Liberated in September 1851, Kossuth came to England, where, save for a visit to the United States, he lived for many years. He has since made unsuccessful attempts to incite the Italians and Hungarians against Austria. For the last quarter of a century he has resided at Turin, where he has devoted himself to scientific studies.

Koti. A river, state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Koumys, or **Kumiss**, has long been used as a beverage and for medicinal purposes by the Kirghiz, Kalmucks, Turkomans, Nogays, and other nomadic tribes of the steppes of Russia and Tartary. It is there prepared from mare's milk. The process consists in causing fermentation by the addition of yeast to fresh milk, and stirring occasionally for about twelve hours; it is then corked up for several days to develop the alcoholic fermentation. If this is carried on too long, the amount of alcohol is so increased that the koumys becomes an intoxicant; but if properly prepared, it promotes digestion and nutrition, and is therefore specially useful in wasting diseases, such as consumption, chronic dyspepsia, and diarrhoea, anæmia, nervous exhaustion, etc. Dr. Carrick, of St. Petersburg, has strenuously advocated its use (*Edinburgh Medical Journal* xxvii. 167).

Kouyunjik. See ASSYRIOLOGY.

Kowloon. A peninsula of South China, adjacent to Hong Kong (*q.v.*) and appertaining to that colony. Area about 3 sq. m.

Kraal (pron. Krawl). The village or town of natives of South Africa. It usually consists of many huts surrounded by a palisade.

Krakatoa, an uninhabited volcanic island in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. After being dormant for two centuries, it showed signs of feeble activity on May 20th, 1883; and on August 26th it burst into a state of violent eruption. During this paroxysm a large part of Krakatoa was actually blown away, and the physical features of the island entirely altered. An immense sea-wave swept over the shores of the neighbouring islands, destroying numerous villages and more than 35,000 inhabitants. Soon after the eruption a succession of brilliant sunsets and other atmospheric phenomena were observed in all parts of the world; and it was suggested that these effects were connected with the presence of extremely fine volcanic dust floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere. (See "Krakatoa," by R. D. Verbeek; Batavia, 1885.)

Krapotkin, Prince Peter Alexsievitch. b. at Moscow, 1842. Aide-de-camp to the Military Governor of Transkaibalia. Attaché for Cossack Affairs to the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia (1863-67), in which capacity he made numerous journeys in Siberia and Mantchuria, accounts of which have been published in the "Memoirs of the Russian and Siberian Geographical Societies." Returning (1867) to St. Petersburg, he studied at the St. Petersburg University, abandoned the State's service, and published the first part of an important work on glacial deposits. Visited Belgium (1872), and there made acquaintance with the *International Working Men's Association*, joining its most advanced Anarchist section. Returning to Russia, he became a member of the widely spread Socialist organisation of the *Tohaykovtzy*. Arrested (1874), he escaped from the Military Hospital (1876), and went to England. Founded at Geneva (1879) the Anarchist paper *Le Révolté*. Expelled from Switzerland (1881), he stayed first at Thonon, and then went to reside in England, where he made an agitation against the Russian Government, both in the press (*Newcastle Chronicle*, *Fortnightly Review*, and *Nineteenth Century*), and by a series of lectures at Newcastle and in Scotland. Returning to Thonon, he was arrested (1882). Condemned by the Police Correctionnelle at Lyons to five years' imprisonment for participation in the *International Working Men's Association* (1883). Liberated January 15th, 1886, by a decree of the President of the French Republic.

Kriegsspiel, or War Game. This game was invented by the officers of the Prussian army, some few years before the campaign against Austria in 1866. Its study is believed to have done much towards perfecting the regimental and lower field officers in their duties, and conducted in no slight degree to the successes of the war of 1866, and of that against France in 1870-71. The game is played upon a map which accurately delineates the theatre of war. Troops are represented by movable pieces, of which one stands for a battalion of infantry, another for a squadron of cavalry, and another for a fraction of a battery of artillery. The rate at which the troops can be moved is regulated by the rate at which troops march in actual war. The players are usually two upon each side, who consult together. The time allowed for each move is determined by casting dice, and the player can move his troops as far on the map as real troops could progress on the ground in the exact number of minutes given by the fall of the dice. All movements which in real war would be concealed by the contours of the ground from the enemy, are concealed by a sheet from the opposite players. The game is, in fact, an exact miniature of tactical operations, and has been proved of great value in the education of the officers of the German army. It has been adopted to a certain extent in the British service, and some interesting games have been played at the Horse Guards by picked officers on either side.

Krupp, Friedrich. See CHINESE LOAN.

Kuching. Capital of Sarawak (q.v.).

Kumassi. See GOLD COAST COLONY.

Kuria-Muria Islands. A group on the coast of Oman, Arabia. Area 20 sq. m. Acquired by the Bombay Government in 1854, as a station for the Indian telegraph cable.

Kublai Khan. See CHINA.

Kuldja. See CHINA.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 square miles in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier, and possessing a million and a half of lawless inhabitants. Too distant from either Constantinople or Teheran to be kept well in order by the Turkish and Persian governments, the Kurds have long been a terror to the surrounding people, and show no inclination to settle down to peaceful occupations. The last best known exploit was a general rising, which took place in 1880, when they invaded Persia, and perpetrating terrible excesses, wasted with fire and sword the country almost up to the gates of Tabriz. At first Persia was totally unable to cope with the invaders, and implored the assistance of Russia, who assembled 5,000 troops on the Trans-Caucasian border to march to their aid. However, Turkey, hitherto a conniver at the invasion, seeing in it a revenge for the help Persia had afforded Russia in the war of 1877-78, exercised pressure on the Kurds, and they fell back across the border. The Kurds are tolerably brave, and good horsemen, but for want of proper training they have never proved efficient irregular cavalry in recent Turkish wars.

Kyrle Society. This society, with whose institution the name of Miss Miranda Hill is intimately associated, was established some years ago with the view of bringing the refining, and cheering influences of natural and artistic beauty, including music, home to the public—more especially the working classes of our large towns. Its members have done much useful work in decorating the rooms used for social gatherings among the industrial classes and the poor—such as workmen's clubs and mission-rooms, also hospital, workhouse, and asylum wards and corridors, board schools, and other schoolrooms—either by gifts or loans of oil pictures, framed water-colour drawings, decorative panels, screens, tapestry, flags, etc. The cultivation of plants and flowers in windows and yards, and the laying out as gardens of waste pieces of ground, are also encouraged. Concerts of vocal and instrumental music, readings, and dramatic entertainments are given in poor districts, and in workhouses, hospitals, homes, and lunatic asylums. The modest work of the association, about which little is known by the general public, has been heartily commended by William Morris, the poet. The Kyrle Society fills a place occupied by no other organisation, and for the amount of money placed in its hands does a great deal of good. Its members are drawn from the more well-to-do classes, who in its pleasant work find interesting occupation for leisure hours. The local societies are managed by a president, a council, and committees. In Birmingham, for instance, where the Kyrle Society has been in existence for some years, there are committees on music, decorations, window gardening, and entertainments. Wood carving has been freely taught in Birmingham, and elsewhere a system of drives for the aged and infirm is in adoption. The Birmingham window gardening section held eleven flower shows last year, and distributed 3,500 plants. In addition to the Metropolitan societies, branches of this interesting association are to be found in Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Cheltenham, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

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Laager. A South African word meaning an encampment more or less fortified. The original *laager* of the Boers was an enclosure formed by drawing together several waggons, within which the cattle could be herded at night.

Labouchère, Mr. Henry, M.P. was b. 1821. Educated at Eton. Entered the Diplomatic Service (1854), from which he retired (1864), having become *sec. Secretary*. Edits and owns *Truth*. Sat as a Radical for Windsor (1865-66), Middlesex (1867-68), and for Northampton since 1880. Mr. Labouchère is noted for his vivacious speeches and quick lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced Radical, and one of Mr. Gladstone's most energetic supporters.

Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, 1883, 1885, 1886. In spite of the small average size of farms in Ireland, the class of farm labourers as distinct from farmers is a large one. Many Irish labourers are in extreme poverty, and the improvement of their condition has been repeatedly considered by the Legislature. By section 18 of the Irish Land Act of 1881 it was provided that the letting of land, with or without dwelling-houses, by the farmer to the labourers in his employ, should not be deemed to be a subletting prohibited by the Act. By section 19 of the same Act the Court was empowered, in determining a judicial rent, to impose conditions as to labourers' cottages and allotments. The Labourers' Cottages and Allotments (Ireland) Act 1882 amended and extended the above sections of the Land Act. The three Acts cited at the head of this article have a similar object. They provide that a representation may be made by any twelve ratepayers to the sanitary authority of the district that the existing house accommodation for agricultural labourers and their families in any section of the district is not sufficient, or is rendered unavailable by grave sanitary defects, and that these evils cannot be remedied otherwise than by the action of the sanitary authority. Should there be less than twenty ratepayers resident in the section in question, a representation by six will suffice. The sanitary authority must then take the representation into consideration at a meeting of which fourteen days' public notice has been given. If the representation has not been supported by a certificate of the sanitary officer, it is to be referred to him by the sanitary authority, and he is to inspect the place which is the subject of the representation, and to report to the sanitary authority on the correctness of the facts alleged. If satisfied of the truth of the representation and of the sufficiency of the public means, the sanitary authority is to make a scheme for the improvement of the section referred to. The scheme may include either more or less land than lies within the bounds of that section; it must distinguish the lands which it is proposed to take compulsorily, must provide for the erection of a sufficient number of labourers' cottages, for proper sanitary arrangements, and for a plot of ground not exceeding half an acre being attached to each cottage, must specify the area upon which the cost of improvement is to be charged, and must be accompanied with maps and estimates. It may provide for the purchase and repair of cottages in a bad state, or for the

purchase of land to be let in allotments to tenants of cottages already built. It must not impair the amenity of the house, demesne, or home farm of any landowner, but may provide for the scheme being carried out by him or with his concurrence under the superintendence of the sanitary authority, and on terms to be embodied in the scheme. Having completed the scheme, the sanitary authority must publish for three consecutive weeks in two or more local newspapers an advertisement of this fact, and during the month next following must serve notice upon every owner whose land it is proposed to take compulsorily. The sanitary authority must next petition the Local Government Board for an order confirming the scheme. If the Local Government Board think fit to proceed with the case, it must direct a local inquiry to be held for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the representation and the merits of the scheme. After receiving the report made upon this inquiry, the Local Government Board may make a Provisional Order confirming the scheme. The Provisional Order becomes absolute unless a petition against the Order is lodged within one month by (a) the owner of any land which it is proposed to take compulsorily, or (b) twelve ratepayers, who would be liable under the scheme to be charged with the expense of its execution. When such a petition has been lodged, the Local Government Board must apply to the Lord Lieutenant for an Order in Council, and the Lord Lieutenant, after allowing an opportunity of being heard to all parties, may confirm or disallow the Provisional Order. Should it be confirmed, the sanitary authority which drew up the scheme must execute it with the least possible delay. By section 20 of the Act of 1883 the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts are extended to all urban sanitary districts in Ireland containing a population of 12,000 or upwards, and to any other urban sanitary district in Ireland which the Local Government Board may by Provisional Order direct.

Labrador. Named by a Spanish discoverer *Terra Labrador*—i.e. "cultivable land." The most easterly region of North America. The coast for some 800 miles, from Hudson Strait to Strait of Belleisle, is under the Government of Newfoundland. It is rocky and desolate, infested with ice, but the fisheries are valuable. Resident pop. about 20,000, consisting chiefly of Eskimo, among whom dwell Moravian missionaries at the settlements of *Hopedale*, *Nain*, *Okak*, and *Hebron*. The population is more than doubled during the short summer by an influx of whalers, sealers, and fishermen. Some furs are collected. Exports in 1884 valued at £232,083. A report, current in 1886, that the settlements were hopelessly icebound during summer, famine-stricken, and exposed to the attacks of ferocious bears, was without foundation in fact.

Labuan. The smallest British colony. An island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Area 31 sq. m., pop. 6,298. The port and town is *Victoria Harbour*. Labuan is mostly level, well watered and wooded. Climate hot, moist, and unhealthy. Flora and fauna like those of Borneo (*q.v.*). Soil fertile. Native products are timber, rattans,

caoutchouc, gutta-percha, wax, sago. Coal is worked.—Labuan is administered as a Crown colony by a Governor and Executive Council. There is a body of fifty armed police. The colony is a market for produce of Borneo and the islands interchanged for goods from Singapore. There are sago factories. Output of coal was 5,824 tons in 1876, but had diminished to 550 tons in 1882. Revenue, £4,780, expenditure £4,391; imports £84,868, exports £85,740. There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindits. Labuan was ceded by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. The Governor is Consul-General for Borneo.

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but it has taken root in a kindly manner in this country, more especially in the northern portion of England, although clubs are now scattered all over the three kingdoms. An impetus was given to the sport in 1883 by a visit of Iroquois Indians and Canadian amateurs, but the roughness exhibited by these players contrasted unfavourably with the style of their English rivals. Their tour proved fairly successful, and many thousands watched with interest the movements of "White Water," "Waving Blossom," "Deer Whispering," "Leaves Moved," "Wind Moving," "Hole in the Sky," "Tree-fall-down," "Strong Arm," "June-stand-up," "Leaves Chasing Quick," and "White Eagle," the distinctive appellations boasted by these redoubtable chiefs. The 1886 match between North and South, on the ground of the South Manchester Club at Withington, terminated in favour of the South by four goals to one; but both the 1884 and 1885 matches ended in favour of the Northern representatives.

Ladakh. For Commissioners see DIPLOMATIC.

Lady Clerks. The experiment of employing ladies as clerks was first tried on a large scale about the year 1870, the initial step having been taken by the Government. When the electric telegraphs of the country were taken over by the Crown in that year, the large number of 700 females was at once employed by the Post Office, where they have since continued to manipulate the various instruments at the Central Telegraph Office. The Government, in addition, employ a large staff of ladies in the Post Office as clerks. The branches in which they are employed are attached to the Receiver and Accountant General's office and the Savings Bank Department, where the duties are of an important and responsible character. The hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the scale of salaries is, for the second or lowest class, £65 by £5 a year to £80; first-class £85 by £7 10s. a year to £100; and principal clerks £110 by £10 to £150. The superintendents receive £215 by £15 annually to £400. Admission to female clerkships in the Post Office is obtained by open competitive examination, of which full particulars are furnished on application, by the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster. Female sorters and returners are also employed in the Post Office. They are, however, of a lower grade, and receive much smaller salaries than the female clerks. The total number of women employed by the Post Office last year was 3,456, of which number 699 are clerks proper, and 2,757 are engaged as telegraphists, counter-women, sorters, etc. These situations are also thrown open to

public competition. The success of the Post Office in the experiment of employing ladies on clerk work has led to their employment in a limited degree in a branch of the Inland Revenue Department, and has also induced many commercial firms to follow the example. Their employment by lawyers for copying purposes is extensive, and their usefulness in this capacity is evidenced by the advertisements seeking law copyists of this class which appear in the press. The **Prudential Assurance Company** was one of the first to come to the front in making the experiment; and for many years past has employed a staff of over seventy ladies in its "industrial branch." The services of these ladies have given great satisfaction. Many of the railway companies now largely employ lady clerks; and many other institutions might be mentioned where the usefulness and fitness of ladies as clerks have been successfully and satisfactorily proved. No opposition has been displayed against the scheme. It does not appear, however, to have ever been the aim of the promoters in employing ladies as clerks to supplant men in this capacity. The idea would seem to be simply to allow ladies of education and refinement to earn a living by the performance of the simpler and perhaps more mechanical kind of clerk work.

Lagos. A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast, together with Badagry, Palma, and Leckie on the mainland. Area, 73 sq. m.; pop., 75,270, chiefly blacks. Climate very inimical to Europeans. Products are palm-oil and kernels, peppers, grains, lentils, cola and ground-nuts, cotton, and silk, camwood, indigo, and lead-ore. Manufactures are cloths, embroidered robes, mats, basket and bamboo-work, leather-work, and brass-work. Revenue, £50,558; expenditure, £37,879; imports (1885), £542,504; exports, £614,181. Ruled by an Administrator and Legislative Council, subordinate to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony (*q.v.*).

Lagthing. See SWEDEN.

Laissez-faire. The maxim of *laissez-faire* ("let be," or non-interference) is, that the intervention of a public authority in the business of a community ought to be restricted to the narrowest compass. "Letting alone should be the general practice," is the statement of J. S. Mill; "every departure from it, unless required by some great good, is a certain evil." *Laissez-faire* is the antithesis to "paternal government" and "grandmotherly legislation." Mill ("Political Economy," bk. V., ch. xi.) conceives that the question does not admit of any universal solution, but he examines generally what are the advantages, and what are the evils or inconveniences of government interference. He distinguishes two kinds of interference, differing widely in their nature and effects, and requiring for their justification motives of very different degrees of urgency. There is the **authoritative** interference, controlling the free agency of individuals: "Government may interdict all persons from doing certain things; or from doing them without authorisation; or may prescribe to them certain things to be done, or a certain manner of doing things which it is left optional with them to do or to abstain from." There is the **non-authoritative** interference, "when a government, instead of issuing a command and

enforcing it by penalties, adopts the course so seldom resorted to by governments, and of which such important use might be made, that of giving advice, and promulgating information; or when, leaving individuals free to use their own means of pursuing any object of general interest, the government, not meddling with them, but not trusting the object solely to their care, establishes, side by side with their arrangements, an agency of its own for a like purpose." The authoritative form has much the more limited sphere of legitimate action, and requires much stronger necessity to justify it, while there are large departments of human life from which it must be unreservedly and imperiously excluded. The "space in human existence, entrenched round and sacred from authoritative intrusion" "ought to include all that part which concerns only the life, whether inward or outward, of the individual, and does not affect the interests of others, or affects them only through the moral influence of example," and "even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interest of others, the onus of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions." In the case of government interferences that do not restrain individual free agency, however, "there is no infringement of liberty, no irksome or degrading restraint." Mill enumerates five principal general objections to government interference:—(1) The compulsory provision of pecuniary means, by taxation, with the almost inevitable and great aggravation attending the expensive precautions and onerous restrictions which are indispensable to prevent evasion of a compulsory tax. (2) Every increase of the functions devolving on the government is an increase of its power, both in the form of authority, and still more in the indirect form of influence; a consideration especially important in a democracy. (3) Every additional function undertaken by the government is a fresh occupation imposed upon a body already overcharged with duties; hence most things are ill done, and many (especially the more troublesome and less showy) are not done at all; a result much more from the bad organisation of governments, than from the extent and variety of the duties undertaken by them. (4) Government, by excluding, or even by superseding individual agency, either substitutes a less qualified instrumentality for one better qualified, or, at any rate, substitutes its own mode of accomplishing the work for all the variety of modes which would be tried by a number of equally qualified persons aiming at the same end—a competition by many degrees more propitious to the progress of improvement than any uniformity of system. (5) Even if the government could comprehend within itself, in each department, all the most eminent intellectual capacity and active talent of the nation, this would be but a stronger reason why the active faculties of the community should be cultivated by exercise in the conduct of a large portion of the affairs of society by the persons immediately interested in them. The only security against political slavery is the check arising from the diffusion of intelligence, activity, and public spirit among the governed. Besides, it has been proved by experience to be extremely difficult to keep up a sufficiently high permanent standard in the governing classes; and it is supremely important that all classes

of the community should have their faculties exercised and sharpened by having much to do for themselves. Mill also points out, on the other hand, certain cases where government interference is, in principle, admissible:—(1) Education. The uncultivated cannot be competent judges of cultivation; persons requiring improvement will have an imperfect or erroneous conception of what they want or need; and any well-intentioned and tolerably civilised government may claim, without presumption, to be sufficiently superior to the average of the community to prescribe for them. In short, the case of education is not one in which the interest and judgment of the consumer are a sufficient security for the goodness of the commodity. (2) Another class of cases is where there is no person in the situation of a consumer, and where the interest and judgment to be relied on are those of the agent himself; and in these there are some very large exceptions to the general rule that most persons take a juster and more intelligent view of their own interest, and the means of its promotion, than any legislature or public officer could point out to them. Here belong (a) the cases of lunatics, idiots, infants, persons of immature judgment, and (to some extent) women—and the same principles justify intervention to protect the lower animals from maltreatment at the hands of brutal men; (b) the cases where individuals attempt to decide, irrevocably now, what will be best for their interests at some future and distant date—especially as to marriage; (c) the large class of cases where individuals can manage the concern only by delegated agency, in which the so-called private management is, in fact, no more management by the persons interested than is administration by a public officer; (d) the cases where government interference is necessary to give effect to the judgment of individuals—they being unable to give effect to it except by concert, which concert cannot be effectual unless it receives validity and sanction from the law—e.g., the question of diminishing the hours of labour; (e) the very large class of cases in which those acts of individuals with which the government claims to interfere, are not done by those individuals for their own interest, but for the interest of other people—e.g., the subject of public charity (poor laws); or cases in which the acts done by individuals, though intended solely for their own benefit, involve consequences extending indefinitely beyond them, to interests of the nation or of posterity—e.g., colonisation; or cases in which important public services are to be performed while yet there is no individual specially interested in performing them, nor would any adequate remuneration naturally or spontaneously attend their performance—e.g., scientific exploration, scientific and literary research, erection and maintenance of light-houses, etc. "It is, however, necessary to add that the intervention of government cannot always practically stop short at the limit which defines the cases intrinsically suitable for it. In the particular circumstances of a given age or nation, there is scarcely anything, really important to the general interest, which it may not be desirable, or even necessary, that the government should take upon itself, not because private individuals cannot effectually perform it, but because they will not." (See also Professor Sidgwick's paper on *Laissez-*

Faire, British Association Meeting, September 1886.)

Lake School, or **Lakists**, is the name given to a school of poets who arose at the commencement of the present century. The name given to the school arose from the fact that **Wordsworth**, the founder of it, with **Coleridge** and **Southey** his disciples, took up their residence in the beautiful Lake district of Cumberland. Wordsworth, who was born at Cocker-mouth in that county, after completing his education at the university early, retired to his native mountains, and spent the greater part of his life amongst their solitudes. **Rydal Mount**, where he lived with his sister, has become historical through his associations with it. The Lake poets have left a permanent influence, not only in English literature, but in all literature. They led man back to Nature, and taught him to look for the philosophy of his own life and destiny in contemplating the phenomena and entering into communion with the mysteries of the universe. Previous to the Lakists, our poets had trusted for their inspiration to the ancient mythologies, to the great events of history, or to the romantic incidents of social and national life. Shakespeare and his contemporaries were the poets of man—of man individually as the subject of aspirations and emotions, of humour and pathos, of laughter and tears; Dryden and his contemporaries were the poets of man as a constituent element of social and political life; but Wordsworth and his contemporaries were the poets of man in his relation to the universe.

Lakh. A term used in India to express the number 100,000 in the computation of money. A lakh of rupees = 100,000 rupees. In 1835, when the currency was remodelled, the value of the rupee was fixed at two shillings. A lakh of rupees is therefore equivalent to £10,000.

Lammas Fields. See LAND QUESTION.

Land Act, The (Ireland), passed in 1881, gave practically what were known as the "three F's"—fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents. Under the Act tenants are empowered to apply to land courts for a revision of their rents, and the rents then fixed are called **judicial rents**. Up to July 31st, 1885, the total number of applications to have fair rents fixed in court were 122,599; the total number disposed of, 118,909; the total number of cases fixed out of court, 84,074. Under another section of the Act the tenants are empowered to make application to have their leases declared void. This part of the Act has not worked very effectively. Up to July 31st, 1885, there were 1500 applications, and but 145 leases were declared void. An appeal lies from the land court, presided over by the sub-commissioners, to the Chief Land Commission. There have been, up to July 31st, 19,952 appeals. Of these 5,514 have been heard, 578 dismissed or struck out, 4,843 withdrawn, and 10,920 disposed of in these various ways, out of the total of 19,952, up to August. In the three years ending August 21st, 1884, the sub-commissioners had fixed judicial rents on 2,118,310 acres 1 rood 25½ perches. The former rent was £1,407,465 3s. 11½d., the judicial rent £1,133,174 18s. 4d., and the percentage of reduction 19½.

Landlord and Tenant. (The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he be-

comes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to avoid it; but now any breach may be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sublet unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may in person or by his bailiff take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, having been valued by two sworn appraisers, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural

purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are **emblements**—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent.

Land Question, The. The roots of our existing land system can be traced far back beyond the Norman Conquest into the Anglo-Saxon period of English history. The **village-community**, or **mark**, was a society of kindred families, the heads of which enjoyed each a separate allotment, as well as a share in the common pasturage or woodland. Careful research has gone far to prove that, until the end of the last century, land in many English parishes was still cultivated on a system manifestly derived from that of the old village-communities; that "**Lanmas-fields**" are nothing but fields which have remained subject to the old rights of joint pasturage over the fallows and stubble of the arable "**mark**"; that **enclosure of commons**, mainly for the benefit of great landowners, is but the continuation of the process whereby demesne-land encroached upon the common pasture or "**folk-land**"; and that the lords of manors are legally, if not lineally, descended from the stronger members of Saxon townships, whose "**properties**" ultimately swallowed up the shares of their poorer neighbours in the *ager publicus* of the village. The freeman would combine the functions of landlord, farmer, and labourer; although in some respects, no doubt, there would be an elementary co-operation, as in the tendance of the herds on the common fields, and in the interchange of implements and assistance. This system extended over the greater part of the country, but not over the whole; and probably it did not stand alone. The **manorial system** (see **MANOR**), it seems most likely, operated concurrently with it. At length the village-communities yielded gradually to the pressure of the manor lords, and accepted generally a position of vassalage, of such a nature that the transition to the system of feudal tenures was effected without any apparent violence. The **manor** for the most part had the same boundaries as the parish. The best part of the cultivated land, ranging from one-quarter to one-half, formed the lord's private demesne, and was tilled under the

bailliff, either by villeins performing forced labour, or by free labourers working for hire. The rest of the cultivated land was divided between **free tenants** and **villeins**, each possessing the rights of pasturage, and often of **turbary** (*q.v.*), over the waste. The 1,400 **tenants-in-chief**, and 7,871 **sub-feudarii**, who owned all the manors in England under the Conqueror, are the prototypes of the two or three thousand noblemen and squires who now own full half of England and Wales. The free tenants and higher orders of villeins are the prototypes of the modern tenant-farmer, being more dependent on the landlord for protection, though always enjoying fixity of tenure, when they did not hold under lease. The lower orders of villeins are the prototypes of the modern farm-labourer, to whom they were inferior in so far as they were attached to the soil, but superior in so far as they had a proprietary interest in the soil, and could look down upon a slave class which still existed beneath them. While the lord owed certain dues to the king, he received from his tenants, free and serf, a fixed rent, in money or in kind or in labour, but in every case fixed. The rent paid, the free tenant could act as he chose: he could transfer his holding to another, and leave the manor. The serf, too, on satisfying the rent or giving his labour, was at liberty to work for wages on another's land, or even on his lord's land; but he might not leave the manor without licence, and he was subject to numerous small fines for the various liberties which he could obtain. The "**Black Death**," in the middle of the fourteenth century, by vastly diminishing the labouring population, and thus enormously increasing the value of labour, disarranged the whole social organisation; and the **Statute of Labourers**, passed in the vain endeavour to keep the labourer to his previous level, led directly to the **Peasant Revolt** of 1381; which resulted in the superiority of the serfs, and the rapid development of tenure in villeinage into copyhold or customary tenancy. The scarcity of farm labour led also to an extension of the system of leases, which had already been in partial use, and was now adopted over most part of England. The fifteenth century has been called "the golden age of the old English yeomanry"; and in the reign of Henry VI. Sir John Fortescue was able to boast that no country in Europe possessed so many small proprietors as England. In the next century, under Elizabeth, the position of yeomen was described thus:—"These commonly live wealthy, keep good houses, and travail to get riches. They are also for the most part farmers to gentlemen, or, at the least, wise artificers; and with grazing, frequenting of markets, and keeping of servants—not idle servants, as the gentlemen do, but such as get both their own and part of their master's living—do come to great wealth, inasmuch that many are able and do buy the lands of unthrifty gentlemen, and often setting of their sons to the schools, to the universities, and to the inns of court, or otherwise leaving them sufficient lands whereby they may live without labour, do make by those means to become gentlemen. These were they that in times past made all France afraid." At the same time there were in active operation causes that materially limited the extension of this happy condition of the middle class. Under the military system of the Norman kings, the eldest son was en-

titled to inherit his father's estate, if held by knight service; and by the end of the thirteenth century the principle was extended by custom to *soage tenures*. Under Saxon law, the estate of a freeholder dying without a will was divided equally among his children, according to the national custom of *gavelkind*, which has fallen into desuetude, except in Kent; while this law of primogeniture has usurped its place, and has determined the descent of land on intestacy in England for more than 600 years. *Entails*, however, have exercised a far wider influence, and indeed the chief influence, in crushing out the race of small proprietors. For two centuries after the Conquest the Crown and the Church joined hands to thwart the determination of the nobles to effect entails, whereby their fiefs and property would, in spite of any treasonable acts of their own, pass safely to their successors. But in 1285 the statute "De Donis" was passed, under which perpetual entails could be created; and the result was speedily seen in the diminution of the number of owners of land. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has pointed out that this Act, which is still on the statute-book, and part of the law of this country, never obtained the consent of the Commons. Before the lapse of two centuries more, the ingenuity of the lawyers was again applied to upset these perpetual entails. "Children," says Blackstone, "grew disobedient when they knew they could not be set aside; farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants-in-tail; creditors were defrauded of their debts; innumerable latent entails were produced to deprive purchasers of lands which they had fairly bought; and treasons were encouraged, as estates tail were not liable to forfeiture longer than for the tenant's life." In 1472, in "Taltarum's case," by a kind of collusion between the courts of law and the immediate holder of an entailed property, a way was found whereby the entail could be broken and the property set free to be sold. In the reign of Henry VII. an Act was passed expressly legalising *disentail* by "fines." Henry VIII., however, deprived entailed estates of their immunity from forfeiture on conviction of their holders for treason. By the dissolution of the monasteries, two-fifths of the whole land of the kingdom came into the hands of generally needy proprietors; and the slowly gathering distress was intensified by the exacting policy of James, and made itself felt in opposition to the Crown in the struggle of the Civil War. The two centuries' freedom from entails, from Taltarum's case to the great Rebellion, again permitted the free alienation of land; and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has remarked "that these 200 years, when land was practically free from the shackles of entail, when the holders of estates were really their owners, and not merely the ostensible owners or temporary enjoyers of them, were not the least memorable years of English history, or the least fruitful of great Englishmen. *Burleigh, Hatfield, Longleat, Audley End, Holland House, and Bramhall*, and numerous other great mansions, were built in this period, and still survive as evidence that even in days when landowners were in full possession of their property, they did not fear to build for a long future." The Royalist disasters of the Civil War promptly revealed the dangers of forfeiture. The lawyers and judges now laboured to reverse the existing and advantageous policy.

Brigman and Palmer accordingly devised the system of strict settlement, which vested the property in the unborn, and converted the immediate possessor into a mere life-holder, "without any real power over the property, without power to sell, or even to lease for any period beyond their own lives, and without any power of bequest in favour of other children than the one named in the settlement." When the two authors of the system became Crown officers, after the Restoration, they "in their administrative capacity gave validity to the devices which they had invented as conveyancers." Meantime the devices served the intended purpose of limiting forfeiture to the life estate in case of conviction for treason. The same justification does not seem to have much practical basis in these modern days. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre also points out that "this system has never received the assent of parliament. It was the invention of lawyers, and was sanctioned by the courts of law, but has never been subjected to popular control." The effect of entail in aggregating land and discouraging its dispersion among small owners is very clear, even from our rapid historical review. What now ties up the land is the custom of making *Family Settlements*. The process is best described by the late Mr. Joshua Williams:—"In families where the estates are kept up from one generation to another, settlements are made every few years for this purpose. Thus, in the event of a marriage, a life estate merely is given to the husband; the wife has an allowance for pin-money during the marriage, and a rent-charge or annuity by way of jointure for her life, in case she should survive her husband. Subject to this jointure, and to the payment of such sums as may be agreed on for the portions of the daughters and younger sons of the marriage, the eldest son who may be born of the marriage is made by the settlement *tenant-in-tail*. In case of his decease without issue, it is provided that the second son, and then the third, should in like manner be tenant-in-tail, and so on to the others; and in default of sons, the estate is usually given to the daughters,—not successively, however, but as "*tenants in common in tail*" with "*cross-remainders*" in tail. By this means the estate is tied up till some tenant-in-tail attains the age of twenty-one years; when he is able, with the consent of his father, who is tenant for life, to bar the entail with all the remainder. Dominion is thus again acquired over the property, which dominion is usually exercised in a re-settlement on the next generation; and thus the property is preserved in the family." ("Principles of the Law of Real Property," Part I., chap. ii.).—The Law of *Primogeniture* is quite incapable of defence. The military reason has ceased to be valid. Now it operates disadvantageously and unjustly. But it does not operate frequently; for intestacy is a very rare occurrence in the case of landed proprietors. And when it does happen, the heir either is not or need not be hampered: as tenant in fee simple he at once obtains free power of disposition; or, as tenant in tail, he can execute a deed and enrol it in the Court of Chancery, and thus set himself free. But the drift of opinion seems decidedly in favour of assimilating the landed property to the personal property of an intestate, and dividing it equally among his children; although it is not to be forgotten that legis-

lative attempts in this direction during the last half-century have been generally unsuccessful. Perhaps one of the worst effects of the principle of primogeniture has been its influence "in moulding the sentiment of the class by which the Custom of Primogeniture is maintained. From this point of view it is certainly a significant fact that no sooner was the Law of Primogeniture swept away in the United States than equal partibility became the almost universal custom, notwithstanding that American landowners are by no means destitute of family pride, and enjoy very nearly the same liberty of devising or settling their estates as an English proprietor." The Custom of Primogeniture, however, is a much more serious matter. Through the system of Settlements "a dying man may tie up the land so that no living person shall be full owner of it, and it shall go to some unborn child, and not be his until he is twenty-one years old." A series of *Settled Estates Acts* have been passed, ostensibly to render all settled property capable of sale; but the "elaborate precautions for the protection of every interest, both actual and contingent," have effectually reduced their operation to almost a minimum. Lord Cairns's Act of 1852 was directed to the mitigation of the worst results of the system, but it is most inadequate; "the land is treated as an instrument for maintaining family dignity, instead of being treated as a source of national comfort and well-being." Mr. C. A. Fyffe, M.P., has "pointed out exactly what Lord Cairns's Act does and what it has left undone. All that Lord Cairns's Act enables a landlord to do under a settlement is, to sell the land in such a way that the money shall pass, not to him, but to the trustees of the settlement, in whose hands it will remain. The trustees may make certain use of this money, no doubt, in improving the land; but the capital will be theirs and not the landlord's; and under this Act it is not open for any landlord to say, 'I am sick and tired of the business of land-ownership; I intend to sell the land outright, and with the money I get for it to go into some other calling.' The Act gives him no sort of power to sell his land for that purpose, because the money does not come to him but to the trustees, and they are bound to keep it in favour of those who are to come afterwards; the landlord receives the interest only, and cannot touch a penny of the capital, except under certain restrictions." There is a strong tendency to sweep away entails and settlements once for all; and those who are not prepared for this step may not be wholly unwilling to accept the provision of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's Bill of 1878, requiring settlements of realty "to take the form of the ordinary settlements of personalty—namely, to a person for life, with remainder to his children as he shall appoint." Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., expresses the advanced view thus: "The measure which, in my judgment, is most wanted to meet the urgent requirements of the present day is a measure giving to every person of full age and sound understanding entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of landed property for his own life, and to every person who, either by actual assignment (as a purchaser or mortgagee), or by operation of law (as a trustee in bankruptcy or an execution creditor), is entitled to stand in his place, the right to sell the land out and out, subject to only two conditions: first, that the sale be an honest one; and

secondly, that the purchase may be secured and applied for the benefit of all persons interested in the land itself."—The Transfer of Land has for many years engaged the laborious attention of some of our greatest official lawyers. The machinery of transfer, it has been justly remarked, "seems specially constructed for the discouragement of small holdings and of limited capitalists." The delays are interminable: "I should say," said Sir Hugh Cairns, "that it is an uncommon thing for a purchase of any magnitude to be completed—completed by possession and payment of the price—in a period under, at all events, twelve months." The expenses also are very great, and all but prohibitive. Apart from the possible misconduct of solicitors, great expense may easily arise from the complexity of titles, and half an acre may involve more investigation than a whole county. And when the transfer is accomplished and the expenses paid, the result is not satisfactory. Mr. Freshfield, an eminent solicitor, stated in evidence that "title by deed can never be demonstrated as ascertained fact, but can only be presented as an inference more or less probable, deducible from the documentary and other evidence accessible at the time." The door stands wide open for the entrance of fraud. The legislative attempts of 1862 and 1875, in the light of the reports of laborious committees, have proved melancholy failures; and Lord Cairns's Conveyancing and Law of Property Act avoids the real difficulty. For the colonies, at all events, the question has been solved by Sir Robert Torrens. "Land," said Sir Robert, in his evidence before the Land Titles and Transfer Committee, "is brought under this Act upon the application of the owner in fee simple. He is obliged to produce his deeds with an abstract, which is examined by a solicitor appointed by the Government for that purpose, and if it is found that a *prima-facie* title is made out, and is proved by application and inquiry that the applicant is actually in possession, then advertisement is made that So-and-so claims to be recognised as owner in fee of such-and-such lands, and a time is appointed within which persons desiring to oppose his receiving an indefeasible title shall put in their objections. After that advertisement, and no claim arising, then an indefeasible title is given to the applicant, and it is issued in this form: All the deeds are set aside, and a certificate is drawn out stating upon the face of it all that the land is then liable for, such as jointures, mortgages, leases, and everything of that description; and all the certificates of title are in duplicate, just as the old ship's registry used to be." The conveyance of property is effected by registration; the description of the land is entered in the register-book, with the names and description of the parties. Mr. Trevelyan adopted this principle in the bill he introduced last session to facilitate the acquisition of land by Irish farmers. "It might be too expensive a thing," says Mr. C. A. Fyffe, M.P., "to compel every landowner to register his existing title; and if a landlord does not choose to do so, it might be hard to make him do this and pay the costs attending it; but the least we have to demand is that every future transfer of land shall be effected by means of the register; and then, as land comes more and more into the market, little by little the old titles will pass away, and all the cumbrous apparatus which comes down to

us from the feudal days will disappear, or be cherished only as curiosities among the archives of county families."—The necessities of agriculture demand that more capital shall be attracted to the land. The pressure of foreign competition is severely felt; and the disastrous weather of the past seven years has strained the whole system almost to disruption. Thousands of cultivable acres lie, in dozens of counties, uncultivated. The first essential of success is security; for capital will not be applied in the absence of reasonable security. The **Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883**, indeed, secured for tenants compensation for their improvements; but it is still possible for a landlord who does not mind paying the compensation to demand an exorbitant rise of rent from a tenant on the expiry of his lease, or to turn him out of his farm. This should be impossible. And, with absolute security in this respect, it is further necessary that tenants be permitted the fullest liberty of following their own ideas as to how to extort the richest return from the land. Moderate reformers are prepared to demand, with Mr. C. A. Fyffe, these three points:—“(1) No tenant to be removed from his holding without the permission of a District Land Court, such permission to be given on reasonable ground, such as the bad farming of the tenant, or the *bonâ-fide* intention of the landlord to occupy the ground himself, or to turn it to some use more beneficial to the public than agriculture. (2) The land court must have the power of fixing rents in cases of dispute, and of reducing them even in the case of existing leases. (3) The farmer should have the right of selling his tenancy to any one whom he chooses, subject to the landlord's right to urge any objection to the new tenant before the District Land Court. The new tenant to hold on the same terms as the old—that is, not to be ejected, or to have his rent raised, without the sanction of the Court.” Mr. Barclay's bill includes all these points.—The timely concession of an Act in which the facts of the situation should be honestly recognised would relieve the tension in the greatest of all our industries, and bring to the ground a variety of projects, the outcome of honest zeal without sufficient knowledge, or the product of reckless demagogism. The respected name of Dr. A. R. Wallace is attached to the exposition of a scheme for the **nationalisation of the land** only less drastic than the proposals of Mr. Henry George (*q.v.*) He calls for the enactment of a law under which all property in land “shall legally descend for four generations beyond the existing owner, and then pass to the State.” The promises of irresponsible pamphleteers to working men, as the result of their occupation of the soil, are of too extravagant a character for discussion here. They derive all their power for mischief from the delay of the legislature to accord to the Land Question the serious and timely consideration which it urgently demands. If the farmer must yet obtain large concessions from the landlord, he on his part must be prepared to yield large concessions to the agricultural labourer. The hours of work will have to be shortened; reasonable cottage accommodation will have to be provided, probably by the landlords; and allotments, if desired, will have to be provided, under compulsory powers granted to the local authority established under some new system of county government. If the

“three acres and a cow” be not provided literally, there must be opened up the prospect of a reasonable reward to thrift and industry. Among the many schemes for the amelioration of the land may be mentioned the Allotments and Small Holdings Bill, introduced by Mr. Jesse Collings, but which was “talked out” (March 31st, 1886), on its second reading. A measure dealing with the land is, however, likely before long to be introduced by the Government, and has indeed been promised. The following are the objects of the **Free Land League**:—(1) Abolition of the law of primogeniture. (2) Abolition of copyhold and customary tenure and obsolete manorial rights. (3) Prohibition of settlement of land upon unborn persons, and of the general power of creating life-estates in land. (4) Conveyance by registration of title—all interests in the property registered to be recorded. (5) Provision for the sale of encumbered settled property. (6) Preservation of commons and of popular rights over land and water, and restoration of any illegally taken in recent times. (7) Enfranchisement of long leaseholds. (8) Amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, calculated to promote and further to protect improvements. (9) Promotion of the acquirement of land by the people, for residence and cultivation, both by general laws and by the instrumentality of municipalities and other local bodies.” (Consult Brodrick's “English Land and English Landlords,” Shaw-Lefevre's “English and Irish Land Question,” I. S. Leadam's “Agriculture and the Land Laws.”)

Land Registration. See **LAND QUESTION.**
Land Tax. The existing land tax dates from the year 1692, when the parliament granted to William and Mary an aid of sixty in the pound to meet the expenses of the war with France. This aid was to have been levied on the rackrent of all real estate, upon all stipends or salaries, and upon personal property; the annual income from this last being assumed at 6 per cent. of the capital value. The tax was renewed from time to time subsequently, but personal property contrived to evade assessment. The valuation of real property, made in 1692, was never replaced by a new one. In the year 1798 the tax produced about £2,000,000, of which only £150,000 was levied upon personal property. In that year it was replaced (a) as regards land by a perpetual rent-charge, power of redemption being given to those interested in the property which paid it; (b) as regards personal property by a tax annually imposed; this tax was abolished in 1833. So much of the land tax has since been redeemed, that it now produces not more than £1,000,000 a year. Upon the subject of this tax there have been many inaccurate statements. (See Dowell, “History of Taxation and Taxes,” vol. iii., Bk. II., chapter i., § 5.)

Land Transfer of. See **LAND QUESTION.**
Langtry, Mrs. L. Lillie, began her theatrical career about five years ago. Since making her *début* she has favourably impressed playgoers with her talent as an actress, besides exhibiting a fair amount of versatility in the different *rôles* in which she has appeared. Besides playing in London Mrs. Langtry has starred the provinces, and engaged in a tour in America.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, 5th Marquis of (creat. 1784); b. 1845; succeeded his father 1866. Was Under-Secretary for War (April 1872 to Feb. 1874), and Under-

Secretary India Office (May to Aug. 1880); has been Governor-General of Canada since 1883. The first Marquis (better known as Lord Shelburne) was a distinguished minister in the reign of George III.; the third Marquis was also a very distinguished minister during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Her present Majesty. The fourth Marquis, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe for some years before he inherited the marquise, was a Secretary of State and a Lord of the Treasury. Lord Lansdowne was invited to join the present Salisbury cabinet on the occasion of its reconstruction, incident upon the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill and the inclusion of Mr. Goschen. The invitation was, however, declined.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1847. Educated at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford (1872), and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London (1874). In 1878, the professorship held by Mr. Lankester was selected by Mr. Jodrell for endowment, and subsequently large laboratories and a museum were placed at his disposal by the council of the college, the arrangements being the most complete of their kind. He has published a large number of scientific memoirs. During 1870-4 he was one of the sectional secretaries of the British Association, and organised the annual museum which has become a feature of the meetings of that body. In 1876, Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade. He has taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiments on live animals, and in the discussion of University reform.

Lasker, Dr. Edward. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Latin Monetary Union. See BIMETALLISM.

Lauderdale Peerage. See PRIVILEGES, COMMITTEE FOR.

Law Courts, The New. There are nineteen Courts in all, with entrances from the Grand Central Hall, the Strand and Carey Street. The Courts are: Two Courts of Appeal; the Lord Chancellor's Court; the Lord Chief Justice's Court; four Chancery Courts; two Probate Courts; and nine Queen's Bench Courts. The Royal Courts of Justice were built from the designs of the late Mr. G. E. Street, whose statue is on the floor of the hall, and were opened by her Majesty, Dec. 11th, 1882. The central hall is 230 feet long, 80 feet in height, and 48 feet in width.

Lawn Tennis. Matches are occasionally played between representatives of the rival political parties, under the title of Her Majesty's Government v. The Opposition, and between teams from the Universities, on the lawn of Prince's Club, Hans Place, Belgravia. W. Renshaw is the champion player, whilst his brother, E. Renshaw, H. F. Lawford, and E. W. Lewis also take high honours. Amongst the leading lady players are Miss Bingley and Miss Watson.

Lawyers Deceased (1886—Jan. 31st, 1887). See OBITUARY.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., b. at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, 1829, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in 1859 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the intro-

duction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, 1864. He was, however, again returned in 1868 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of 1885, when, Carlisle becoming a one-membered constituency, he stood for the Cocker-mouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his Local Option (*q.v.*) Resolution. In the last election he was returned as member for Cocker-mouth. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is best known as the President of the United Kingdom Alliance, to which office he was elected on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. He is a familiar figure in the House of Commons, where, as in the provinces, he is very popular. His speeches, enlivened with humorous touch and racy anecdote, are appreciated even by those who differ from him. He is, and has been since his first appearance in Parliament, a consistent and thorough-going Radical; and his opposition to war, perpetual pensions, and adjournments of the House over the Ascension and Derby days, is well known.

Laymen, House of. A House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled for the first time with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the new parliament. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. Chairman, Lord Selborne; Chairman of Committee of the House, Lord Beauchamp. The first sitting took place Feb. 17th, 1886, when rules of procedure were adopted; the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable adopted. The House of Laymen does not concern itself with doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament. **Members of the House of Laymen.** [Names marked thus * were members of the last House of Laymen.] **Canterbury**—*Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., *Earl Stanhope, *Viscount Cranbrook, *Lord Northbourne. **London**—*Earl Beauchamp, *Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., *Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, *J. A. Shaw Stewart, *G. A. Spottiswoode, *J. G. Talbot, M.P., *Eugene Stock, P. N. Smith, F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibden. **Winchester**—*Earl of Selborne, *Lord Mount-Temple, *Lord Montagu, *Right Hon. George Selator-Booth, M.P., *Melville Portal, *James White. **Bangor**—Lord Boston, Lord Penrhyn, *T. R. Williams, T. Pritchard. **Bath and Wells**—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., M.P., *F. H. Dickinson, *C. J. Elton, Q.C., M.P., *E. J. Stanley, M.P. **Exeter**—*Sir W. Bartlett, Bart., C.B., M.P., *Hon. Justice Grantham, *F. Barchard, *W. E. Hubbard. **Ely**—Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, M.P., *Professor Stokes, *A. Spirling, *O. C. Pell. **Exeter**—*Earl of Devon, *Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., *J. Shelley, *Lieut.-Col. White-Thomson. **Gloucester and Bristol**—*Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., J. Harvey, *J. Gambier Parry, *W. K. Wait. **Hereford**—*Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., *Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., *C. Parton, *J. Rankin, M.P. **Lichfield**—*Earl of Dartmouth, *Earl of Harrowby, *C. E. Boothby, *C. J. Blagg, *S. Leighton, M.P., *T. Salt, M.P. **Lincoln**—*Right

Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P.; *Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart.; *Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart.; *A. G. Leslie Melville. **Llandaf**—*D. H. Jones, *J. A. Rolis, *J. E. Oliviant, *J. Watson. **Norwich**—Lord Henniker, Sir E. Birkbeck, Bart., M.P.; *H. Rodwell, *S. Hoare, M.P. **Oxford**—*Earl of Jersey, *Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P.; *A. W. Hall, *J. H. Wilson. **Peterborough**—*Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.; *W. A. Heygate, *E. P. Monckton, *S. G. Stopford-Sackville. **Rocheater**—Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. de Geary, *Sydney Gedge, M.P.; *E. H. L. Penrhyn, *E. B. Richardson. **St. Albans**—*Right Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin Ibbetson, Bart., M.P.; *James Round, *A. Unwin Heathcote, *H. Hucks Gibbs. **St. Asaph**—*Earl of Powis, *P. P. Pennant, *W. Trevor Parkins, *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. **St. Davids**—*Viscount Emlyn, *H. Davies-Edwards, *W. S. de Winton, *R. G. Thomas, **Salisbury**—*Earl Nelson, *Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; *J. Floyer, *H. B. Middleton. **Southwell**—*H. H. Bemrose, *J. Borough, *F. Wright, *H. E. Thornton. **Truro**—*Earl of Mount Edgumbe, E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross.

Leader, Benjamin Williams, A.R.A., b. at Worcester, 1831. Attended the School of Design in that city, and (1854) became a student of the Royal Academy. Visited Scotland (1856), and since then has been one of the most popular painters of mountain scenery, particularly Welsh and Swiss. Elected A.R.A. (1883), having contributed regularly to its annual exhibitions since 1856.

Leading Theme. See LEITMOTIF.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space, that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. The names, as a rule, explain the special object of the society:—**Anthropological Institute**, 3, Hanover Sq., W.; **British Association for the Advancement of Science**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (President Elect, Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., annual meeting for 1887 at Manchester, August 31st); **British Archaeological Association**, 32, Sackville St., W.; **British Medical Association**, 161A, Strand; **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W.; **Classical Society**, 53, Berners St.; **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C.; **Geological Society**, Burlington House, W.; **Institute of Painters in Oil Colours**, Piccadilly, W.; **Institution of Civil Engineers**, 25, Great George St., S.W.; **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; **Iron and Steel Institute**, Victoria St., S.W.; **Linnean Society**, Burlington House, W.; **National Association for the Promotion of Social Science**, 1, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.; **Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W.; **Pathological Society**, 53, Berners St., W.C.; **Royal Academy**, Burlington House, W.; **Royal Academy of Music**, Tottenham St.; **Royal Archaeological Institute**, Oxford St.; **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W.; **Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House; **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East; **Royal College of Surgeons**, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields; **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W.; **Royal Historical Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C.; **Royal Institute of British Architects**, 9, Conduit St., W.; **Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**, Piccadilly; **Royal Institution**, 21, Albe-

marle St., W.; **Royal Meteorological Society**, 30, Great George St., S.W.; **Royal Society**, Burlington House; **Royal Society of Literature**, 21, Delahay St., S.W.; **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**, Pall Mall East; **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House; **Society of British Artists**, Suffolk St., S.W.; **Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; **Victoria Institute**, 7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.; **Zoological Society**, 3, Hanover Sq., W.

Leaseholds. A lease conveys property from one person to another either for a life or lives, or for a term of years, or at will. The term leasehold is however confined to such lands or houses as are held under leases for years. Any lease for a term exceeding three years must be deed. The person letting the property is the lessor; the person to whom it is let is the lessee. Leaseholds are personal property, and descend as such. But for the payment of succession duty they are on the footing of real estate.

Leaseholds Bill. The (intrusted to Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P. St. Pancras), is no longer called an Enfranchisement Bill, but one for enabling the leaseholders of houses and cottages to purchase the fee-simple of their property. Such houses may include chapels as well as any other buildings, the amount of land in connection with a house extending to three acres. Only long leases are dealt with by the Bill—viz., those which have at the time more than twenty years unexpired. Existing leases, as well as future, are affected. By one provision of the Bill it is impossible to "contract oneself out of it." A select committee was appointed in the last parliament to inquire into the subject of town holdings. The dissolution prevented any further progress with the question. A society, the **Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association**, exists for the promotion of these objects.

Leeward Islands. The northerly section of the Lesser Antilles. Those which belong to Great Britain are grouped together in one federal colony, and consist of the five Presidencies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher Dominica, and the Virgin Islands. Area 722 sq. m., pop. 119,546. The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council. The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John, Antigua. See under the names of the respective islands, and consult "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Legacy Duty. See REVENUE.

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	{	Gold coins . . .	up to any amount.
		Silver coins . . .	5s.
Royal		1d. and ½d. coins	" 1s.
Mint.		½d. coins (farthings)	" 6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. If a debtor require a receipt, he must prepare it, stamp it, and offer it for signature to his creditor, who by refusal to sign it renders himself liable to a penalty. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), was intended as a reward for military and civil services.

There were three ranks—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries. These were entitled to pensions according to merit, and no ignoble punishment could be inflicted upon a member. Louis XVIII. altered the privileges in 1814, but they were restored by Napoleon I. in 1815. The pensions were again reduced by Louis XVIII. (1816), but his ordinance was repealed by the Legislative Body (1820). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes—Knights of the Grand Eagle, and Grand Officers. On the restoration the Eagle was supplanted by a Cross, and the effigy of Henry IV. took the place of that of Napoleon; then the Knights of the Grand Eagle became Grand Crosses, and the Legionaries were styled Knights. In 1837, an additional class of officers was admitted. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in 1852, and during his reign upwards of 6,000,000 francs were distributed annually amongst the members. In 1871 the palace belonging to the Legion was destroyed by the Communists.

Leighton, Sir Frederick, P.R.A., b. 1830. Studied alternately at Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Florence, Paris, and Brussels. His first exhibited work was a large picture of "Oimabue," which, appearing at the Royal Academy (1855), excited much interest. Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re-exhibited at several exhibitions. Subsequently Mr. Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since his residence in London, whence he returned in 1860, Sir Frederick Leighton has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate (1864), and R.A. (1869). His talent as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry, and in 1878 he was chosen President of the Royal Academy, in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant. Knighted on the occasion, he was created a baronet in 1886. Sir Frederick Leighton was for many years colonel of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers.

Leitmotiv. A German musical term very much used at the present day. It may be translated as *leading theme*, and is applied to a short musical phrase, which is considered to express a character or an emotion, and is used in opera, etc., whenever the idea of that character or emotion is desired to be awakened. The inventor of this principle was Berlioz, but it was Wagner who developed it to its present use. Wagner makes whole passages based upon various *leitmotives*,—e.g., the long funeral march for Siegfried.

Lema Islands. A group of small islands adjacent and belonging to Hong Kong (*q.v.*).

Lemoine, John Emile. French journalist of repute, b. Oct. 17th, 1815. In 1840 he was appointed London Correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*. He became a member of the French Academy (1876), and was made Senator for life (1880). Portions of his articles have appeared in two vols., entitled "Etudes critiques et Biographies" (1852), and "Nouvelles Etudes" (1862).

Lenormant, M. See EGYPTOLOGY.

Leo XIII. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Educated at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo (1818-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (1824), where he greatly distinguished himself, and pro-

ceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura (1837). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest (1837) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of Prothonotary Apostolic was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (1843), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta, nominated Bishop of Perugia (1846); created cardinal (1877). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, 1878, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness' reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, and the now famous Falk Laws, the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck, on whom the Pope conferred the decoration of the Order of Christ (December 31st, 1885),—this *anteite cordiale* being, however, to some extent interrupted by the amendment to the Ecclesiastical Bill by Dr. Kopp (March 1886). Pope Leo was selected by Germany and Spain as arbiter in the Caroline Islands dispute (1885). His Holiness has intimated his intention, at the next Consistory to be held April 7th, 1887, to raise the question of the temporal power with renewed emphasis.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, b. at Brussels, 1835, son of King Leopold I., to whom he succeeded. King Leopold has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He is the head of the International Association, whose object is to open to Europeans the Congo and its tributaries. He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold is the staunch friend of the great explorer Stanley. As head of the International Association, he has contributed very largely to the funds of the Society from his private purse. King Leopold married, in 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

Leopoldville. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Leroyer, Elie, President of the French Senate, was b. at Geneva in 1816. He is a lawyer and a member of the Paris bar, and was Public Prosecutor of Lyon in 1870. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the Republican party. He held the portfolio of Justice in the Waddington and de Freycinet cabinets (1879-80), and in 1882 was elected President of the Senate.

Les Isles Malouines. The French name for the Falkland Islands (*q.v.*).

Leslie, George Dunlop, R.A., son of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.; b. 1835. He first exhibited at the British Institution (1857), and has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since that date. R.A. (1868), R.A. (1876). Mr. Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors.

Les Saintes. A group of lofty rocky islets in the West Indies, forming part of the French colony of Guadeloupe.

Lessar, M. Gopodin, a young Russian officer of Engineers. He was first brought to

notice when employed by the controller of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, Prince Khilkoff (in 1881) to survey the section of the projected line from Askabad to Sarakhs, lying through a country which had never before been traversed by an European. This he satisfactorily accomplished, returning to Askabad; and then proceeding to Europe to obtain maps of Persia and Afghanistan, in order to prosecute a further survey from Sarakhs to Herat. M. Lessar returned, after this survey, *via* Meshed, to Askabad, and afterwards proceeded on another surveying expedition to Merv, in order to ascertain whether the waters of the Oxus could be diverted into a channel, by which means the country up to Askabad could be irrigated and made fertile. His familiar acquaintance with all this region mentioned above led to his being despatched to England by the Russian Government in the character of a negotiator in the Afghan difficulty, having thus acquired a special knowledge of all the "incidents" belonging to the territory which was the subject of negotiation.

Letters of Distinction. May be classified into—initial prefixes of royal personages—affixes of rank in orders of knighthood—indications of military, naval, or civil service—universality degrees—diplomas of medical and other licensing bodies—membership of learned institutions—and miscellaneous. Those here given occur more or less frequently, and are all of recognised status. A few of them are very rarely used. Degrees conferred by some one or all of British, Irish, or Colonial Universities, are indicated by "Univ." Degrees granted only in America, or only so expressed there, are shown by "U.S.A." Here it is not unusual to add "Oxon.," "Camb.," "Lond.," to indicate the source of the degree. Similarly, medical and scientific alumni add an L. for London, E. for Edinburgh, and I. for Ireland, the relative value of diplomas from bodies of similar name and profession not being always the same. Letter-affixes are employed by Freemasons and similar bodies among themselves, but are only intelligible to the initiated.

A.A. . . . Associate of Arts.
A.B. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.). Also describes "able-bodied" seamen.
A.C.E. . . . Associate of the College of Engineering.
A.I.C.E. . . . Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.L.S. . . . Associate of the Linnean Society.
A.M. . . . Master of Arts (Univ.).
A.R.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
B.A. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.).
B.C.L. . . . Bachelor of Civil Law (Univ.).
B.D. . . . Bachelor of Divinity (Univ.).
B.E., or B. Eng. Bachelor of Engineering (Univ.).
B.L., or B.L.L. Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
B.M. . . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
B.S. . . . Bachelor of Surgery (Univ.).
B.Sc. . . . Bachelor of Science (Univ.).
Bt., or Bart. Baronet.
C.B. . . . Companion of the Order of the Bath.
C.E. . . . Civil Engineer.
C.I.E. . . . Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.M. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
C.M.G. . . . Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

C.M.Z.S., or O.M.Z.S.L. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London.
C.P. . . . Clerk of the Peace.
C.S. . . . Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. . . . Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
D.C.L. . . . Doctor of Civil Law (Univ.).
D.D. . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
D.D.S. . . . Doctor of Dental Surgery (Univ.).
D.G. . . . *Dei Gratia*, By the grace of God (Royal).
D.L. . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.Lit. . . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
D.M. . . . Doctor of Music (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.P. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.Sc. . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
D.T. . . . Doctor of Theology (Univ. U.S.A.).
E.I.O. or E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service. *Still used by a few old veterans.* See H.E.I.C.
F.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.A.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.S. . . . Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.O.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F.D. . . . *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith (Royal).
F.E.S. . . . Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.G.S. . . . Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.K.Q.C.P. . . . Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
F.L.S. . . . Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F.M. . . . Field-Marshal.
F.M.R.S. . . . Foreign Member of the Royal Society.
F.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.O.I. . . . Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.O.P. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—(*Note.* The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add L. for London, E. or Ed. for Edinburgh, I. for Ireland. In the case of no such terminal *London* is understood.)
F.R.C.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.V.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.G.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.B.A. . . . Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.M.O.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.
F.R.M.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.L. and E. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

- F.S.A.** . . . Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries, or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (See F.A.S.)
- F.S.S.** . . . Fellow of the Statistical Society.
- F.Z.S.** . . . Fellow of the Zoological Society.
- G.C.B.** . . . Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
- G.C.M.G.** . . . Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- G.C.S.I.** . . . Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
- H.B.M.** . . . Her British Majesty's—*Consul, etc.*
- H.E.** . . . His Excellency—*Viceroy or Governor.*
- H.E.I.C.** . . . Honourable East India Company. (See E.I.C.)
- H.H.** . . . His or Her Highness.
- H.I.H.** . . . His or Her Imperial Highness.
- H.M.** . . . His or Her Majesty.
- H.R.H.** . . . His or Her Royal Highness.
- H.S.H.** . . . His or Her Serene Highness.
- J.D.** . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).
- J.P.** . . . Justice of the Peace.
- J.V.D.** . . . Doctor of both Laws, *i.e.* Canon and Civil (Univ.).
- K.B.** . . . Knight of the Order of the Bath.
- K.C.B.** . . . Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
- K.C.M.G.** . . . Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- K.C.S.I.** . . . Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
- K.G.** . . . Knight of the Order of the Garter.
- K.M.G.** . . . Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- K.P.** . . . Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
- K.T.** . . . Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
- Kt.** . . . Knight.
- L.A.O.** . . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (old style).
- L.D.S.** . . . Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
- L.F.P.S.** . . . Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
- Lit.D.** . . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
- L.K.Q.O.P.** . . . Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland).
- LL.B.** . . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
- LL.D.** . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ.).
- LL.M.** . . . Master of Laws (Univ.).
- L.M.** . . . Licentiate of Midwifery.
- L.R.O.P.** . . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E. Edinburgh).
- L.R.C.S.** . . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (I. Ireland).
- L.S.A.** . . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
- L.Th.** . . . Licentiate of Theology (Univ.).
- M.A.** . . . Master of Arts (Univ.).
- M.B.** . . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
- M.C.** . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.). Also Master of Ceremonies.
- M.Ch.** . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
- M.C.S.** . . . Madras Civil Service.
- M.C.P.** . . . Member of the College of Preceptors.
- M.C.P.S.** . . . Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
- M.D.** . . . Doctor of Medicine (Univ.).
- M.E.** . . . Master of Engineering (Univ.).
- M.E.S.** . . . Member of the Entomological Society.
- M.F.H.** . . . Master of the Fox-hounds.
- M.H.E.** . . . Member of the House of Representatives (Colonial).
- M.I.C.E.** . . . Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
- M.L.O.** . . . Member of the Legislative Council (Colonial).
- M.N.S.** . . . Member of the Numismatical Society.
- M.P.** . . . Member of Parliament.
- M.P.O.** . . . Member of Parliament (Canada).
- M.P.P.** . . . Member of Provincial Parliament, Canada.
- M.P.S.** . . . Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
- M.R.A.C.** . . . Member of the Royal Agricultural College (Cirencester).
- M.R.A.S.** . . . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Also Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.)
- M.R.O.P.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
- M.R.C.S.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- M.R.C.V.S.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- M.R.H.S.** . . . Member of the Royal Historical Society.
- M.R.I.A.** . . . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
- M.R.I.B.A.** . . . Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
- M.S.** . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
- Mus. B.** . . . Bachelor of Music (Univ.).
- Mus. D.** . . . Doctor of Music (Univ.).
- O.S.B.** . . . Order of St. Benedict (Roman Catholic).
- P.B.** . . . Bachelor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.) or Ph.B.
- P.O.** . . . Privy Councillor. Also Police Constable.
- P.D.** . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
- Ph.D.** . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ.).
- Ph.G.** . . . Graduate of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
- Ph.M.** . . . Master of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
- P.P.** . . . Parish Priest (Roman Catholic).
- Q.O.** . . . Queen's Counsel.
- R.** . . . *Rex or Regina.*
- R.A.** . . . Royal Academician. Royal Art.
- R.C.** . . . Roman Catholic. [tillery.]
- R.E.** . . . Royal Engineers.
- R.G.G.** . . . Royal Grenadier Guards.
- R.H.A.** . . . Royal Horse Artillery.
- R.H.G.** . . . Royal Horse Guards.
- R.M.** . . . Royal Marines. Resident Magistrate (Colonial).
- R.M.A.** . . . Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).
- R.N.** . . . Royal Navy.
- R.S.M.** . . . Royal School of Mines.
- So.D.** . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
- S.J.** . . . Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).
- S.T.P.** . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
- V.O.** . . . Victoria Cross.
- V.G.** . . . Vicar-General (Roman Catholic).
- V.P.** . . . Vice-President.
- W.S.** . . . Writer to the Signet.
- Leuchtenberg, Prince Nicholas Maximilianovitch, Duke of, and Prince Romanoffki, b. 1843, and married Nadine, Princess of Beauharnais.** He is a grandson of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and a cousin of the present Czar, with whom he is *persona gratissima*. It is understood to be Russian alternative candidate to the Prince of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne, since the refusal of the Prince of Oldenburg to be nominated for the principality. He resides at St. Petersburg, is a Russian subject, and a member of the Greek Church.

Levuka. A town in Fiji (*q.v.*), formerly the capital.

Lewes Meeting. See SPORT.

Lewis, Mr. George, the celebrated London solicitor, was b. in 1833. He first made his mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of the Overend and Gurney's bank, and many other mercantile and financial prosecutions were afterwards put into his hands. The prosecution of Madame Rachel the restorer of female beauty, and Dr. Slade the medium, are among the cases which he superintended as a solicitor. In 1886 he was professionally engaged in the Dilke and Colin Campbell divorce cases. Mr. Lewis is an active man, commanding an enormous practice.

Libel Law of. There are various species of libel: the defamatory libel, the seditious libel, and the obscene libel. Every libel must be written, printed, or in some other way addressed to the eye. One publication might combine the characteristics of all three kinds of libel, but they can best be explained separately. In order to constitute a publication a defamatory libel, it must be false. It must also be malicious in the legal sense; the law presuming malice in every injury done intentionally and without justification. It must further have a tendency to bring its object into hatred or contempt. Further, it must not be privileged. A privileged communication in this sense is either privileged absolutely, or privileged when not malicious. A statement made in a court and in the administration of justice, or in either House of Parliament in the transaction of public business, is privileged absolutely. A statement presumably made in fulfilment of a moral duty to inform the person to whom it is made—*e.g.*, by A to B, his relative, concerning the character of C, whom B is about to marry; or by A, an employer, to B, another employer, concerning the character of C, who has left A's employment and is about to enter B's; or a free criticism of public men, artists, etc.—is privileged, unless it can be shown to be malicious.—A libel is published if seen but by one person other than the person libelled. The publication of a defamatory libel gives ground both for civil and criminal proceedings. The publisher, as well as the writer, is liable to either. In criminal law it is a misdemeanour to publish or threaten to publish a libel, or, as a means of extortion, to offer to abstain from or to prevent others from publishing a libel. The maximum punishment is three years' imprisonment with hard labour.—Any publication published with a seditious intention is a seditious libel, and a seditious intention is an intention to bring into contempt the Sovereign or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or the constitution, or to promote sedition or civil discord, or to bring about alterations in Church or State otherwise than by lawful means. To publish such a libel is a misdemeanour.—Any obscene publication may constitute an obscene libel. To publish such a libel is an offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labour. The truth of such a publication is not sufficient to justify it; but Sir James Stephen, in his "Digest of Criminal Law," suggests that the publication may be justified if it be no more than is necessary to secure some important public good.

Liberals. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Liberal Union, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Liberal Unionist Association. This Association was formed to resist the legislation proposed by Mr. Gladstone embodied in his Irish Government Bill and Irish Land Bill, and which threatened the destruction of the British Empire by the repeal of the Union with Ireland. In the contested election of 1886 this Association did much to influence the defeat of the Separatist party, and was effective in returning to the House of Commons some eighty Liberal Unionist members. These, under the leadership of Lord Hartington, now hold the balance of power which was formerly held by Mr. Parnell and his Irish adherents. **Chairman** of the Association, The Marquis of Hartington; **Offices**, 35, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Liberia. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.
Liberty Statue, New York. See ENGINEERING.

Libraries. Attempts have sometimes been made to measure the intellectual development of nations by comparing the statistics of their book-collections. The data, however, necessary for a satisfactory comparison do not as yet exist, the United States being the only nation which has carried out anything like a complete census of libraries. A **Special Report** issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876 recorded over 3,000 public libraries, which number has since been largely increased. The peculiar feature of the American library system is the large number of popular libraries. The library systems of Europe are characterised by the number of large collections of books of historical interest. This is peculiarly the case with Italy, Germany, and France. The amount of popular reading in these countries is small as compared with England and America, and their large collections are chiefly used by professional scholars. In France of late years attempts have been made to provide popular reading by a system of libraries in primary schools, of which over 20,000 have been established by the Government. The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts** (*q.v.*). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1*d.* in the *£*. The entire number of places which have adopted the Acts since 1850 was at the end of 1886 about 149. They include most of the larger towns of the country, though there a few notable exceptions. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in 1884. Edinburgh rejected the Acts in 1883, and has only adopted them in 1886, when Mr. Carnegie offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption. London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, though now Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth, have followed suit. The advisability of adopting the Acts is at present being discussed in many places as a suitable means of celebrating the Jubilee year. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work done by these institutions, and there is a growing tendency to regard them as a necessary corollary to our system of compulsory primary education. In the year 1882 eighty-one of these libraries returned their

stock of volumes as 1,448,192, and the total issue for a year as 9,023,742 volumes, which figures do not include the use made of the newsrooms usually connected with the libraries. The largest and most successful libraries are those of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle; but the work accomplished in some of the smaller towns, having regard to their population and resources, will not suffer by comparison. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the **Bibliothèque Nationale** at Paris. It possesses over 1,400,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (420,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (220,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (280,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS.) and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (210,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.—The most important **Subscription Libraries** outside London are those at Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Newcastle. But the tendency is for the smaller subscription libraries established during the last hundred years to disappear from inability to compete with Smith and Mudie, or by being absorbed or replaced by the libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts. There are a number of important **professional libraries** in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few **endowed libraries**, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of **special libraries**, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following **alphabetical list of the principal London libraries**:—Admiralty (25,000 vols.); Chemical Society (8,000); Colonial Office (12,000); Corporation, Guildhall (85,000), open free; Dr. Williams (30,000); Foreign Office (70,000); Geological Society (17,500); Gray's Inn (13,000); House of Commons (40,000); House of Lords (30,000); Incorporated Law Society (30,000); India Office (10,000); Inner Temple (37,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (18,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (45,000); London Institution (70,000, subs.); London Library (95,000, subs.); Middle Temple (32,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (85,000); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (8,000); Royal College of Physicians (16,000); Royal College of Surgeons (45,000); Royal Colonial Institute (5,000); Royal Geographical Society (25,000); Royal Institution (42,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (34,000); Royal Society of Literature (8,000); Royal United Service Institution (21,000); Russell Institution (18,000, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (9,000); Zion College (51,000); Society of Antiquaries (21,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4,000); South Kensington, Educational (43,000); National Art (58,000); Dyce (14,500); Forster (19,000); Statistical Society (10,000); University College (105,000); University of London (11,000); War Office (25,000); Westminster Chapter (11,000).—

The provision which these libraries, together with the British Museum have made for the studious classes, is not altogether inadequate, while the trade circulating libraries, together with the club and subscription libraries, provide for the well-to-do. The needs of the poorer classes, however, are very slenderly provided for. The British Museum is not adapted to their requirements, and the library of the Corporation, though freely opened for reference, cannot suffice for so large and scattered a population. As already mentioned, only four districts have adopted the Libraries Acts, in only two of which are libraries actually open, although small libraries of the same kind as those contemplated by the Acts are maintained by private munificence or voluntary effort in Bethnal Green, Notting Hill, and Lambeth. In the provision for popular reading London thus offers a striking contrast to Paris, where, beside four important libraries, not including the Bibliothèque Nationale, freely open to the public, the municipality has established a system of popular libraries, of which there are now forty-eight, while the budget for 1887 contemplates an increase which will bring the total number up to fifty-three. The forty-eight libraries possess 107,890 volumes, while the number issued in the year 1885 amounted to 1,031,167. The **Library Association of the United Kingdom**, founded 1877, now numbers over 500 members, including the chief librarians of the country. **Hon. Sec., E. C. Thomas, 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.**

Licensing Acts, 1872, 1874. These Acts contain only a part of the statute law with regard to licensing. The Act of 1872 is the principal Act. It applies only partially to Ireland, and not at all to Scotland. It imposes severe penalties upon the illicit sale of liquor, upon drunkenness in any public place or highway, upon permitting drunkenness or gambling or harbouring prostitutes on licensed premises, upon harbouring any constable on such premises in his hours of duty, and upon bribing or attempting to bribe him. It fixes the hours of closing (altered by the Act of 1874), but enables the local authority to grant exemptions from them when the convenience of many persons engaged in lawful business so requires. It provides that if any licensed person on whose license two convictions for offences against the Act have been recorded is again convicted, he shall forfeit his license, and he shall be disqualified for five years, and his premises for two years, from receiving another. But a conviction more than five years old is not to be taken into account for the purpose of increasing any penalty. In every licensing district must be kept a register of licenses showing particulars of all convictions, etc., and this register must be open to inspection by any ratepayer, holder of a license, or owner of licensed premises. In counties and in boroughs the justices must annually appoint from among themselves a licensing committee of not less than three members. But in boroughs no license granted by this committee is to be valid unless confirmed by the body of justices who would, but for the Act, have been authorised to grant licenses. Premises not already licensed at the passing of the Act cannot receive a license unless they are of an annual value fixed by the Act with reference to their situation. Penalties under the Act are recoverable by summary conviction, subject to an appeal to Quarter

Sessions. No justice who has any beneficial interest in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can do anything under this Act. The Act of 1874 contains many modifications of the Act of 1872, and of these several mitigate the severity of the law. But both are so long and intricate that for precise information a reference to the text is necessary.

Lichfield, Rt. Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 656; income £4,200. His lordship, b. 1826, is the son of David Maclagan, Esq., M.D., physician to the forces, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. 1856; M.A. 1860; D.D., *jure dign.*, 1878. Was ordained deacon 1856, and priest 1857, by the Bishop of London; consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield 1878. Formerly curate of St. Saviour, Paddington, 1856-58; St. Stephen, Marylebone, 1858-60; curate in charge of Enfield, 1865-69; rector of Newington 1869-75; Vicar of Kensington 1875-78; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral 1878; Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen. In 1870 his lordship edited "The Church of the Age," and is the author of various pamphlets, among which may be mentioned "Parochial Papers," 1881, in progress; "The Church and the People; an inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship," 1882; "Prayers for those who wear a Cross," 1881; "Words of Counsel on the Evening of the Confirmation Day, May 22nd, 1878," 1879. His lordship has also written introductions to one or two works from the pens of others.

Liddon, Rev. Henry Parry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, was b. 1829. Educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (1850), and (1851) obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship; M.A. (1853). Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon, in the Diocese of Oxford (1854-59). Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral (1864). Bampton Lecturer (1866), his subject being on "The Divinity of Jesus Christ." Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral (1870). Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Scripture in the University of Oxford (1870), that University conferring upon him the degree of D.D., D.C.L. Canon Liddon is one of the most prominent and distinguished members of the High Church party; his Easter sermon (1885) having emphasized his position as the leading exponent of that School at the present time. Canon Liddon is a very popular preacher, and when in residence his discourses always attract large congregations to St. Paul's. In addition to numerous sermons published, Canon Liddon is the author of several important theological works.

Liebknrecht, Wilhelm, German journalist and social democrat, was b. at Gieszen, March 29th, 1826. For participation in the Baden rioting of 1848 was imprisoned and exiled, living in Switzerland and England. Returned to Germany in 1862, and has since been repeatedly imprisoned and "placed across the frontier" for political offences. Has sat in the German Reichstag since 1874, is an uncompromising foe of Prince Bismarck's, and has published many works on social questions.

Liechtenstein, Prince Alfred, leader of the Centre party in the Austrian Parliament, was b. at Prague, June 11th, 1842. Served in the

Danish and Prussian wars, and entered political life in 1873. He joined the Right, but seceded in 1883, and founded the party which he now leads.

Life and Fire Insurance Business in 1886. There was not very much in the history of life insurance during last year to attract attention beyond the failure of the *British Mutual and General Office*. In other respects the year was a dull one. Strong companies became stronger, and weak ones became weaker still. The latter have only been able to hold their own by increased effort, and, what is of more consequence, increased expense. The *Emperor office*, after some years of unpleasant experiences, ultimately disappeared into the *Whittington*. An English branch was formed of the *Colonial Mutual*, an exceedingly vigorous Australian office. It had been expected that the *Australian Mutual Provident* would have taken this course, but at the last moment its members shrank from so vigorous but so natural a policy. This office had once made the attempt, and the attempt had failed, but probably the second effort would have been more successful. A London office has been established of the *Mutual Reserve Fund of New York*, the chief American company based on the co-operative or assessment plan. Two ordinary life offices, the *Guardian* and the *Marine & General*, have adopted a scheme of monthly premium assurance. In the summer several superannuation funds were established for the benefit of insurance officials, and the published accounts of the various offices show that the year's business, although uneventful, was thoroughly sound and profitable. As regards industrial assurance, the progress made during 1886 was equally satisfactory. The *Prudential*, the *Pearl*, the *Refuge*, the *British Workman's*, as well as the largest of the collecting *Friendly Societies*, the *Royal Liver*, the *Royal London*, and the *Liverpool Victoria Loyal*, have shown remarkable additions to their rolls of members. Here again the smaller societies have been signally unable to hold their own without unduly increasing the rate of expense during the year. The *Swansea Royal Friendly Society* transferred its business to the *London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Society*, and the present year will probably witness a large number of similar amalgamations. There was a good deal of discussion as to the management of the *Royal Liver*, but for the present the controversy has subsided. The *fires* of the year have not been so numerous and disastrous as in 1885, and, therefore, the business of the companies concerned was of a more promising character. The only great law case of the year was *Denman v. The Scottish Widows*, one of the best of British life offices. The result was eminently satisfactory to the office concerned. The *obituary* of the year contains several great names in the insurance world, such as Mr. J. Hill Williams, of the English and Scottish Law, and formerly the President of the Institute of Actuaries; Mr. W. T. Linford, of the *Provident Clerks*; Mr. G. S. Freeman, of the *General*; and Mr. J. M. Wilson, of the *Queen*. In New York, a notable figure, Mr. Stephen English, has passed away. Among new appointments of the year, Mr. E. A. Colquhoun has become manager and actuary to the *Legal and General*, in place of Mr. E. A. Newton; Mr. F. E. Colenso succeeds Mr. J. Hill Williams as actuary and secretary of the English and Scottish Law;

Mr. T. W. Thompson has been appointed manager of the Queen; Mr. J. E. Gwyer, secretary of the Provident Clerks; Mr. H. Ward, manager and secretary of the General; Mr. C. G. Laing, manager and secretary of the Marine and General; Mr. W. S. Ryanderland, actuary of the National; Mr. G. H. Ryan, actuary of the Marine and General; Mr. W. T. May, secretary in London of the Scottish Equitable; and Mr. G. H. Rothery, actuary to the British Empire. Mr. Archibald Day has succeeded Mr. Mayne as President of the Institute of Actuaries. New Vice-Presidents were also elected, and several additions have been made to the Council. 1886 was the first year of the institution under its altered constitution. Dull as the year 1886 was, the insurance world has much reason to regard it with a sense of contentment and satisfaction.

Lifeboats. Thanks chiefly to public benevolence, the coasts of the United Kingdom are provided with lifeboats at every point where experience has indicated that they might be usefully placed; and where the storm-tossed mariner finds his vessel stranded, and no means at his command whereby to reach the shore, he may trust that if his ship will but hold together for a little time the lifeboatmen will come to his aid and carry him to land. No special attention appears to have been given to the construction of lifeboats till toward the close of last century. A terrible shipwreck at South Shields in 1789 led to the production of the first really serviceable boat. Several crews having been rescued by this craft, Mr. Greathead, her constructor, was in 1802 presented with a gold medal and fifty guineas by the Society of Arts. He also received liberal grants of money from Parliament and the Trinity House. By the year 1804 thirty-one lifeboats had been built, and by these three hundred lives had been saved. But though well adapted for the Shields coast, Mr. Greathead's boat was found not to be quite suitable for other localities; and in 1815 the Duke of Northumberland offered a prize of 100 guineas for the best model of a boat to meet all requirements. No fewer than 280 models and plans were entered for competition, and the prize was carried off by Mr. Beeching of Great Yarmouth. In course of time the plan of the prize boat underwent improvement at various hands, and has reached its highest development in the boats now provided by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. These boats are remarkably handy and strong, and during many winters past have done noble service. The Institution was founded in 1824. By the year 1865 it had 185 lifeboats on the British coasts; and since then the number has been nearly doubled. The number of lives annually saved by the boats of the institution has varied from 124 in the year 1824 to 1,121 in 1881. During the past thirty-two years the boats have been launched nearly 5,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 12,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 41 times, but only on 18 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on the 9th of December, 1886) amounts to 88, including 12 shipwrecked persons. The 76 lifeboat men lost represent about 1 in 850 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 120 service launches.—

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 307 lifeboat stations and 290 rocket stations in Great Britain. Of this number, 223 lifeboat and 194 rocket stations are on the English coast, 47 lifeboat and 65 rocket stations on the coast of Scotland, and 37 lifeboat and 51 rocket stations on the Irish coast. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 32,177. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since 1824, £86,629; besides gifts of 97 gold and 972 silver medals. The payments for the year ending March 1886 amounted to £52,649; of which £20,743 were expended on lifeboats, £17,513 on stores, and £9,196 on wages, rewards, and special grants. Number of lifeboat-men lost, 76. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £1,000. See, Mr. Charles Dibden, 14, St. John Street, Adelphi, London.

Light. The origin of light is now explained on the undulatory theory, the fundamental principles of which are due to Huyghens and Euler. On this theory, all space is filled with an elastic medium termed ether, by means of which the vibrations produced by a luminous body are propagated in a series of waves, which in their turn act on the retina, and so produce the sensation of vision. This method of transmission may be compared with the way in which a wave can be caused to pass along a rope, by shaking it at one end. The emission theory, chiefly developed by Newton, accounted for the propagation of light by the translation of particles of light thrown forth from a luminous body in all directions. The undulatory theory, in its mathematical development by Stokes and others, explains the phenomena of fluorescence and double refraction (polarisation), which the emission theory failed to do satisfactorily. The velocity of light has been determined by Romer Foucault, Fizeau, Cornu, and others, to be about 190,000 miles per second, consequently the light from the nearest star requires 3½ years to reach us. (For the laws of reflection and refraction of light, see numerous text-books.)

Lighthouses. Lighthouses, lightships, and beacons play an important part in the economy of all maritime nations; and by no country has more money and care been bestowed on their construction than by England. All the more dangerous headlands and outlying reefs on the coasts of the United Kingdom are furnished with lighthouses, while perilous shoals are marked by lightships and beacons. Of the lighthouses, the Eddystone is the most famous. The reef on which it stands is about fifteen miles south-south-west from Plymouth, and the present structure is the fourth that has occupied the same position. The first structure, which was of wood, was washed away by the sea in November 1703, three years after its erection had been completed; the second, which was also of wood, was destroyed by fire on December 2nd, 1755; the third was Smeaton's famous stone tower, the erection of which was begun on April 2nd, 1757, and completed on August 4th, 1759; and the fourth is the present building, which was erected a few years ago to replace Smeaton's tower, the foundations of which were being undermined by the sea. The new Eddystone lighthouse is larger than its predecessor, but has been constructed very much after the same plan. The old building was taken down, all but a few of the lower courses of masonry, and has been re-erected on the

Hoe at Plymouth. The more famous lighthouses on the Scotch coast are that on the **Bell Rock**, near the entrance to the Firth of Tay, and that on the **Skerryvore**, a cluster of rocks lying between the Hébrides and the north of Ireland. In the construction of these and several others of the British lighthouses, engineering difficulties of the most formidable character were met with; and the buildings, while serving the beneficent purpose for which they were designed, may be regarded as monuments of human skill and enterprise in encountering and overcoming the forces of nature. The lighthouses, lightships and beacons on the coast of England are managed by the **Trinity Corporation** (*q. v.*), and those on the Scotch and Irish coasts by bodies of commissioners—the whole being, however, under the control of the **Board of Trade**. For the erection and maintenance of the lights, etc., a rate is levied on all vessels passing them within certain limits. In the matter of lighthouse illuminants a great advance has been made in recent years. The earlier lighthouses were illuminated by fires of wood or coal burned on their summits. To these tallow candles succeeded, and were used in Smeaton's Eddystone lighthouse during the first forty years of its existence. In course of time oil lamps were introduced, and these in an improved form are still used in most of the lighthouses. Since 1865 several of the principal lighthouses on the Irish coast have been lighted with gas, and the same illuminant has been tried in one or two of the English lighthouses. When Professor Holmes made his first magneto-electric machine, in 1858, and demonstrated the possibility of producing the electric light by mechanical means, it was at once recognised that the new illuminant might be turned to account in lighthouses, and experiments were made with the light at the South Foreland. It was not, however, adopted at that station at that time. In 1866 the Dungeness lighthouse was lighted by electricity, but twelve years afterwards a return was made to oil lamps on account of the complaints of mariners that the light was so intense that it dazzled their eyes and prevented them from accurately judging their distance from the low-lying point of land. The lighthouse on Souter Point, Durham, was the second station at which the electric light was introduced. In 1879 the electric light was permanently established on the South Foreland, and in 1877 at the Lizard. It is also being introduced at the lighthouse on St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, and at the lighthouse on May Island, Firth of Forth. During the years 1884-85 an elaborate series of experiments was carried out at the South Foreland by the Trinity Corporation to test the relative merits of oil, gas, and electricity as illuminants for lighthouse purposes. The committee entrusted with the experiments presented an elaborate report, and the conclusion they arrived at took this shape:—"That for ordinary necessities of lighthouse illumination, mineral oil is the most suitable and economical illuminant, and that for salient headlands, important land falls, and places where a very powerful light is required, electricity offers the greatest advantages." In lightships oil is invariably used. Towards the end of the year 1885 some interesting experiments were made for the purpose of testing the practicability of putting lightships into telephonic communication with the shore; and these were so successful

that it is probable that ere long such means of communication will be generally established. Its value in reporting vessels passing and in summoning assistance to those in distress would be invaluable.

Li Hung-Chang, General, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anu-Huei. Became Imperial Secretary (1830). Commanded the royal troops against the rebels, whom he defeated (1863 and 1867). Governor of the Thiang-Sin Province, and afterwards created Viceroy of the United Countries (1865); Minister Plenipotentiary (1866); Viceroy of Hong Kuang (1867); Grand Chancellor (1868). In 1870 he was disgraced for not having suppressed a rebellion, but was (1872) restored to his former honours and position. Li Hung Chang is known as a friend to foreigners and to European culture and industry, and obtained much distinction for his successful negotiations with the United States on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Margery.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for a breach of trust may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying, but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to a year. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult. (See **Banning** on the "Limitation of Actions.")

Lincoln Meeting and Lincolnshire Handicap. See **SPORT**.

Lincoln, Rt. Rev. Edward King, Lord Bishop of. The see was known formerly

as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. The old see dates from 680. The present income is £4,300. His lordship, the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King, and the 106th bishop of the third succession, was b. 1829. Educated at Oriol Coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (1851), M.A. (1855), and D.D. (1873); was ordained deacon (1854), and priest (1855) by the Bishop of Oxford, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, 1885. Formerly Dr. King was curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire (1854-58); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College (1858), being made Principal (1863). Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. From this position he was promoted to the episcopate. His lordship is also Provincial Chancellor of Canterbury, and Visitor of King's Coll., Cambridge, of Brasenose Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, and of Eton College. As an author he is known by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" (1878); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" (1876); "Church Treasures" (1874). Besides other sermons, his lordship has prefaced one or two works, and edited a devotional book, "The Communicant's Manual" (1869), a second edition of which appeared in 1871.

Lincoln's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

Lindley, The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel, eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S., professor of botany at University College, Oxford, was b. 1828. Educated at University College, London. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1850). He practised with such success that he became Q.C. (1872). Appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1875), became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council (1881). Lord Justice Lindley is well known in legal circles as the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and "A Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

Linen. Economically considered, the growing of flax crops and the manipulation of the fibre up to the condition of yarn engages much more labour than the subsequent manufacture of the yarn into linen and the finishing of the fabric for the market. Happily, both branches have been attempted in the United Kingdom. Therefore, probably no other matter coming under the heading of "Linen" is more worthy of the careful consideration of the people of the United Kingdom than that of how the greatest possible quantity required for our spindles may be grown at home, and how home-grown produce may be most profitably worked up into the numerous fabrics made from the flax fibre. Linen cloth was evidently in use since the earliest ages. Egypt was doubtless the first to take a leading place in the manufacture of the fabric, and in its extensive use; but it was known in other countries, and, as Bible records show, was largely employed, both in ordinary apparel and for sacred vestments in Palestine. The daughters of Edward the Elder were famous for their skill in weaving; and linen must have been known in England, Ireland, and Scotland at an early age. Wool and flax seem to have been regarded as the fibres used in making cloth for both useful and decorative purposes. The distaff and the loom in a primitive condition were anciently a part of "the belongings

of the household." The spinning wheel displaced the distaff. The spinning mill has also in turn supplanted the spinning wheel; whilst the rude form of loom originally used, having passed through a variety of improvements, has come to that highly skilled machine which is now in use. The steam loom has displaced the hand loom, but the fabric produced has not suffered. Alexander Robb invented a loom to be driven by water in 1787, and Joseph Crompton invented one to go by water or steam in 1810. Cloth was actually woven by the power-loom in a short time after (1812) by Charles Turner and Co. Whatever be the fabric to be produced, the principle of the loom is the same. Strong, light, and medium linens are produced in the United Kingdom, the chief seat of the linen manufacture being in Ulster, Ireland. The Irish looms produce the finest cambrics. Handkerchiefs are a very large branch of the Ulster linen trade. Damasks of the best quality in the most artistic patterns are made within and near Belfast. Bleaching is also extensively carried on in the north of Ireland; but without going into detail it may be added, that while Belfast is the chief centre of a strictly flax and linen trade, there are other places where these are carried on, especially in Scotland, but chiefly in combination with other branches of textile trades. In the history of the linen trade there have been times of pampering it by bounties and special patronage, the effect of which has been more prejudicial than facilitating to its prosperity. Linen has, on the other hand, been often spoken against, and a loud cry occasionally raised against its use and in favour of that of woollen or cotton fabrics. Such things, however, have never done the manufacture of the patronised fabric permanent good, nor that of the one proscribed any harm. In Scotland sheetings, towellings, ducks, huckabacks, ticks, and like goods are made from flax. There are several kinds of goods made in England from flax. At Manchester flax is used in making velvet and velveteen. The consumption at home of linen goods made in the United Kingdom is about equal in value to that exported.

Linton, Mrs. E. Lynn. b. at Keswick (1822), her father, the Rev. J. Lynn, being vicar of the parish. Is a well-known essayist and writer of fiction, and at one time a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review*, thereby materially assisting in enhancing its reputation. Her recent letters *versus* the Women's Rights' agitation are characterised by that vigorous common sense for which she is so justly celebrated. Her latest published work, "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser," is a good example of her style, and has been favourably received. Her husband is the well-known engraver and author, Mr. W. J. Linton, to whom she was married in 1858.

"Lion Sermon." Preached annually on Oct. 16th at the church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street, to commemorate the escape of Sir John Gayer, a wealthy merchant of London in the reign of James I., from a ferocious lion. On his return to England the grateful knight bequeathed £500 to his parish church for the relief of the poor, on condition that a sermon should be annually preached in memory of his extraordinary deliverance. The date of the first sermon is given as 1647.

Liquid Fuel. Petroleum refuse, or other waste oil, injected into furnaces in a pulverised

form mixed with steam and used instead of coal. The abundance of coal and wood in western Europe has been inimical to its employment in our own and neighbouring lands, but it is the sole fuel used in the Caspian region, where coal cannot be had for less than £5 a ton. The enormous petroleum supply at Baku, and the deposits on the east coast of the Caspian, furnish inexhaustible quantities of waste oil. Numerous efforts were made to construct a furnace to burn it, but none were successful until a vessel was fitted in 1869 with one combining the inventions of Aydon, an Englishman, and Shapkovsky, a Russian. Other inventions followed, and now liquid fuel is used by over a hundred steamers on the Caspian, several hundred locomotives on the trans-Caucasian, trans-Caspian, and South Russian railways, and by over a thousand stationary engines in various parts of Russia. It possesses the following advantages over coal: emits no smoke, being therefore valuable for cruisers; can be turned on and off like gas, and does away with stokers; one ton affords as much heat as two or three tons of coal, lessening the amount of fuel needed, and at the same time placing a corresponding amount of space at the disposal of the owner for cargo purposes; dispenses with the dirty process of coaling, so disagreeable to passengers, and is less liable to give forth inflammable and explosive gas in the bunkers. In 1886 it was largely adopted in the Black Sea by steamers employed in the coasting trade, and the factories at Odessa have commenced using it in preference to English coal.

Literary Men Deceased (1886—Jan. 31st, 1887). See OBITUARY.

Literature of 1886. Though during 1886 a greater number of books was issued from the British press than during any previous year, few of them were works of commanding merit and lasting value. Perhaps the all-absorbing interest of things political may have had something to do with the comparative infertility of our richest minds, the fascination of the Home Rule problem attracting men's thoughts to its study, and thereby withdrawing them for the time from their accustomed domain. The poets were singularly silent. The novelists were unusually prolific, without, however, adding to the permanent stock of fiction. The historians and essayists, biographers and travellers, did, on the whole, the most satisfactory work. In point of circulation, Mr. Froude's "Oceana" (*Longmans*) was first, the Imperial Federation movement lending his special pleading on behalf of England and her Colonies a particular interest and importance. The closing weeks of the year saw the publication of Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After" (*Macmillan*), a poem which, though it cannot enhance the Laureate's fame, is full of power and passion. There is little in the way of really good poetry for the reviewer of 1886 to chronicle, but almost the first place should be given to a delightfully fresh book by Hugh Hallburton, entitled "Horace in Homespun" (*Paterson*), while mention must be made of Sir Theodore Martin's translation of the "Second Part of Faust" (*Blackwood & Son*), of Mr. Gosse's "Firdausi in Exile" (*Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.*), of Mrs. Piatt's charming volume, "In Primrose Time" (*Kegan Paul*), of Miss A. Mary F. Robinson's "An Italian Garden" (*Fisher Unwin*), and of Mr. Lewis Morris's tragedy "Gycia" (*Kegan Paul*)—an

experiment in writing for the stage which he is not likely to repeat. The issue of a "collective" edition of Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Poems" (*Bell & Sons*) must also be recorded, nor should we omit to name Mr. Arthur Symonds's useful "Introduction to the Study of Browning" (*Cassell & Co., Lim.*). Passing from the poets, we may take up next a class of works of which many excellent specimens appeared during the year. "Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with his Sister, 1822—1852" (*Murray*), revealing, as it did, the author in a new and wholly admirable character, attracted very general attention. The "Life of John Bunyan," by the Rev. John Brown, minister of the Church of Bunyan Meeting, Bedford (*Isbister*), exhausted the sources of information respecting the great tinker. Sir Henry Gordon's "Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon from its Beginning to its End" (*Kegan Paul*) elucidated many interesting points of his distinguished brother's character. "My Life as an Author" (*Sampson Low & Co.*), an amiably garrulous book by Martin Tupper, won a friendly though tardy appreciation of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." "Memorials of the Life and Letters of Sir Herbert Edwardes," edited by his widow (*Kegan Paul*), formed a grateful testimony to the worth of a conscientious and unassuming man. Mr. Edwin Hodder's "Life and Works of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury" (*Cassell & Co.*) will take the place due to a work which was written—and written with sympathy and ability—with the full sanction of the late Earl and his family, and which also contains a vast amount of materials derived from Lord Shaftesbury's private diaries and notes, and even from his lips. Decidedly the most entertaining volume of its kind was Sir Francis Hastings Doyle's "Reminiscences and Opinions" (*Longmans*). It consists, among other things, of many capital stories capitally told, and, but for its opinionativeness being almost always entirely in the wrong, may be regarded as a model of how a book of gossip ought to be done. But in some respects the two most serviceable books of the year were Professor Norton's "Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle" (*Macmillan*) and Professor Dowden's "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley" (*Kegan Paul*). The latter, doubtless, will rank as the accredited biography of the famous poet; the former must to a large extent rehabilitate Carlyle as a private individual in the eyes of the world, and constitutes a severe indictment of Mr. Froude's "pious" editing of the Carlyle papers. Mr. Dawson's "Life of Bishop Hannington" (*Sesley*) was none the less welcomed for being quite an unpretentious piece of workmanship. The "Hayward Letters, 1834—1884," edited by H. E. Carlisle (*Murray*), will prove a valuable mine to the historians and biographers of the immediate future. The most sumptuous work of the year was the "Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton," by the late Professor Willis, edited and continued to date by Mr. J. W. Clark (*Cambridge University Press*). In a summary like the present it is impossible to do more than chronicle the fact of the publication of this monumental work. Sir Gavan Duffy's "League of the North and South: an Episode in Irish History, 1850—54" (*Chapman & Hall*) pleasantly relieved the storm and stress of the Home Rule question, which, on the other hand, was

only aggravated by Professor A. V. Dicey's statement of the "Case against Home Rule" (*Murray*). Mr. Spencer Walpole's elaborate and painstaking "History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815" (*Longmans*) was completed during the year, the fifth (and last) volume being brought down to 1853 for home affairs, to the Crimean War for foreign affairs, and to 1857 for the Indian Mutiny. Mr. C. A. Fyffe also succeeded in adding another volume to his "History of Modern Europe" (*Cassell & Co.*). Mr. Lucy's diverting "Diary of Two Parliaments" was balanced by the issue of the volume dealing with "The Gladstone Parliament" (*Cassell & Co.*). The first number of a new quarterly—the "English Historical Review" (*Longmans*)—saw the light on January 15th, 1886, and furnishes evidence of the growing interest that attaches to the results of modern historical research. Admirable monographs on "Hobbes," by Professor Croom-Robertson, on "Raleigh" by Mr. Gosse, on "The First Earl Shaftesbury" by Mr. H. D. Traill, and on "Bolingbroke" by Mr. Churton Collins (*Murray*), were brought out during the year, the first being contributed to Messrs. Blackwood & Son's "Philosophical Classics for English Readers," and the second and third to Messrs. Longmans' series of "English Worthies." Mr. Swinburne's industry was confined almost exclusively to his two prose works, an enthusiastic "Study of Victor Hugo" (*Chatto & Windus*) and a volume of "Miscellanies" (*Chatto & Windus*), most, if not all, of which had previously appeared in fugitive form. Other collections of articles well worth bringing together were Mr. Frederic Harrison's "The Choice of Books, and other Literary Pieces" (*Macmillan*), and Mr. Andrew Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors" (*Longmans*). The Hon. Roden Noel's "Essays on the Poets" (*Kegan Paul*) were the utterances of a man who had something to say even on a trite topic and knew how to say it. Among the many solid and scholarly theological books, the only one which seemed to have succeeded in attaining to an "extra-mural" circulation, so to say, was Archdeacon Farrar's "History of Interpretation" (*Macmillan*), which formed the Bampton Lectures for 1885; though for fulness of knowledge and general thoroughness Professor Robertson Smith's "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia" (*Cambridge University Press*) probably bore the palm. Of the many instructive and well-written books of travel and adventure, mention can be made only of Miss Gordon Cumming's "Wanderings in China" (*Blackwood & Son*); Mr. J. G. Scott's "Burma as it was, as it is, and as it will be" (*Ridgway*); Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales's "Cruise of H.M.S. *Bacchante*" (*Macmillan*); and Mr. Julian Thomas's "Cannibals and Convicts, or Notes of Personal Experience in the Western Pacific" (*Cassell & Co.*). Coming now to works of fiction, we may say that, excepting (if memory serves) Mr. Black, Mr. Blackmore, and Mr. George Meredith, every novelist of repute, and a great number of no repute at all, were exceedingly busy during the past year. If the supply but kept pace with the demand, the fact suggests thoughts of a very mixed sort. The "shilling shocker" mania seemed for a while to be highly infectious, and even Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. R. L. Stevenson succumbed to the insidious "germ," the former

giving us "The Mark of Cain" (*Arrowsmith*), the latter "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (*Longmans*). Undoubtedly the honour of producing the best book of fiction belonged to Mr. Stevenson, whose "Kidnapped" (*Cassell & Co.*) exhibited literary form and qualities of the very highest order. We can select but a few out of the multitude of novels for mention here, such as Mr. Besant's "Children of Gibeon" (*Chatto & Windus*); Mr. Payn's "The Hairs of the Ages" (*Smith, Elder & Co.*); Mrs. Oliphant's "Effie Ogilvie" (*Maclehose*); Mr. Anstey's "A Fallen Idol" (*Smith, Elder & Co.*); Mr. Christie Murray's "Aunt Rachel" (*Macmillan*); Mr. Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge" (*Smith, Elder & Co.*); Mr. Macdonald's "What's Mine's Mine" (*Kegan Paul*); Miss Braddon's "Mohawks" (*Maxwell*); Mr. Manville Fenn's "Double Cunning" (*Chapman & Hall*); Lady Dilke's "The Shrine of Death" (*Routledge*); Hugh Conway's "Living or Dead" (*Macmillan*) and "A Cardinal Sin" (*Remington*); Professor Minto's "The Crack of Doom" (*Blackwood*); Mr. Gibbon's "Princess of Jutedom" (*Ward & Downey*); Mrs. Cashel Hoey's "A Stern Chase" (*Sampson Low*); Mr. L. Oliphant's "Masollam" (*Blackwood*); Mr. Marion Crawford's "Tale of a Lonely Parish" (*Macmillan*); Mr. F. W. Robinson's "The Courting of Mary Smith" (*Hurst & Blackett*); Mr. Wilkie Collins's "The Evil Genius" (*Chatto & Windus*); Mr. Mallock's "The Old Order Changes" (*Bentley*); Mr. Shorthouse's "Sir Percival" (*Macmillan*); Mr. G. Moore's "A Drama in Muslin" (*Visately*); Mr. Maxwell Gray's "The Silence of Dean Maitland" (*Kegan Paul*); Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Paston Carew" (*Bentley*); Miss McEwen's "Soap" (*Simpkin*); Mr. Norris's "Bachelor's Blunder" (*Bentley*); Miss Broughton's "Dr. Cupid" (*Bentley*); Ouida's "A House Party" (*Hurst & Blackett*); Mr. Grant Allen's "In All Shades" (*Chatto & Windus*); Mr. James's "The Bostonians" and "Princess Casamassima" (*Macmillan*); Mr. Bret Harte's "Snowbound at Eagle's" (*Ward & Downey*); Pen Oliver's (Sir Henry Thompson) "All But" (*Kegan Paul*); "Demos, a Story of English Socialism" (*Smith, Elder & Co.*); "The Right Honourable" (*Chatto & Windus*), by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Mrs. Campbell Praed; and "The Rise and Progress of Sir Timothy Buncombe" (*Dale*), by the author of "Thomas Wanless, Peasant." Of English editions of American works it is enough to name the "Personal Memoirs" of General Grant (*Sampson Low*); Major Greeley's "Three Years of Arctic Service" (*Bentley*); Mr. S. Longfellow's "Life of Longfellow" (*Kegan Paul*); and Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" (*Kegan Paul*). The appearance of Mr. Ashworth's translation of Dr. Rudolph Gneist's standard "History of the English Constitution" (*Cloves & Sons*) is sufficiently important to demand notice even in such a summary as this. The great serial works steadily approached completion. Messrs. A. & C. Black produced the twentieth and twenty-first volumes of their colossal "Encyclopædia Britannica"; Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Dictionary of National Biography" (*Smith, Elder*) was increased by four volumes (v.-viii.); and Messrs. Cassell & Company brought out another (the tenth) volume of their "Encyclopædic Dictionary." The Periodical literature of the year was very largely given over to

Home Rule controversialists, but the year opened as it closed with a magazine conflict in which Mr. Gladstone played a conspicuous part (*Nineteenth Century*). In the one case he doughtily maintained the orthodox views about the cosmogony of Moses against the conclusions of the most eminent *savans* of the present day; in the other he ventured to dispute, in a brilliant and spirited essay, the Laureate's review of the fifty years of the Queen's reign. But the purely literary sensation of the year was Mr. Churton Collins's vigorous attack on Mr. Gosse, Clark Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge) in an article on "English Literature at the Universities," which appeared in the October number of the *Quarterly Review* (No. 326). Several blunders in Mr. Gosse's "From Shakespeare to Pope" were exposed most mercilessly, and no doubt in some instances unjustly. The warfare was conducted in the columns of the *Athenæum* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and among those who took up the cudgels on Mr. Gosse's behalf were Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Ralston. In concluding this review of the year's literature, it must be said that the true glory of 1886 lay in its inaugurating a new era in the publishing trade. In the "National Library" of Messrs. Cassell & Co., in which there appeared every week at the price of 3d. some British classic edited by Professor H. Morley; in the monthly series of "Camelot Classics" of Mr. Walter Scott, issued at 1s.; in these and similar series, and in such popular editions as Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s pretty "pocket" edition of Thackeray's works, we had ocular demonstration that the day of cheap literature—the not cheap and nasty, but the cheap and good—had at last dawned.

Liverpool, Rt. Rev. John Charles Ryle, D.D., 1st Bishop of (founded 1880), eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., of Macclesfield, b. 1816. Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduating (1836) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics. Rector of Helmingham (1844-61); vicar of Stradbroke (1861-80); appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield (1880). Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels in 7 vols.," and other works. Bishop Ryle is the leading prelate of the Evangelical Party.

Liverpool Steeplechases. See SPORT.

Llandaf, Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, Lord Bishop of. See founded before 522. His lordship, the 93rd bishop, is the son of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, co. Pembroke, was b. 1821. Educated at Haverfordwest Grammar School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Graduated B.A. hon., 4th class Lit. Hum. 1843, M.A. 1846, D.D. by diploma 1883, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaf in St. Paul's Cathedral. The income of the see is £4,500. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry 1851-83; Prebendary of Caerfechan in St. David's Cathedral 1867-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; Prebendary of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral, and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's 1875-83. "Lloyds Clauses." These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we give them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an im-

possible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd's clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance. **F.F.A. Warranted free from particular average** unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, also to pay any special charges for warehouse rent, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable, and to pay the insurance value of any packages which may be totally lost in transshipment. Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom. **G. A. General Average** and salvage charges payable according to foreign official adjustment, if so claimed, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment. **F., C. and S. Warranted free of capture, seizure, and detention**, and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war. **Deviation.** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage. **Continuation Clause (Ship or Ships Policies).** In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the underwriter shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.** No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp, rigging, and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 15th day of January, nor to go to the Azores, nor to sail the Baltic before the 30th day of March or after the 10th day of September. **M. O. Warranted free from particular average below the load waterline**, unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water. "**Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper**" (1d.), founded Nov. 1842, is the exponent of advanced Liberal principles. It gives the latest telegrams and news, and contains much information of literary and general interest. Office, 12, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. **Load Line.** The load line is a mark placed upon British ships to indicate the depth beyond which they cannot with safety be loaded. Mr. Plimsoll is supposed to deserve the credit of having invented the load line, but unfortunately, he never lighted upon a method for determining where the mark ought to be placed, and

this question has led to enormously complicated technical and scientific discussion. Mr. Martell, the chief surveyor of Lloyd's Register Committee, has done more than any other living man to bring a controversy of years to a successful close, and an account which he gave of it at the Mansion House in Dec. 1886 may therefore be usefully summarised, since it contains an admirable history of the whole controversy. The load draught of water of vessels was inserted in Lloyd's "Register Book" for the first time in the volume for the year 1774. That Register Book was the third earliest known; and as no record of draughts of water was made in the two preceding volumes, it would appear that the desirability of inserting them must have arisen at that date. We have no knowledge as to how the load draught of each vessel—which was given in round numbers—was obtained; but it seems very probable that the freeboard was deduced by a rough rule of so many inches to the foot depth of hold. This record probably was made in the Register Book, not for the purpose of indicating that the vessel was properly laden, but rather to form some kind of guide as to the size, seeing that the principal dimensions of vessels were not at that time inserted. This record of the draught of water continued to be made until Lloyd's Register Society was established on its present basis, in 1834, when it was omitted. For nearly forty years from that time no active interference was taken either by the Government or by other bodies—save for insurance purposes in particular cases—with the loading of merchant vessels, nor does any serious attempt appear to have been made to bring the question near a solution. Not long after the record of draught of water was discontinued in Lloyd's Register Book, the committee of Lloyd's Underwriting Association suggested a freeboard of three inches per foot depth of hold as an approximate guide for the loading of certain classes of vessels. That rule became known as "Lloyd's Rule," and attained for many years a prominence which its authors were far from desiring to give it at the time of its publication. It was obviously a very unfair rule as between ship and ship, inasmuch as it ignored the size of the vessel, the length in relation to the depth, the sheer form, and, in fact, all those elements to which so much importance is attached at the present day. Nevertheless, it continued to be frequently quoted and employed in the settlement of disputes arising between shipowners and charterers up to quite a recent date. In 1846 an Act was passed providing that accidents occurring to steamers should be reported, and giving at the same time power to the authorities to inquire into the causes of loss; and by another Act, passed in 1850, concurrently with the inauguration of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, provision was made for inquiries to be made into other shipwrecks. The power so conferred upon the Board of Trade was extended and strengthened by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854; and the Receiver of Wrecks, at the preliminary inquiry held by that functionary, was required to ascertain, if possible, the draught of water of such vessels forward and aft. This information it was, however, in many instances found to be impossible to obtain, as shipowners were not at that time required to have a scale of draught of water marked on the stem and

stern post, and many vessels were not so marked. But even where accurate information was forthcoming no attention appears to have been bestowed at the preliminary inquiries on the question of overloading, nor even at the subsequent inquiries. In Dec. 1872 Mr. Plimsoll's book "Our Seaman" appeared, and on March 20th of the following year the Government found it necessary, in order to satisfy the public demand, to appoint a "Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships." One of the questions which that body had under consideration was that of the load line; and in their preliminary report, issued in September 1873, they declined to recommend any enactment for establishing a fixed load line founded on the old rule of proportion of freeboard to the depth of hold of vessels, but reserved for further consideration the question whether any other scale of measurement could be adopted. In their final report, issued in 1874, the Commission held it to be impossible to prescribe any universal rule for the safe loading of merchant ships, and were of opinion that an Act of Parliament enforcing any scale of freeboard would be mischievous. They recommended, however, that every merchant ship should have marked upon each of her sides, amidships, a vertical scale of feet downwards from the edge of her main deck, the zero point being at the lowest part of the upper side of the highest deck. They also recommended that a note of the freeboard should be entered in the log book after the vessel had received her full load, immediately before the time of her starting on her voyage, and that the freeboard, wherever practicable, should be left with the officer of customs, or with the British consul, by whom it should be recorded. During the sittings of the Royal Commission the Government of the day, taking advantage of the agitation at that time being carried on in all parts of the country, initiated further legislation on the very matters upon which the Royal Commission had been called together to advise; and Parliament, having caught some of the fever raging out of doors on shipping matters, set aside all questions of etiquette and passed the Bill. This Act required, among other things, that the scale of feet showing the draught of water, which by the Act of 1871 had been required to be marked on one side of the stem and sternpost only, should be marked on both sides of the same. The amount of clear side which a vessel had at the time of leaving port was also required to be recorded in addition to the draught of water; and the power possessed by the Board of Trade to detain unseaworthy ships, which had been held not to include overladen vessels, was enlarged so as to include both overladen vessels and improperly laden vessels. In the following year, February 1875, Sir Charles Adelerly (now Lord Morton), then President of the Board of Trade, introduced to Parliament his Bill, embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships; but it was withdrawn towards the end of the session, and a short bill to remain in force only until October 1876—was hurried through the house. It contained provisions regarding the loading of ships which have continued in force to the present day. All British ships were required to have the positions of their decks indicated by lines marked upon the vessels' sides; and the owner of each

foreign-going British ship was required to mark upon her sides, with the circular disc, the maximum draught to which he claimed to load, and also to record the distance between the deck line and the centre of the disc at the Custom House before clearing, as well as to insert the same in the articles of agreement with the crew. These provisions were confirmed in a larger Act passed in the following year. The compulsory marking of the disc and deck bars, which by the Act of 1875 had been imposed upon all foreign-going British ships only, was extended to all British ships, except those under 80 tons engaged exclusively in coasting, and those employed in fishing, and pleasure yachts. The provisions of the Act, as regards overloading, were also extended to foreign-owned vessels loading in British ports. That part of the Act has, however, remained a dead letter. Ultimately Mr. Martell prepared and Lloyd's Register issued an elaborate series of freeboard tables; but shortly before this the Board of Trade issued approximate rules for freeboard which had been drawn up by Sir Digby Murray some few years previously for the purpose of forming points of departure for the guidance of the Board's officers in determining whether vessels coming under their notice were overlaid. As at first published, Sir Digby Murray's rules were based, like many previous rules, on so many inches of freeboard per foot depth of hold, the numbers of inches varying for steamers with the length, and for sailing vessels with the tonnage under deck. The latter were subsequently altered so as to conform in principle with the rule for steamers; and later on the moulded depth was substituted for the depth of hold, the inches per foot being accordingly modified. According to those rules vessels of the "well" decked type were held by the owners of such vessels to be very harshly treated, a trifling deduction only being made from the freeboard for substantial superstructures covering the principal part of the main deck. It was, in fact, the wish to put Sir Digby Murray's rules for the freeboard of "well" decked vessels in force which led to the appointment of the *Load Line Committee*. These rules were stated to be very unequal in their application, and gave rise to much dissatisfaction and protest from the owners of this type of vessel. The result of this friction between the Board of Trade and the shipowning community was the appointment of the *Load Line Committee*, in December 1883. They met for the first time on the 20th of January, 1884, when it was decided to visit, in the first place, the chief ports in the country, for the purpose of hearing the views of shipowners, ship captains and officers, as well as seamen, regarding the loading of the classes of vessels with which they were conversant. On the return of the Committee to London, the evidence of a large number of persons was received; after which the members of the Committee devoted themselves to the preparation of the rules and tables which have since been made public. Exhaustive calculations were made at Lloyd's Register respecting the strength of spar-decked vessels, for the purpose of determining the suitable load draught on the above basis; and the tables of freeboard issued by that body were framed in accordance with the results of those calculations. It is satisfactory to know that independent investigations subsequently undertaken at the instance

of the *Board of Trade* fully corroborated their correctness, and they were accepted by the *Load Line Committee*. The report and tables of the *Load Line Committee* having been presented to the President of the *Board of Trade*, it only remained to see how they would be administered. That the tables would be accepted by the *Board* was never doubted, but the means to be employed to put them in operation was a matter of conjecture. The problem was soon solved. The *Board of Trade* wisely resolved to hand over the whole duty of administering the rules and tables to Lloyd's Register Committee. One further fact only need be mentioned: that by the Act of 1876 the *Board of Trade* were empowered to detain foreign-owned vessels overlaid in British ports. That power has not been exercised. The *Load Line Committee* entertained very strong opinions on this point, and they recommended in a rider to their report as follows:—"The first matter to which we would refer is that, if a compulsory load line should be resolved upon, it will be necessary to apply the same limitation to vessels under foreign flags as to our own vessels, when loading in this country or in the Colonies of Great Britain. We allude to this, which would seem indeed to be an obvious necessity, because it has been brought before us in evidence that foreign vessels are frequently grave offenders in respect to overloading. It will be for your Grace's consideration whether it may be possible to establish an understanding with the leading maritime powers on the subject; but at all events it will, in our opinion, be impossible to enforce compulsory load lines on the merchant ships of this country, without at the same time requiring their application in British and Colonial ports to ships under other flags competing with them." The above rider was signed by every member of the Committee with the exception of the representatives of the *Board of Trade*. It has been recently stated in the public press that Her Majesty's Government are exercising their influence with other powers with a view to the application of the freeboard tables becoming international as in the case of tonnage measurement. So long as restrictions on loading are put in force against British-owned vessels only, to the exclusion of foreigners competing in our own ports, there is just cause for complaint; and no satisfactory general application of load line tables can be expected until this anomaly ceases to exist.

Loanda. Capital of Angola (*q.v.*).

Local County Government. For more than thirty years bills have been brought forward in the House of Commons by private members dealing with improved administration in the counties; but up to the present none of the projects have reached the dignity of an Act of Parliament. Three bills were introduced by Mr. Milner-Gibson, in the years 1860, 1861, and 1863. Mr. Gibson's first proposal was of a County Board to consist partly of ratepayers, to be elected by boards of guardians, and partly of magistrates, to be elected at quarter sessions. In the third bill he proposed that the whole Board should be elected by the boards of guardians, with a qualification of £50 rateable value. In 1860 Sir John Trevelyan, in 1868 Mr. Wyld, and in 1869 Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, introduced bills on the subject, but without any result save the ventilation of the subject. In 1871 Mr.

Gaschen brought forward a scheme, the principal features of which were the consolidation of rates and the establishment of parish boards, the chairmen of which were to elect from among themselves a certain number of parochial representatives for each petty sessional division. The chairmen were to have a £40 qualification, and the magistrates in quarter sessions were to elect from among themselves a number of members equivalent to the total number of parochial representatives. Some years after, Mr. Selator-Booth brought in a bill, which was debated at great length in the House of Commons, but it never became law. The bill proposed to give each petty sessional division two magistrates chosen at quarter sessions, and two members elected by the guardians from among persons qualified to be guardians. In 1879 another scheme was brought forward, which provided that one-third of the County Board should consist of magistrates to be chosen at quarter sessions, and two-thirds chosen by guardians from among those qualified to be guardians. Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1880 had the matter frequently under consideration, and Sir Charles Dilke had a complete measure drafted. But the pressure of other business prevented its being brought forward. The bill, however, was known to be based on broader and more popular lines than any of its predecessors, and gave wide scope to the Board in all matters affecting the county. The Conservative Government is understood to have occupied a large portion of the late recess in maturing a scheme to be brought forward this session. See QUEN'S SPEECH, Jan. 27th, 1887.

Local Government Board, The. The old Poor Law Board was abolished in 1871, and was, together with the General Board of Health, replaced by the Local Government Board, a Committee of the Privy Council. It is nominally under the charge of a Crown-appointed President, the President of the Council, the chief Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though the work of the Board practically rests with the President and his clerks. The duties include the supervision and control of sanitary matters, questions of local government and municipal improvements, and the keeping of highways; and the Board has further to report upon private bills (34 and 35 Vict., c. 70). See ASYLUMS BOARD (METROPOLIS).

Local Option. This phrase is now applied to such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their own midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, 1880, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, 1880, he again brought it on in the Parliament recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In 1881 another motion was carried by 43 majority, and a third motion in 1883 by a majority of 87. There has yet been no legislation on the subject, but it is believed that some means will be adopted before long by which the issue or renewal of licenses will be put under the power of localities. There are several schemes of Local Option seeking to effect a reform in the licensing system, but Sir W. Lawson and the United Kingdom Alliance are only desirous of a power of direct veto, by which the electors of any place might

veto, if so pleased, the issue of all licenses for the sale of liquor, and thus stop among themselves the sale of strong drink with its attendant evils. The phrase "Local Option" is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, when, writing on the subject of the Permissive Bill, he said that he was disposed to "let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory." The difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of Local Option in the liquor trade has been that of deciding what considerations should determine a "locality," who should be the constituents, and what should be the majority necessary to vote the abolition of the trade. A further question is that of compensation to those who have invested in it in a locality where a subsequent vote excludes it.

Lockroy, M. Edouard. A Radical deputy in the French Chamber, who, on the fall of the Brisson Ministry at the end of 1865, accepted the portfolio of Commerce in the new Government formed by M. de Freyinet. M. Lockroy had previously been known in the political world—mainly, however, as a journalist and contributor to the *Rappel*. He married the widow of the son of Victor Hugo, and it is added, "the Lockroys and Hugos formed one household." The journal to which he contributed, too, is edited by M. Vacquerie, whose brother married Victor Hugo's daughter; and in fact the paper itself passed as the organ of the great French poet.

Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S.; b. at Rugby May 17th, 1836. Appointed to the War Office (1857), and from Lord de Grey received the appointment of editor of *Army Regulations* (1865), and in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hughes placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. He was subsequently transferred to the Science and Art Department, and was elected a F.R.A.S. (1860). About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and he announced many important solar and physical discoveries. Elected F.R.S. (1865). He was chief of the *English Government Eclipse Expedition* to Sicily (1870), and to India (1871). He has published several works on astronomy, and has been the recipient of foreign distinctions. In a paper which he read at the Royal Society in May last (1886), reporting on the work carried on under his superintendence at the Laboratory for Solar Physics at South Kensington during the years 1879-85, some of the latest results of solar work, and the inferences supposed to be warranted therefrom, were given. Mr. Lockyer's latest work, "The Chemistry of the Sun" (Jan. 1887), embodies his latest views on the physical constitution of the sun.

Lodgers' Goods Protection Act, 1871. This Act provides that if a superior landlord levy a distress on the goods and chattels of a lodger for arrears of rent due to him from his immediate tenant, the lodger may serve the superior landlord, or any person employed to levy the distress, with a declaration setting forth that the immediate tenant has no beneficial interest in such goods and chattels, and stating how much rent, if any, is due from the lodger to the immediate tenant, his immediate landlord, and may pay the superior landlord any sum so due. If thereupon the landlord or any other person employed by him persist in levying the distress, he is guilty of an illegal distress, and the lodger may recover the goods by application to a stipendiary magistrate or two justices. The

declaration above mentioned must be accompanied by an inventory of the goods to which it refers, and a deliberate falsehood in either makes the lodger liable for a misdemeanour. Any payment made to the superior landlord in pursuance of this Act is a valid payment on account of rent due to the immediate landlord.

Logographic Printing. A system invented by a compositor, Henry Johnson, about 1785, whereby the types were common whole words and syllables instead of single letters. It was originally employed for printing *The Times*, but did not prove successful.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. During its existence it has exercised a great influence on the London churches of the Congregational order. Its constitution defines the limits of its operations as within the area known as Greater London, comprising the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross. With very few exceptions, all the Metropolitan Congregational churches are affiliated with the London Union. The objects of the Union are to promote spiritual intercommunion between the Congregational Churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to secure the planting of new churches where these seem to be required, to assist churches in adapting their provisions and methods to the altered positions of districts in which they are located, to facilitate the expression of their opinions upon religious and social questions, and in general to advance their common interests and to promote the evangelisation of the people. An annual average of about £3,500 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The general committee consists of forty members; ten members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election. The area of the Union is divided into ten districts—viz., Central, North, North-East, East, West, North-West, Metropolitan Essex, Metropolitan Kent, Metropolitan Surrey, and ex-Metropolitan Surrey. The pastors and delegates of the affiliated churches in these districts elect their own district committees. The duties of these district committees are to aid, or act for, the general committee in carrying out the general objects of the Union in their respective districts, to advise upon all questions which may arise with regard to the eligibility of the churches within their bounds, for connection with the Union, to consider and report on applications for aid and on proposals for church extension, and to inform the general committee of any openings which may arise for church extension. *Offices*, Memorial Hall, Faringdon Street, E.C. *Secretary*, Rev. A. Mearns.

London, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C., Lord Bishop of. This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers, which were lost about the year 600. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York. His lordship is the son of Major Octavius Temple, Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone, and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford,

graduating B.A. (double first, 1842), M.A. (1846), B.D. and D.D. (1858). Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham (1848), resigning this appointment (1855). Appointed (1858) *Head Master of Rugby School* and *Chaplain-in-ordinary to Her Majesty*, Select Preacher at Oxford (1873-74), Bampton Lecturer (1884), consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter (1866), translated to London (1885). His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in the now famous "*Essays and Reviews*." This article led to numerous pamphlets attacking his lordship's position, and to serious protests being raised when he was nominated to the see of Exeter. More than one bishop refused to take part in the consecration. Beyond a serious disturbance in the religious press, and determined resistance from some quarters of the Christian world, the opposition gradually died out. His lordship is, besides, the author of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" (1858-65); "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for 1884" (1885); "Good Manners" (1883).

London Bridge, New. See **ENGINEERING**.
"London Gazette," The. Originally a two-paged bi-weekly journal—founded in 1642, and removed in 1665 to Oxford, whither the court had retired to escape from the contagion of the plague, and whence the first extant series was issued—it is the official organ for all public announcements, and is now published weekly. It is Government property, and all bankruptcies, partnerships, etc., must be advertised in it.

London Government Bill, 1884. See our 1886 edition.

London School Board. See **SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON**.

London University. See **UNIVERSITIES**.
"Longman's Magazine" (monthly, *6d.*), founded November 1882; contains serial stories, essays, elementary science, and occasional poetry. Editor, Mr. O. J. Longman. Offices, 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Lopes, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles, 3rd son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, and Bart., b. 1828. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1852). Joining the Western Circuit, he soon became a leading junior. Elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Taunton (1868-74), Q.C. (1869). M.P. for Frome (1874-76). Appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas (1876), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1885).

Lord Cairns' Act, 1882. See **LAND QUESTION**.

Lord Campbell's Act. By this Act, passed in 1846, and more precisely entitled "An Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents," it is provided that when the death of any person is occasioned by such a wrongful act or default as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to recover damages in respect thereof, then the person who would in that case have been liable shall still be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the injured party. Every such action must be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased, and must be brought by or in the name of his executor or administrator. The jury may give such damages as they think proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the parties respectively for whose benefit the action is brought; and the amount so recovered,

after deducting costs not recovered from the defendant, is to be divided among the parties in such shares as the verdict shall direct. No more than one action lies in respect of the same subject-matter; and every action must be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of the injured person. The plaintiff must deliver to the defendant a full particular of the person or persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which he seeks to recover damages. Damages under this Act can be recovered only where pecuniary advantage or the reasonable expectation of such advantage has been lost in consequence of the injured person's death. No damage can be given for funeral expenses or the cost of mourning. On the other hand, the receipt of insurance money cannot be taken into account in reduction of damages. The Act is chiefly important in its bearing on railway accidents. See RAILWAYS IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC.

Lord Chamberlain, The. In mediæval times offices in the household of the sovereign ranked in dignity with offices of state, and were held by persons of the highest rank. The chamberlain was one of the most important of these domestic officers, having the general supervision of the royal household. The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this supervision, and so has the appointment of the royal tradesmen, etc. But he is oftener heard of as a licenser of theatres and plays. His power of licensing theatres extends only to the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Southwark, and those other places within which the sovereign may occasionally reside. Elsewhere the power of licensing theatres belongs to the justices. But the patent theatres (that is, theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown) do not, even in the above places, require a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. One copy of every new play, prologue or epilogue, or new addition to an old play, prologue or epilogue, intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced, with an account of the theatre where and the time when it is to be acted or produced, signed by the manager. Should it, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, be disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, it must not be presented. It is lawful for him to disallow it, if he thinks fitting "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace" so to do. Every person engaged in presenting any piece before it has been allowed or after it has been disallowed makes himself liable to a fine of £50; and the licence of the theatre in which the offence is committed becomes void.

Lords, House of, Alphabetical List of. See PEERAGE, and POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE.

Lords, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal. See PEERAGE.

Lords Justices were appointed by William III. to govern England during his absence in 1694. Two Lords Justices, assigned to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, were selected Oct. 1st, 1851, and the salary was fixed at £6,000. There are now five Lords Justices—Sir H. Cotton, Sir N. Lindley, Sir C. S. C.

Bowen, Sir. E. Fry, and Sir H. C. Lopes, each of whom receive a salary of £5,000.

Lorne, The Marquis of, P.C., the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was b. 1845. Educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Married H.R.H. the Princess Louise. Member for Argyllshire in the Liberal interest (1868-78). Governor-General of Canada (1878). Formerly Lieut.-Col. Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers. Is Hon. Col. 10th Lanarkshire Volunteers. Lord Lorne, who is an active promoter of the movement for Imperial Federation, is also the author of a work "Imperial Federation."

Los Siete Hermanos. West Indian islands on the Venezuelan coast, belonging to that State.

Louis I., King of Portugal, b. 1838. He ascended the throne in succession to his brother, Pedro V. (1861). He had attained the rank of captain in the Portuguese navy, in which he had served in his youth as Duke of Oporto. King Louis is a writer of no mean importance; he has translated into Portuguese several plays of Shakespeare, among which are *Macbeth*, *the Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*. He married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the Princess Pia, by whom he has two sons, Prince Carlos and Prince Alfonso.

Lourenço Marques. The port and settlement in Delagoa Bay (*q.v.*).

Low Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Low, Major-General Drury, b. Jan. 3rd, 1829, gazetted cornet in the 17th Dragoons, 1854; and in December 1881 Major-General, having always served in the same regiment. He served in the Crimean war (1854-6), and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He took part in suppressing the Indian mutiny (1858-9), and was mentioned in the *London Gazette*, July 17th, 1860. Again, in 1879, he served through the Zulu campaign, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Ulundi. His name again appears in *London Gazette* (August 21st, 1879), and he received a medal with clasp, and C.B. As Brigadier-General he served on the staff in South Africa from March 1881 to April 1882, and subsequently commanded the cavalry division in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Lowell, James Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., son of Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., was b. at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1810. Graduated at Harvard College (1838), and at Harvard Law School (1840). Published some poems (1841) entitled "A Year's Life," another volume of poems (1844); some directed against slavery (1848); followed by the "Biglow Papers," a satirical essay against slavery and the Mexican war. Travelled in Europe (1851-52); delivered a course of lectures before Lowell Institute, Boston, on "British Poets" (1854-55); appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard College (1855); spent a year at Dresden; was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* (1857-62), and *North American Review* (1863-72); published (1868) "Commemoration Ode" in honour of the alumni of Harvard who fell in the Civil War, and afterwards six other works; travelled again in Europe (1872-74), and received the above degrees from Oxford and Cambridge respectively. His wife, Maria W. Lowell, was a poet of considerable merit and a native of the same State. In 1880 he was appointed Minister of the United States, America, to Great Britain, from which he was recalled (1885), and was succeeded by Mr. Edward J. Phelps (*q.v.*).

Lower Canada. The former name of Quebec (*q.v.*).

Loyalty Islands. An appendage of the French colony of New Caledonia (*q.v.*).

Luapula River. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Lucy, Henry W., b. at Crosby, near Liverpool, December 5th, 1845. Entering the journalistic profession, he was successively on the staffs of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* (1864) and *Pall Mall Gazette* (1870). Joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the gallery staff, and writer of the parliamentary summary (1873); editor (1886). Mr. Lucy is the author of a "Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure," and "Men and Manners in Parliament," "Diary of Two Parliaments" (Vol. I., published 1885, deals with the Disraeli Parliament; Vol. II., published Feb. 1886, treats of the Gladstone Parliament). Published (1885) his first novel, "Gideon Fleyce." On the death of Mr. Tom Taylor, who in succession to Mr. Shirley Brooks had written the "Essence of Parliament" for *Punch*, Mr. Lucy was invited to continue the work. This he did in a new style, now familiar as "The Diary of Toby, M.P."

Luderitzland and Angra Pequena. A German colony on the west coast of Africa. Area under 100,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 100,000. Coast extends from Walfisch Bay to the Orange river. Inland it is bounded by the 30th meridian E. long., including Great Namaqua Land. Angra Pequena is the port and nucleus of settlement, with Moravian missionary village of Bethany further inland. Regular sea communication with the Cape has been established. Climate favourable, but soil sterile and sandy. Water at present has to be brought from Cape Town. Natives are docile, of the Namaqua Hottentot tribes. There are copper-mines. Herr Luderitz and other Germans effected purchase of land from Namaquas and settled here. The German Government annexed the territory in 1884-5. See GERMAN COLONISATION and DAMARALAND.

Lunacy. The law of lunacy makes provision for the custody of lunatics and care of their property. For the reception of lunatics there have been provided (a) county and borough asylums, maintained out of the rates, for the reception of pauper lunatics; (b) hospitals provided by charity, which must be duly registered; (c) private asylums kept for profit, which must be duly licensed. Upon hearing that there resides in the parish a pauper supposed to be a lunatic, the relieving officer is to give notice to a justice, who shall order the pauper to be brought before him, and with the assistance of a medical man hold an examination. Upon the medical certificate of insanity the justice, if satisfied, is to make an order for the lunatic's admission to an asylum. A certificate signed by the medical officer and by another medical man called in for the purpose is held conclusive evidence of insanity. Where the pauper cannot be brought before any justice, the clergyman and relieving officer may examine him at his own abode, and make a joint order. Lunatics who are not paupers may be sent to the borough or county asylum, the visitors in such cases requiring the person who applies to give an undertaking to defray the necessary expenses. For admission into hospitals and private asylums there is required, firstly, a written order from the person sending the lunatic, and secondly, certificates in the pre-

scribed form from two medical men. Provision is made for the inspection of hospitals and licensed houses by visitors appointed by the magistrates in quarter sessions. The visitors must report to the Commissioners in Lunacy. The Commissioners may order any person detained without sufficient cause shown to be set at liberty. The keepers are bound to provide medical attendance, and to report the admission, death, removal, discharge, or escape of each inmate. The Commissioners in turn make their report to the Chancellor. If a member of the House of Commons is detained as a lunatic, the court under whose order and the medical practitioner under whose certificate he is detained, and the superintendent or other person in charge of the place where he is detained, must notify the fact to the Speaker, and any two members of the House may certify to the Speaker that they are credibly informed of such detention. The Speaker must transmit the certificate or certificates to the Commissioners in Lunacy. Two of the Commissioners must then examine the member named and report to the Speaker whether he is of unsound mind. Six months from the date of the report the Speaker is to order another examination, and if the member is reported to be still of unsound mind the Speaker is to lay both reports on the table, and the seat of that member becomes vacant and a new writ issues for the election of another member. The sovereign is the guardian of all lunatics, and as such has the care of their property. Upon petition or information the Chancellor will issue a commission to inquire into the alleged lunatic's state of mind. The commission is directed to the Masters in Lunacy, but the inquiry takes place before a jury. If upon examination of the alleged lunatic the jury return a verdict of insanity, he is committed to the care of a friend called his committee, and an allowance is made out of his property to maintain him in some authorised establishment. A committee of the estate of the lunatic is appointed at the same time, and may be another person. Indeed, the lunatic's next heir would be a proper committee of his landed estate, but an improper committee of his person. Every person found lunatic by inquisition must be visited by official visitors at least four times a year. The Queen may under her sign manual appoint certain judges of the Supreme Court to exercise concurrently with the Chancellor this jurisdiction over lunatics. Criminal lunatics form a class apart, and separate asylums have been provided for them. They include (a) persons acquitted at their trial upon the ground of insanity; (b) persons undergoing punishment who have given signs of insanity, and upon inquiry by two justices assisted by two medical men have been found to be insane. The Secretary of State can appoint all such officers and assistants, and can make all the rules required in an asylum for criminal lunatics. When insanity is alleged on behalf of a person on his trial, the burden of proof lies on the defence. Even when he is an acknowledged lunatic, the presumption is that the offence was committed in a lucid interval. What degree of insanity makes an agent irresponsible is still extremely obscure. If at any stage of the proceedings the accused become insane, no further steps can be taken. A bill to amend the law relating to lunacy was introduced by Baron Herschell in 1886.

M

Macao. A Portuguese trade-port and settlement at the mouth of the Canton river, China. Area, 28 sq. m.; pop. 68,086. Ceded to Portugal in 1556.

Macdonald, Dr. George, poet and novelist, b. 1824, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire. Educated at University of Aberdeen, and subsequently at Highbury Independent College, with the idea of becoming a Congregational minister. He afterwards, however, decided to devote himself to literature, a determination upon which many thousands of the English-speaking race now congratulate him. Mr. Macdonald's works are characterised by deep poetic and religious feeling, and great power of mental analysis. His views are extremely broad and liberal, and the charm of his style has a peculiar fascination. His best known works are "David Elginbrod," "Adela Cathcart," "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "The Vicar's Daughter," "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," "The Marquis of Lossie," "At the Back of the North Wind," "The Gifts of the Child Christ," "The Wise Woman, a Parable," etc.

Macfarren, Sir George Alexander, M.A. (Camb.), Mus.D. (Oxon.). The son of Macfarren the dramatist, b. in London 1813. Entered the Royal Academy of Music (1829), rising to be one of its professors (1834). He wrote for the orchestra and the stage, and did good service in the careful editing of old masterpieces by Purcell, Handel, etc. His operas "Don Quixote" (1846), "Charles II." (1849), "Robin Hood" (1866), and others, are amongst the best of our native stage. He wrote also the cantatas "Lenora" (1857), and "May-day" (Bradford Festival, 1856). Blindness overtook the composer soon after 1860. In 1873 he began the composition of an oratorio, producing "John the Baptist" for the Bristol Festival, followed by "The Resurrection" (Birmingham, 1876), and "Joseph" (Leeds, 1877). Meanwhile, in 1875, on the death of Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren succeeded him as Professor of Music at Cambridge and Principal of the Royal Academy of Music at London. He received the honour of knighthood (1883). His works on Harmony (1866) and Counterpoint (1879) are important contributions to musical literature. Published "Musical History" (1885); "Intraits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church" (1885).

MacGarel-Hogg, Sir James Macnaghten, M.P., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, member of the Council for India, was b. at Calcutta 1823. Married (1857) the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Emma, eldest dau. of Lord Penrhyn. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford. Late 1st Life Guards. Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (1870). J.P. for Middlesex, co. Antrim, and Westminster. Returned in the Conservative interest as member for Bath (1865-68); Truro (1871-85); Middlesex, Hornsey Division (1885).

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, author of the oratorio "The Rose of Sharon" (written for the Norwich Festival of 1884). The son of a Scottish musician, he was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied and played as violinist in Germany (1857-62), when he became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Since

then, till his great success, his life was one of hard work, and his compositions, very scholarly and original, though few, were on a scale too small to make known the great genius he is now seen to possess. Mackenzie composed a violin concerto for the Birmingham festival of 1885, which was very favourably received. He has produced two operas, "Columba" and "The Troubadour," both brought out at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, the last-named in the summer of 1886. In the autumn of the same year his cantata "The Story of Seyid" was brought forward at the Leeds Festival.

MacMahon, Ex-President Marshal Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de, Duke of Magenta, b. of an Irish family, at Sully, in France, July 13th, 1808. He was educated for the army at St. Cyr. From 1830 to 1848 Captain MacMahon was mostly engaged in the Algerian war. He distinguished himself in the storming of Constantine. Major in 1840, and Colonel of the Foreign Legion, he was made a General in the Crimean war, and succeeded General Canrobert at the head of a division. For his gallantry in storming the Malakoff he received the G.C.L.H. and K.G.C.B. In the Franco-Italian war he came unexpectedly upon the Austrians at Magenta and defeated them. For this deed he was created Field-Marshal and Duke of Magenta. He was made Governor of Algeria in 1864. In the Franco-Prussian war he commanded the First Army Corps. He was forced to retreat before the Crown Prince after two preliminary battles, and suffered a crushing defeat, after having been severely wounded. He was commander-in-chief of the French army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune. In Nov. 1873 Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the Republic for a term of seven years, but resigned (Jan. 1879). He was succeeded by M. Grévy, and has since retired from political life.

"**Macmillan's Magazine**" (Bedford Street, Covent Garden—monthly, 1s.) was founded October 1859. It contains articles and essays of general literary interest, and fiction. Editor, **Mr. Mowbray Morris.**

Macnaghten, Mr. Edward, son of Sir Edw. Macnaghten, and bart., b. 1830. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar (1857). Q.C. (1860). Appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1887), in succession to Lord Blackburn. He was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Antrim in 1880, and continued to sit for that constituency until his appointment as a Lord of Appeal.

Macwhirter, John, A.R.A., b. 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh. Elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1863). In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1879). Hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy (1882). Mr. Macwhirter has painted some excellent pictures, chiefly relating to the Highland scenery. His three contributions to the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1886 were "The Three Witches," "Winter Morning," and "Autumn Evening."

Madagascar. Native name *Nossi Dambo*. A large island situated east of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. Now virtually a French Protectorate. It is about 900 miles long by 500 broad, area 228,500

sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital **Antananarivo**, a striking and well-built town of pop. 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave** on E., **Mojanga** on N.W. The soil is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west, and cattle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, rice, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. The climate is very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the coast. There are no large animals, but crocodiles abound in the rivers, and the lakes are remarkable for their enormous harvests of fish, which, with rice, are the chief articles of diet amongst the poorer classes. Immense herds of cattle roam over the grassy plains. Government is an absolute monarchy, the Queen (**Ranavalona III.**) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself. By treaty, December 1885, a French Resident, with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations. The standing army consists of 20,000 men, armed with modern weapons; during the war 50,000 were mobilised and trained by English officers. Christianity has taken firm root amongst the Malagasy, and a system of national education has been introduced with marked success. Total imports and exports before the war with France valued at £800,000 annually, official returns. The trade of the island has, in consequence of the war, suffered considerably. Manufactures consist of lambas, hats, boots, chains and articles of jewellery, silk and woollen weaving, metal work, and cabinet work. The ruling and most civilised section of the Malagasy are the Hova (central province). Other tribes are the **Bet-simisaraka** (east coast), **Sakalava** (north and west coasts). They are a harmless, industrious, and progressive people, speaking Malay dialects, and though black, are believed to be chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin. There are Arabs and Africans in the island, and probably some admixture. Since early in the century France has made repeated efforts to obtain a footing in Madagascar, and has held some small islands on the coast. In 1883 regular conquest was attempted, but failed, a desperate resistance being offered. But the Malagasy, being unable to find any power to aid them against the invader, were obliged to cede **Diego Suarez Bay**, to be formed into a French naval station, to pay £800,000 war indemnity, and to enter into a treaty giving France the control of foreign relations. Towards the end of 1886 matters again strained.—1887. Jan. 3rd, Evacuation of Tamatave by the French troops. See **FRANCE**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. (Consult **Sibree's "Great African Island"**; **Shaw's "Madagascar and France"**; **Leroy's "Les Français à Madagascar"**; and the **Antananarivo Annual**.)

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal. Area, 317 sq. m., pop. 130,584. Capital and port **Funchal**, a fine town of 30,000. Climate and scenery renowned. Products, wine, fruit, sugar, coffee. People Portuguese. A celebrated sanatorium. Wine has lost its former excellence, and trade is not what it was. [Consult "Reports of H.M.'s Consul, 1882, Part ix., and 1884, Part vii. (Madeira)."]

Madras. See **INDIA**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Madrigal. A short poem on some motto or "conceit," secular or sacred; hence a choral composition of the polyphonic kind, that is built upon one or more subjects treated with various devices of counterpoint, imitation, etc., forming the musical expression of such a poem. The word is the Spanish **madrigale**, a sort of satirical motto poem, other nations being quick to follow the Spanish models. The prime madrigalian era is that of our Elizabeth and James I., and the English are the greatest composers in the style.

Magdala. A fortress in **Abyssinia** (*q.v.*), taken and destroyed by a British force, 1868.

Magenta, Duke of. See **MACMAHON**.

Magliani, Agostino, Italian Minister of Finance, was b. at Lanzino, Oct. 1824. Has effected great reforms in Italian finance, and has held his present portfolio in three ministries (1877-78, 1878-79, and in the present Depretis cabinet, appointed May 29th, 1881, to date). He belongs to the school of Adam Smith, and was one of the founders of the "Società Adamo Smith" at Florence. He has written much on financial questions, on which he is an acknowledged authority.

Mahé. Chief of the **Boychelles Islands** (*q.v.*).

Mahmoud of Candahar. See **AFGHANISTAN**.

Mai—*s.* "Emperor." See **SUDAN**.

Maine, Sir H. R., K.C.S.I., LL.D., the most distinguished of modern writers on civil law and jurisprudence, was b. 1822. Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated; his brilliant career as a student terminating in his becoming senior classic and university scholar. Was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the same university (1847), and was elected Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple (1854). Appointed law member of the Supreme Government of India (1862), and during his seven years' tenure of this important office succeeded in introducing reforms with which his name will ever be associated. On his return home (1869) he was appointed Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford. Elected Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (1877). He is the author of several works, which occupy almost as important a place in his own department as the works of Darwin in the department of science. His chief works are "**Roman Law and Legal Education**," "**Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society and its Relation to Modern Ideas**," "**Village Communities in the East and West**," and "**Lectures on the Early History of Institutions**." Sir Henry Maine is a member of the Council of State of the Secretary for India, and a bencher of Middle Temple.

Maintenance. Word used in law to signify the illegal helping of one person as against another in carrying on a law-suit.

Malacca. A town and territory of the **Straits Settlements** (*q.v.*)

Malagasy. See **MADAGASCAR**.

Maldivé Islands. An extensive group of low coral islands, atolls, and reefs, about 300 miles S.W. of Cape Comorin, and extending over 500 miles. They produce coconuts, and are peopled by Sinhalese, whose sultan annually renders homage to the Governor of Ceylon.

Mallock, William Rurrell, is was b. 94. Educated privately. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and obtained second class honours in the Final Classical School. Newdigate prize (1871). Mr. Mallock is a frequent contributor to the monthly magazines,

especially to the *Nineteenth Century*. Among his published works are "The New Republic," "The New Paul and Virginia," "Is Life Worth Living?" in each of which he, in one form or another, propounds his political and social views, which may be termed philosophical conservatism. His writings, marked by much keenness and clearness, are mostly of a controversial nature. Mr. Mallard has recently published a new work, "The Old Order Changes" (1886).

Malt Feeding. See DAIRY FARMING.

Malta. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With lesser islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 162,641, inclusive of garrison, usually 5,000 to 6,000.—Capital *Valetta*, which is a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is also a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and is the seat of some commerce. *Citta Vecchia*, the ancient Medina, is a second city inland.—Originally barren rock, Malta has been fertilised, water stored in vast reservoirs, and is now highly cultivated. It yields fine crops of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, etc., and has extensive pastures. Climate dry and healthy.—Executive in the hands of a military Governor, who legislates with a Council, composed of 9 official and 8 elected representatives. The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege. There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery. Revenue, £213,311; expenditure, £220,345. Imports from United Kingdom, £117,333; exports to United Kingdom, £8,295. Gardening, agriculture, pastoral farming, and fishing, are the pursuits of the people, who are of African origin, with Italian and English admixture.—In 1530 Malta came into the hands of the Knights of St. John. It was taken from the Order by Bonaparte in 1798, and was captured from the French by the British in 1800, assisted by the Maltese. Finally annexed 1814.

Malthusianism. A term loosely applied to designate any and all theories for checking over-population, i.e., increase in population in excess of the power of providing food and work for it. It originated in a "Treatise on Population," first published in 1798 by Thomas Malthus, Professor of History at Haileybury College, wherein the author pointed out the dangers and miseries of over-population, and expounded various theories respecting it. A society called the *Malthusian Society* exists, whose objects are to promote and extend thrift and the principles of political economy among the people.

Manchester Grammar School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manchester New College, founded in Manchester 1786, now in University Hall, Gordon Square, London, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all persons on payment of fees. Principal, Rev. James Drummond, LL.D. The centenary of the institution of the college has recently been celebrated.

Manchester November Handicap. See SPORT.

Manchester, Rt. Rev. James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 1877; income £4,200. His lordship was b. at Sheffield, 1826. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., 1853, M.A. 1860, D.D. *jure dign.* 1876. Was ordained deacon 1853, and priest 1854, by the Bishop of Ely. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne 1876, where he succeeded Dr. Ferry, and translated to Manchester 1886. Formerly curate of St. Neots 1853-55; Sheffield 1855-59; Hornsey 1859-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, 1861-67; vicar of Paddington and rural dean 1867-76; Warburtonian Lecturer 1874; chaplain-ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Coddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral 1874-76. His lordship is also known as the author of "Nature and Revelation—Four Sermons," 1861; Hulsean Lecturer ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") 1865; "Jacob—Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge," 1870; and "The Expectation of Christ."

Manchester Ship Canal. See ENGINEERING.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply. See ENGINEERING.

Mandamus, Writ of (Latin *mandamus*, "we enjoin"). A writ to enforce performance of a duty, especially a duty of a public or quasi-public nature. It issues in all cases where a party has a right to have a thing done and no other specific means of enforcing his right. Application for the writ must be made to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Examples of the purposes for which a writ of mandamus may be issued are:—to compel a local authority to make a rate which the law requires it to make; to compel an inferior Court, which has not done so, to proceed in the determination of some matter within its jurisdiction; to compel a company to comply with obligations imposed upon it by its Act of Parliament. The writ requires the person against whom it is issued to perform an act or show cause for not performing it. If he fail to show sufficient cause, the Court will grant a peremptory mandamus, which leaves no alternative to performance of what is required. The writ above described is known as the prerogative writ of mandamus, and differs from what is known as the statutory writ of mandamus. But the distinction is too technical to be explained here.

Manilla. Capital of the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands (*q.v.*).

Manisty, Sir Henry, b. 1808. Educated at Durham Grammar School. Practised as a solicitor (1830-42). Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1845). He rapidly acquired an extensive practice. Q.C. (1857). Appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (1876). On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the *Red River Settlement*; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,720 sq. m., pop. 130,000. Capital *Winnipeg*, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Province divided into counties, which are grouped into eastern, central, and western. The district of *Kewatin*

is now under the government of Manitoba. General surface a level prairie, 80 feet above Lake Winnipeg and 700 feet above the level of the sea. Principal stream the Red River, which rises in Minnesota, U.S., flows north through the province for 140 miles, and empties itself into Lake Winnipeg. The climate is healthy, but offers great extremes of temperature. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the cold of winter is not felt severely, snow falls lightly, and horses winter on the prairies without shelter. The soil is very fertile, wheat being the staple crop (307,000 acres in 1885), and yields abundantly, nineteen bushels to the acre being commonly raised. All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well. Flax and hemp have also been grown with success. The prairie grasses furnish excellent pasturage and good hay. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Wood is scarce, and is chiefly confined to narrow strips along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The principal trees are elm, oak, maple, and poplar, spruce, cedar and fir also occurring; the ash-leaved maple yields sugar. The rivers and lakes swarm with fish of several kinds. Game is plentiful, and coal abounds throughout the province.—The Executive is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 31 members, elected by districts for a term of four years. Three members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons. Religion and education are provided for in Winnipeg and other centres. Laws are enacted to protect and further agriculture, and their provisions are stringently enforced. Grain-growing and other kinds of farming are the main industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the province; there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems, and a line is to be built through Keewatin to Hudson Bay. Water communications are extensive by river and lake during summer.—Land surveyed in numbered squares. Quarter section of square mile = 160 acres, free grant. Lands reserved to support free education. Many half-breeds among the population. See CANADA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Bryce's "Manitoba," Macoun's "Manitoba and the Great North-West," etc.)

Manning, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal of the Church of Rome, Archbishop of Westminster, was b. 1808. Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Graduated (1830), and became Fellow of Merton Coll. Rector of Lavington and Grafton, Sussex (1834-40); Archdeacon of Chichester (1840-51). Resigned these preferments (1851) and joined the Church of Rome. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church (1851), and appointed rector of St. Helen's and St. Mary's, Bayswater, where he founded a congregation entitled the "Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster (1865); Cardinal (1875). Besides numerous volumes of sermons, he has written a large number of works on the doctrines of the Church of Rome and its relations with civil society, including "The Temporal Power of

the Pope," a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Exposition" as to the Vatican Decrees (1875), "The True Story of the Vatican Council," etc. Cardinal Manning takes a leading part in all the social and philanthropic movements in the Metropolis; and is also an earnest supporter of temperance, being President of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.

MAN. See ISLE OF MAN.

Manns, August. Distinguished orchestral conductor, b. near Stettin, in Prussia, 1825. He was in early life an orchestral player and bandmaster of a popular winter garden, then of a crack regiment. Became musical director of the Crystal Palace (1835). The celebrated Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, and the almost unrivalled orchestra, were organised by him. Daily concerts of the highest class of orchestral music, and weekly grand concerts, occasionally with chorus, always with the best soloists, vocal and instrumental, were instituted. He may claim to have made known as orchestral writers Schubert and Schumann, and to have made popular the greatest works of Berlioz and other composers. Operas of all kinds and grand musical dramas are also to be heard frequently at the Crystal Palace. Both at the Handel Festival of 1883, on the occasion of Sir Michael Costa's illness, and also in 1885, Mr. Manns conducted. Since 1879 he has directed an annual Christmas concert series at Glasgow.

Manor. A manor is a territorial division derived from feudalism. Concerning its origin and the details of its organisation there prevails much dissension among scholars and antiquaries. It took shape at a time when law and custom were hardly to be distinguished. Each manor had its own customs; so that of the thousands of manors existing in England no two are exactly alike. The manor superseeded in a great degree the township, which some have traced back to the village community, and which at all events was the unit of property and administration in early English times. Each landowner of the township had possessed in severalty his homestead, and perhaps some land with it. But the greater part of the land, arable and pasture, was held by the landowners in common. Each township had its court, its officers, and its administrative machinery, and sent representatives to the Courts of the Hundred and the County. By steps which are now very obscure the township came to have a feudal lord, the lord of the manor. Part of its land became his demesne, cultivated by his villeins for his benefit; part remained in possession of his tenants. The villeins had no property of their own, and were usually attached to the soil, but were protected in their lives and in their domestic rights. The free tenants were practically owners of their tenements, subject to the performance of feudal service and payment of feudal dues. The villeins gradually acquired an interest in the land, and became copyholders. (See COPYHOLD.) The free tenants in many instances became the yeomen and freeholders of later days. The manor had its civil courts: the Court Baron for the freeholders, in which the free tenants were judges; and the Court (since called *Customary*) for the villeins, in which the lord or his steward was sole judge. It had also a criminal court, the Court *Leet*. This, and the Court Baron, and many other features of the

manor, came down almost unchanged from the earlier township. Lawyers are incorrect in asserting that the manor was a sudden creation or altogether the result of the Norman conquest. By a statute of the 18th year of Edward I. (1290) restraints were placed upon subinfeudation which rendered it impossible to create any more manors. Every manor now existing must, therefore, be at least 600 years old. At the present day the lord of the manor receives from its freehold tenants a merely nominal rent or service. From the copyhold tenants he receives more, but copyholds are in course of enfranchisement, and in many manors no copyhold land can be found. His rights over the waste of the manor, almost the only common land remaining, are still important. Others have rights over it, but he is its owner. The courts of the manor have long since either vanished or become formal. (See Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England," and generally the writings of Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Elton; Scriven on "Copyholds"; Williams' "Principles of Real Property.")

Manor, Lord of. See LAND QUESTION and MANOR.

Mansfield College is established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of **Scholarships**: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any college in Oxford (other than Mansfield); (2) Theological, value £50 a year, with tuition free and University fees paid, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. The staff will consist of five Professors and as many Fellows. The lectures are held meanwhile in temporary premises, but buildings from designs by Basil Champness, Esq., are about to be erected.

Manlaughter. See CORONERS' INQUESTS. **Manual The.** See COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF.

Margarita. An island off the coast of Cumana, Venezuela. Area about 350 sq. m., pop. 15,000. Formerly the seat of extensive pearl fisheries.

Marianne Islands, or Ladrones. A group in the N. Pacific, east of the Philippines, and belonging to Spain. They are volcanic, fertile, abounding in wild cattle, swine, and goats. A few are colonised. Aborigines almost exterminated. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Marie-galante. A West Indian island in the Leeward group. It is a possession of France, and included in the colony of Guadeloupe. Area 60 sq. m. It is hilly, and produces a little cotton and coffee.

Marine Biological Laboratories. Institutions near the sea-shore, provided with dredging apparatus, tanks, and scientific instruments, for scientific study. The object is the study of marine animals, for the twofold purpose of gaining information as to the habits of our food fish and extending our knowledge of marine zoology and botany. They are thus of commercial and scientific importance. On the European and American coasts several laboratories are in existence. Of the former the one on the Mediterranean at Naples, founded by Dr. Dohrn, is the most important. Its cost has been about £200,000, and its annual expenses are about £4,000. The United States Fish Commission have erected several small laboratories, and are now laying out £10,000 on one

at Wood's Hole, and £20,000 on fishponds protected by piers of masonry. This Commission has received in all from the imperial revenue some £300,000. In England a **Marine Biological Association** has been founded, towards which a site at Plymouth, a sum of money, and an annual income has been granted by the Government. The Fishmongers Company, the leading English scientific societies, and private individuals have subscribed. Altogether above £12,000 has been raised. Its president is Professor Huxley; its secretary, Professor Ray Lankester; and Mr. Walter Heape the resident superintendent. The building is already in course of construction, and is anticipated to be ready for occupation during the summer (1877).

Marine Insurance in 1886. We gave last year the only complete account which appeared in England of the course of business at Lloyd's and in the marine insurance world generally during 1885, and much that we then said applies with equal truth and force to the experience of 1886. The immense competition for business of which we then spoke has become keener than ever, with the natural consequence that rates have in nearly all instances been reduced still further. Let us compare the premiums on risks quoted last year:—viz., **INDIGO** per Steamer, Calcutta and Madras to London.—Outside boats (1885) 15s., (1886) 12s. 6d.; Smith & Co., (1885) 10s., (1886) 7s. 6d. to 10s.; P. & O., (1885) 7s. 6d., (1886) 6s. 8d.—New Zealand Steamers out and home: (1885) 37s. 6d., (1886) 35s.—Goods per Steamer to Baltic, Revel, etc.: (1885) 25s., (1886) 17s. 6d. to 35s.—FLAX, etc., homewards: (1885) 30s. to 35s., (1886) 20s.—GRAIN per Steamer, Odessa to United Kingdom, etc.: (1885) 30s. to 35s., (1886) 25s.—Goods. Special price asked per Holt's and Glen Steamers to China: (1885) 17s. 6d. to 20s., (1886) 11s. 3d.—One of the chief features of the year has been the commencement of a struggle between some London Marine Insurance companies and the China offices, which give a bonus to their customers on the results of the year's trading: this has resulted in a great reduction of rates. Steamers for time have also been done in nearly all cases at something under last year's prices, and ships (hulls) out to Australian and New Zealand ports are now covered at 25s. per cent., instead of 27s. 6d. The contest between the English Marine Insurance companies and the China offices commenced in the issue of the following circular:—The Marine Insurance Co. Limited, 20, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., 8th October, 1886. Dear Sir,—I beg to submit for your consideration a tariff of the rates of premium at which this company is prepared to issue policies to China, and the Straits, and which can be made payable here or abroad. These rates (subject to the usual allowances of 5 per cent. for brokerage and 10 per cent. for discount) have been fixed with the intention of showing in one operation the estimated net cash value, at the present time, of the risks for which they are quoted. It is thought that insurers will prefer this system to that under which a bonus is promised, but the payment of which is deferred until the result of an underwriting account is known, and is therefore contingent upon its success. It must be borne in mind that the assured is not always credited with the ultimate bonus, which is sometimes passed to the accounts of third parties, and

that by the payment of an immediate net rate, the possibility of such a diversion of profit is avoided.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, F. A. WHITE, Underwriter.”—After this circular was issued, there was naturally war in the gates. The China offices pointed out that they had no paid-up capital, whereas the English offices have. They were consequently compelled to add something to their charges—in technical language to “load” their rates—in order to provide a surplus capital with which to meet unexpected losses. If these losses did not occur, the surplus capital was repaid to the customers in the shape of a “bonus,”—but the odd thing about the entire controversy was, that the rates of the China offices were decidedly lower than those of their English rivals, as Mr. White’s circular conclusively proves. We have quoted the document which led to the long subsequent discussion in the *Times*. We only think it necessary to quote one other document, written by Mr. Gerard Van de Linde, F.C.A., auditor to the Committee of Lloyd’s. This is the essence of what he had to say on the subject: English underwriters comprise Lloyd’s and the companies. At Lloyd’s every underwriter is required before doing business to give security by trust funds for a large sum of money. Thus there is created a very tangible reserve fund. English companies, with the exception of the two great Marine Insurance companies—which reminds us that the Alliance sent out a circular in similar terms to those employed by the Marine—have availed themselves of the Limited Liability Acts. These Acts are looked upon by some foolish people as a sort of trade mark of *bona fides*. Curiously enough, although most of the “China offices” use the word “limited,” they are not registered under the English Acts. A limited company established beyond the bounds of the United Kingdom cannot register itself here. There may certainly be a question as to the status of the shareholders of such a company in respect to contracts made in this country, as to which the better opinion seems to be that though there is no decision on the subject, the Court would deal with them in accordance with the constitution of the company, and not impute to them a greater liability than is imposed by their own statutes. These China offices are probably registered under the Hong Kong Ordinance of the 4th March, 1865, and the 6th March, 1866, which are practically, with trifling local modifications, transcripts of the English parent Act of 1862. They are therefore limited in the same sense as the English companies, but with this very important difference,—that to get information or to enforce liability, it would be necessary to go to China instead of to Somerset House. As shares are issued to people all over the world, the *locals* is necessarily very extended. The English or capitalist underwriters endeavour, on their own showing, to make the security as good as possible, while the China offices are, rightly or wrongly, supposed to rely simply upon the *bonus*. We do not think this is a correct view to take of the matter, but it is the account given of the controversy by the English offices. Mr. De Linde professes to have lighted upon the accounts of a “very old established and highly respectable” mutual office. He says that in 1884 it paid a bonus of 2½ per cent., in 1885 of 25 per cent., and in 1886 of 25 per cent. The premium income has been steadily decreasing

since 1884, which is shown among other things by the fact that the total accumulated funds in 1886 were about 12½ per cent. less than in 1884. The premium income last year was larger than the paid-up capital and the reserve fund combined. Of the premium income, about 60 per cent. was paid for claims, and about 16 per cent. for expenses. This left 24 per cent. for dividend and bonus. It was put forth that the reduction of premium was about 35 per cent., so that there can be little margin for profit in the immediate future. The China business has been very lucrative. It is less so now, and the managers of the China offices have had to descend into the arena there to scramble for general business. It is too early yet to say what the ultimate result of the struggle with the English companies may be, but speaking merely of last year’s experiences, we may say that the competition has more or less upset all rates in popular risks, many of which are reduced 15 and 20, and in some cases even 35 and 40 per cent.

“Mark.” See LAND QUESTION.

“Marked Unionists.” See TRADES UNION.

Market Gardens. See FRUIT FARMING.

Markets, New. See TRADE, FOREIGN.

Marks, Henry Stacy, R.A., b. 1829. A.R.A. (1871), Associate of the Water Colour Society (1871). His forte is genre and quaint medievalism, and he has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since 1853. Has executed several decorative works for private houses and public buildings. R.A. (1878).

Marlborough College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Marlow Regatta. See SPORT.

Marquesas Islands. A Polynesian group belonging to France. Area 478 sq. m., pop. 5,776. Chief island Nukahiva. Mountainous, picturesque, fertile. Natives handsome, warlike, barbarous. (Consult Bonwick’s “French Colonies,” Wallace’s “Australasia,” etc.)

Marriages, Celebration of. Among the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to this subject, the Acts of 1823 and 1836 are the most important. The present law of the celebration of marriage is briefly as follows. A marriage may be celebrated either without or with a registrar’s certificate. If without a certificate, then it must be celebrated according to ecclesiastical law, either after publication of banns of marriage on three successive Sundays in the church in which it is to be solemnised, or by a common licence issued by the ordinary or his surrogate, or by a special licence issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A special licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, not only in any church or chapel, but in any other meet and convenient place. It is issued from the Faculty Office, Doctor’s Commons, and bears a £5 stamp. A special licence and a common licence are obtained in the same way, but a special licence is supposed to be obtainable only by persons of rank, and is rarely sought for. No licence is to be granted unless oath be made by one of the parties that he or she believes there is no lawful impediment to the marriage; that one of the parties has for fifteen days resided in the parish in the church of which the marriage is to be celebrated; and, if one of the parties be a minor, that the consent required by law has been given. The marriage, if not by special licence, must be celebrated in a church in which banns might lawfully have been published, and within

three months after the complete publication of the banns or the issue of the licence. It must be solemnised by a person in holy orders, before not less than two credible witnesses, and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the rubric prefixed to the Office of Matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer. Marriage by a registrar's certificate was introduced for the relief of persons not belonging to the Church of England, or to the Jewish or Quaker persuasions, which were already indulged with the observance of their own mode of celebrating marriage. A marriage may be celebrated by a registrar's certificate either with or without licence. In either case a person intending to be married must give notice of intention to marry to the superintendent registrar of the district in which both parties have dwelt for seven days, or if they have dwelt in different districts, then to the superintendent registrar of each. The notice is entered upon payment of 1s. fee into the Marriage Notice Book, which is open gratis at all reasonable times to all who wish to inspect it. The notice must be accompanied with a solemn declaration as to the absence of lawful impediment, and the consent, if any, required. If a registrar's licence is not desired, the notice must be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the registrar's office for twenty-one days continuously. At the end of that time, if no valid impediment has been brought to the notice of the registrar, and no person entitled to do so with respect to a minor has forbidden the issue of a certificate, the registrar's certificate issues, and the marriage may be solemnised—(a) at the superintendent registrar's office without any religious ceremony, or (b) in any building certified as a place of worship, and registered as a place for the solemnisation of marriage, but in presence of the district registrar and two or more credible witnesses: (c) according to the rites of the Church of England, in a church situated within the district of the registrar who issued the certificate, or (d) according to the usages of the Quakers or the Jews. If a registrar's licence is desired as well as a certificate, the law in no case requires notice to be given to more than one registrar, or the exhibition of the notice as above mentioned. It also allows the certificate to be obtained after one whole day instead of twenty-one days. Besides the necessary stamps a fee of £1 10s. must be paid for the licence, and the marriage may then be celebrated within three months from the entry of the notice, in any of the ways above numbered as (a), (b), and (c), but not according to the rites of the Church of England. All marriages, except marriages by special licence, must be celebrated between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered; if celebrated, according to the rites of the Church of England, then by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; if celebrated elsewhere, then by the district registrar, or by the registering officer of the Quakers, or by the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews. To celebrate a marriage under false pretence of being in holy orders, to celebrate it at an unlawful hour, and certain other irregularities, subject the person celebrating the marriage to the penalties of felony. Certain irregularities, if known to both parties, render the marriage void, or, if known to one party,

prevent him or her from acquiring any rights in property in consequence of the marriage. The above statutes do not apply to the marriage of British subjects taking place out of England. [For further information consult "Stephen's Commentaries" (10th ed.) and the text of the Acts therein cited.]

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, 1884. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £5 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Married Women's Property Act, 1882. A short historical preface is necessary to the explanation of this Act. At common law the husband and wife were regarded as one person. By marriage the woman was merged in the man. He became entitled to all her personal property and to the rents and profits of her real property. He also became answerable for her debts. In equity a married woman was always regarded as capable of holding property, and the word and thing "separate estate" owe their origin to the Court of Chancery. The chief sources of the separate estate have been settlements, devises and bequests to the separate use of married women. Over this separate estate the married woman enjoyed all the rights of an owner, save that in gifts to her separate use it has always been usual to insert a proviso against anticipation of income. This anomalous proviso has been enforced by the courts upon a consideration of the strong pressure which may be put upon a married woman improperly to anticipate her income. In this way the common law became in a great degree obsolete in so far as it affected women of the richer class, who have been almost invariably protected by settlements. But it continued to press hardly upon married women in other classes; and the Married Women's Property Act 1870, amended by the Married Women's Property Act 1874, was designed to protect married women in the enjoyment of several important kinds of property. Both of these Acts have been repealed by the Married Women's Property Act 1882, the effect of which may be summed up by saying that it almost altogether annuls the effect of marriage upon a woman's right of property. In the case of all marriages contracted after the last day of 1882, the married woman, the feme covert, has the same rights of acquiring, holding and transmitting property which are possessed by the spinster or widow, the *femina sole*, or by the man. In the case of all marriages

contracted before that day the married woman has the same rights in reference to all property accruing to her after that day. In respect of her separate estate the married woman has all the means of redress by civil or criminal proceedings which are enjoyed by any other owner of property. She is also liable in every respect as though she were unmarried; she is liable for her ante-nuptial debts, and to the parish for the maintenance of her husband and children. Such, subject to judicial construction, is the general effect of this statute. It provides no restraint upon the anticipation of her income by a married woman; nor does it annul such restraint, thus leaving marriage settlements nearly as useful as ever. It provides that money lent by the wife to the husband shall in the event of his bankruptcy be treated as assets, and shall not be recoverable by the wife until all other creditors have been satisfied. It does not allow husband or wife to take criminal proceedings against each other so long as they are living together. It protects as a trust in favour of wife and children a *bond-fide* insurance by the husband of his life for their benefit, and a similar insurance by the wife.

Marseillaise Hymn. So called because first heard at Paris in 1792. Sung by troops from Marseilles. Words and music composed (1792) by *Rouget de L'Isle*, an engineer officer, to cheer the spirits of conscripts at Strasburg.

Marshall, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, b. 1823, at Edinburgh. He is one of the few men who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—namely, portrait busts, and devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art Union he received many commissions for ideal works. Was one of the three sculptors employed for the Houses of Parliament, and has produced a large number of statues of public men. Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument for the Duke of Wellington, now in St. Paul's Cathedral (1857). Elected R.A. (1852), and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area 380 sq. m., pop. 167,119. **Fort Royal** is the seat of government; **St. Pierre**, pop. 18,000, the principal town. The interior is high and rocky, of volcanic origin. There are many streams. The lowlands are very fertile, and the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton is largely carried on. The colony is governed as a French Department. Its trade amounts to over £1,000,000. Originally settled by France in 1635; it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. (Consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises.")

Marvin, Charles, author, traveller, and journalist, was b. 1854. Spent his youth in Russia. On returning to England (1875) devoted himself to literature and entered the Civil Service, from which he retired in consequence of the disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement at the Foreign Office (1878) Despatched (1882) by Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., on a mission to Russia, and published the result in a work entitled "The Russian Advance towards India." Accompanied the English mission to the Czar's coronation (1883). Visited the Caucasus and Caspian. In company with Arminius Vambery lectured in the chief towns

of England. Has written many works and pamphlets on Central Asian and Anglo-Russian questions, among which may be mentioned "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," and "Reconnoitring Central Asia."

Masons, The Worshipful Company of. See CITY GUILDS.

Mass, Days of Attending. See DAYS.

Massoreth Text. See REVISED BIBLE.

Massowah. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Master and Servant. Servants are practically of two kinds—domestic servants or menials (Lat. *intra mania*, within the walls), and labourers or workmen employed with a view to profit. Domestic servants, in the absence of express stipulation, are understood to be hired for the year, subject to a month's notice by either party. They are entitled to proper lodging and food, but not, as a rule, to medical attendance. Illness and consequent incapacity to work does not render them liable to be dismissed without notice; but wilful neglect or disobedience does. On leaving service they cannot claim a character from the employer, or obtain damages for an unfavourable character which he may give *bond fide* to a person having a right to ask for information. But they can obtain damages for an untrue character maliciously given. The relation between employers on the one hand, and on the other hand labourers or workmen, has been regulated by many statutes. In the first place the employer in getting servants must not transgress the Factory or Elementary Education Acts. In the next place the *Truck Act* compels the employer in all the more important trades to pay his workmen in current coin, and not otherwise; and an *Act of 1883* forbids him to pay his workmen in any premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Thirdly, a variety of Acts give to the county courts and to the justices a certain jurisdiction in disputes between employer and workman, and provide for the appointment, by consent of both parties, of arbitrators and boards of conciliation, whose awards the law will enforce. As a rule, breach of the contract of service by either party now gives ground for a civil action only. But as regards merchant seamen, the captain, the employer's agent, is necessarily invested with extraordinary powers of discipline. A workman is criminally liable for a wilful breach of contract in cases where he has reasonable ground to believe that the result of such breach would be to stop the public gas or water supply, or to occasion serious injury to life or property. But in the prosecution of a trade dispute any number of persons may combine to do anything which, if done by one person, would not constitute a crime. A master is not criminally liable for any act of his servant; but he is civilly liable for everything done by his servant in the course of service. A master is now civilly liable to one servant for injuries inflicted by the negligence of another servant (see EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT). A master may bring an action for any injury done to his servant whereby he loses the benefit of the service—*e.g.*, an assault, a seduction, etc. A master may justify an assault committed in defence of his servant, and *vice versa*. A master may maintain, *i.e.* aid and abet, his servant in an action—a thing generally unlawful. If any one wilfully entice a servant to quit his master's service, the master has an action against

and the servant. Formerly it was only by apprenticeship that persons could qualify themselves to exercise a trade. But at the present day the necessity of serving an apprenticeship survives only in the city of London. The apprentice was an infant bound out by indenture for so many years to serve a master, who undertook to maintain and teach him, and exercised over him a parental authority. The children of parents unable to maintain them may still be apprenticed till the age of twenty-one years by the guardians or overseers to persons willing to take them. In all cases the infant's consent is necessary.

Master of Faculty. See DEANS.

Master of the Rolls. See ROLLS.

Matabele-land. An extensive country in South Africa between Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, north of Transvaal and Bechuanaland. Is mountainous, and known to contain gold. Ancient ruins of unknown origin have been seen here by Mauch, who passed through the country. Was conquered fifty years ago by King Moslekatsé and a Zulu army, the native tribes, Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated, and a military despotism set up on the model of Chaka's in Zululand. This endures under Lo Benguela, successor of Moslekatsé. Boers from the Transvaal are now reported to be "trekking" into this country, and serious conflicts may be confidently anticipated. Its proximity to the British Protectorate, and its reported auriferous wealth, are also likely to bring Matabeleland into public attention ere long. The people are numerous, warlike, drilled in regiments, every able-bodied man a soldier, and they are said to be well armed. The king is an absolute autocrat, possessing unquestioned authority.

Matthews, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P., for East Division of Birmingham, and Home Secretary, is the son of the Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, where he was born in 1826. He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated at the Univ. of Paris B.A., he studied law at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated L.S.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In 1845, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1850 he was called to the bar. Eighteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Dungarvan. From 1872 to 1876 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July 1886 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with the Conservatives was returned. When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration after the general election, Mr. Matthews was appointed Home Secretary, which position he now (Feb. 1887) holds. He has been connected with several causes celebres, notably the celebrated Borghese case, the Slade case, Lyon v. Horne, Boulton and Park, the Tichborne case, the Armstrong case, and finally the Crawford divorce case.

Mathew, Sir James Charles, was b. in 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1854). He was a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and, like Lord Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, had not taken silk when he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. Just previously Mr. Mathew had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of the "Costs of Legal Proceedings." Mr. Justice Mathew was the third Catholic judge appointed since the Catholic Emancipation Act, the two previous ones being Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Hayes.

Mauritius. So named by the first Dutch occupiers in 1598, after Prince Maurice of Holland. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 3000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area 708 sq. m., pop. 370,766. The island is divided into nine districts. The capital and chief port is Port Louis, which is connected with other centres by ninety-two miles of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The Seynhalles, Rodrigues, the Amirantes, Diego Garcia, and the Chagos Islands, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m., pop. 16,000. Mauritius is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2,700 feet. It is well-watered and fertile, the vegetation being luxuriant and the scenery charming. The climate of the uplands is delicious, that of the lowlands healthy but hot. Some uncleared forest still remains, in which are deer and game. An unique native bird, the dodo, was exterminated by the Dutch. Barrier reefs surround the shore. A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils, both of Crown nominees. Staple industry is the cultivation of sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, tortoise-shell, ebony, vanilla, and aloë-fibre are also exported. Revenue, £730,923; expenditure, £839,105; debt, £906,278; imports, £2,963,152; exports, £3,941,757. The capital is strongly defended, but the former large garrison is now reduced to four hundred men. There is a constabulary of about a thousand. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic body receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. The majority of the people are Indian coolies. Among the whites is a preponderance of French blood. The Dutch abandoned the island in 1710. In 1715 the French took possession, and the island was then called Isle of France. Its prosperity was founded by the French Governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais. A British force under Abercrombie captured Mauritius in 1810, since when it has remained a colony of England.—In 1886 the Governor (Sir John Pope Hennessy) became involved in serious disputes with the people. The Governor of Cape Colony was sent to investigate matters, as Royal Commissioner, and he exercised the authority delegated to him by suspending Sir J. P. Hennessy, who was ordered home for further inquiry. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (See Fleming's "Mauritius" and "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

MAY LAWS. See GERMAN and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Mayotta. One of the Comoro Islands (q.v.).

"M. C." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Meat Supply, Our. It has only been within the last seventeen years that any accurate data have been available for contrasting the number of meat-producing animals in the United Kingdom with the increase of our population. During the past ten years the population has increased nearly 11 per cent., whereas the meat-producing animals have declined about 8·25 per cent. In 1874 the total number of animals available for food in the United Kingdom was 48,655,987, while in 1886 the number returned was 43,325,216, or 1·24 per head of population. The number of animals slaughtered every year in Great Britain is estimated at 25 per cent. of the entire herd of cattle, and 42 per cent. of the sheep. The average quantity of beef produced annually from the herds in Great Britain, and the cattle imported from Ireland, may be taken at about 9,294,000 cwt., or 80·21 per cent. of our total supplies. Our flocks produce about 5,328,000 cwt., including the Irish sheep, or 92·3 per cent. of the mutton supplies. The number of swine in Great Britain amounted to 2,251,475 in 1886, which is 181,905 less than the number returned in 1885. (These figures are exclusive of the pigs kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.) The supplies annually obtained from Ireland number about 460,000, which come either as fat or store swine. As regards the imports of live animals, we draw our chief supply of cattle from America and Canada, while Holland, Denmark and Germany send us the bulk of our sheep. During the last two years, however, there has been a falling off in the cattle supplies, through the restrictions placed upon animals coming from countries where disease was prevalent. The consequence has been that the imports of dead meat have considerably increased. Before the year 1876 the quantity of fresh beef received into this country did not exceed 55,000 cwt. per annum, whereas last year the total quantity amounted to 866,781 cwt., 96 per cent. of which came from America, or nearly double the quantity that was shipped in 1882. Our mutton supplies have undergone a similar change. In 1882 the total number of sheep received from abroad was 1,124,367, whereas last year the number was recorded as 1,038,967. This, however, was an increase of 288,040 as compared with the imports of 1885. Before 1882 there were no separate records kept of the imports of fresh mutton; but in that year the quantity was returned as 188,656 cwt., and last year (1886) it increased to 652,289 cwt. Of this amount about 70 per cent. is due to the importation of frozen meat from our colonial possessions. This trade commenced in 1880, with a shipment of 400 carcasses of sheep from Australia. Two years later New Zealand commenced to export, with a consignment of 8,839 carcasses; and since then the frozen meat trade has assumed very large proportions, for South America, seeing an outlet for her produce, commenced to send mutton in 1884. Last year (1886) New Zealand exported 608,456 sheep, South America 419,766, and Australia 66,800. Australasia and the River Plate have thus become the chief sources from whence we get our mutton. We obtain a fair proportion from Holland and Germany, but the Continental trade has been somewhat affected by the frozen meat trade. Although we import annually large supplies of live animals and fresh meat, over 80 per cent. of the food consumed by our population is raised

in the United Kingdom. As regards pig meat, we get the bulk of our supplies from America; our indebtedness to her for bacon alone comes to over £4,000,000 per annum. Our Australasian colonies send us large quantities of preserved meats, but the greatest amount comes from the United States. The total value of our imports of living animals for food purposes amounts to about £10,000,000 per annum, and the value of the dead meat is estimated at about £15,000,000, or a total of £25,000,000 for the entire foreign meat supply.

Medical Acts, 1858-86. These Acts establish a General Medical Council for the United Kingdom, and branch councils for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. The General Council consists of (a) five persons nominated from time to time by the sovereign in council, three for England, one for Scotland and one for Ireland; (b) one person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies: the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, the several Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and Manchester; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the several Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, the University of Dublin, and the Royal University of Ireland; (c) three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England, one person selected from time to time by the corresponding body in Scotland, and another by the corresponding body in Ireland. The branch council for each kingdom consists of the members chosen by the corporations within that kingdom, and the members nominated for that kingdom by the Crown and by its own medical practitioners. The principal function of the General Council and of the branch councils is to register all persons qualified to practise medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom, and in each of the three kingdoms respectively. Each council must appoint a registrar to keep the register. Every person possessing any of the qualifications scheduled in the principal Act is entitled to be entered on the register on payment of a fee of £5. Every person entered on a branch register must also be entered on the general register. Only persons entered on the register can recover fees for medical or surgical attendance, or hold a medical appointment in the Imperial or local administration. If any one of the scheduled bodies exercises a legal power of striking the name of a member off its list, it must notify its action to the General Council, which may thereupon cause the name of the person in question to be struck out of the register. The General Council may erase from the register the name of any practitioner committed of crime or of infamous conduct in his profession. Any person who procures himself to be registered by misrepresentation is liable to be imprisoned for twelve months, and any person falsely pretending to have been registered is liable to a fine of £50. The bodies scheduled as having power to grant qualifications which entitle the holders to be registered must, when required, furnish the General Council, with information

as to the courses of study and examinations which they impose; and if the General Council in any instance think these insufficient it may represent the same to the Privy Council, which, if satisfied with the justice of the representation, may order that the qualifications granted by the body in question shall no longer entitle persons holding them to be registered. But the order may be revoked when the body affected by it shows to the satisfaction of the Privy Council that it has made the necessary improvements in its courses of study and examinations. The Acts also contain various provisions relating to the registration of colonial and foreign practitioners in the United Kingdom. The registrar of the General Council must publish every year a register in alphabetical order, with the respective residences and qualifications of all persons whose names appear on the general register on the first day of each year, and a copy of the published register is evidence in all courts that the persons whose names appear in it, and no others, have been duly registered. The General Council must also publish under the title of "British Pharmacopœia" a book containing a list of medicines and compounds and the manner of preparing them, such book to be altered, amended, or republished as often as the General Council see fit.

Medical Assurance Society, Metropolitan Provident. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by a wage sliding scale. Sec., W. G. Bunn, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885. The occasion for this Act was in the passing of the Representation of the People Act of the same year, which assimilated the borough and county franchises. It was found that in rural districts many persons who would otherwise have obtained the franchise under that Act were regular recipients of medical relief given by the poor-law authorities, and would be disqualified from voting by the rule until then maintained, that by receipt of poor-relief within a certain time of the elections an elector lost his right to vote. The Act therefore provides that no person shall lose his right to be registered or vote at any parliamentary or municipal election because he has received for himself or his family any medical or surgical assistance, medicine, &c., at the expense of the poor-rate.

Meisenbach Process. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Melissonier, Jean Louis Ernest, a French painter, b. at Lyons, 1811. Came to Paris in 1830, to study. He made very rapid progress in his art, and being gifted with an original order of talent, he adopted a particular branch of art—namely, that of painting pictures of very small size, but remarkable for the truth and correctness of the figures, the extreme fineness of touch, and precision of detail. He sent some works to the "Salon" in 1836, which attracted much attention and won high approbation. From that time till 1855 he continued to devote himself to the small works above mentioned, imparting such truth to his figures that they almost wore the semblance of life. Théophile Gautier passed a high eulogium upon him. Besides medals which he received

at different "salons," he obtained the cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and the grand medal of honour at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, the cross of Officer in 1856 and Commander in 1867. He was elected a member of the Academy "des Beaux Arts" in 1861. In 1864 he adopted a new branch of art, painting historic subjects in the same small dimensions. Among his famous paintings are "Napoleon and his staff, 1814," the "Battle of Solferino," &c. His latest work, the "Postillion," was on view at the Winter Exhibition at the Hanover Gallery.

Melbourne. Capital of Victoria (q.v.), on Port Phillip; pop. 365,000.

Melikoff, General Boris. Russian dictator and general, b. in 1824. Was commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry (1854); and in that capacity he assisted in the fall of Kars. His skill and activity secured for him the appointment of general, and subsequently he was made commander of that important town. In 1860 he became Governor in Circassia. During the Russo-Turkish war he acted as Adjutant-General to the Grand Duke Michael in Armenia, where he displayed a skill which secured success for the Russians. He narrowly escaped assassination by a Russian, Maladystaksky (1880). Considerable powers were conferred upon him at the time of the assassination of the late Czar, by means of which he succeeded in restoring confidence to the nation when the Nihilistic propaganda had assumed disquieting proportions and was undermining the foundations of the Russian empire.

Melkite Church. See COPTIC CHURCH.

Members of Parliament, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Memory. The earliest mnemonic writer whose system is still in use was the Rev. Richard Grey, D.D. He used nine vowels and nine consonants to represent the nine units, but he had little control over his figure-words. For instance, the date of the accession of George II. (1727) he expressed by the word "doi." In 1809, Gregor Von Feinaigle taught his system. His figure alphabet had only consonants in it, so with the help of vowels he could make his figure letters into well-known words. For instance, George II.'s date might be expressed by "conic." In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1811 and other periodicals of that date will be found reports of Feinaigle's lectures in London. What astonished the reporters most, was that Feinaigle exhibited, not his own powers, but those of his pupils, children aged from nine to fourteen and fifteen. Aimé Paris learned Feinaigle's system, slightly improved his figure alphabet, and altered his picture key. He taught those who objected to picturing to connect ideas by the aid of sentences. François Fauvel Gouraud learned Aimé Paris's system, and altered it a little, still retaining the fancy pictures. Major Benlowick, a pupil of Aimé Paris, taught mnemonics in London. His figure alphabet differs from Fauvel Gouraud's in the way he uses "w" and "x." One of his pupils, Mr Fairchild, slightly varied the figure alphabet. Two of his pupils—his son (the Mr. Fairchild who wrote "The Way to Improve the Memory") and Mr. Stokes—publish at the present time books on memory and teaching. Mr. Stokes uses pictures, like Paris, but has improved on Paris's prose sentences by using rhymes. Dr. Fleck has taught, lectured, and written on memory. He condemns the pic-

ture-making and sentence-making of other mnemonists, but his own connections are often really similar to those of Aimé Paris. Mr. Maclaren has published a book on memory, in which he uses the picture method: for instance, to connect in the memory the words archer, pin, crystal, rug, back, pen, nose, he tells the pupil to imagine he can see "an archer trying to thrust a pin into a ball of crystal; he has a rug dangling down his back and a pen through his nose." All the nouns are to be remembered except ball. Dr. Mortimer Granville, the author of "The Secret of a Good Memory," relies on "sight phantoms" and "sound phantoms." Sight-memory is proved by experiment to be generally stronger than sound-memory. Professor Loissette, who has studied mental physiology both theoretically and experimentally, discovered certain leading laws of the memory, and upon these founded a system. He has also recently discovered a device for memorising, by which it is claimed the memory and power of the will to control the attention are strengthened and improved.

Menabrea, General Louis Frederick, Marquis du Val Dora, b. in 1809, at Chambéry, in Savoy. He studied at the University of Turin. He began his military career in the corps of Engineers. He was soon appointed Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the Artillery School, and at the University of Turin. He became a captain in 1848; and afterwards held important appointments in the Sardinian ministry. Before the declaration of the War of Independence, General Menabrea had become a major-general, and taken part in many battles. He has since filled diplomatic posts at Vienna, London, and Paris. He is considered one of the most distinguished of modern Italian statesmen. He received the title of Count in 1861, and that of Marquis in 1875.

Merchants' Lecture, The. Was established (1672) during the reign of Charles II., by the Presbyterians and Independents conjointly, at Pinners' Hall, being supported by contributions from the principal merchants of the City of London. Its professed design was "to uphold the doctrines of the Reformation against the errors of Popery, Socinianism, and Infidelity." From Pinners' Hall it was removed (July 1776) to New Broad Street Chapel, and thence to the Poultry Chapel (1844), Weigh House Chapel (1869), and Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields (1883). The lecture is delivered every Tuesday morning (12 to 1).

Merchant Shipping Bill, 1884. This Bill was brought in by Mr. Chamberlain, then President of the Board of Trade, with the object of promoting the security of life and property at sea. It contained provisions against the recovery under a marine insurance of any sum greater than would indemnify for the loss actually sustained, or of any sum at all if the unseaworthiness of the vessel could be ascribed to her owner. It implied, in every contract of service between the owner and any officer or seaman, an undertaking by the owner that the ship is seaworthy at starting, and that all reasonable means will be taken to keep her so during the voyage. It extended to seamen the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act. It abolished compulsory pilotage. It enabled the Board of Trade to constitute districts, and in each created a local marine court consisting of the detaining officer, a

shipowner's representative, and an officer's representative; the two latter chosen by the shipowners and the certificated officers of the district respectively. It abolished detention by a Government official alone, and required for that step either the concurrence of the representative of the shipowners or an order of the Admiralty Court. But the Government officer was to have power to warn owner, master, and crew, that the ship is unsafe, and such warning was to release the crew from any obligation to serve. The marine court was to inquire into shipping casualties, with the powers of investigation and report which now belong to a court of inquiry. From its decision, and from that of the Wreck Commissioner (who was to deal with the more important cases only), there was to be an appeal to the Admiralty Court. The Bill also contained important but technical clauses relating to tonnage measurement, and several miscellaneous provisions which cannot be noticed here. It was withdrawn July 3rd, 1884.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meritt, Paul, a well-known dramatist, was b. in Russia, in the town of Kieff (1848); educated at Leeds. He made his first appearance on the stage in the provinces, in a company belonging to the late Walter Montgomery. Coming to London, he soon afterwards became acting manager at the Grecian Theatre. His first play, *Sid*, produced in London, was followed by a number of dramas and comedies, including two well-known pieces, "*Stolen Kisses*" (Globe), and "*Rough and Ready*" (Adelphi). For some years Mr. Meritt has been best known as a collaborateur with Messrs. Pettitt, Harris, etc., in the production of several popular melodramas.

Mersey Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its vast size, magnificence, and prosperity. The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis. The oasis has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. Outside the country is not desert in the usual sense of the term, but consists of good clayey soil, which fails to grow vegetation because the water supply is too limited to irrigate it. The Russians, however, are rapidly enlarging the cultivable area by extensive irrigation works, and have successfully introduced the culture of American cotton. The Transcaspian Railway, which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daira, was completed in July 1886 to Merv. About 10,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, distant 300 miles from Herat, and also including in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India. The Turcomans of Merv are considered the bravest and best mounted horsemen in Central Asia.

"Message, Royal." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Messina Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Metamorphism, a term used in geology to denote the changes which certain rocks have

undergone, whereby their original characters are more or less obscured. Almost every rock has suffered either mechanical or chemical change, but the term "metamorphie" is restricted to those rocks in which the alteration has been intense. The intrusion of an igneous rock, as a boss or dyke, produces in the neighbouring strata local or contact metamorphism; thus it may convert sandstone into quartzite, shale into porcellanite, and limestone into crystalline marble. When the changes have affected wide areas, the phenomena are termed regional or normal metamorphism. The crystalline schists of the Archaean or pre-Cambrian group, as seen in parts of the Scottish Highlands and elsewhere, offer excellent examples of metamorphic rocks. Stratified rocks have been folded, cleaved and foliated, while new minerals are in many cases developed. The active agents producing metamorphism are evidently intense pressure, a high temperature, and chemical action. Shales are found to pass into cleaved slates, and these graduate into mica schist; while it is believed that this rock may pass into gneiss, and according to some authorities into granite, or at least into granitoid rocks. Professor Prestwich has lately (1885) suggested a restriction of the term "normal metamorphism" to changes caused by heat and pressure due to depth, while he employs the phrase "regional metamorphism" to indicate changes produced by heat due to local compression or the crushing of parts of the earth's crust. It should be added that igneous rocks, like stratified deposits, may suffer metamorphism.

Meteorological Society, The Scottish. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Meteorology. This is the science of the atmosphere, though the study of meteors or shooting stars is held to belong to astronomy (*q.v.*) It is prosecuted along two separate lines of inquiry. (1) Observations are taken at each station at definite hours of local time. These are averaged to obtain means for days, months, years, etc., and the results indicate the climate of the place. This branch of the science is called **Climatology**. (2) Observations are taken at a number of stations situated over a large extent of the earth's surface at the same hour of Greenwich time. The results indicate the phenomena existing at that hour at the several stations, or the weather which prevails at each. This branch is called **Weather Study**. It is of modern origin, having arisen since the invention of electric telegraphy. To commence with the observations. The principal observations and respective instruments are as follows: Pressure of the Air (Barometer), Temperature (Thermometer), Humidity (Hygrometer, Rain (Rain-gauge), Wind (Anemometer); clouds are observed non-instrumentally. All instruments should be verified—*e.g.*, at Kew Observatory. The Barometer should be mercurial; in a metallic, not wooden case, provided with an "attached" thermometer, to show the temperature of the mercury. This is necessary because all readings must be reduced to same temperature (32° F.) to make them comparable with each other. Aneroid readings are, as a rule, not considered sufficiently accurate for scientific use, as the instrument is not an independent standard, but must be set to agree with a mercurial barometer. Temperature is indicated by the ordinary thermometer, and by maximum and minimum thermometers to show

the extremes of temperature reached. The thermometers should be exposed in a screen or wooden cage with louver boarded sides, with their bulbs about four feet above ground, over grass, not over bare soil. The ordinary thermometer is usually accompanied by another similar instrument, but with bulb coated with muslin, and kept damp by a few cotton threads dipping into a cup of water close by. The pair of thermometers form a **hygrometer**. The difference between the readings of dry and wet bulb gives indication of the amount of moisture in the air. Tables are published for interpreting these readings. The dry bulb thermometer and the hygrometer should be read at definite hours; the least number of daily observations admissible for a meteorological station in the United Kingdom is two—9 a.m. and 9 p.m. The maximum and minimum thermometers should be read once only in the 24 hours: best at 9 p.m.. Rain is measured by the rain-gauge, a can with circular funnel-shaped aperture, eight inches in diameter. It should be placed with aperture one foot above ground and away from shelter or eddies from trees or buildings. Wind is measured by the anemometer, an instrument provided with four cups on a horizontal cross. These revolve when the wind blows, and the distance they travel is measured by a series of counting wheels, as in a gas meter. The cups are supposed by theory to move with one-third of the wind's velocity. The anemometer must be set up where it is well exposed and not affected by eddies. Wind is also estimated, especially at sea: **Beaufort's Scale** of 13 parts (0—12) is used (called after Sir F. Beaufort). In it 0 is a calm, 12 a hurricane. The intermediate grades are measured by the effect of wind on a ship. The wind is always given according to points of the compass, 1, 16 or 32. Clouds are classified on **Luke Howard's system** into upper and lower. Upper clouds are "cirrus" (mare's tails), "cirro-stratus," "cirro-cumulus" (mackerel sky). Lower clouds are "stratus," "cumulo-stratus," "cumulus" (woolpack), and "nimbus" (rain-cloud).—I. CLIMATOLOGY. **Temperature.** The record of this is the most important meteorological observation. It is also almost impossible to secure an absolutely correct indication, for the mode of thermometer exposure sufficing for temperate climates will not afford sufficient protection against the sun's rays in Torrid Zone. If observations are taken at regular and frequent intervals, and results entered on squared paper, the outcome will be a curve showing in general a single simple daily oscillation, the highest points in early afternoon, the lowest about sunrise. That the course of this curve, the daily march or range of temperature, depends on the sun, is proved thus: (a) It is not perceptible during the sunless winter of the polar regions. (b) It is obliterated by fog or heavy cloud in these islands. Diurnal range is much greater in the interior of continents than on islands and at the sea-coast: hence the terms **continental** or "excessive," and **insular** or "moderate," applied to climate. Temperature has also an annual range; it varies through the different months. Continental climates exhibit a great range, insular climates a slight range. As a rule moderate climates are much more healthy than excessive ones. If the recorded mean temperatures over the globe are laid down on charts, and the points where the values are

equal are joined, these joining lines are called **isothermals**. Such isothermal charts show how in high latitudes the continents are much colder than the sea in winter and much warmer than it in summer. They show also how the east coasts of continents (Asia and North America) are far colder than their west coasts in the same latitude, especially in winter, the difference increasing with the latitude. The reasons of these differences are found in the following facts: (1) It takes much more heat to warm up a water surface than to warm up same area of land. (2) Land at the equator and sea at the poles raises the mean temperature; *vice versa*, sea at equator, land at poles lowers it. (3) Ice requires a great amount of heat to thaw it, so land surrounded by a frozen ocean does not feel the spring till very late in the year. The great agencies in raising the temperature of the western coasts are, however, the warm ocean currents setting towards them, and the warm and moist westerly winds blowing over them. The latent heat of the vapour condensed to rain also raises the air temperature. **Pressure.** Barometrical results have not so much influence on climate as the foregoing, except indirectly by affecting the winds. The barometrical daily range curve shows a double oscillation, being highest about 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and lowest about 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. The range is greatest in the tropics, and it disappears at the poles. At Calcutta it amounts to 0.75 in. at its greatest, in May. In the British Isles it is only about 0.02 in. In the Torrid Zone, in South America, it is so regular that you may almost set your watch by it, and any deviation from the regular curve is a sign of storm. In these islands the barometer readings change so much from day to day that the diurnal curve is in general imperceptible on the readings of a single day, except in very calm weather. It comes out clearly on the average readings for a month. The barometer readings are affected by the temperature of the air; as a rule the barometer is high when the temperature is low, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, as the air is elastic and flows towards any spot where the barometer is low and the pressure relatively slight, the air in the higher latitudes has a tendency to flow from the land to the sea in winter and from the sea to the land in summer. This actually happens in the Spanish peninsula. Barometer readings are very much affected by the height above sea level. Hence they must be corrected for this (reduction to sea level). For moderate elevations the difference is about one inch for 1000 feet. Conversely the difference in heights between two stations can be determined by comparing simultaneous readings of barometers at the two stations (**barometrical levelling**). If the difference in heights, or the distance, between the stations is considerable, as its correctness depends on a knowledge of the exact temperature of a column of air of the same length as the difference of height between the stations, and this knowledge is unattainable. Charts showing barometric readings over the globe are called **isobaric charts**. The relation between the barometer and wind will be explained in § 2. **Wind.** The general air circulation is due to heat. Great easterly currents (**trade winds**), due in part to earth's rotation, set in both hemispheres towards the equator. The air

risers there, and returns as westerly currents (**return trades**) in the temperate zone. These systems move north and south with the sun; and in southern Asia the movement is so great that the currents are quite reversed, and the wind blows for six months in one direction and six months in the opposite (**monsoons**). In higher latitudes winds are mainly regulated by distribution of atmospherical pressure. The winds are much affected by the contour of the country, and in hilly districts are purely local. The belief that some winds are dry and others wet is also only locally justified. On our east coast the heaviest rain sometimes comes with east winds, usually proverbially dry winds. **Rain.** The sun's heat evaporates water from the sea. This passes into the air. The air can only take up a certain amount, depending on its temperature. When it has taken that up it is said to be saturated. If saturated air be cooled, moisture is, so to speak, squeezed out of it; and if unsaturated air be cooled too, sufficiently, it will reach a temperature at which it will be saturated, and on being further cooled will give up moisture. This process of giving up moisture is called **condensation**. The first result of condensation is to produce fog, mist, and cloud; and further cooling causes rain, snow, or hail to fall. The ordinary mode of production of rain in nature is by the air being forced to rise. The air gets colder as we ascend at the rate of 1° F. for 300 feet; so that air rising from the sea level to the top of the Andes, say 20,000 feet, would be cooled 66° . The air rises either by being heated and caused to ascend, or by being forced to rise over a chain of mountains or a high coast-line. Accordingly the mountainous west coasts of Europe and North America, in the region of prevalent west winds, are very wet. Mountainous regions are generally wet. Any winds from the sea usually bring rain to the first high land they meet. If the temperature is below 32° the moisture must fall in the solid form as snow. Hail is produced by greater cold, and practically never falls except with thunderstorms. **Atmospheric electricity** is generally manifested in the form of lightning, which is an electric spark. Thunder is the noise of the explosion, echoed from clouds. Lightning conductors are sharp-pointed rods or bands of copper erected above a building, attached to it and passing down into moist earth. They act by discharging the earth's electricity gradually towards the thundercloud, and so hindering the accumulation of electricity in it to such an extent that it must strike.—**II. WEATHER STUDY.** For this the barometer is the most important instrument. The wind and weather depend mainly on the difference between its readings at adjacent stations, not on its actual heights. **Buys Ballot's Law** is, for the northern hemisphere, "Stand with your back to the wind, and the barometer will be lower on your left hand than on your right." This rule is reversed in south latitude. The wind force depends on the **gradients**, the difference in barometrical readings over a given distance. According to the above law the wind revolves against watch-hands round a region of low pressure, a **cyclonic area** or "depression," and with watch-hands around a region of high pressure, an **anti-cyclonic area**. The former may be connected with a storm, the latter never. The air flows round and into the centre of a cyclonic area, where it rises. If the gradients are steep the wind has the force of a

storm. The air flows slowly out from the centre of an anticyclonic area, where it descends to the earth from the upper regions. Cyclonic areas bring warm and wet weather in winter, cold and wet weather in summer. Anticyclones bring frost and fog in winter, hot and dry weather in summer. **Hurricanes, Typhoons or Cyclones** are cyclonic systems of great intensity, exhibiting extreme violence, and appearing near, not at the equator. They move over the earth's surface, and in trade-wind zone advance from east to west, outside it they recurve and move from west to east. As the direction of shift of wind in these is uniform, varying only with the hemisphere, rules exist for handling ships caught in them. This science is the **Law of Storms**. In Europe generally cyclonic areas advance from some westerly point, very rarely moving from the eastward. The tropical hurricanes move slowly, but our storms move much more rapidly. This motion has nothing to do with the wind motion in the storm. In front of a cyclonic system the air is southerly, warm and damp; in rear it is northerly, cold and dry, except for some showers, often hailstorms with thunder, etc. From the fact that storms advance over the earth and give regular signs of their approach by the shifts of wind and setting-in of rain, etc., as well as by barometer readings, it is possible to issue storm warnings. **Weather charts** are made by putting down on a map readings taken at the same moment over a large tract of country, and joining by lines called **isobars** the points where the readings agree. A series of such charts shows the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic systems and their motions over the earth. **Weather forecasting** is the endeavour to predict weather from existing knowledge of the movements of these systems, and of the changes of wind, etc., they will bring about. Meteorological Office, Victoria Street.

Metropolitan and City of London Police.—**Metropolitan.** Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area includes nearly 700 square miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which is protected by its own police (*v.s.*). The former force has also jurisdiction on the river Thames. A great number of the Metropolitan police are employed at the Government dockyards, naval hospitals, and military stations. Many members are also engaged by other Government bodies, and a few by public departments, public companies, and private individuals. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-two land divisions and one on the Thames. Every land division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of two or four inspectors. A certain number of beats are provided in each subdivision to be patrolled by constables, and are visited by sergeants who have sections of beats allotted to them for this purpose, and who report to their inspectors the occurrences thereon. The sections are also supervised by the inspectors both day and night, and very frequently by the superintendent. The former officers send reports daily to their superintendents respecting public matters in their subdivisions, and the superintendent furnishes diurnal reports to the

Commissioner concerning occurrences in the division under his charge. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. Mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions. In each division there are from thirty to forty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is under a Commissioner appointed by the Home Secretary. The former is empowered to make rules and regulations for the service, subject to the approval of the latter. The superior officers under the Commissioner are three Assistant Commissioners and five newly appointed Chief Constables. In January 1885 (latest returns) the strength of the force was 13,286, comprising 24 divisional superintendents, 637 inspectors, 1,110 sergeants, and 11,505 constables. There is also a receiver, a legal adviser, a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Criminal Investigation Department, started in 1878. It is now under the immediate direction of Mr. Monro, assistant commissioner, and Mr. Chief Constable Williamson, both of whom have had very great experience in police detective duty. The main part of this service is the Scotland Yard department, and consists of a superintendent, four chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about fifteen sergeants. The lower grade of those engaged in criminal investigation consists of divisional detectives under the charge of local inspectors. One of such inspectors, who is attached to each division, has the supervision of the plain-clothes men engaged therein. When vacancies occur in the higher branch of the detective service, meritable divisional detectives are appointed to fill them. The higher grade of detectives go to the most distant and other parts of the world for the arrest of criminals. Much valuable service is also rendered by this part of the department to police forces in Great Britain and Ireland, India and the Colonies, as well as to the police of foreign governments. The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in 1879, is in connection with the criminal investigation department. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and persons sentenced to police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1871. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, the lost property branch, and the common lodging-house branch. The salaries of the force are as follows: The commissioner (with allowances), £2,172; two of the assistant commissioners (with allowances), £1,250, and one who incurs no travelling expenses in connection with his duties, £1,100; chief constables, about £800 per annum; the receiver, £1,200; legal adviser, £1,000; divisional superintendents, £300 to £475. Three inspectors of the criminal investigation department, £300 to £350; and nine other inspectors, not engaged in divisional work, £200 to £275. The chief inspectors of divisions, £190; the remainder, £117 to £187. The highest pay of a sergeant

is £156, which is received by two only. Three receive £151, six £146; 176 from £100 to £130, and 918 from £88 to £99. As regards the wages of the constables, more than half of them have from £62 to £75, and nearly the whole of the remainder £78 a year. The highest payment to constables is £83, which sixty-six receive. Clothing is found for all ranks, or money in place of it at various rates, from £15 to £5 per annum. Men in the reserve force obtain extra pay—viz., inspectors 4s., sergeants 3s., and constables 1s. 6d. per week. The allowances to the police engaged on special duty in addition to their pay ranges from 2s. to 19s. per week, according to rank. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. A superannuation fund for pensioning the police is made up from various sources, the great bulk of which comes from the Metropolitan Police Fund. The total receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1886, are £175,372 13s. 11d., while the payments during the same period from this fund were £173,097 4s. 3d. to 3,795 pensioners, and £2,275 9s. 8d. to thirty-nine constables as gratuities. No member of the Metropolitan police is entitled to retire on a pension in any grade under sixty years of age unless certified by the chief surgeon of the force to be unfit for further work. For grave misconduct a member of the force may be deprived of a pension which he otherwise would receive. Nearly one-half of the funds required for the expenses of the police is from the money voted by Parliament, but the greater amount is from parochial rates. The total expenditure of the Metropolitan police for the year ending March 31st, 1886, is £1,440,069 2s. 9d. A report is presented annually by the Commissioner to the Home Secretary of the Metropolitan police and the result of its operations. The statement includes reports from the divisional superintendents and the chief surgeon.—**City of London Police.** This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is accountable to the Police Committee selected by the Common Council. The former officer is assisted by a chief superintendent. The strength of the force is 905, consisting of one superintendent, one chief inspector, 13 inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 796 constables. The force has also a receiver, a chief clerk, several assistant clerks, and a surgeon. Nearly the same regulations exist for the discharge of ordinary day and night duty as in the Metropolitan police, but the beats in the City are much shorter than in the inner subdivisions of the Metropolitan police district. This is necessary on account of the offices and warehouses and the very many streets, courts, and passages which are deserted at night after business hours and on Sundays. The headquarters are at the Old Jewry. The police area contains six divisions, each of which is under the immediate care of two inspectors, who are assisted by two station-house sergeants. The detective department consists of one inspector, 12 sergeants, and 22 constables attached to the chief office at the Old Jewry, and 42 constables distributed among the divisions. The most competent men are selected for this service. They are chiefly concerned

in frauds. If, however, a banker or merchant requires a City police detective to be sent abroad, or for a long distance from London, for the arrest of an absconding criminal, he is obliged to pay the expenses of this mission. Many of the City police are required to regulate traffic, for which they receive, some 2s. 6d., some 1s. a week allowance beyond their pay. Several other members of the force are employed on special duty at banks, offices, exchanges, railway stations, and at the Post Office. Their services are paid for by the authorities who engage them. The salary of the Commissioner is £2,000 a year, and that of the chief superintendent £615. The superintendent of the divisions receives £357 per annum, the chief inspector and the inspector of detectives £213 each. The twelve divisional inspectors receive different rates of pay, as there are three classes. Four of these officers receive £3 11s. 9d., four £3 6s. 7d., and four £3 1s. 6d. per week. To the twelve detective sergeants and the fourteen station-house sergeants £2 11s. per week is paid, while the remainder of the sergeants are paid from £1 17s. to £2 per week. The pay of the constables, who are divided into three classes, as in the Metropolitan police force, is from £1 9s. 7d. to £1 12s. 3d. per week. Each member of the force also receives 3s. per month as boot money, and an allowance is made to the detectives for plain clothes in lieu of uniform. The Superannuation Fund is mainly provided partly from stoppages of the pay of the force which is not to exceed a fortieth, and partly from fines inflicted on the police or persons who assault them. The balance is provided from the City cash. No member of the City police is legally entitled to a pension. All pensions are granted at the discretion of the Corporation, subject to the recommendation of the Commissioner. The total expenditure of the City police is about £125,000 per annum. Of this amount £70,000 is received from a rate of 5d. in the pound on the assessable rental of the City, £28,000 is paid from the City cash, the remaining £27,000 by those who employ the police in their private service.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This board has duties of a highly important character to fulfil, affecting as they do the control of pauper inmates of hospitals for fever and small-pox cases, imbeciles (adults and children), and the training ship *Exmouth*. The members, who are called "managers," were augmented in number only recently (1885). They are elected, about two-thirds by the various bodies of Poor-law guardians in the Metropolis, including the City of London Union, and the remainder are nominated *ex-officio* by the Local Government Board. Amongst the latter on the present Board are three ladies—namely, the Countess Ducie, the Hon. Maude and Miss Isabella Morrison Baker; whilst one lady, Mrs. Charles, is sent by the Paddington guardians. Mr. E. H. Galworthy, J.P., who succeeded the late Dr. Brewer, is chairman of the managers, without salary; and Sir Edmund Hay Currie, one of the Local Government Board's nominees, is deputy chairman. The following are the asylums, etc., under the control of the managers:—For Imbeciles: Leazesden, near Watford; Caterham, Surrey; Darenth, near Dartford; ditto for imbecile children. Fever and Small-pox Hospitals: Eastern, at Homerton; North-Western, Haverstock Hill; Western, Seagrave

Road, Fulham; South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell; South-Eastern, Old Kent Road; and the hospital ships. Besides the above, there is the *Training Ship Exmouth*, lying off Grays, Essex, on which nearly six hundred boys from various unions are being trained. There are also the ambulance stations, and a convalescent establishment of vast dimensions has been erected at Winchmore Hill. The Leavesden and Caterham Asylums were built to accommodate each about 2,000 patients, and the latest returns show that they are kept pretty full, Caterham, in fact, having nine more than the regulated number. The expensive character of these institutions—although at some the reproductive process goes on pretty successfully—lays the proceedings of the managers open to much criticism. What was known in 1885 as the *Eastern Hospital scandal* caused great irritation; and at the end of 1886 the question of erecting a permanent brick building at Darenth, at a cost, as originally estimated, of £116,000, but afterwards reduced to £84,000, created considerable excitement at the Board and among the public. The great question to meet by those who proposed this large outlay—in favour of which a special committee, of which Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., was the chairman, had reported—was the extraordinary fact that not a single patient was left in any of the small-pox hospitals belonging to the managers at the time. In view of this and the large expenditure still being incurred, the economical members of the Board, having Sir E. H. Currie at their head, contended that it was unnecessary to spend the enormous sum proposed, and that wooden huts, to be erected at Darenth as occasion might arise, would meet all the necessities of the case. This policy was indorsed by the majority of the boards of guardians, expressed by means of protests; but, notwithstanding, the managers adopted the committee's report for the permanent brick building and the consequent outlay of £84,000 by a large majority. Subsequently, in January this year, the Local Government Board for the second time pronounced against the permanent structure, and recommended the erection of wooden huts (but raising no objection to brick being used), to be made available in connection with the building already provided. Sir E. H. Currie succeeded in carrying an amendment to refer the matter to the General Purposes Committee, instead of the Gore Farm Committee, by 26 votes to 18, thus reversing the position of affairs. The money expended by the managers is based on the annual rateable value, upon which a proportionate rate is made. Total amount expended in the year ending Oct. 1886 reached £316,511 9s. 8d. Offices, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Metropolitan Board of Works. This Board was established under the Metropolitan Local Management Act 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 20), amended in 1862. Powers were given to the Board of an extensive character for drainage, sewerage, lighting, cleaning, removing nuisances, and general improvements, and at the same time authority was conferred to rate the occupiers of houses for the expenses of the general management. Previously each Vestry did what it thought proper only within its own parish. The first meeting of the Board was held on the 22nd Dec., 1855, when Mr. John Thwaites (afterwards Sir John) was elected Chairman. In August 1870, after a large amount

had been expended in efforts to purify the Thames and in main drainage works, Sir John died, and his successor was Colonel, now Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P. (elected Aug. 18th, 1870), whose salary is at present £2,000 per annum. The offices of the Board are in Spring Gardens. The members are elected by the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, the Corporation of the City of London sending three representatives, and the number so returned is 57, increased by Parliament in 1885 from 45 previously. Dealing with the sewage discharged into the Thames at Barking and Crossness from the various main drainage connections, the work of the Board becomes exceedingly important as regards the health of the vast population of over 4,000,000 persons in the Metropolitan area. Then it is the "authority" under the Acts relating to Water, Explosives, Artizans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughterhouses, Tramways, Petroleum, etc., and is exceedingly strict in applying its well-considered regulations for the safety from fire of persons attending theatres, music-halls, and other places of entertainment. Among the special works it has carried out, besides the widening and improvement of numerous important thoroughfares, may be mentioned the following:—The construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments; the freeing of bridges over the Thames within the range of its jurisdiction; the clearance of many valuable sites for Artizans' Dwellings; the formation of Queen Victoria Street and Northumberland Avenue; the forming of Finsbury and Southwark Parks; the preservation of open spaces, including Blackheath, Hampstead Heath (with the continuation of Fitzjohn Avenue to the Heath), Hackney Downs, Shepherd's Bush, Clapham Common, etc. The Board maintains the Fire Brigade (*q.v.*), of which Captain Shaw, C.B., is the chief, and which consists of a force of officers and men numbering about 700. It borrows money by the issue of "Metropolitan Consolidated Stock," and it had, up to the beginning of 1886, raised a total of £35,282,373. By money raised thus the Board is enabled to lend to the London School Board and the local bodies for improvements, at a rate of interest generally of 3½ per cent., all such loans having first to be sanctioned by the Treasury, the Local Government Board, or the Education Board. In May last year the Treasury sanctioned a loan of £1,250,000, £210,530 of which was raised to lend to other bodies, and the total amount subscribed for was £5,682,400, the average price obtained being £99 12s. 2d., so high an average only having been reached on one occasion—namely, in 1884. The annual rate levied by the Board covers current expenses, and the rateable value of the metropolis has increased in the years 1871-86 by £12,025,712, which is an average of £801,714. The Board's total indebtedness at the close of 1886 was, on capital account, £27,491,659 3s. 7d., from which, however, must be deducted loans advanced to other bodies, £7,879,447 16s. 3d., the estimated value of ground-rents and surplus lands, £2,151,468, and balance in hand, £341,000, reducing the amount of the net debt to £17,119,743 7s. 4d. This is an increase of £728,616 7s. 3d., which was spent during last year upon new streets and bridges at Putney, Battersea, and Hammersmith; main drainage, sewers, and outfalls; artisans' dwellings, the Woolwich Ferry, and the Fire Brigade.

The total estimated expenditure for 1887 is £1,735,624 1s. 0d., as against £1,715,060 2s. 3d. for 1886—a net increase of £20,563 18s. 9d., chiefly caused by the increased amount required for interest and redemption of debt. The total rateable value of the Metropolis in April of this year has been calculated at £30,715,485 (an increase of £380,000), whilst the amount to be raised from parishes is £964,279 19s. 7d., for which a rate of 7'55d. will be necessary, as against one of 6'88d. in the £ in 1886. Mr. Fardall, the present chairman of the Finance Committee, in bringing in his Estimates for 1887, expressed great apprehension as to the movement, favoured by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Randolph Churchill), for the abolition of the coal and wine dues (*q.v.*)—now about £325,000. He stated that the effect of such abolition would be that "from July 1888 a sum equivalent to one-third of the total amount to be raised by rate in 1887 would be lost to the Board, which would have to be made good by an "increased rate of at least 2½d. in the £," ultimately bringing the rate up to about 11d. in the £, totally irrespective of any extra charge for Fire Brigade expenses, which may possibly add another halfpenny.

Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866. This Act provides that from its passing (August 10th, 1866), the Inclosure Commissioners shall not entertain any application for the inclosure of a common within the Metropolitan police district as defined at that date. The lord of the manor, any of the commoners, or any local authority within whose district a common lies wholly, or in part, may present to the Commissioners a scheme for the improvement and management of a common. The Commissioners may then make such inquiry as they think proper, and draft a scheme of their own; after which they must wait two months for objections and suggestions. Then they may refer it to an assistant-commissioner, and on receiving his report may finally settle the scheme. The scheme is to state all rights affected by it, and to provide for compensation. Any person claiming any interest or estate in the common, and dissatisfied with the scheme, may obtain a decision on his rights in an action at law. The scheme as settled is to be printed, and copies are to be sent to the memorialists, the lord of the manor, and the local authority. Each year the Commissioners must lay before both houses of parliament a report setting out every scheme certified by them in the year to which the report relates, and the schemes must be confirmed by Act of Parliament. The expenses incurred by the Commissioners on account of a scheme are to be defrayed by the memorialists, or by the local authority if willing. Rights of property over a common may be conveyed to the Commissioners for the purposes of a scheme. The Inclosure Commissioners have since been merged in the Land Commissioners.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). The duty of extinguishing fires in the Metropolis for thirty-three years previously was almost entirely performed by the Fire Insurance Companies, who had a brigade called the London Fire Engine Establishment. By the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act of 1865 the Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with this work, and that of protecting life and pro-

perty in the Metropolis in the event of fire; and in 1866 the stations, engines, appliances, officers and men of the old fire brigade were transferred to the new one. In 1867 the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire assigned its escapes, apparatus, and staff to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and then the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were intrusted with the protection of life as well as property against fire. During the twenty years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force. The chief officer, Captain Shaw, who has had the command of the Brigade since its commencement, is now assisted by a second officer, Mr. J. B. Simonds, appointed 1881. The area protected by the Brigade is about 122 square miles, including the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works district, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. According to the last report of the chief officer of the Brigade, the number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, exclusive of chimneys, received during 1885 was 2,851. Of such calls 410 were false alarms and 171 chimney alarms. Only 160 of the fires resulted in serious damage, 36 in loss of life, and 138 in imminent danger to life. The number of persons who were greatly endangered by fire were 201, of whom only 47 lost their lives. The total number of calls attended by firemen for actual and supposed fires and chimney fires in 1885 was 6,454. According to the report referred to, the strength of the Brigade is as under: 55 land fire engine stations, 4 floating or river stations, 26 horse cart stations, 127 fire escape stations, 4 steam fire engines on barges, 42 land steam fire engines, 87 six-inch manual fire engines, 37 under six-inch manual fire engines, 64 hose carts, 3 self-propelling fire-floats, 4 steam tugs, 7 barges, 144 fire-escapes, 5 long fire ladders, 4 ladder vans, 2 ladder trucks, 1 trolley for ladders, 1 trolley for engines, 12 hose and coal vans, 11 waggons for street duties, 4 street stations for ditto, 107 watch-boxes, 589 firemen, including chief officer, second officer, 4 district superintendents, and all ranks, 14 pilots, 66 coachmen, and 131 horses. An excellent system of Fire Alarm telegraphs between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. At the end of 1886 every land station had an appreciable method of fire alarm which gave nearly 350 call points within the Brigade area. The remuneration of the members of the service is as follows: The 4 district superintendents receive from £195 to £245 per annum, and rooms, lighting and firing; 63 engineers or officers in charge of stations are paid from £2 1s. to £2 7s. per week, including rooms, lighting and firing; 76 first-class firemen receive £1 14s. 3d.; 81 second-class firemen £1 10s.; 130 third-class firemen £1 7s. 6d.; and 220 fourth-class firemen £1 4s. per week. Gratuities and pensions are paid to the men of the Brigade upon equitable terms. After thirty years' service any man who has reached the age of fifty-five can retire on two-thirds of his pay. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £113,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £26,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £77,000—being the amount realised

at *ld.* in the pound on the estimated gross ratable value of the Metropolis. **Head Office**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act, 1886. In a riot which ensued upon a meeting convened by the Social Democratic Federation in Trafalgar Square on the 8th February, 1886, many of the houses and shops in the adjoining streets were wrecked and plundered. Persons who suffer by the violence of rioters have a claim to be compensated by the hundred in which the riot occurs. But the division of England into hundreds has become so obsolete that the boundaries of many of the hundreds can no longer be traced. In the present case it was found that the remedy against the hundred was worthless, and the Government of the day brought in the above measure to compensate the sufferers out of the Metropolitan police rate. Claims under the Act are to be made to the receiver of the Metropolitan police district, who is empowered, if satisfied of the justice of the claim, to make compensation. From the receiver's decision there is an appeal to an arbitrator appointed by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the approval of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The decision of the arbitrator is final.

Metropolitan Public Gardens. The invasion of bricks and mortar at almost every point of the green border-land of London, and the increasing congestion of the population within, have made the provision of Metropolitan recreation grounds necessary for sanitary, if for no other reasons. The difficulty of securing breathing spaces for the people in the overcrowded districts, however, is annually increasing; and would probably be insurmountable, but for the action of the **Metropolitan Public Gardens Association** (chairman, Lord Brabazon; offices, 83, Lancaster Gate). The income of the Association in 1884-6 was raised from £1,278 *1s. 6d.* to £10,917 *8s. 4d.*, a large portion of the increased revenue having been subscribed on the condition that it should be expended in wages to the "unemployed."

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 751,177 sq. m.; pop. 10,447,974. Capital Mexico, pop. 300,000. Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico; on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Divided into twenty-seven states, one territory, and one district.—The country is an elevated plateau, varied in contour, with volcanic peaks, Popocatepetl, etc., attaining nearly 18,000 feet. There are three great divisions: the torrid regions, chiefly on the coast, very unhealthy at some seasons; the temperate regions, occupying the lower slopes of the mountains, limited in extent, agreeable, humid, and prolific; and the cold regions, not less than 5,000 feet above sea-level. With the exception of the Rio Grande del Norte, which is the boundary of the United States, rivers are few and unimportant. There are lakes, some large, mostly impregnated with sodic carbonate. Resources enormous, but, from political and social causes, inadequately developed. All cereals, fruits, and vegetable produce of southern Europe thrive in Mexico. Wheat, barley, maize, pulse, pepper, sugarcane, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla,

flax, grapes, etc., are the chief crops. The forests abound in valuable timber, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, caoutchouc, the maguery (from which a sort of wine is produced), fibre-plants, etc. The flora and fauna are rich and profuse, the bird and insect tribes being especially notable for beauty and variety of colouring. Vast herds of cattle are bred, but the sheep are of inferior breed. Horses, of a fine description, are wild in great numbers, and even beggars ride. Mules, of a beautiful and vigorous breed, are raised in large numbers. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. The Republic is governed by a President and Ministry. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage. The states have also their individual autonomous local governments. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated, and none are state-aided or allowed to possess land. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the law is not enforced. There are some 9,000 schools publicly supported. There is an army of 49,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war. The navy consists of five small gunboats.—Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. From 1821 to 1880 the mines had produced £180,000,000 of silver, and £968,300 of gold. Revenue (1885-86), £5,819,000; expenditure, £4,374,240; debt, £29,406,000; exports, £10,033,000; imports, £7,719,610. There are 3,703 miles of railway. Capital joined to New York by rail. One-third of the modern Mexicans are Indians, the remainder of Spanish race with Indian admixture. Of late years there has been decided progress and less disorder. The opening of railways and spread of education are aiding in the development of this fine country. For present Ministry, etc., see our article **DIPLOMATIC**. (Consult Hamilton's "Mexican Handbook," Brocklehurst's "Mexico To-day," Castro's "Republic of Mexico," Conkling's "Mexico and the Mexicans," etc.)

Michel, Louise. A well-known figure and actor in recent political agitation in France. In 1871 she was an active Communist, and was suspected of being a *pétroleuse*. Along with many others conspicuous in the Commune rising, she was banished to a French penal settlement in the Pacific, where she remained until the proclamation of an amnesty some years ago. Her return to Paris was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. A year or two after her return she took part in some bread riots in Paris, and was tried and convicted for inciting the mob to break into bakers' shops. She was sent to prison, whence she was released in January 1886 on the proclamation of an amnesty in commemoration of M. Grévy's re-election as president. Mlle. Michel is well educated, well connected, a good musician, and for some time followed the occupation of a schoolmistress.

Microphona. See our edition of 1886.

Middle Park Plate. See **SPORT**.

Middle Temple. See **INNS OF COURT**.

Middlethian Campaigns. See our edition of 1886.

Midrash. See **TALMUD**.

Milne, John, F.G.S., Associate and Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, Royal Exhibitor of the Royal School of Mines, and

now Professor of Mining and Geology in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan, a portion of the Imperial University of Japan. He has travelled in Iceland; was engaged in 1873-4 in mining Newfoundland; accompanied Dr. Beke as geologist to north-west Arabia; and travelled across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and China, to Japan. He founded the *Salomological Society in Japan* for studying earthquakes. He has written the volume on "Earthquakes" in the *Natural Sciences Series, 1886*, has established observatories in Japan, and has also written on the volcanoes of Japan. He has been described as the most daring of seismologists.

Milan Obrenovitch I., King of Servia, b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age (1872). When the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place he raised an army, and with the help of Russian volunteers, under the leadership of General Tcherniaeff, he openly went to war with Turkey. The results of that war were not favourable to the Servians, and after successive defeats, at Alexinatz the Servian Government had to make peace with Turkey. In the meantime, while the struggle was going on, Prince Milan had been proclaimed king at Deligrad. When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, King Milan sided with the Russians. At the close of the war the Congress of Berlin declared the independence of Servia and fixed its boundaries. In 1875 His Majesty married the Princess of Stourdzia, by whom he has a son, the Prince Alexander. King Milan's name, owing to the stormy period of the Russo-Turkish war, in which he took a prominent part, attracted popular notice, which was still further increased by the political crisis caused by the Roumelian *coup d'état* at Philippopolis, Sept. 19th, 1885.

Military and Naval Men Deceased (1886 - Jan. 31st, 1887). See OBITUARY.

Military Ballooning. See BALLOONING.

Militia. See ARMY.

Milk Supply. See DAIRY FARMING.

Millais, Sir J. Everett, Bart., was b. at Southampton 1829. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. His first picture "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was exhibited at the Academy (1846). In conjunction with Dante Rossetti, and Holman Hunt he set up a school of painting from nature, which obtained the title of "pre-Raphaelite" (*q.v.*), and published a periodical entitled *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, in support of this school (1850). Their views were afterwards supported by Mr. Ruskin (*q.v.*) in the *Times*, as well as in a pamphlet on pre-Raphaelitism, and in "Lectures on Architecture and Painting." He was elected an A.R.A. (1853) and became R.A. (1863). He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time (1887). Sir J. E. Millais was decorated with the "Legion of Honour" (1878), and a baronetcy was conferred upon him (1885).

Millionaires, List of, who have died 1864-86. The fortunes represent personality only, which has paid Probate Duty, and is given at nearest

hundred thousand. In England Probate Duty is paid on personality only. Succession duty is on real estate.

1864	Gurney, Hudson	£1,100,000
1865	Thornton, Richard	2,800,000
1867	Crawshay, W.	2,000,000
1868	Eyres, Samuel	1,200,000
	Guinness, Sir B. L.	1,100,000
1869	Forman, W. H.	1,000,000
	Scott, Samuel	1,400,000
1870	Brassey, Thos. (est.)	2,000,000
	Fielden, Thomas	1,300,000
1871	Loder, Giles	3,000,000
	De Rothschild, Bar. N.	1,800,000
1873	Baring, Thomas	1,500,000
	Baxter, Sir David	1,100,000
	Wolverton, Baron	1,100,000
1874	Langworthy, E. R.	1,200,000
1875	Love, Joseph	1,000,000
1876	Baird, James	1,200,000
1877	Heywood, J. P.	1,900,000
1878	Dysart, Earl of	1,700,000
	Penn, John	1,000,000
	Thornton, R.	1,000,000
1879	Crawshay (of Cyfarthfa)	1,200,000
	Mills, J. R., M.P.	1,200,000
	De Rothschild, Baron L. N.	2,700,000
1880	Mackenzie, E.	1,000,000
	Portland, Duke of	1,500,000
	Williams, J.	1,600,000
	Wrigley, T.	1,300,000
1883	Overstone, Baron	2,100,000
	Walker, Sir J.	1,100,000
1884	Foster, W.	1,200,000
	McCalmont, R.	1,400,000
1885	Dudley, Earl of	1,000,000
	Vanderbilt, W. H.	40,000,000
1886	Fletcher, James	1,394,000
	Graystone, Rev. A. G.	4,000,000

Mineral Oil Trade, Scotch. See WASTE MATERIALS, UTILISATION OF.

Mingrelia, Prince Nicholas of, b. 1850. Educated in the Corps of Pages and the Cavalry School of St. Petersburg. Received a commission in the Russian Guards (1870), and took part in the Russo-Turkish war with the rank of colonel, but has for some years past been without an active command. In 1875 he married a daughter of Count Adlerberg, from whom he is separated. The rich patrimonial estates in Mingrelia, in the Caucasus, which had reverted to the Russian crown, were restored to him by the late Czar. The Prince's name was proposed by the Czar as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, but the Bulgarians have categorically refused to accept him.

Mings. See CHINA.

Mining. In England this word is understood to mean the excavation or winning of geological deposits by subterranean labour. In these islands the leading products of the bowels of the earth are iron and coal; for in 1881, which is recent enough for the purpose of illustration, the proportion of coal and iron to the total of the mineral out-turn was 94 per cent., and it may be remarked that during that year only 1½ cwt. of gold ore and under 6 tons of silver ore were produced in the United Kingdom. The chief home of tin, copper and lead is Cornwall. After a pit shaft has been sunk and the subterranean stopes or steps made to win the ore, the tin is crushed by the stone-breaker

and then stamped fine, the residue being carefully washed. With copper, crushing by the means of rolls is adopted, but sometimes stamping, to be followed by hand picking. Lead and zinc ores are crushed by the rolls, and classified by revolving screens. The buddle which is used for washing is worked on the principle of the ore grains sinking to the bottom, while the rubbish runs off with the escaping stream. The most famous of Cornish mines is the Dolcoath, which contains both copper and tin deposits, and copper and tin mixed, returning rich proceeds to the proprietors. Iron ore is found chiefly in two classes of deposits—the hæmatite of Furness, in the north-west, where the virgin iron is imbedded in red clay, occasionally affording perfect kidneys of metal; and the rock ironstone of Cleveland, with its highly phosphoretic surroundings, being the two leading types. The hæmatites are found in "pockets," so that a shaft may be sunk in the immediate neighbourhood without striking the ore at all. On the other hand, the pocket has been discovered so near the surface that it has actually been quarried in the open air. Adjacent to the Cleveland iron, beds of basic limestone rest, and these are now used for the elimination of the phosphorus for purposes of steel making (see IRON AND STEEL). In South Wales at one time Black Band ironstone was worked, but of late years this industry has shrunk very much in proportions, owing, to a very great extent, to the demand for steel which the deposits in the Furness district are so admirably designed to meet, and also to the cheap imports of brown hæmatite from Spain. There are said to be some twenty principal coal districts in the United Kingdom, which have been divided as to their characteristics into three descriptions: (1) those forming complete basins, such as the South Wales region; (2) those having only one arm of the basin visible, as in the north of England; and (3) those of irregular formation, such as are found in South Staffordshire or the Black Country. It is estimated that in the United Kingdom half the coal production of the world is won; and last year's output (the returns will not be issued till the spring) may be roughly estimated at between 130 and 140 million tons (see COAL). Of all the English fields, perhaps the Northumbrian has the oldest reputation, with its port of Newcastle; and here the mines have been carried far under the sea. But South Wales has since come to the front in a remarkable degree, and Cardiff is now the leading coal port in the world, its chief commodity being the smokeless steam coal which is considered invaluable for steamships. It was a London and South Wales firm who bought the Great Eastern steamship in Oct. 1885 for £26,000, and it was subsequently announced that the great vessel was to load with 10,000 tons of coal at Swansea, and then proceed as a coal hulk to the Mediterranean. A feature of the trade is the supply of the London markets, for which South Yorkshire, which sends by rail, but will probably now forward by the new line of railway through Hull, and Northumberland through Newcastle by sea, have long been competitors. As the sea routes, although the distance is longer, are about half the railway carriage, the sea-borne coal, or as it is used to be called "sea coal," has carried the palm, even though there is a duty for municipal purposes on all coal delivered within an area of fifteen miles of Charing Cross

of 1s. 1d. per ton, *gd.* going to the Metropolitan Board of Works and *4d.* to the Common Council of the City of London. A persistent endeavour is now being made to abolish these dues in favour of direct taxation, the Act under which they are levied expiring in 1888 (see COAL AND WINE DUES and METROPOLITAN BOARD). Mining is regulated by a series of Acts of Parliament: thus women, and children of tender age are not allowed to go below ground, as they used to be, and are now in foreign countries. But women and girls are employed about the surface works to this day—in portions of South Wales, for instance, where no other occupation is open to them—and their singular garb is calculated to excite the interest of the passing stranger. Combinations of a trade character exist to a greater or less degree among all classes of miners—who are as a rule a peculiar class of men, for the calling has for centuries been followed from father to son. Up to a dozen years ago, when the inflation of the iron trade caused coal to run up to famine prices, high wages were paid to the pitmen, and the inevitable decline was met by a series of disastrous strikes. One lasting good of these otherwise unfortunate trade disputes, however, was the pretty general adoption of the system of arbitration and conciliation, so warmly advocated and frequently illustrated by Mr. Kettle (afterwards Sir Rupert), judge of the Dudley District County Courts. To this was coupled a sliding scale system, with sworn accountants; and for years past the Northumbrian and Durham coal fields, on the one hand, and the South Wales field on the other, have been free from strikes, the bare announcement of the average selling prices over a given period being sufficient to fix the rate of wages for the ensuing term. Of course this unanimity could not be obtained from the men without some controlling power of their own selection; and at the present moment they are represented by the powerful organisation known as the National Union of Miners. Nor is the operation of this Union limited by any means to wages questions. The coal miners, recognising the danger of their calling, have paid much attention to politics; and the general election of 1885 on the new franchise sent five or six *bond-fide* miners to parliament, but one or two lost their seats last year. In many circles it is felt that the combined miners represent a coming force, for they have the seeds of all the industrial operations in their hands. In the Queen's Speech, at the opening of the last parliament, a bill was promised "for the more effectual prevention of accidents in mines," which may refer to the Royal Commission on Mine Explosions, which has been long at work, but has not yet issued a report. So far, however, this legislation has not been completed. Probably one result of this investigation will be the prevention of blasting in fiery mines, and the provision of a true safety lamp, the Davy having long since passed out of date. Electricity (*q.v.*) has been applied to mining with some success, and so have various machines for mechanical coal winning. During the year 1886 an effort was made to obtain legal reform of another character in the shape of an inquiry into the law relating to mining royalties. On April 1st a deputation, including thirty members of parliament, waited on the late Home Secretary (Mr. Childers) to state their grievances, which in brief amounted

to a demand that the lessor should share the risks of the lessee and the labourer. The matter was mooted in the House of Commons by private members, but nothing practical was accomplished up to the close of the year. Probably, owing to the issue of the report of the **Royal Commission**, more searching investigations were made into the question of a safe light underground. Towards the end of the year it was announced that Mr. Miles Settle, of Bolton, had invented a "perfectly safe" electric lamp, the light being of the incandescent type, carried for protection in a glass bowl filled with water. The contact for the electric current is kept up by means of a float. In case of accidents the contact is at once severed; and, furthermore, the bowl being broken the water rushes in where the light has been. A development of this ingenious appliance was afterwards made in the direction of using carbonic acid gas, or ordinary air under pressure, in the outer glass globe instead of water, the float being replaced by a valve. Then there was introduced a **Swan electric lamp**. In connection with this subject it will be of interest to add that at the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, during the autumn, a paper was read descriptive of the electric light installation at Cannock Chase collieries. This includes the lighting of all the surface works, over five acres, the underground workings in the vicinity of the shaft, and at a distance of some seven hundred yards away. Remarkable progress was made during the year in the drainage of the Black Country mines. On August 4th it was reported to the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners that the Great Bilston Pound, into which the whole watery district drains, had been tapped by the engineer, Mr. Edward Terry. This great underground sea extends from Wolverhampton to Walsall, covering an area of fourteen square miles, having drowned out numerous thick coal and iron mines. Ten years ago the commissioners erected seventy pumping engines, worked at a cost of about £80,000 a year. Lately, a Bradley pumping engine was erected to drain the Pound, calculated to raise 5,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. It was reported, on the above date, that some effects had become visible in the mines, in some cases the water having gone down 15 ft. 7 in. The Pound ranged in depth from 99 ft. 6 in. to 177 ft. An important find of **canal coal** was reported in June from Darcy Lever, near Bolton. Sinking had been going on for three years, for the purpose of proving the lower coal measures; and at last, by driving a tunnel in "the rise," the seam of canal, three feet thick, was struck, at a depth of 365 yards from the surface. It is estimated to exist over seventy Cheshire acres, and to yield about a million tons. With regard to the use of **naked lights in mines**, Mr. Dickinson, H.M. Chief Inspector during the year, issued a circular drawing attention to the necessity of using a proper lamp. The coal-owners of Lancashire, with one exception, complied. In the latter case an expensive arbitration was brought about, which terminated in the use of the lamps being insisted upon—a result emphasized by the occurrence of an explosion during the inquiry. The inspector of the Newcastle district issued a similar circular about the same time. In November it was reported that the trustees of Lord Conyers had sunk two shafts in the Park near Micklebeing, Conisborough, and found a

bed of iron at a depth of thirty feet, which it is believed extends to Shireoaks, Notts.

Minority Representation. The Reform Bill, which was passed August 15th, 1867, contained provisions for the representation of minorities in such constituencies as returned three members. The principle was to limit each elector to two votes. Lord Cairns introduced the proposal on the Bill being brought into the Lords (July 30th), and the principle was afterwards accepted by the Commons.

Ministry. When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. The Prime Minister usually takes the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has twice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary; or the Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which will be found below, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen; their members are always Privy Counsellors and their deliberations are confidential. If a cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers on going from one office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the Prime Minister either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. If the elections go against the Government it is now the custom for the ministry to resign and for a new administration to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament.

	Mr. Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr. '80—June '85).	Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June '85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's Administration (formed July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Ad. reconstituted Jan. '87 (seals exchanged Jan. 14).
Prime Minister	• Mr. Gladstone.	• M. of Salisbury.	• Mr. Gladstone.	• M. of Salisbury.	• M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	• E. of Selborne.	• E. of Idlesleigh.	• Mr. Gladstone.	• M. of Salisbury.	• Mr. W. H. Smith.
Lord Chancellor	• E. Spencer.	• Ld. Halsbury.	• Ld. Herschell.	• Ld. Halsbury.	• Ld. Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	• Ld. Carringtonford.	• V. Cranbrook.	• E. Spencer.	• V. Cranbrook.	• V. Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	• D. of Argyll.	• E. of Harrowby.	• Mr. Gladstone.	• Earl Cadogan.	• E. Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	• E. of Rosebery.	• Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	• Mr. Gladstone.	• Ld. R. Churchill (res. Dec. '86).	• Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Home Secretary	• Mr. Childers.	• Sir Wm. Harcourt.	• Sir Wm. Harcourt.	• Ld. R. Churchill (res. Dec. '86).	• Mr. H. Matthews.
Foreign Secretary	• E. Granville.	• Sir Rich. Cross (1).	• Mr. Childers.	• E. of Idlesleigh.	• M. of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary	• E. of Kimberley.	• Sir Frederick Stan- ley (2).	• E. of Rosebery.	• Mr. Edward Stan- hope.	• Sir Hy. Holland.
Secretary for War	• E. of Derby.	• Mr. W. H. Smith.	• Mr. Campbell- Bannerman.	• Mr. W. H. Smith.	• Mr. E. Stanhope.
Secretary for India	• M. of Harrington.	• F. Cranbrook.	• E. of Kimberley.	• V. Cross.	• V. Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty	• M. of Harrington.	• Lord Randolph Churchill.	• E. of Kimberley.	• Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	• Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	• E. of Northbrook.	• Lord Geo. Hamil- ton.	• M. of Ripon.	• M. of Londonderry.	• M. of Londonderry.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	• E. Cowper.	• E. of Carnarvon.	• E. of Aberdeen.	• Ld. Ashbourne.	• Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	• E. Spencer.	• Ld. Ashbourne.	• Mr. Naish.	• Ld. Ashbourne.	• Sir M. Hicks- Beach.
Secretary for Scotland	• Ld. O'Hagan.	• Sir W. E. Forster.	• Mr. John Morley.	• Sir M. Hicks- Beach.	• Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Duchy (Agriculture.)	• Mr. H. Law.	• Sir William Hart Dyke.	• Sir Geo. Trevelyan. E. of Dalhousie.	• Mr. Arthur Balfour.	• Mr. Arthur Balfour.
	• Mr. Naish.	• Mr. W. H. Smith.	• Mr. Hensage.	• Ld. John Manners.	• Ld. John Manners.
	• Ld. F. Cavendish.	• D. of Richmond.	• Sir U. Kay-Shut- teworth.		
	• Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. Bannerman.	• Mr. Chaplin.			
	• Mr. Campbell- Bannerman.				
	• Mr. Bright.				
	• E. of Kimberley.				
	• Mr. Dodson.				
	• Mr. G. O. Trevelyan				

President of the Board of Trade	{ Mr. Chamberlain.	{ D. of Richmond.	{ Mr. Mundella.	{ Lord Stanley of Preston.	{ Ld. Stanley of Preston.
President of the Local Gov. Board	{ Mr. Dodson (3).	{ Mr. Arthur Balfour.	{ Mr. Chamberlain.	{ Mr. Ritchie.	{ Mr. Ritchie.
Postmaster-General	{ Sir C. W. Dilke.	{ Ld. Jno. Manners.	{ Mr. Stansfeld.	{ Mr. Raikes.	{ Mr. Raikes.
Vice-President of the Council (Education.)	{ Mr. H. Fawcett.	{ Mr. Stanhope.	{ Ld. Wolverton.	{ Mr. Raikes.	{ Sir W. Hart Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	{ Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefferie.	{ Sir Hy. Holland.	{ Sir Lyon Playfair.	{ Sir Hy. Holland.	
Junior Lords of the Treasury	{ Mr. A. J. Mundella.	{ Mr. David Plunket.	{ E. of Morley.	{ Mr. David Plunket.	
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	{ Mr. W. P. Adam.	{ Mr. Charles Dalrymple.	{ Mr. Cyril Flower.	{ Lt.-Col. Walrond.	
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	{ Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefferie.	{ Mr. Sidney Herbert.	{ Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	{ Mr. Sidney Herbert.	
Paymaster-Gen.	{ E. of Rosbery.	{ Lt.-Col. Walrond.	{ Sir Edward Reed.	{ Sir Herbert Maxwell.	
Judge-Advocate-Gen.	{ Sir D. Hayer.	{ Sir Hy. Holland.	{ Mr. Hy. Fowler.	{ Mr. W. L. Jackson.	
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	{ Mr. J. C. Cotes.	{ Sir W. W. Riddley.	{ Mr. Arnold Morley.	{ Mr. Akers Douglas.	
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	{ Mr. H. G. Courtnay.	{ Mr. W. L. Jackson.	{ Ld. Thurlow.	{ E. Beauchamp.	
	{ Mr. Hibbert.	{ Mr. Akers Douglas.	{ Mr. J. W. Mellor.	{ Mr. Marriott.	
	{ Ld. R. Grosvenor (4).	{ E. Beauchamp.			
	{ Ld. Wolverton.	{ Mr. Marriott.			
	{ Mr. O. Morgan.				
	{ Adm. Sir A. C. Key.				
	{ Vice Adm. Lord John Hay.				
	{ Adm. Ld. Alcester.				
	{ Vice-Adm. Sir W. Henny.				
	{ Rear Adm. Sir F. W. Richards.				
	{ Rear Adm. A. H. Hoskins.				
	{ Rear Adm. T. Brandreth.				
	{ Mr. G. W. Rendel.				
	{ Sir Thos. Brassey.				
	{ Mr. W. S. Cairne.				
	{ Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.				
	{ Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.				
	{ Mr. R. W. Duff.				

These offices remain filled as before.

(3) Now Lord Monk Bretton.
(4) Now Lord Stalbridge.

(1) Now Viscount Cross.
(2) Now Lord Stanley of Preston.

	Mr. Gladstone's and Administration (Apr. '80—June '85).	Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June '85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's and Ad. reconstituted Jan. '87 (seals exchanged Jan. 14).
Sec. to the Admiralty	Mr. J. G. Shaw Levee. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. Mr. Campbell. Bannerman. Sir T. Brassg.	Mr. Ritchie.	Mr. Hibbert.	Mr. Forwood.	
Under Sec. Home	A. W. Peel. Mr. L. H. Courtney. E. of Rosbery. Mr. Hibbert. Mr. H. Foxler.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. Broadhurst.	Mr. C. Stuart Wort- ley.	
Under Sec. Foreign	Sir C. W. Dilke. Ld. E. Fitzmaurice.	Mr. Robt. Bourke.	Mr. Bryce.	Sir Jas. Ferguson.	
Under Sec. Colonial	Mr. M. E. Grant Duff. Mr. L. H. Courtney. Mr. E. Ashley.	E. of Dunraven.	Mr. Osborne Mor- gan.	E. of Dunraven.	
Under Sec. for War	E. of Morley.	V. Bury.	Ld. Sandhurst.	Ld. Harris.	
Under-Sec. for India	M. of Lansdowne. P. Enfield. Mr. J. K. Cross.	Ld. Harris.	Sir U. Kay-Shut- tleworth. Mr. Stafford House.	Sir John Gorst.	
Sec. to the Board of Trade	Mr. E. Ashley. Mr. J. Holms.	Baron Henry de Worms.	Mr. Charles Ac- land.	Baron Henry de Worms.	
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	Mr. J. T. Hibbert. Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	E. Brownlow.	Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Borlase.	Mr. Walter Long.	
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance	Gen. Sir J. M. A. Ayle. Mr. H. Brand.	Mr. Guy Dawnay.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Henry North- cote.	
Financial Sec. to the War Office	Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir A. D. Hayter.	Mr. Henry North- cote.	Mr. Herbert Glad- stone.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.	
Attorney-General	Sir H. James.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Chas. Russell.	Sir Rich. Webster.	
Solicitor-General	Sir F. Herschell. Mr. J. McLaren.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir Horace Davey.	Sir Edward Clarke.	
Lord Advocate	Mr. J. B. Balfour. Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. J. B. Balfour. Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	

These offices remain filled as before.

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Attorney-General for Ireland	<p>Mr. H. Law. <i>Mr. W. M. Johnson.</i> <i>Mr. A. M. Porter.</i> <i>Mr. Naish.</i> <i>Mr. S. Walker.</i></p>	Mr. Hugh Holmes.	Mr. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes.	Mr. Hugh Holmes.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	<p>Mr. W. M. Johnson. <i>Mr. A. M. Porter.</i> <i>Mr. Naish.</i> <i>Mr. S. Walker.</i> <i>The Macdermott.</i></p>	Mr. Munros. <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i>	The Macdermott.	Mr. Munros. <i>Mr. J. G. Gibson.</i>	Mr. J. G. Gibson.
Household Appointments.					
Lord Steward	Earl Sydney.	E. of Mt. Edgecumbe.	E. Sydney.	E. of Mt. Edgecumbe.	E. of Mt. Edgecumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	D. of Westminster.	E. of Bradford.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	E. of Cork.	M. of Waterford.	Ld. Suffolk.	E. of Coventry.	E. of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	E. of Breadalbane.	V. Folkestone.	E. of Elgin.	V. Folkestone.	V. Folkestone.
Comptroller of the Household	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. E. Majori- banks.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Ld. Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	Ld. Charles Bruce.	V. Lewisham.	V. Kilcourseie.	V. Lewisham.	V. Lewisham.
	V. Enfield (5).				
	<i>E. of Dalhousie.</i>				
	Ld. Methuen.	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. Camoys.	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. De Ros.
	Ld. Sudeley.	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Thurlow.	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Henniker.
	E. of Zetland.	V. Hawarden (6).	Ld. Houghton.	E. of Hopetoun.	E. of Hopetoun.
Lords-in-Waiting	<i>Ld. Thurlow.</i>	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Methuen.	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Elphinstone.
	E. of Listowel.	E. of Hopetoun.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Onslow.	E. of Onslow.
	<i>Ld. Sandhurst.</i>	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Limerick.	E. of Limerick.
	Ld. Ribblesdale.	Ld. Boston.	Ld. Hothfield.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
	Ld. Wrothesley.				
	Col. W. H. P. Carrington.				
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting	<i>Mr. W. H. Grenfell.</i>	Sir Hy. Fletcher.	Hon. Rbt. Spencer.	Sir Hy. Fletcher.	Lord Burghley.
	<i>Col. Gerard Smith.</i>				
Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard	Ld. Monson (7).	V. Barrington.	Ld. Monson.	V. Barrington.	E. of Kintore.
	E. of Fife.	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Sudeley.	E. of Rosslyn.	V. Barrington.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	<i>M. of Huntly.</i>				E. of Rosslyn.
	<i>Ld. Carrington.</i>				
	Ds. of Bedford.				
Mistress of the Robes	<i>Ds. of Roxburghe.</i>	Ds. of Buccleuch.	(Vacant).	Ds. of Buccleuch.	Ds. of Buccleuch.

Miquelon and St Pierre. Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Newfoundland. They belong to France; area 90 sq. m., pop. 5,564; and are chief centre of French cod-fisheries. Export to France valued at £1,000,000 per annum. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies."

Mishna. See TALMUD.

Missal The. See COMMON PRAYER BOOK OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, and at Labrador. Norway sent missionaries to Greenland in 1721, where work has since been carried on successfully ever since. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1783. The **London Missionary Society** in 1795, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the present century, and the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society** in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1886, £61,477; deficiency on the operations of the year £1,902. In India operations are carried on in South India, Western India, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces; there are 122 sub-stations, 63 European missionaries, and 119 native evangelists. In China the principal stations are at Shanoi and Shantung; there are 60 sub-stations, 20 European missionaries, and 8 native evangelists. Japan has a station at Tokio, and 6 sub-stations; there are 2 European missionaries and 2 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablous, and there are 4 sub-stations and 1 European missionary. Africa has 5 stations on the Lower Congo and 2 on the Upper Congo. There are 20 European missionaries at work, 1 medical agent and 1 female school teacher. Mission work is also carried on upon the West Coast of Africa at Cameroons and Victoria; in the West Indies; at Jamaica; and in Norway, Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1885 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 142; self-supporting churches, 66; evangelists, 300; baptised, 3,376; number of members, 45,113; day-school teachers, 366; Sabbath-school teachers, 2,294; day-scholars, 16,351; Sabbath-scholars, 26,679. **Mission House,** 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.—**Church Missionary Society.** Amount raised in 1886, £201,237; special funds received in addition, £30,982; contingency fund, £3,000. A deficit on the year was announced of £7,370. **Mission stations:** At Tinnevely there were 8,000 Christian converts in 224 villages, and in West Africa, three stations—Sierra Leone, Lagos and the Yoruba country, and the Niger. In Eastern Equatorial Africa, four stations—Mombasa, Teita and Chagga, Usagara and Unyamwezi, and Uganda. Palestine, seven

stations—Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablous, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran. In India five missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Travancore and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results:—Stations, 271; Missionaries in holy orders, including European, Eurasian, native clergymen, European laymen, female teachers, and native unordained teachers, 3,863; native adherents, the great majority baptised, 185,878; native communicants, 42,777; schools, 1,868; scholars, 69,256. **Mission House,** Salisbury Square, London.—**London Missionary Society.** Amount received in 1886, £142,016, which included a balance from the previous year of £11,473. Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mirzapore, Kumsan, Almora, and Rancee Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Gooty, Cuddaph, Bangalore, Tripatvor, Madras, and other places in Southern India. In Madagascar there had been a reduction of the staff owing to the uncertain state of affairs, though twenty-one stations still existed. In South Africa there were eleven, and in Central Africa two stations. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies, and Polynesia. A general summary shows that the Society has 7,337 European and Native agents; 90,561 Church members, and 327,374 native adherents, while they have 2,114 native schools, and 240,387 scholars. The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £20,480. **Mission House:** 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received last year from the home districts amounted to £119,243, from foreign districts £9,345; these sums with a number of extraordinary receipts amount to £138,165. The expenditure was £142,866, leaving a deficiency of £4,701. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, six districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year gives the following results:—Circuits, 1,130; chapels, 6,463; missionaries, 1,463; other paid agents, 1,320; unpaid agents, 25,883; full church members, 189,168; on trial for church-membership, 19,492; scholars, 196,148. **Mission House,** Bishopsgate Street Within.

MOAB. See BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.

MOABITE STONE. See BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.

MOBERLY. The Right Rev. George, late Bishop of Salisbury, was b. 1803. Educated at Winchester College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor. He took his Bachelor's degree (1825), obtaining a first class in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*. In 1835 he was appointed Head Master of Winchester, over which he presided for more than thirty years, when he resigned, and was appointed rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight, and Canon of Chester. In 1869 he was consecrated to the see of Salisbury. Died July 6th, 1885.

MODJESKA, HELENA, actress, b. in Cracow 1844, made her debut 1861. Proceeding to the United States (1876), she set herself to the

study of English, and during the succeeding year gave a performance in that language in San Francisco. A few years ago she came to England and gave a series of performances in London and the provinces. This tour was a triumphant success, and stamped her reputation as an actress of the highest order of talent.

Mohammedan Era, The. Dates from the fight of Mohammed at Medina, July 15th, 622 A.D. This date is frequently spoken of as the *Hegira*.

Mohilla. One of the *Comore Islands* (q.v.).

Mojanga. A port on the north-west of

Madagascar (q.v.).

Moltke, Field-Marshal Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count Von. A great European strategist, b. Oct. 26th, 1800. He left the Danish service (1822) for that of Prussia, and became (1832) one of the staff officers. In 1835 he superintended the Turkish military reforms, and went through the Syrian rebellion (1839). He was in 1856 aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed (1864) chief of the staff in the Danish war. In 1866, in the Austro-Prussian war, his successful tactics as General of infantry won the battle of Sadowa. On the conclusion of the war the decoration of the Black Eagle was conferred upon him, and he was created General-in-chief of the staff. The successful conduct of the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71) was also due, in great measure, to the tactical plans of Count Moltke. He was made Field-Marshal in 1871, Count in 1872.

Moluccas, or Spice Islands. A group of the Asiatic Archipelago, all more or less under Dutch authority. Area, 42,400 sq. m. Ambona is the chief seat of Dutch government and trade. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mon. See ISLE OF MAN.

Monarchists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Money Orders. The system of money orders was originally founded in 1792. It was then, however, more in the nature of a private speculation on the part of three post-office officials, and no order could be issued for more than five guineas, the charge for which amount was 4s. 6d., or nearly 5 per cent. In 1838 the system was incorporated with the Post Office, and since that date it has rapidly developed into a successful undertaking. The mainspring of the system is the almost perfect immunity from risk which, by means of the letter of advice, is secured in the remittance of money by this method. The rates charged for money orders were reduced on the 1st of September last, and now are: *sd.* for sums of £1 and under, *3d.* for sums over £1 but not exceeding £2, *4d.* for sums over £2 but not exceeding £4, *5d.* for sums over £4 but not exceeding £7, and *6d.* for sums over £7 but not exceeding £10, which is the largest amount for which a single order is issued. The person who purchases a money order must give his name and address, the name of the person to whom he wishes the money to be paid, and the office at which it is to be paid. Money orders become legally void at the expiration of twelve months from the month of issue; but the Post Office will entertain an application for the payment of a lapsed order, subject to a certain deduction, if a good reason for the delay in presenting it can be given. When a money order is once paid the Post Office is not liable to any further claim. **Payment** of an order cannot be demanded

on the same day as that on which it was issued. Duplicates of lost money orders are granted on application, if the particulars of the original order can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Office. **Transfer of payment** of a money order from one office to another in the United Kingdom, or repayment of the amount of an order, can be obtained by applying and sending the order to the postmaster at whose office it is payable, who will send a new one in exchange, payable at the place desired, less the second commission charged for the re-issue. No letter carrier, rural messenger, or other servant of the Post Office, is bound to procure a money order for any reason, or to obtain payment for one; but such services are not prohibited. **Foreign or Colonial money orders** are also issued, payable in India, the United States, Australia, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, in almost all our Colonies, and in the following foreign countries—viz., Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Danish West Indies), Dutch East Indian Possessions, Egypt, France, Germany, Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The rates charged are: for sums not exceeding £2, *6d.*; £5, *1s.*; £7, *1s. 6d.*; and £10, *2s.* The total number of money orders of all descriptions issued in the year ended March 31st, 1886 (last return), was 10,358,293, and the amount £21,975,345. The number of money order offices now open throughout the United Kingdom is over 8,100. The recent modification of the money order rates has proved of great advantage to the public, and may safely be expected to increase the annual number of money orders issued, which since the introduction of postal orders has been falling off. The **Chief Money Order Office** is located in Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., a few yards from the General Post Office, and the force there employed numbers 175 persons.

Monroe Doctrine, The. James Monroe, President of the United States (1816), declared that no European Power ought to be allowed to found fresh settlements on the Continent of America. This has since been interpreted in a much wider sense, to signify that no European Power should be allowed to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America.

Monsoons. See METEOROLOGY.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I., which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the prince. The area is about 3,550 square miles; pop. about 250,000. No official returns of the revenue exist, but it is supposed to be about £60,000. A debt of £100,000 was raised on security of the salt monopoly in 1881. An annual pension of £4,800 has been paid by Russia in return for consistent support, and an annual sum of £3,000 from Austria as a subvention for carriage roads. There is no standing army except a bodyguard of 100 men; but all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms (about 22,000) are called out in war time. The nation joined the Servians in their war against Turkey in 1876, repelling with heavy loss all attacks made by the greatly superior forces of the Turks; at the close of the war they were declared

independent, and accessions of territory were granted. The cession was resisted by the Albanian neighbouring tribes, but it was not till a naval demonstration against the Albanian coast was made by the Powers that the Porte finally succumbed, expelled the *soi-disant* Albanian rebels, and in November 1880 delivered up the territory in question. Disputes as to details of the frontier line, and conflicts with the Albanians, took place in 1883, but otherwise the course of events has been peaceful.—1887. Great increase in army in view of doubtful future of Balkan States. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Montreal (a corruption of "Mont Royal"). The largest Canadian city, pop. 173,000, and a flourishing seaport. Situated at the head of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec (*q.v.*).

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, forming a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Area 47 sq. m., pop. 10,083. Capital, **Plymouth.** The island is of volcanic formation, and there is no good harbour. About half of it consists of mountain and forest. The climate is stated to be very salubrious, and the soil extremely fertile. Sugar, limes, and fruits are principally cultivated. The woods afford many valuable drugs, dyes, timbers, etc. Sulphur, iron, and aluminous schist are its minerals. It is governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Education is well provided for. Revenue, £5,430; expenditure, £5,562; imports, £25,598; exports, £32,678. Montserrat was colonised by English in 1632. It passed into French hands for a time, but was finally restored in 1784.

Moravians, The. A body of Christians, thought to have formed at one time a part of the *Hussites*. Withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement called "The Watch of the Lord" on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. There were 500 members of the Church in 1727. The Society was introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf in 1738. In 1817 a London Association of Moravians was formed. They also founded settlements abroad in 1732.

Moreton Bay. Port of Brisbane, capital of Queensland (*q.v.*).

Morganatic Marriage. Morganatic or "left-handed" marriages are by the common law of Germany permitted to the royal houses and the higher grades of nobility; the Prussian law allowing a like indulgence to the lower nobility. They are, practically, marriages contracted by princes and nobles with their inferiors in rank, so far recognised that they do not reflect upon the wife's honour or the children's legitimacy, but do not preclude a subsequent full marriage with an equal in rank during the lifetime of the morganatic wife. The arrangement is purely dynastic and social, and does not possess the direct sanction of any Christian religious body. The term "morganatic" is said to be derived from the fact that the wife's rights were limited to the *Morgengabe* (*donum matutinale*), or, according to others, from the old Gothic *morgan*, *i.e.* "to shorten, to limit." Inequality of social condition, however, is not necessary to an alliance of this kind. It may be made between persons of equal rank, so as not to prejudice the children of a first marriage by giving rights of inheritance to the offspring of a second.

Morley, Mr. John, M.P., P.C., LL.D., M.A.

(Oxon), was b. 1838. Educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1873). Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow Univ. Author of various works of the French Philosophers of the 18th century, of an essay on Compromise, and of a "Life of Cobden," "Edmund Burke," and "Voltaire." Until the last year or two Mr. Morley was better known as a man of letters than as a politician. Besides being the author of the works mentioned above, he was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and for fifteen years (1867-82) conducted with great ability the *Fortnightly Review* (*q.v.*). For three years he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q.v.*), with which he terminated his connection in 1883. As far back as 1860 Mr. Morley contested Blackburn as a Liberal, but failed to secure the seat. He was also defeated in Westminster in 1880. Three years later, however, he succeeded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for which he has sat ever since. When Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters, who reaped his reward by being promoted to cabinet rank and made Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Morley retired with his leader when the Government collapsed last June, but he has never swerved from the advanced position he took up at first. He is one of the five Liberals who have met (Jan. 1887) for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party.

Morley, Samuel, the head of the celebrated house of J. and R. Morley, but even better known as a philanthropist, was b. at Hackney in 1809 (his parents being Mr. John Morley and Sarah, daughter of Mr. R. Poulton, of Maidenhead), and died at his residence at Clapham Sept. 3rd, 1886, and was buried at Abney Park, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends, representatives of religious societies, comprehending all shades of religious thought. Educated at a private school, he gravitated towards a commercial life, and ultimately entered the House of Commons, of which he was a distinguished and honoured member, sitting for Bristol from 1868 to 1885, when he retired. Possessed of ample means, he dispensed this liberally, spending in philanthropy, it is said, from £20,000 to £30,000 per annum. He was a D.L. and J.P. for Middlesex and Kent, and several times declined a baronetcy as also a peerage. For full details of his life see "Life of Samuel Morley," by Edwin Hodder, the successful editor of the Life of Lord Shaftesbury, which will be shortly published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

Mormonism. The Mormons, or *Latter Day Saints*, are a sect founded by Joseph Smith at Manchester, New York (1830). (For history of Mormonism up to last year, see our edition of 1886.) On Jan. 9th, 1886, Senator Edmunds' bill for the suppression of polygamy passed the United States Senate by 38 votes to 7. There have been about 150 indictments preferred under this Act, and at the present time it is calculated that about 60 Mormons are suffering imprisonment. It has been found difficult to convict for polygamy, as the Mormon women refuse to give evidence, but the prosecutions have been sustained for "unlawful cohabitations." The punishment for this offence is six months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 dollars, but the indictments in some cases have

been so framed that the penalties have been trebled. On Oct. 12th, three Mormon delegates, John H. Kelson, M. B. Shipp, and E. L. Sloan, spoke at a meeting in London in order to appeal for "fair play." On Jan. 12th, 1887, the House of Representatives passed without division a bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The bill is a substitute for that passed by the Senate, though it aims at similar results. It is believed that the Senate will accept the House Bill. Among the provisions of the latter are: (1) Polygamy is declared to be a felony; (2) The chief financial corporations of the Mormons are dissolved, and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of the courts; (3) Polygamists are made ineligible to vote; (4) All voters in Utah are to be required to take an oath to obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws against polygamy; (5) Woman suffrage in Utah is abolished; (6) Lawful wives and husbands are made competent witnesses against persons accused of polygamy.

"**Morning Advertiser**," daily paper (3d.), founded February 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; while being Liberal and Independent and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, **Thos. Wright**. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Morning Post**," daily (1d.). Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society. It also, in addition to news of the day, home and foreign, gives critiques on literature, science, and art. Offices, Wellington Street, Strand.

Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Taflet, with the oasis of Twat. Area about 260,000 square miles, of which the Tell, or coast-region, occupies 76,000, the steppes 26,000, and the Sahara districts 158,000. Estimated pop. 5,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 80,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Country little known to Europeans. The highlands are said to be romantically beautiful, well wooded and fertile. Products are wheat, barley, maize, olive oil, esparto grass, hemp, many fruits, wool, etc. It is said there are coal, iron, anti-mony, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, and other minerals in quantity. Chief manufactures are carpets, slippers, and famous leather. Exports, produce and manufactures, also fowls, eggs, cattle, gums, ostrich feathers. Ruled by a sultan (**Mulai Hassan**), usually styled "emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. The executive is vested in his favourites. (For Minister see article DIPLOMATIC.) He has a body-guard of 5,000 infantry and cavalry. There is another force of some 10,000, and a militia of 80,000. Imperial revenue about £500,000. Exports to Europe, 1884, £768,433; imports £857,285. Trade passes mainly through

Tangier, which is under British influence. Inhabitants are Berbers, the descendants of the ancient Numidians; Moors, half-caste descendants of Arab conquerors of eighth century; Arabs, Negroes, and Jews. Religion, Mohammedanism. In 1883 Spain acquired a port south of Mogador, and holds some "presidios" on the coast. There are constant reports of cruelties, injustice and atrocities committed in Morocco, the country is disturbed and travel unsafe, and there has lately been an outcry among the better classes in the ports for a European protectorate. Germany is known to have endeavoured to arrange a treaty with the emperor. But, in 1886, the Moors declined new commercial treaties, on the ground that foreign consuls already abused the rights conceded to them. It was said that some of them gave "protections" to Jews and others, who were thus enabled to set the government at defiance and exact sums from Moorish subjects under false pleas of debt. There is little doubt this has been the case. (Consult De Amicis' "Morocco," Hooker's "Tour in Morocco," Leard's "Morocco and the Moors," Watson's "Visit to Wazan.")

Morrisonianism, a name used to designate the principles held by members of the Evangelical Union, formed by Dr. Morrison and others, in May 1843, of those who disagreed with the doctrine held by the Presbyterian Churches that Christ only died for the elect. Evangelical Unionism first originated in 1841, when its founder and three other ministers separated from the United Secession Church. The Evangelical Union Churches, which are mainly confined to Scotland, have a theological hall, where a number of students attend; and a weekly official organ, the *Christian News*. Many of the ministers, all of whom are total abstainers, have settled in England in Congregational churches, which are somewhat similar in church government. In all there are about ninety E. U. churches. The distinctive tenets are that the Divine Father loves all, the Divine Saviour died for all, and the Divine Spirit strives with all.

Morris, Phillip Richard, A.R.A., b. 1838, owed his first regular training to Mr. Holman Hunt, by whose advice he studied the Elgin marbles at the British Museum. Afterwards a most successful student of the Royal Academy. His first exhibited picture appeared under the title of "Peaceful Days," since when Mr. Morris has become celebrated for his tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and his delicate arrangement of colour. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and "A Procession at Dieppe." Elected A.R.A. (1877).

Morris, William, artist and poet; b. at Walthamstow in 1834, and educated at Marlborough and Oxford. Mr. Morris turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture; and in 1868, together with his friends Dante G. Rossetti and Burne Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public. For this purpose a business of "art fabrics," wall-papers, and stained glass, was started. Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern—now carried on by Morris and George Wardle—has been extremely successful, and has effected something like a revolution in the art of designing. Mr. Morris published in 1867 his poem, "The Life and Death of

Jason," followed by his best known work, the narrative (four-volume) poem, "*The Earthly Paradise*" (1868-70). Mr. Morris has made several translations from the Icelandic sagas, amongst them "Three Northern Love Stories" (1875). The series of lectures "Hopes and Fears for Art" was issued in 1881. Mr. Morris in 1884 joined the ranks of the Socialists, first as member of the "Social Democratic Federation." In 1884 Mr. Morris, together with various other Socialists, seceded from the Federation on certain questions of principle, and with them founded the "Socialist League." Edits *The Commonweal*.

Mortgage. Various etymologies of this term have been given by various authorities. Used in its widest sense it means little more than a pledge given to secure a debt. But in its most ordinary sense it means a pledge of lands or houses. The nature of such a mortgage has been well stated by Mr. Joshua Williams, in his "Principles of the Law of Real Property." "Let us suppose freehold lands to be conveyed by A, a person seised in fee, to B and his heirs, subject to a proviso that on repayment on a given future day by A to B of a sum of money then lent by B to A, with interest until repayment, B or his heirs will reconvey the land to A and his heirs; and with a further proviso that until default shall be made in payment of the money A and his heirs may hold the land without interruption from B or his heirs. Here we have at once a common mortgage of freehold land." The courts of common law took a stringent view of such a conveyance as above described, and held that if A did not pay what he owed on the day fixed by the agreement, he should lose his land for ever. But the Court of Chancery allowed the mortgagor further time in which to redeem his land, and the right thus created is known as the equity of redemption. This interference of the Court of Chancery dates from the reign of James I., and was carried so far as to annul any agreement between the parties for taking away the mortgagor's equity to redeem. The right of the mortgagor to redeem is, however, limited by the right of the mortgagee after the lapse of a reasonable time to bring an action for foreclosure in the Chancery Division, asking that the mortgagor may be directed to pay the principal and interest of the mortgage debt, together with all costs incurred, or in default of so doing may be foreclosed (*i.e.* deprived of his right to redeem the mortgaged property). Thereupon the Court may make a decree for foreclosure or order a sale of the property. It is usual to insert in mortgage deeds a clause enabling the mortgagee to sell the property when he shall think fit, limited by a proviso that he shall not exercise this power unless default shall have been made in payment of the principal or interest secured. But upon any sale, whether under such a clause or under an order of the Court, the mortgagee is entitled to retain out of the proceeds of sale only so much as will reimburse him for principal, interest and costs. So, likewise, if he enter into possession whilst the equity of redemption survives, he must account for rents and profits received by him, although the mortgagor whilst he remains in possession is under no such obligation. It is also usual to insert in mortgage deeds a covenant by the mortgagor to pay what he owes. This makes him personally liable, as for a common debt, and gives the

mortgagee an additional remedy. A stipulation that the interest on a mortgage debt shall be raised in default of punctual payment is void; but a stipulation that such interest shall be lowered on punctual payment is valid. If the mortgagor wishes to pay off the debt at any time later than the day named for repayment in the mortgage, he must give six months' notice of his intention so to do, in order that the mortgagee may have time to find a new investment for the money lent. A mortgage, like any other conveyance, is properly made by deed; but an equitable mortgage can be effected simply by depositing with the lender the title-deeds of the property on which the loan is to be secured. The equity of redemption is regarded as an interest in real property, and descends as such. A mortgagor may mortgage his equity of redemption as often as he can find somebody to advance money upon the security thereof; and the mortgagees will be entitled to payment in the order of priority. But only the first mortgagee has the legal estate in the mortgaged property. He, therefore, if he have taken a subsequent mortgage of the equity of redemption, may tack (as the phrase is) his subsequent mortgage to his first mortgage, and recover all that he has advanced upon either in priority to any other mortgagee whose mortgage intervenes between his own mortgages. Any of the subsequent mortgagees who has more than one mortgage, if he can get from the first mortgagee a transfer of the legal estate, may tack in the same manner. The mortgagee's interest in mortgaged property descends not like real estate to the heir, but like personal estate to the executors or administrators of the mortgagee. (See Williams' "Principles of Real Property," the chapter entitled "Of a Mortgage Debt.")

Mortmain, Statute of. Gifts in Mortmain first prohibited by Henry III. (1225); afterwards by Edward I. (1279) applied to restrain growth of Church funds; Richard II. (1392) extended prohibition to all lay corporations; statutes suspended by Philip and Mary (1554); legacies by Mortmain restricted by George II. (1736).

Mossamedes. See ANGOLA.

Mount Sinai Inscriptions. See EGYPTOLOGY.

Mount Tarawera. See TARAWERA ERUPTION.

Mozambique. A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, nominally extending from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, over 1,200 miles, with area 382,683 sq. m., pop. 350,000. In reality the Portuguese only occupy a few points, to which their authority is limited. The chief of these settlements on the coast, mostly on islands, are Mozambique (the capital), Quillimane (at one of the entrances to the Zambesi), Sofala, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marquez, in Delagoa Bay. Up the Zambesi 120 miles is Sena, of little importance; 260 miles up is Teta, and 500 miles up the stations of Zumbo and Chicoa. This territory has been in Portuguese hands since 1497, yet nothing has been done by them to open up the country. Government and trade are in the most debased condition. A small military force, composed of convicts and natives, is little respected. The slave trade continues in spite of laws against it. The coast is unhealthy, but rich in products. Gold has been worked at some places inland. Recently a splendid harbour has been discovered—Nakala,

in Fernao Veloso Bay. Some portions of the inland border are now being opened up by the Blyatyre Mission of the Universities' African Missions. The settlement in *Delagoa Bay*, isolated and almost lost, has lately come into notice through the efforts made by the Boers to obtain it as a port for the Transvaal.

Mukhtar Pasha, Ghazi Ahmed, one of the ablest and most scientific soldiers in the Turkish service. He was b. in Asia Minor, 1837, and educated at the Military Academy at Constantinople, where he studied four or five years. In 1860 he joined, with the rank of captain, the staff of the General conducting operations in Montenegro, and on one occasion so distinguished himself that he was both promoted and decorated. Returning to Stamboul, he was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Fortification, and (1864) tutor to the Sultan's eldest son, with whom he made a European tour, and was received with much distinction at the several courts. For his services in delimiting the Montenegrin frontier (1868-9) he was again decorated, and made a member of the Council of War. Soon after he was sent as second in command against the Arabs in Yemen, and assumed the chief direction of the operations when Redif Pasha fell ill. He became Governor (1871), and after crushing the insurrection returned to Constantinople (1873). He was mainly instrumental in putting down the rising in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was for a short time Governor of Candia, and subsequently held a command at Erzeroum. When the war with Russia broke out he was despatched in hot haste to Armenia. It was in the operations here that he achieved the successes which obtained for him the coveted title of Ghazi (the Victorious). Since the war he has held several important military appointments, and towards the close of 1885 was despatched to Cairo to co-operate with Sir Henry D. Wolff in carrying out the terms of the Anglo-Turkish Convention with regard to the pacification and settlement of Egypt.

Müller, Frederick Max, b. 1823. Educated at Leipsic Univ., where he graduated (1843). Studied for some time in Paris, and (1846) came to England, where he found employment in collating MSS. at the East Indian Museum and at the Bodleian. Appointed (1850) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and (1854) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. Made the first Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford (1868), with which University he has been associated ever since. Professor Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. Among other honours he is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda: Translation from the Sacred Books of the East," "The Religions of India," "A Survey of Languages," "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," "Chips from a German Workshop," "Biographical Essays," etc.

Murray. See VICTORIA.

"Murray's Magazine." Started Jan. 1887 by the well-known firm of John Murray, Albemarle Street. Is a popular magazine, and an open platform for the expression of political views, irrespective of party. An interesting feature of the earlier Nos. is "Byroniana," a series of unpublished letters and verses of the great poet, edited by Mr. John Murray, than whom none is more

qualified to deal with the subject. Is published monthly, 1s.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC.

Musha and Efat Islands. Two small unoccupied islands in Tadjurah Bay, Gulf of Aden. Acquired by Great Britain in 1858. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Musical Festivals. (For short history of these see our edition of 1886.)

Music in 1886. It would be easy to mention a year in which, taking the twelve months through, more musical activity prevailed in the British Isles, though it might be difficult to enumerate one presenting higher quality in the native productions. Three of our leading composers, whose nationality, together with their individuality of style, is not to be disputed, contributed important works, and in each case the result was extremely satisfactory. Certainly British art is the gainer by the musical proceedings of 1886. Strangely enough, the compositions to which we specially allude—Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata "The Golden Legend," Mr. Mackenzie's "The Story of Bayid," and Mr. Villiers Stanford's "The Revenge"—were, like Antonin Dvorak's oratorio "St. Ludmila," written for the Leeds triennial festival held in October. The success of the three productions named were unquestioned, and public opinion in the Metropolis has since fully ratified the verdict of the Yorkshire musical centre. Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata may take rank among his most original, elegant, and finished works, and in every sense warrants the warm encomiums it has received. "The Story of Bayid" was not Mr. Mackenzie's sole effort of the year. In June his opera "The Troubadour" was brought forward by Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane Theatre, in the most elaborate manner and with a strong cast, but failed to take a firm grasp of public attention. In dramatic feeling Mr. Mackenzie's second opera is superior to his first—"Colomba," produced under the same auspices—though, unless some alterations be made in the construction of "the book," it is scarcely likely to be heard so frequently in the future. "Colomba" for a time undoubtedly attracted considerable notice. Through his connection with "Novello's Oratorio Concerts" this composer has become prominent as a conductor. To him was confided the superintendence of the performance of the "St. Elizabeth" of Liszt, when the distinguished composer and pianist was invited to this country to hear his oratorio rendered by British chorals and by the very first soloists of the day. Liszt had not visited England for more than forty years, and the announcement of his coming created such a stir in musical circles as was without parallel in modern times. For more than a fortnight our concert programmes teemed with his compositions. Besides the "St. Elizabeth" performance, concerts were organised in his honour, and his movements partook of the character of a triumphal progress. Wherever he appeared—whether at St. James's Hall, at the Crystal Palace, or at the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music in Tenterden Street (where the intimation was officially made to him of the scholarship instituted in honour of his visit)—Liszt was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. The extraordinarily effusive greeting thus tendered him by a nation that had hitherto regarded his more extended works with coldness—not to say

indifference—was the last notable tribute to his great talents Liszt was destined to receive. He was here in April; less than four months afterwards he died at Bayreuth, beneath the shadow of the dramatic temple emblematic of the life-work of his friend and relative Richard Wagner. The Wagnerian performances for the year were not suspended, though their lustre was naturally dimmed by the great loss that particular school of art had just sustained. Besides Leeds, two other provincial festivals were held, at each of which new works of merit by British composers were introduced. At the time-honoured annual gathering of the *Three Choirs of the West*—held on this occasion at Gloucester—a decided success was achieved by Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd (formerly organist of the cathedral there) with his cantata "*Andromeda*," whilst at the *Wolverhampton triennial meeting*—which promises well—a very good impression was made with Dr. Swinnerton Heap's cantata "*The Maid of Astolat*," and Mr. F. Corder's "*The Bridal of Triermain*." The *Handel Festival* having taken place in 1885, a year earlier than usual, in consequence of the celebration of the bicentenary of the great composer's birth, the only public meeting of the choir bearing his name was for the performance at the *Crystal Palace* on a gigantic scale of "*The Redemption*." Among miscellaneous works of the loftiest class brought forward during the year may be mentioned a new symphony (in E minor) by Brahms, a new symphony by the industrious and painstaking Mr. Ebenezer Prout, and new orchestral pieces by Messrs. Hubert Parry and Henry Gadsby. A new instrumental organisation has been started in "*The London Symphony Concerts*," directed by Mr. George Henschel; and the older of our musical institutions—the *Philharmonic Society*, the *Crystal Palace Concerts* (with their indefatigable conductor Mr. Manns), the *Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts*, the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, the *Royal Albert Hall Choral Society* (patronised by the Queen, who in February attended a command performance of Gounod's "*Mors et Vita*"), the *Henry Leslie Choir*, and the *Bach Choir* (now conducted by Mr. Villiers Stanford), to wit—have well maintained their hard-earned reputation. The operatic undertakings of the year have been of a varied nature. The entire collapse of a weak scheme of Italian opera in the earlier months at Her Majesty's Theatre, when the painful spectacle was presented of a number of chorus-singers and supernumeraries appealing from the stage to the audience, assembled on the last night of the very brief season, for pence with which to purchase food, did not augur favourably for the prospects in London of this branch of enterprise. However in May Signor Lago opened *Covent Garden Theatre* for Italian opera, and by playing favourite operas with a strong cast—besides introducing three very capable *débütantes* in *Mlle. Ella Russell*, *Mlle. Valda*, and *Signor D'Andrade*—carried through his season prosperously. *Madame Adelina Fatti*, who had previously sung at several concerts, delighted her multitude of admirers by appearing in "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*" at a performance at *Drury Lane* for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Mapleson. Towards the end of the year French opera was played for several weeks at Her Majesty's Theatre, taken for the purpose by Mr. Mayer. In the field of *comic opera* the chief honours were gained by Mr. Alfred Cellier's tastefully

written "*Dorothy*," the other works of a somewhat similar class being Mr. Ivan Caryll's "*The Lily of Léville*," and M. Herve's "*Frivoli*." Of a more extravagant type were the "*Indiana*" of Audran, "*La Bernaise*" by Messager, and "*La Diva*" (a version of the French "*Joséphine vendue par ses Sœurs*") by Victor Roger. The operas produced abroad having a chance (if a remote one) of being heard in this country, either in their native or some other tongue, are the "*Merlin*" of Goldmark (composer of "*Königin von Saba*"), the "*Otto der Schütz*" of Victor Nessler (whose "*Piper of Hamelin*" was given at *Covent Garden* in English a few years ago), the "*Clé*" of Massenet, "*Les Templiers*" of Litolf, and the "*Patric*" (a musical setting of Sardou's well-known play) of Falalilhe.

Musurus Pasha, Constantine, Turkish ambassador to England, b. at Constantinople in 1807. He began his diplomatic career as the secretary of the Prince of Samos (1832). At the time of the rebellion of Samos, Musurus was chosen for the task of pacifying the islanders. The constitution and reforms which he gave them brought them back Turkish rule. His next appointment was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Greece (1840). In 1848 he was promoted to the post of representative of Turkey at Vienna, afterwards becoming Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, an office he retained from 1856 to 1885, when he was succeeded by Rusdem Pasha (*q.v.*) He was made a *Muchir* and a *Pasha* in 1867, and possesses the order of the *Osmanlieh*, and the *Medjidie*.

Mutiny Act. In strictness there is no longer a Mutiny Act. From the time of the Revolution of 1689 down to the year 1879, the discipline of the army had been maintained by an annual Mutiny Act, and by the articles of war which the sovereign was by that Act empowered to make. In the year 1879 the contents of the Mutiny Act and of the Articles of War were consolidated into the *Army Discipline and Regulation Act*, which formed a complete military code, and was renewed by annual Acts from year to year. But in the year 1881 it was entirely repealed, with the exception of one section, and was replaced by a new military code known as the *Army Act, 1881*. This Act contains 193 clauses, has five schedules, and fills 100 octavo pages. It therefore does not admit of a brief summary. Like the *Army Discipline and Regulation Act* and the old *Mutiny Acts*, it is renewed only for the space of a year at a time, in order to preserve the control of parliament over the standing army. Were it to expire, the soldier would again become a citizen, subject only to the common law. He could no longer be punished for disobeying his officers or quitting his colours.

Mutsuhito. The present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan; b. 1852. Ascended the throne in 1867. His reign has been marked by great reforms, prompted by a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing entirely the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country, Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered into an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations.

N

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1868), was b. 1810. Was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns (1845-6), where he was severely wounded; acting Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded; commanded the Engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow (1858); was made K.C.B. for his services (1858), and received the thanks of Parliament (1859). Again received the thanks of Parliament (1861) for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity" shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin. Appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia (Oct. following), on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he once more received the thanks of Parliament, was created a peer, and granted a provision of £2,000 per annum for himself and his next heir. **Constable of the Tower** (1887).

Nassau State. See ATOMS and MOLECULES. **Nassau.** Capital of the Bahama Islands (*q.v.*) **Nasser-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia**, son of the late Mehemet Shah; b. in 1829. He ascended the throne in 1848. In 1852 he occupied Herat, when an expedition under General Outram was sent against him, and after a very successful campaign compelled Persia to sign a treaty of peace at Paris, on terms favourable to England. Under his reign a treaty uniting Europe and India by telegraph across Persia was signed in 1866 at Teheran. In 1873 he made a tour in Europe, and met with a cordial reception in London and elsewhere.

Natal. A British colony, on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. miles; pop. 424,495: consisting of whites, 35,453; natives, 361,766; Indian and Chinese coolies, 27,276. Capital **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 14,429; the only port is **D'Urban**. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into fourteen districts.—The coast scenery is bold, and the whole country inland romantically beautiful, being dominated everywhere by the precipitous heights of the Drakensberg, some of the peaks of which attain an altitude of 9,500 feet. The numerous rivers are not navigable, although some of them are considerable streams, so that the country is well watered and fertile. The climate is very fine: the winter bright and tolerably cool, and the summer heat tempered by cloud and rain. Country divisible into three belts or terraces—coast-land, midland, and upper. The low-lying **coast-land**, extending about fifteen miles inland, is highly fertile, and has been found suitable for the growth of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, spices, tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, and tropical fruits; at present sugar-growing is a profitable and flourishing industry. For sugar cultivation it has been found necessary to introduce Indian and Chinese coolies. Coal and lime are worked; iron, copper, and gold are found. The native fauna and flora are extensive and interesting; the hippopotamus

is still to be found, as also crocodiles, iguanas and chameleons, leopards, hyenas, tigers, etc. Timber trees are numerous and valuable, especially the yellow wood, the stink wood, and the iron wood. The middle region is well adapted for cereals and European farming. The upper region, mountainous, is pastoral—sheep, cattle, and horses being reared in great numbers.—The colony has representative government. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property-holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 10 Government schools, 42 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 350 mounted police and 800 volunteers.—**Revenue** (1885), £662,915; expenditure, £774,159; debt, £3,762,060; total imports, £1,518,557; exports to United Kingdom, £957,918. Principal exports wool, hides, sugar, arrowroot, maize, ostrich feathers, mohair. Of the area, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by colonists, 2,000,000 reserved to Kaffirs, and 2,000,000 are Crown property, open to lease, sale, or grant. 88,000 acres are under cultivation: leading crop, sugar. Nearly 300,000 more are cultivated by natives. The colonists own 170,000 cattle, 84,000 Angora goats, 520,000 sheep, 24,000 horses. Kaffirs own 400,000 cattle, 200,000 goats, 35,000 sheep, and 30,000 horses. There are 217 miles of railway, now extending inland to Ladysmith, near the Transvaal border and the goldfields. **Natives** are chiefly of the Zulu nation. Most of them belonging to the colony are peaceable, orderly, good herdsmen, farmers, or labourers. But the recent troubles in Zululand, particularly the invasion of it by Boers, have caused and are causing a large influx of Zululand natives into Natal, giving rise to no little anxiety for the future.—In 1837 a party of Dutch Boers "trekking" from Cape Colony, settled in Natal. Their conduct speedily brought about a series of desperate struggles with the powerful Zulu nation. Owing to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape sent troops to take possession of Natal, and in 1843 the country was annexed, whereupon many of the Dutch re-crossed the Drakensberg. In 1849 numerous British settlers located themselves in Natal. In 1853 a bishopric was created, under **Bishop Colenso**. In 1856 Natal was erected into a separate colony, distinct from the Cape. In 1873 there was an outbreak of the Amalubi Kaffirs, under Chief **Langalibalele**. Colonial troops were employed to quell it. Langalibalele and others were brought to justice, transported and imprisoned, though afterwards amnestied. The question of native government was brought into prominence. The Imperial authorities sent out Lord **Walsley** as Administrator, and in 1875 an Act came into force for the better management of native affairs. In 1879 Natal became the base of operations in the Zulu war. In 1886 a serious dispute arose between the Governor (Sir A. Havelock) and the Legislative Council and people of the colony. Appointed by the Imperial Government to settle affairs in Zululand, where Boer raiders had established themselves, the Governor gave way to the Boer claims,

whereas the people of Natal desired their expulsion and the annexation of Zululand to the colony. The Legislative Council has adopted resolutions of censure, and refused supplies to the Governor. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, TRANSVAAL, GOLDFIELDS, RACES of SOUTH AFRICA, etc. (Consult Peace's "Our Colony of Natal," Brooks' "Natal," Gillmore's "Great Thirst Land," and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library.") For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

National Anthem. The authorship of both music and words is disputed by the admirers of two men.—Dr. John Bull and Dr. Henry Carey. Dr. Bull is reported to have composed both for a banquet given in honour of James I., at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 1606; and in Antwerp Cathedral is a MS. copy of music and words in the handwriting of Dr. Bull. Dr. Henry Carey was the composer of "Sally in our Alley," and he is alleged to have written the National Anthem in 1740. A proposition has been received with much favour that the words should be re-written during the Jubilee year, omitting the political references which the verses now contain.

National Biography Dictionary of. Projected by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Lealie Stephen, assisted by a staff of eminent writers. The first volume, published in 1885, began with Dr. Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and ended with Queen Anne. Volume viii., published 1886, closed with Dr. Cantwell.

National Debts of the Principal Countries of the World (from the latest available data).

Argentine Republic	£25,500,000
Austria-Hungary	380,000,000
Belgium	84,000,000
Bolivia	4,385,000
Brazil	104,616,723
Burmah (King's revenue)	800,000
Canada	51,193,283
Cape of Good Hope	20,804,132
Ceylon	2,193,274
Chili	16,500,000
China	3,573,200
Columbia (about)	3,250,000
Costa Rica	4,000,000
Denmark	10,900,000
Ecuador	3,000,000
Egypt	103,725,168
France	1,332,600,000
Germany (Empire)	29,469,914
Great Britain	740,330,654
Greece	25,000,000
Guatemala	2,000,000
Hayti	2,605,000
Honduras	6,000,000
India	161,300,221
Italy	499,200,000
Japan	66,500,000
Liberia	163,000
Mauritius	759,600
Mexico	29,708,358
Natal	2,554,000
Netherlands	90,058,967
New South Wales	41,060,000
New Zealand	33,500,000
Paraguay	3,592,213
Peru	42,405,896
Portugal	129,000,000
Queensland	20,400,000
Roumania	29,324,130
Russia	733,980,000
San Domingo	714,300

San Salvador (interior)	962,810
Servia (about)	8,000,000
South African Republic	400,000
South Australia	18,350,000
Spain	256,700,000
Sweden and Norway	12,694,534
Switzerland	1,319,289
Tasmania	3,202,300
Tunisia	5,702,000
Turkey	148,967,803
United States	366,105,784
Uruguay	12,400,000
Venezuela	4,200,000
Victoria	30,120,000
Western Australia	1,290,000

National Footpath Preservation Society.

This was formed three years ago for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been started in Reading, Henley, Birmingham, Kendal, Lancaster, Llandudno, Stockton, Keswick, Colwyn Bay, Carlisle, and elsewhere. The patron of the parent society is the Duke of Westminster. The Earl of Bective is president, and among the vice-presidents are Lord Claud T. Hamilton, M.P., Baron Henry De Worms, M.P., Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Earl Granville, Viscount Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Sir Henry James, M.P., Lord Brassey, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and Lord Tennyson. The society publishes a lengthy list of honorary solicitors. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a *ros. 6d.* subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. It is stated that scarcely a week elapses but the newspapers chronicle attempts to close footpaths, or other encroachments. It may be assumed that an encroachment on an ancient common or open space, such as a village green, can generally be successfully resisted, if care is taken to adopt a legal course of procedure. Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society or to the General Secretary and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.

National Gallery. A small but valuable group of twenty-eight pictures purchased from Mr. Angerstein in the year 1824, by command of George IV., formed the nucleus of the national collection of paintings now domiciled in Trafalgar Square. Thirty years later, when the National Gallery was reconstituted, the number of pictures had increased to 420. At the present time the Trustees have under their control no fewer than 1,200 pictures, of which 180—chiefly examples of the British school of painting—are on loan to other Government establishments, and to provincial institutions, while about 1,000 are on public view at the National Gallery. Within the space of one generation, therefore, the collection has nearly trebled. The accommodation for these works of art has happily increased *pari passu*. The present building in Trafalgar Square was completed in 1838, but it was not until 1869, when the Royal Academy removed to Burlington House, that the entire structure was devoted to its present purpose. In 1876 an additional wing was erected which augmented the superficial area and wall-space by more than one-half. But the room thus provided soon proved insufficient, and a further extension was resolved upon, which, when completed, will

extend the National Gallery to about twice the size of the original building as it stood in 1855. The new rooms, it is hoped, will be available for use during the present year (1887). The number of visitors to the collection has naturally augmented considerably. As nearly as can be calculated the National Gallery was viewed free of charge by 831,539 persons on the public days of 1885, showing a daily average attendance on such days (207 in number) of 4,017. The figures are, however, only approximate, as, for some reason or other, no accurate means of checking them was in use. On **students' days** (Thursdays and Fridays), when the number of visitors entering by payment is registered at a turnstile, 52,378 persons were admitted, their fees (sixpence each) amounting to a total of £1,309 9s. The **present trustees** of the Gallery, in the order of their nomination, are:—Sir Henry Layard, Sir William H. Gregory, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. George J. Howard, and Sir Richard Wallace. The keeper and secretary is Mr. C. L. Eastlake. The abolition of the autumnal recess, during which the Gallery was formerly closed for six weeks; the admission of the public by payment on students' days; the extended hours for keeping the collection open to the inspection of visitors; and the annual grant by means of which the contents of the library have been supplemented, are all recent measures which indicate that the trustees and directors are keeping pace with the times. The National Gallery, as may be supposed, contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the **masterpieces** of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Ety, and others. On the other hand, the foreign **masters** are well represented, the paintings including works of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Murillo, and others. Among the most recent additions are the "Madonna degli Ansidei" of Raphael, which was purchased by the Government out of the Blenheim collection for £70,000, and Vandyck's "Equestrian Portrait of Charles I.," obtained from the same source for £17,500. The purchase of these two pictures has led the Government to suspend for a term of years their annual grant of £10,000 to the Trustees of the National Gallery for the augmentation of the collection. An endeavour was recently made to get this decision reversed, but without success. The trustees and directors, however, in their last annual report (to which we are indebted for much of the information contained in this article) state that "they are encouraged to hope that, should an opportunity arise for the acquisition of any remarkable work of art, Her Majesty's Treasury will be prepared to propose a special vote in Parliament for its purchase."

Nationalisation of the Land. See LAND QUESTION.

National League, founded in October 1882. In many respects it is like the Land League of Ireland, which had been suppressed in the previous year; but it differs in putting into a more prominent place the demand for self-government; the Land League being mainly concerned with the land question. For two years the new organisation made but slow progress, but after that period it rapidly grew, and now has branches in nearly every town

and village in Ireland; and at its fortnightly meetings subscriptions, amounting sometimes to upwards of £2,000 and £3,000, are announced from Ireland and America. Its President is Mr. Parnell; but its chief work is done by Mr. Timothy Harrington, the secretary, and M.P. for one of the divisions of the city of Dublin. In America a similar organisation exists under the presidency of Mr. Patriok Egan, formerly treasurer of the Land League; and in England there is another body for the organisation of the Irish vote, of which for three years Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, is president. One of the latest developments of the National League is what is known as the "**Plan of Campaign**," first proposed in the organ of the League, *United Ireland*. This "plan" was, in brief, a recommendation to tenants not to pay rent to landlords, but to pay to gentlemen representing the National League what was deemed a fair rent, which would be handed over to the landlords provided the latter accepted it as payment in full. The "Plan" was not long in being put in operation, and proved so embarrassing that the Government proclaimed it as illegal. It was while engaged at Loughrea receiving rent from tenants in accordance with the "Plan," that Mr. Dillon was arrested, and the money he had collected seized by the police. In spite of being proclaimed, the "Plan of Campaign" is still carried out in remote districts, and only recently Lord Dillon agreed to accept the reduced rent offered by his tenants and recommended by the agents of the National League.

National Liberals. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and GERMANY.

National Liberal Federation. This consists of a union for national purposes of all such Liberal associations as are established on the Birmingham lines throughout the kingdom. The Caucus, therefore, is of two degrees: the local caucus, existing in every constituency in the kingdom which has any active political life; and the national caucus, which is simply a federation of local caucuses acting in unison with each other. The distinguishing characteristic of the system is its foundation in the law of popular election. The local association includes within it every one who signifies adherence to the objects of the association. Its general committee, or council, is elected at a public meeting of Liberals open to all, summoned by advertisement; any Liberal resident in the ward or division in which the meeting is called being at liberty to propose whom he thinks fit. The power of determining the policy of the association, and of selecting parliamentary candidates, rests entirely with this committee, appointed directly by the Liberal electors of the constituency. The committee is limited in number, its size varying from 300 to 2,000, according to the population of the constituency. The National Liberal Federation was called into existence by the frequent necessity of combined action on the part of the whole Liberal party. All associations based on representative principles may join the Federation; every federated association, however, preserves absolutely its independence. The general committee, in which is vested the chief power, is composed of representatives of all affiliated organisations in proportion to the population of their constituencies. Its functions are to aid in the

organisation of the Liberal party throughout the kingdom, and to ascertain, and endeavour to carry into effect, the opinions of Liberals upon current political questions. Both the local association and the National Federation are completely representative of and responsible directly to the Liberal electors of the country, their trust having to be annually renewed by free popular choice; briefly, the Caucus may be said to be the organisation of the people themselves for the purpose of self-government in political matters. The **Birmingham Liberal Association**, which was the first association established on this basis, was founded in 1867. Its first president was Mr. George Dixon, M.P.; its last president was Mr. F. Schnadhorst (*q.v.*). The National Liberal Federation was founded in 1877, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., attending the public meeting which was held at its inauguration. The Federation exercised a powerful influence in returning Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880; it originated and carried through to a successful issue the agitation for the extension of the franchise to the county householders; and it is in a large measure due to its efforts that the county constituencies in the election of 1885 returned so large a proportion of Liberal members. In the late controversy on the Irish question, the Federation, with practical unanimity resolved to support Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule policy. This decision brought about the resignation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and some other personal members of the Federation, who have since identified themselves with the party of Unionist Liberals. A prompt appeal was made by the members for the headquarters of the Federation to be removed to London, where it is now established.

National Press Agency. See NEWS AGENCIES.

"**National Review**," a monthly magazine founded March 1883 (*2s. 6d.*), treating political, social, and general questions from a Conservative standpoint, its motto being that of Lord Beaconsfield—"What is the Tory party unless it represents National feeling?" Offices, 13, Waterloo Place.

National Society (an abbreviation of "National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales") was instituted in 1811 as an offshoot of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (*q.v.*). Its functions are to make building grants towards erecting and enlarging public elementary schools; to publish improved schoolbooks; to make grants of schoolbooks, alone or in conjunction with diocesan societies; to make grants towards furnishing and fitting out schools; to contribute to the erection of training colleges, etc. From a statement published by the Society, it appears that during a period of nearly fifty-eight years—October 1811 to March 1869 (prior to the passing of the Education Act of 1870) the disbursements amounted to £863,223; and during the last fifteen years the Society has voted £156,123 in aid of building and enlarging schools in 3,480 places, providing accommodation for 428,888 additional children. Their depository at Westminster supplies books, school appliances, etc., to Church schools in connection with the Society, while there are local branches and depositories in many of the large

towns. Sec., Rev. James Duncan, M.A. Offices: Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

National Temperance League. See TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

National Union of Miners. See MINING.

Natural Railway Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Natural Selection. The real Darwinian theory. This latter phrase is often inaccurately applied to evolution (*q.v.*). The idea of evolution in its limited sense—*i.e.* that all living species have evolved from pre-existing forms—was pre-Darwinian. To this, as opposed to the notion of special creation, many thinkers had given in their adhesion. Erasmus Darwin, of Englishmen; Goethe, among the Germans; and the Frenchmen Lamarck and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, had all declared in favour of evolution as a general principle. But Charles Darwin (*q.v.*) was the first to show *how* evolution had taken place. As the result of twenty-eight years of observation, experiment, record and reflection, he arrived at the generalisation known as **natural selection** or the **survival of the fittest**. The chain of reasoning is as follows:—(1) Living beings vary, whether the variations are the result of heredity or adaptation. (2) There is a struggle for existence among living things generally, and between the individuals that belong to the same species (*i.e.* are closely allied) especially. (3) Any variation in a plant or animal that gives its possessor any advantage in the fight for life is likely to be preserved, transmitted, intensified, and to become lasting; any variation not giving such advantage is likely to die out again. For those living things that have this favourable variation are more likely to survive than their fellows who have it not, and are more likely to have offspring to whom they will transmit the particular variation in structure or in function. Such of these as have it more marked than their fellows will be more likely to survive and to have offspring than those fellows. The fittest for the particular conditions of life survive or are naturally selected. The idea of natural selection was broached almost simultaneously by Alfred Russel Wallace and by Charles Darwin. Both have brought forward facts in its support. But the former would be the first to admit that the latter, both by the number and nature of his accumulated facts and by the irrefragable reasonings on these, has been the thinker who has first established and then nationalised the idea of natural selection. (See Darwin's "Origin of Species," "Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works.)

"**Nature**," a scientific journal and review (weekly *6d.*), founded November 14th, 1869. Treats of current scientific topics, with articles contributed by the leading specialists of the day. Its columns are also open to correspondence on scientific questions. Editor, Mr. Norman Lockyer (1869).

Naval Construction and Equipment. See NAVY, BRITISH.

Naval Guns. See ARTILLERY.

Navy Contracts, Commission on. Appointed on Sept. 20th, 1886; is small in point of numbers, and is advisedly destitute of departmental representation. It consists of Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, chairman; Mr. William Pearce, M.P.; Mr. B. Hingley, M.P.; Sir James P. Corry, M.P.; Sir Gerald Fitz-

gerald, Accountant General of the Navy; and Captain Hotham, R.N. The duties of the Commission (which privately began its sittings in November last) are to inquire into the character and relative cost of the work done in the Government dockyards and by private shipbuilders, the relative advantages, etc. Many persons connected with the navy and mercantile marine have been examined as witnesses.

Navy, The British. At what period in our history a national naval force was first established for defending the English coast is enveloped in doubt, but to Alfred the Great is traditionally assigned the credit for having originated some organisation for the purpose. Certainly from his time forward ships for Government service appear to have been maintained, some by private owners, from whom they were leased in time of war, while others were supplied by certain towns, as in the case of the *Cinque Ports*, in return for various privileges. At all times, this method of relying upon the mercantile marine to supplement the Royal Navy in ships and men has been practised, and incidentally has contributed to make us the nation of navigators, seamen, explorers, and colonists which now owns an empire upon which the sun never sets. The first naval battle of importance to which it is necessary to refer is the *Battle of Sluys*, on the 24th of June, 1340. This victory is remarkable for a display of tactical superiority on the part of the English commanders which bears a strong resemblance in its details to that shown by Nelson nearly five hundred years afterwards, when he defeated the same foes. In 1488 (Henry VII.) the first *two-decker* was built, and named the "Great Harry," but it was not until Henry VIII. ascended the throne that the Royal Navy as a standing force took a regular shape. In this reign the *Admiralty Office* was established by the king, although it was not until much later that the Board of Admiralty as at present constituted took shape. *Public Dockyards* also were opened at Woolwich, Deptford, and Portsmouth, and a number of men-of-war were built, including the *Henri Grace à Dieu*, a three-decker. Laws governing the pay of the officers and seamen of the Navy were passed, and others relating to the planting and preservation of trees for providing timber for shipbuilding purposes. In 1512-73 actions took place between the French and English naval forces off Brest, and it is probable that these were the first sea-fights in which cannon were used. The reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, although noteworthy for several exploring expeditions, saw the Navy deteriorate, but on the accession to the throne of Elizabeth measures were at once taken for the rehabilitation of the country's naval forces. The old ships were repaired and new ones added, the seaports put in order, and the naval yards supplied with stores. By the granting of *charters* and assistance in money to *merchant adventurers*, a great impetus was given to annexation, exploration, and maritime discovery; while the brilliant exploits and splendid achievements of the sea captains of Elizabeth's reign may be mainly traced to the training and experience gained by the seamen in the service of the *trading companies* and *privateering adventures* of the period. Then every merchant vessel was armed, and under such men as Drake, Raleigh, Frobisher, Hawkins, Greville, and Howard, the Navy made a record which has been hard to beat. In these circumstances it is

perhaps not to be wondered at that when Philip of Spain despatched his *Invincible Armada*, consisting of a hundred and thirty men-of-war and many transports, to invade these shores, the English sailors were able to give a good account of the foe. At this date occurs the first mention of *frigates*, or rather "the Frigate, Elizabeth Fonnes," of eighty tons and fifty men. She fought under Sir Francis Drake. The frigates of 1633 were of sixty tons and ten men, mounting from three to four guns; and it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that *sailing frigates* of the description used in the last great naval war were built. Under the government of Oliver Cromwell the Navy did good service. The war was brought on by the refusal of the Dutch leader, Van Tromp, to pay proper respect to the English ships. The command of the Commonwealth fleet was intrusted to Generals Blake, Monk, and Deane; and on June 3rd, 1653, they met and defeated the squadrons of Holland under De Ruyter, Van Tromp, and De Witt. This action is memorable as being probably the first in which the opposing fleets met in line. About this time ships were first *classified by rates*, and at least one 100-gun ship was built and launched. Charles II.'s reign began peacefully, but in 1665 he proclaimed war, and an English fleet under the command of the Duke of York met the Dutch under Opdam. In this action the operation called *breaking the line* was again successfully carried out by the English. Peace followed, the Navy was starved, many vessels were dismantled, the crews paid off, and much disaffection was caused by certain obnoxious regulations. The state of affairs is detailed with picturesque fidelity by Pepys, the Secretary of the Admiralty. Taking advantage of the unreadiness of the English, a Dutch fleet with *five ships* appeared off the mouth of the Thames, captured Sheerness, and, proceeding up the Medway, burnt Chatham dockyard and many vessels. Later on a combined French and English fleet under Count D'Estrees and Sir Ed. Sprague, met the Dutch under De Ruyter and Van Tromp, and defeated them. James II.'s reign is not notable in naval history, but in that of William III. much was improved in the *organisation and administration* of the Navy. For the first time a Board of experienced officers was established by Act of Parliament, and in them vested the duties of executing the office of *Lord High Admiral*. With the exception of a very brief space of time, when members of the reigning family have held the office of Lord High Admiral, this form of the government of the Navy has existed till the present day. The French having gained a victory off Beachy Head, their king fitted out a great expedition to invade England and replace James II. on the throne. To meet this fleet, Admiral Russell sailed from Portsmouth with a squadron of 60 ships, carrying 4,504 guns and 27,726 men. The rival fleets met off Cape La Hogue in May, 1692, and after a conflict lasting four days, the French were routed. To commemorate this victory *Greenwich Hospital* was founded by Queen Mary (William and Mary). Only within the last few years this Hospital has been converted into a *College* for the higher education of naval officers. As seems to have happened nearly always in those days after a great victory, the Navy deteriorated—this occasion was no exception to the rule. Still upwards of thirty vessels were built in this reign, and several taken from the French

were incorporated in the Royal Navy. In Queen Anne's reign **Gibraltar** was added to the British possessions, and naval activity was such that when George I. came to the throne, the Navy consisted of 178 ships of war, classified in six rates, the smallest being about 374 tons burden, the largest, carrying 100 guns, being of about 1,869 tons. Two-decked ships, carrying from 20 to 40 guns, had at a period earlier to this been styled frigates; but in 1757 the *Southampton* was launched, carrying 26 guns on her fighting deck, 4 on her quarter deck, and 2 on her fore-castle. This, with some modification, has been the type of frigates ever since. During almost the whole of George II.'s reign the country was at war with France, and Admirals Rowley and Warren, Anson and Hawke, successfully upheld British honour on the seas. In this reign also Admiral **Byng** was shot most undeservedly for his alleged pusillanimity in an attempt to relieve Minorca. The first years of George III.'s reign saw England, with Portugal as an ally, at war with France and Spain, and several naval actions of note took place in the West Indies. Nearly thirteen years of peace ensued, and the Navy again fell off in efficiency, so that in 1776, when the American colonies proclaimed their independence, and France took the side of the new-born republic, several mishaps befel the English naval forces, leading in one instance to serious disputes between our admirals Keppel and Palliser. Keppel was tried by court martial but honourably acquitted. **Carronades**, so called from the locality in Scotland where they were founded, were now introduced, and the French ships proving better sailers than our own, English frigates were built on French models. The naval force at the time amounted to upwards of three hundred vessels; and France and Spain having again allied against us, Admirals Rodney and Hyde Parker sailed against their combined fleet. The West Indies was once more the principal scene of action, where Rodney defeated the Count de Grasse and took him prisoner. In this action Rodney proved himself as admirable a tactician as he was undoubtedly an able and courageous seaman. From 1790 until the early part of this century the British Navy was constantly employed against the forces of France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and the United States. With few exceptions, and these principally with the ships of the last-named power, our sailors were victorious. The brilliant achievements of Howe, Jervis, Collingwood, Dundonald, and last, but not least, Nelson, recall its principal exploits, and such battles as took place off **Cape St. Vincent**, on the glorious first of June, in **Aboukir Bay**, and off **Trafalgar**, are among the most memorable of the innumerable actions which make this the period of the Navy's greatest activity, only a brief summary of which would more than fill the space at our disposal. To the severe but much-wanted **training and discipline** given our seamen by Sir John Jervis must be accorded much of the credit for our victories; an indubitable advance was also made in **gunnery**, while it must not be forgotten that by the masterly **tactics** of the immortal Nelson and the noble manner in which he was supported by his captains his victories were gained. On the other hand, the French navy, which had been thoroughly efficient up to the time of the Revolution, and had more than held its own on numerous occasions, was at

that time denuded of its best officers, was badly manned by crews inexperienced in gunnery and seamanship and without discipline. The Spaniards also showed great want of discipline, and their sailors were deficient in almost every quality of a seaman except courage. Thus it would be improper not to point out that the English ships at this time were in better order, more cleanly and more healthy; and to this cause must be attributed, among others, the establishment by Great Britain of her sovereignty of the seas. The termination of this war marks an epoch in our naval history. Since then marvellous changes in this branch of our defensive forces have taken place, but practice has been succeeded by theory. The naval forces have never since been engaged in warfare with a foe worthy their steel. Not even in the Crimean war had they an opportunity of proving their worth or that of the new **material of war**. At the same time, on shore, as **Naval Brigades**, in India, China, New Zealand, the Cape, on the West Coast of Africa, and recently in Egypt and the Soudan, our blue-jackets and marines have nobly sustained the credit of their Service. In the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the opposing fleets were composed of stately two- and three-decked ships of the line, carrying a great number of guns, a comparison of the size of which ordnance may be estimated when it is remembered that even in 1854 the largest were smooth-bored 68-pounders. Then came the construction of heavier frigates, commenced by the Americans. The introduction of **steam** gave these vessels increased importance. **Paddle-wheel** steamers for war purposes were never of large size, but with the advent of the **screw propeller** sailing men-of-war were doomed, and the number of **steam liners** and frigates was at one time nearly three hundred. The **marine steam engine** is a modification of the condensing steam engine for land purposes adapted for use on board ships. There are a great variety of types, and as paddles were superseded by the screw, and this by **twin screws**, so have the engines improved, until **compound engines** with **forced draught** are now coming into general use in the Navy. The fuel used is coal, although attempts have been made to utilise oil and certain waste products for the purpose, and in small vessels **electricity** has been successfully used as the motive power, and for lighting purposes. The introduction of **armour** and the increased power of guns has totally changed the types of vessels in use since the last naval war. Ships which used to be classed by the number of their guns are now classed by their displacement, armour, and age; and the 120-gun ship *Caladonia*, of 2616 tons burden, has been replaced by the *Dreadnought* of 10,820 tons displacement and four 38-ton guns, the *Bombow* of 10,000 tons and two 110-ton guns, and the *Trafalgar* of 11,940 tons and four 67-ton guns. The speed of ships has also gone on increasing, until we have many large ships of seventeen and eighteen knots, and as much as twenty-three and twenty-five miles an hour has been accomplished by smaller craft and merchant vessels. The term **armour-clad** is now applied to all vessels clad with iron, steel, or compound armour. It does not appear that, even in an improvised manner, vessels were protected with iron before the present century. But the damage done in the crowded 'tween-decks of the line-of-battle ships by the improved

shells suggested some attempts being made to keep them out by iron plates. The French were first in the field, with some batteries during the Crimean war; but 1838 witnessed the first real attempt to construct ironclads. The building of *La Gloire* by the French and the *Warrior* by the English marks the birth of the armour-clad navies of to-day. The English vessel was built of iron throughout, but *La Gloire* was a wooden vessel, and this mistake considerably handicapped French naval construction for a time. The wooden ships have deteriorated, and while at the time of writing (1887) the *Warrior* is still on the active list of the Navy, and could undoubtedly be utilised for war purposes, *La Gloire* has long since been condemned. During the last twenty years the rate of development in armour-clad building has been enormous, owing to the fact that it has practically been a race between the gun and the shipbuilders, in which it is quite uncertain which is the winner.—Armour-clads may be briefly divided into broadside ships, turret, and barrette vessels. The *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, and later vessels of the central battery class, carried their guns on the broadside, as in the old wooden frigates; but the diminution in the number of guns carried as pieces of ordnance grew heavier, the expediency of having an all-round fire, and the necessity of limiting the masses of armour used for protection to only the vulnerable parts of the ships brought about an alteration in type. The introduction of the turret is due to Mr. Ericsson, who submitted plans of the *Monitor* to the Federal Government during the Civil War of 1861-64; and the success of this vessel in a conflict with the broadside ironclad *Merrimac* established its value. Attempts to make such vessels sea-going were next tried, and the melancholy catastrophe which befel the *Captain*, designed by Cowper Coles, had the effect of introducing a raised breastwork, giving greater freeboard and better sea-going capabilities. Specimens of English sea-going turret ships are to be found in the *Inflexible*, *Ajax*, *Colossus*, *Hero*, *Sans Parail*, and *Trafalgar*. The *Glatton*, *Cyclops*, *Hecate*, etc., are turrets for harbour defence. The barrette system was first adopted by the French, and the proposal to introduce it into the English service caused much discussion. The principal advantage gained is in the height at which guns can be carried above the water line, but the protection to the gun's crews from projectiles from the enemy's tops is much less than in turret ships. The *Benbow*, *Collingwood*, *Howe*, and *Imperieuse* are English barrette ships. The method and description of armour-plating has also undergone constant change since the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* were sheathed with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of iron, a wood backing of 18 in., and an inner skin of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. on a patch amidships, the ends of these ships being unprotected. The increased power of artillery is mainly responsible for the change in the mode of disposing the armour, for the question arose, Was it better to have partial protection over the greater part of the vessel, or adequate protection over the vitals only, the unsinkability of the craft being otherwise provided for? The matter is a vexed one. Sir Edward Reed, who, as Chief Constructor of the Navy, is responsible for some excellent central battery ships of their date in the *Bellerophon*, *Hercules*, and *Alexandra*, argues that an armoured belt extending nearly the whole length of the water line is

absolutely necessary. Sir N. Barnaby, his successor at the Admiralty, prefers a system of protection by cellular subdivision. Other experts hold equally diverse views. The *Dreadnought* represents the continuous belt system, and this description of ship met with almost unanimous approval from naval officers. In later ships, however, it became necessary to make provision for heavier guns and heavier armour. To do this the plating was lessened over all portions which were not considered vital, and thickened at these parts. The *Inflexible*, *Ajax*, and *Edinburgh* represent ships in which this has been done. They are the central citadel ships, and they have all been received with a certain amount of disfavour by the Navy. In the *Admiral* class, however, the principle was carried still further. The central citadel resolved itself into two barrette towers, while cellular protection and the steel underwater deck replaced to a great extent the belt. The controversy that raged over these six vessels was bitter and prolonged, and although it dropped somewhat on Sir N. Barnaby's retirement from the chief constructorship, where he was succeeded by Mr. White, the present incumbent, it was again revived on estimates being submitted last year (1886) to parliament to build the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, which show a return to the older system; the belts being nearly the length of the ship, and turrets again taking the place of barrettes in a central citadel. The $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of iron in the *Warrior* has grown in these vessels to 20 in. on the belt, 16 to 18 in. on the citadel and 18 in. on the turret, while a 3-in. steel deck covers the vitals fore and aft. The Secretary of the Admiralty, in defending the building of these vessels, stated that it was likely they would be the last of their kind. Certainly there is a great disposition shown by all naval Powers to prefer cruisers with armoured decks and great speed and coal-carrying capacity to diminishing these qualities by laying on heavy vertical armour. Owing to the introduction of steam and iron into shipbuilding, the ram, which, although one of the earliest employed weapons of naval warfare, had dropped into disuse while sail power was in vogue, again came to the front. Nearly every armour-clad is fitted with some sort of prow for ramming, and although no vessel has been built solely for this fashion of warfare, several have been constructed in which it is at least supposed to be equal with the gun; and in the *Polyphemus*, which possesses a snout of considerable length, it is coupled with another weapon, the torpedo, which has come into use of late years. There are naval officers who advocate the ram as a superior weapon to even the gun or the torpedo, but the general opinion appears to be that it should only serve an auxiliary purpose in a naval fight. While armour-clads have superseded alike the sailing liners of Nelson's time and the steamships which formed our fleets at the time of the Crimean War, iron or steel built cruisers have superseded the frigates and corvettes of those times. The more recent of these vessels have steel decks, are divided into many compartments, have great speed and fair coal-carrying capacity, with long-range guns. But although great improvements have been effected, many of the vessels which carry our flag in foreign waters, are admittedly inefficient, and require replacing with newer vessels. Still sm

craft are now represented by swift vessels armed with machine and quick-firing shell guns and torpedoes. These guns are pieces in which the operations pertaining to continuous fire are automatically performed by machinery. The principal types in use in the British Navy are inventions of Gardner, Gatling, Nordenfolt, and Hotchkiss, most of them being of the same calibre as the rifle used by infantry, but the 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns are capable of penetrating the unarmoured ends of armour-clads, besides being most deadly to torpedo boats. These are swift vessels of from 30 to 125 feet in length, armed with the Whitehead torpedo, an auto-motive development of the infernal machine or submarine mine. This torpedo is used for offence, the submarine mine for defence. Since they were first used practically, in the American Civil War, both machines have greatly increased in efficiency, both gun-cotton and electricity being pressed into their service. The submarine mine has become a most important factor in the defence of harbours, coasts, and even fleets at anchor, and most ships carry a number of these machines. Torpedoes for offensive purposes were first used at the end of a spar projecting from a boat or ship. The sinking of the U.S. sloop *Housatonic* in Feb. 1864, by a submarine boat carrying one of these machines, and the destruction of the Confederate ship *Albatross*, by Lieut. Cushing, U.S. Navy, with another in the same year, gave a violent impetus to their improvement. Towing torpedoes were invented; but this class has been distanced by the fish description, invented by Whitehead, which contains its own motive power. Another class, manipulated from the shore, includes the Nordenfolt and Brennan in this country, and the Lay and Howell in America. The Whitehead has been improved upon by our naval torpedo experts; and the machine made at Woolwich, and at present in use, is said to be capable of making a certain hit at 400 yards. Not only do the larger vessels of recent date possess the power of discharging these machines, and carry small boats for the purpose, but the construction of the larger torpedo boats referred to above has produced the torpedo boat catcher or destroyer. The *Scout*, *Archer*, *Raccoon*, and *Grasshopper* classes represent these enlarged torpedo boats in the British service. Furthermore, the danger to above-water torpedo boats from the quick-firing shell gun has increased the desire to produce a vessel capable of approaching its foe under water near enough to discharge its torpedo. The most advanced submarine torpedo boat has been built for Mr. Nordenfolt, but Messrs. Waddington and Campbell in this country, Messrs. Tuck and Zalinaki in the United States, and M. Goubet in France, have also had boats under trial with more or less success. Not unnaturally, to keep pace with the more scientific requirements of improved and complicated machines which form the material of the science, the personnel has progressed with the times. Training systems, for educating the officers and improving the efficiency of the men, have been introduced, and while they are regarded as complete and satisfactory as regards the seamen, it is yet considered that the system of entering, and the method of instructing our young officers is far from as good as it should be. With the introduction of steam, engineers and stokers and men became necessary, and while the posi-

tion of these officers has marched with their higher attainments, how to supply a sufficient number of stokers for time of war yet puzzles the authorities. A most important and efficient branch of the naval service, and one that has done excellent work all over the world, is the Royal Marines, or soldiers enlisted for service either on board ship or on shore. Moreover, in the Coast Guard we have an unequalled body of seamen numbering 4,000 officers and men. This body was originally established for revenue purposes, but it now fulfils the part of a rescue and life-saving and signalling corps. The coast is partitioned in 9 districts, subdivided into 80 divisions, and these are again divided into 230 stations. Each division is in charge of a commander or lieutenant Royal Navy, and districts are commanded by a captain Royal Navy, while to each is attached an ironclad of the reserve fleet, with a number of smaller vessels as tenders. Part of the duty of the coastguard officers consists in drilling the Royal Naval Reserve men. This body of officers and men is recruited from the mercantile marine. The men and boys are in three classes—able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys; the enrolment is for five years, and four enrolments must be served to qualify for pension. The yearly drill is twenty-eight days. Royal Naval Reserve men can only be called out by royal proclamation, and revised regulations on the entry and training of officers have been issued this year (1886). The Naval Establishments include dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport, Pembroke, and Sheerness. Victualling yards at Deptford, Gosport, and Queenstown, and hospitals at Haslar, Stonehouse, and Yarmouth. There are also dockyards abroad at Malta, Bermuda, Bombay, Halifax, and Hong Kong, with smaller establishments, store ships and coaling stations at other places. Barracks for Bluejackets are erected at Devonport and Sheerness; at other places receiving ships take their place. Barracks for Marines are at Eastney, Gosport, Stonehouse, and Chatham. There are also gunnery, torpedo and other training establishments at the principal naval ports, and some other ports round the coast. Shipbuilding for the Navy is not confined to the Government dockyards, but is also carried on by private firms under contract; and vessels of every description, from armour-clads to torpedo boats, have been built in these yards, excellent in every respect. A last word remains to be said about the government of the Navy: this is practically the same as it was when established by Act of Parliament in 1688. Alterations in details there have been, and some shifting of responsibility; but the proof of its efficiency is to be found in the fact of its having stood the test during nearly two centuries of ably conducting the wars wherein the resources of the country were tried to the uttermost, and of managing the service it controls through one of the most wonderful changes that the world has ever seen. The Administrative consists of a First Lord, who is a Cabinet Minister, and is supreme, having the nomination of the other Lords. These consist of three Naval Lords, officers of standing and experience, and one Civil Lord—who may or may not be a naval officer, but is always a member of Parliament. There are also two secretaries, one permanent and one political: the latter is also invariably a member of Parliament, and is charged with the financial portion of the administration. The

Naval Estimates, with appropriations in aid, which for 1884-85 were £12,308,511, were increased in 1885-86 to £13,455,328, and for 1886-87 to £13,650,626. It is probable that the Estimates for 1887-88 will not exceed this sum. The following list of the **Battle Ships of European Nations** is from Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual" (1886). This book, with the five volumes on "The British Navy" published in 1882 by the same author, are the most recent exhaustive works of reference on the subject. Sir E. Reed ("Steel Shipbuilding") and Sir N. Barnaby ("The Naval Review") may also be consulted. Sleeman on torpedoes, Bainbridge-Hoff on naval tactics, Nordenfeldt on machine guns, are standard works on special subjects; while from such books as Admiral Elliott on "Future Naval Battles, and how to Fight them," "The Battle of Port Said," and "The Great Naval War of 1887," some idea may be gleaned of what naval men imagine will happen when the armour-clad monsters, colossal ordnance, and destructive mines and torpedoes of this era, come to be used in actual warfare.

Battle Ships of European nations in 1885; ships built or building (coast defence ships omitted). The first class consists of ships of over 8,500 tons displacement, and the second class of 8,500 tons or under. Minimum thickness of armour in both classes not less than seven inches.*

NATION.	No. of Ships.	Displacement.	TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	
			No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.
England	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 13 2 cl. 14	27	208'860	44	343'480
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 9† 2 cl. 8				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 3 2 cl. 12				
France	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 7 2 cl. 10‡	17	116'912	32	238'432
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 7 2 cl. 10‡				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 2 2 cl. 2				
Italy	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 2 2 cl. 2	4	33'237	9	93'929
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 5§ 2 cl. —				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 8				
Germany	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1	9	68'047	10	73'247
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 3				
Russia	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 3 2 cl. 4||	4	21'213	9	68'081
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 4|| 2 cl. 1				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 6 2 cl. 1				
Austria	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1	6	31'040	7	37'940
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 3				
Turkey	{ Built . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1	4	19'419	5	26'119
	{ Building . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1				
	{ . . .	{ 1 cl. 1 2 cl. 1				

* This limitation excludes the older and more or less obsolete ironclads.

† Two ironclads of the 1st class and two of the 2nd have since been laid down: tonnage, 33,880.

‡ Including four armoured gunboats of 1,610 tons displacement, each with 8 in. of armour.

§ Three additional ironclads of the 1st class since laid down: tonnage 39,753.

|| Two ironclads of the 1st class and one of the 2nd class since laid down: aggregate tonnage 25,822.

Naval Volunteers were first raised under the "Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer Act" of 1873. The object in establishing this corps was to bring together a body of trained men who, in any time of danger, would be useful for the defence of our coasts, and of the most important harbours, rivers and estuaries in the country. From the Government the corps obtained ships, guns, and the other requisites of naval warfare, but no grant was agreed to, as in the case of the land volunteers. A subscription of one guinea a year is therefore levied on each member, half of which is devoted to the **Brigade Fund**, the remaining moiety going to the **Battery Fund**. At present (1887) there are three **Brigades** of the Naval Volunteers—namely, one at London, one at Bristol, and one at Liverpool; and the establishment of each brigade, which may consist of four, six, or eight batteries, is laid down by the Admiralty as follows:—one lieutenant commander for each brigade, and for each battery of the same two sub-lieutenants; one chief petty

officer, two first-class petty officers, two second-class petty officers, two buglers, and a staff consisting of lieutenant instructor, first-class petty officer instructor, a surgeon, bugle-major and armourer; and there are besides from 51 to 71 leading gunners and gunners equivalent to leading seamen and able-bodied seamen. Of the three brigades, that at London is the oldest and numerically the strongest. It is under the command of Lord Ashley, and consists of three corps—namely, (1) London corps, numbering 321 members; (2) Brighton corps, numbering 56 members; and (3) Hastings corps, with 46 members—making an aggregate strength of 423. The Admiralty has given this brigade the use of two ships—namely, H.M.S. *President*, lying at the West India docks, and H.M. Gunboat *Rainbow*, moored off Somerset House; drill taking place on board the former vessel every evening between six and eight o'clock. The *Rainbow* is only used as an armory, and for boating purposes. The duties of the Naval

Volunteers consist of "great gun drill" in which they have to run out, level, and fire a 7-inch 64-ton gun with all the deftness, precision, and agility of a true "blue-jacket," and of exercises with small arms (rifle, pistol, and cutlass). All drills are carried on as in the Royal Navy, and from them no deviation is permitted. On the subject of dress the Rules of the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Volunteers are emphatic, requiring all members, when on duty, to be in uniform, and strictly forbidding the practice of appearing in partial uniform. An interesting feature of the London Naval Volunteer Brigade is the **gunboat cruise** made every year, generally about August, for eight or ten days, of which advantage may be taken by all members who are able to show, in their returns, a regular attendance at drill for three months. The **Naval Volunteer Act of 1873**, having placed these volunteers under the control of the Admiralty, they are subject to all the regulations made with regard to them by that Department. The regulations already issued number not less than 723, and enter into the minutest details respecting the corps. It may be added that, while assembled with the regular forces of the army, either in camp or for training, Naval Volunteers come under the Naval Discipline Act of 1865, in the same manner as if they were on actual service, and will be placed under the immediate command of an officer of Her Majesty's Navy. The efficiency and services rendered by the present members of the Naval Volunteer Corps have been officially recognised.

Netherlands. See HOLLAND, and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Nevis. A British West Indian island. It is included in the Presidency of **St. Christopher**, of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Area 50 sq. m., pop. 11,704. Capital, **Charlestown**. The island is simply the peak of an ancient crater. Drought is felt, though springs exist in the mountain. It is fertile. Sugar and limes are the chief crops. **Redonda** is an islet dependent on Nevis. Statistics included in those of **St. Christopher**. The colony was an independent one till 1883. Formerly a slave mart, Nevis was completely ruined by emancipation, and is only beginning to recover.

"**New and Latter House of Israel.**" See JEZREELITES.

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area 27,322 sq. m.; pop. 321,233. Capital **Fredericton**; chief commercial centre **St. John**. Divided into fifteen counties.—Chief rivers are the **St. John** and the **Miramichi**, which are navigable in part. Country generally level, but hilly on the north-west. There is much fine timber. Coal abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese. Good agriculture; fertile. Summer warm, winter very cold; healthy.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in the House of Commons. Religion abundantly provided for. Both high and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory.—Industries are chiefly connected with the forest and the fisheries, but there is good class farming and shipbuilding. Only one-tenth of the land suitable for agriculture yet taken up, and much may be had on advantageous terms.—Colonised in 1761 and

1783, by disbanded troops from New England. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA. (Consult **Hayden** and **Selwyn's** "North America," etc.) For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

New Caledonia. An island situated about 800 miles E. of Australia, about 900 N. of New Zealand. It is a French penal colony. With adjacent **Loyalty Islands** area 7,624 sq. m., pop. 60,703. Capital **Noumea**. Island mountainous, surrounded by reefs, well watered and wooded, fertile, climate warm but healthy. Produces copper and nickel. Natives of Negro or Papuan race. Annexed by France 1854. Frequent escape of convicts to Australia a source of trouble and international dispute. Consult **Bonwick's** "French Colonies."

Newfoundland. A British colony and island lying N.E. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 40,200 sq. miles, excluding the territory of **Labrador** on the mainland and the **Ile of Anticosti**, which appertain to this colony. Pop. 193,124. Capital **St. John's**; pop. 11,000. Villages on **Avalon Peninsula**. Atlantic cable lands in **Heart's Content Harbour**. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Winter long, severe, damp; summer dry, short, hot. Much mountain, rock, waste, and swamp. Alluvial tracts, lightly timbered. Climate adverse to agriculture. Some dairy-farming. Valuable coal beds, and copper, silver and lead mines. Some fur-bearing game, deer, dogs, etc. Exports are codfish, cod-liver oil, seal oil, sealskins, and copper ore.—Governor and responsible Ministry form Executive. Two houses of parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, called by Governor; House of Assembly of 33 members, elected every four years on house tenancy suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational. There are no defences. Industries mainly fishing and preparing fish: cod, seal, lobster, herring, salmon. Produce has reached £2,000,000 in the year. Mining of copper, silver, and lead becoming important. Farming and dairying very slight. Revenue, £199,557; expenditure, £274,519; debt, £447,833; imports, £1,395,520; exports, £984,710. There are 340 miles of railway open, and a line is being constructed across the island to Straits of Belleisle.—Discovered by Cabot in 1497, but not really settled till 1624. Subsequently many vicissitudes, owing to struggle for supremacy between England and France. The latter Power still holds the islands of **Miquelon** and **St. Pierre**, off the coast. Responsible government granted in 1833. The colony as yet declines to join the Dominion of Canada, though provision has been made for it to do so. (Consult **Hatton** and **Harvey's** "Newfoundland," **Murray's** "Survey of Newfoundland," etc.) For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and said to be the next largest island in the world. It is about 1,500 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 400 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. miles. That half of the island lying west of the 141st meridian is assigned to Holland, and comprises 150,755 sq. miles. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and the English territory on the south starts from

the N.E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N.W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands N. of 8° lat. are German, south of it English. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land contains 68,785 sq. miles; the English territory 88,457 sq. miles, pop. 137,500, with **Port Moresby** as the official centre. The island is rich in tropical products, possesses a copious and peculiar flora and fauna, and is suitable for tropical agriculture. The coast is miasmatic, the mountainous interior reported healthier. It is little known as yet, but exploring expeditions are now at work. Since 1828 the Dutch have laid claim to the western half of the island, establishing some unimportant trading stations, but failing to colonise or even explore the country. In 1864 New Guinea first began to come within the range of Australian politics. At that date, and at sundry periods since, efforts were made to induce the Imperial Government to annex the eastern half of the island. Private enterprise, public agitation, and the recommendations of colonial governments alike failed in this object. The Imperial Government declined to annex, and steadily discontinued all attempts at colonisation. In 1876, however, the Western Pacific Commission was constituted, and a deputy-commissioner appointed to reside in New Guinea. The Commission, however, which originally amounted to little short of a protectorate, was suffered to become ineffective by the succeeding Ministry. In 1883 matters came to a crisis, owing to the action of certain European Powers. Urgent appeals from the colonial executives were sent to the Home Government, praying that New Guinea might be annexed, on the ground that the establishment of a foreign power there would be dangerous to Australian interests. These appeals being disregarded, in May 1883 Sir Thos. McIlwraith, the then premier of Queensland, sent a magistrate to New Guinea to take possession on the part of his government. The step, though precipitate, has been since shown by events to have been fully warranted. It was promptly and warmly endorsed by all the Australian governments. But the Colonial Secretary (Lord Derby) refused to ratify it. A serious agitation in Australia was the result. In November 1883 the Inter-Colonial Convention, assembled at Sydney, strenuously advocated immediate annexation. Germany soon after openly obtained a footing on the north of the island. At last, in Nov. 1884, the Imperial Government was prevailed on to send Commodore Erskine to New Guinea; and the south coast, from the East Cape to the 141st meridian, E. long., was formally annexed. During 1884-5 there was considerable dispute between the German and English governments, from which the latter emerged in a humiliating light. A joint commission was finally appointed, and boundaries settled. Colonisation and the acquisition of land by British subjects are still forbidden. The natives, a black Negrito race, called Papuans, are numerous. Some tribes are disposed to be friendly; others are fierce and intractable. German settlers have been recently massacred, as were the Dutch in past times. (Consult Chalmers & Gill's "Work and Adventure in New Guinea"; D'Alberti's "New Guinea"; Bastian's "Der Papua"; Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library"; *The Scottish Geo-*

graphical Magazine for Oct. 1885; *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for Feb. 1887, etc.). See also QUEENSLAND, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and for Ministry, etc., DIPLOMACY.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying N.W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m. They are extremely fertile, producing cocoa-nut, sandal-wood, fruits, and other Polynesian produce; but the climate is rather unfavourable to Europeans. Native population numerous, of Negrito origin. People barbarous, and formerly cannibals, but missionaries have produced a civilising influence. For some years past an agreement has existed between England and France that neither Power should annex the group; but this was violated in 1886 by the latter. Although French subjects in the islands are stated not to have exceeded a dozen, whereas English missionaries and other residents numbered a hundred, considerable detachments of French troops were landed, on frivolous pretexts, and military stations formed at Havannah Harbour, Efate Island, Port Sandwich, Mallicolo Island, and Vila Harbour, Sandwich Island. Lands owned by Englishmen and by natives were forcibly seized, and rights ignored. A strong feeling of irritation arose in Australia at this infringement of international law, and at the expected formation of a new French penal colony in the Pacific. It spread to England, and considerable diplomatic correspondence and newspaper agitation resulted. The French government declare that only a temporary occupation is intended, while, on the other hand, they are strengthening their hold on the islands. The matter is still a subject of controversy between the two Powers. It is stated that the event is due to a "ring" in New Caledonia, whose object is the ready obtaining of enforced native labour from the New Hebrides.

New Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

New Jerusalem Church. A religious body, sometimes designated the New Church, sometimes Swedenborgian, consisting of those who believe the theologian **Emanuel Swedenborg** (d. 1772) was inspired by Christ, whom he taught to be the only God, in whom exists the Divine Trinity, to explain a deeper spiritual meaning of the Word of God, and possessed special insight of the objects of the spiritual world. Swedenborg's writings were introduced into this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the **Rev. John Olweus**, rector of St. John's, Manchester. He translated the greater portion of Swedenborg's works, especially his greatest work, the "**Arca Coelestis**," in thirteen volumes. The **Rev. William Hill**, also a clergyman, translated the work second only in importance to this, the "**Apocalypse Explained**," (6 vols.) The **Rev. Thomas Hartley**, a clergyman, translated "**Heaven and Hell**" (1 vol.) Very early, some clergymen, and others who had been Methodist preachers, students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. At the present time there are 75 societies, with 6,000 members, and a large number of hearers who are not members. They have Sunday-schools with 7,000 children, and day-schools with 6,000 scholars. There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood, and in various parts of the country there are believers of the teachings of Sweden-

borg who worship with the Church of England or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess numerous and zealous adherents. The body is governed by a Conference in Great Britain, which meets annually, consisting of the ministers and of representatives of societies, from one to three according to the number of their members.

Newman, Francis W., brother of Cardinal Newman, b. 1805. Educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, graduating (1826) double first. Fellow of Balliol Coll. (1826), but four years later he resigned, having conscientious scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles. Classical tutor at Bristol Coll. (1834), and subsequently held a similar post in Manchester New College. Latin Professor in Univ. Coll., London (1846-53). He is the author of numerous works.

Newman, His Eminence Cardinal John Henry, was b. in London 1801. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated with classical honours (1820), and was elected Fellow of Oriel Coll. Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall (1825) under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) J. Whately. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, and chaplain of Littlemore (1828-43). By his preaching he acquired great influence, and became, together with Dr. Pusey, one of the recognised heads of the "High Church" party, founded at Littlemore. Contributed to the "Tracts for the Times" and took a leading part in their publication, bringing upon himself the censure of the University authorities for the doctrines propagated. Seceded from the Church of England (1845) to that of Rome, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham. Rector of the new Roman Catholic University of Dublin (1854-58); afterwards principal of a Roman Catholic school at Edgbaston. Elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford (1877). Was created a Cardinal (1879) by Pope Leo XIII. Has written several remarkable works sustaining the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly a reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees (1875)—"Apologia pro Vita Sua," etc. Cardinal Newman is one of the most learned and remarkable members of the Roman hierarchy at the present day.

New Postage Stamps. On the first day of the present year the Government brought into use a new set of postage stamps—not, however, at once to supersede the stamps of the old issue, which are still to be sold so long as the existing supplies shall last. Although henceforth the new stamps will no doubt be designated as the "Jubilee" set, the change has really been made for the convenience alike of the public and the Government. The old stamps, which were issued in 1854, have never afforded much satisfaction, the principal objection to them being that so many of the values were alike both in colour and general appearance. The objection was a serious one, and the evil gave rise to much difficulty and confusion, not only to purchasers, but also, and probably in a much greater degree, to the Post Office people, in many of whose accounting documents these postage labels occupy a prominent place. Hence the Government as well as the public were anxious for a change, and it was in this spirit that the late Mr. Fawcett appointed a

committee jointly composed of officers of the Post Office and Inland Revenue Office—which department is charged under Act of Parliament with the control of the manufacture of all stamps—to inquire into and report upon the whole subject. The committee were at great pains to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as regards the design, form, and colour of the new stamps to be issued, and with this object two members of the committee visited most of the stamp manufactories on the Continent. The result of all the labours which the committee's task involved may be regarded as very satisfactory. The following is a description of the new stamps. The **Halfpenny Stamp** is of an orange-red colour and has the word "Revenue" added to "Postage." The **Penny Stamp** remains as at present. The bulk of the **Three-Halfpenny Stamp** is printed in purple, and a small portion in green, the figures "1½d." being on a tablet. The bulk of the **Twopenny Stamp** is printed in green, with "2d." on a red tablet. The **Twopenny-Halfpenny Stamp** is of a blue colour, with "2½d." on a tablet. The **Three-penny Stamp** is of a yellow colour, with "3d." on each side of the Queen's head. The bulk of the **Fourpenny Stamp** is printed in green, with "4d." at each of the four corners in brown. The bulk of the **Fivepenny Stamp** is printed in purple, with "5d." on two blue tablets. The **Sixpenny Stamp** is of a pink colour, with "6d." printed on a tablet. The bulk of the **Ninepenny Stamp** is printed in purple, with "9d." on four blue tablets at the corners. The **Shilling Stamp** is all printed in green. The stamps of value above one shilling have not been altered. Although the stamps are commonly designated "Postage Stamps" their sphere of utility has been considerably widened since they were first introduced, nearly fifty years ago, and they now fulfil a variety of useful purposes, beyond serving as labels indicative of the prepayment of postage. They are utilised for the payment of telegrams, for receipt and other Inland Revenue purposes, for the collection of pence for deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, for making up broken amounts in remitting postal orders, as also for paying the extra commission due upon such orders, and for several purposes in the internal economy of the Post Office.

New Providence. One of the **Bahama Islands** (*q.v.*).

News Agencies, which were practically unknown before 1868, have now become indispensable to the proper working of the newspaper press of this country. The abolition of the stamp duty made the penny journal possible; the development of the electric telegraph gradually encroached on the practical monopoly which the great London journals had possessed in the collection of news. Previous to 1868, the telegraph companies had established a system for the distribution of news to the newspapers of the United Kingdom; but in process of time it came to be regarded by enterprising journalists as insufficient and unsatisfactory. Yet it was impossible for them to give it up, because of the enormous expense it would have entailed; and a threat from the Company to cut off the news-supply from an Irish journal had probably something to do with accelerating the movement which had been on foot for some years in favour of the purchase of the telegraph system by the State.

This purchase was finally sanctioned by parliament in 1868. In the Act then passed provisions were introduced to give the press important advantages in the cheap transmission of news; and provincial newspaper proprietors at once formed themselves into a company for its collection and distribution. This company still exists in the **Press Association**, which has its headquarters in London, and connections in every town of any consequence in the United Kingdom. It is managed by a body of directors, composed of newspaper proprietors. It has a manager, editor, sub-editors, and a large staff of reporters, for the collection, condensation, and distribution of news. It has a network of correspondents spread over the country; so that, on events of importance occurring even in obscure villages, the details are quickly transmitted to the head office in London, and thence retransmitted, after being carefully edited, to clients all over the kingdom. Thus, in regard to news, the press of Great Britain has been put upon a practical equality. The least prosperous journal, if it look carefully to the record of events in its own locality, may safely trust to the news agencies for the supply of all general matter. The London and leading provincial journals do not trust entirely to those agencies; they have their own correspondents and special sources of information. As regards foreign news, indeed, the London journals may still be said to have a virtual monopoly. These have all—notably the *Times*, *Standard*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Morning Advertiser* and *Morning Post*—correspondents in the principal European capitals, in India, in America, in China, and the Colonies, who promptly telegraph whatever of moment is occurring in their neighbourhood. Another system, developed by the transfer of the telegraphs to the Post Office, has been the “special wire,” by which provincial papers have the exclusive command from six o’clock at night until six in the morning of a telegraph wire carried from their London office to the office in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, or Edinburgh, as the case may be. Thus they may transmit special accounts of important events or parliamentary reports, for which other newspapers have to depend upon the Press Association. Not that the Press Association has had, or has the field to itself. There is the **Central Press**, which was also formed in 1868 by **Mr. W. Saunders**, then M.P., who subsequently disposed of it to a company, which, it was understood, was to work it as a kind of political agency for the transmission of Conservative information. Mr. Saunders next started the **Central News Agency**, since converted into a limited company, which, next to the Press Association, is the most important of these agencies. Its system of management and working is precisely similar to that of the elder Association; but within the last few years the Central News has originated a foreign supply—which, however, may be said to be only in course of development as yet. Besides these, there is the **National Press Agency**, whose system is somewhat different from the others mentioned. It has a large printing establishment in London, and has become conspicuous in recent years by the publication of leaflets and pamphlets enforcing the views of Liberal politicians. It was at the office of the National Press

Agency that Mr. Gladstone’s address to the electors of Midlothian (*q.v.*) previous to the general election of 1885 was printed. This agency assists, for the most part, weekly and bi-weekly journals. It has columns of news, or a “London letter” if desired, or any matter of general interest stereotyped; and these column blocks are sent to any part of the United Kingdom, ready for immediate use in the newspaper. To the journals which use it, it saves composition as well as sub-editing, and a great many of the smaller newspapers of the kingdom avail themselves of its advantages. Another very important agent in the collection and distribution of news is **Reuter’s Telegram Company**, dealing exclusively with foreign intelligence. It was in 1849 that **Baron Reuter** first made the attempt to start such an agency in this country. At the outset, however, the London newspapers declined to accept his news; and he confined himself merely to financial items of intelligence, until, in 1859, he had the good fortune to be the first to communicate to the newspapers here a report of the famous speech delivered to the Austrian ambassador by Napoleon III. at the New Year’s reception at the Tuileries in that year—a speech which formed the immediate prelude to the Italian war. After this Reuter’s telegrams grew more numerous in the newspapers. They were gradually extended from London to other parts of the United Kingdom; and now form the chief source of the foreign news supply for all provincial papers. The Press Association has an arrangement for the exclusive distribution of these telegrams to its clients in the provinces. Reuter’s agency, converted into a limited company in 1864, has a vast number of correspondents scattered over Europe, India, America, and the Colonies. There is scarcely a day on which these do not send to the head-office in London probably two or three columns of telegraphic news, which is immediately edited and sent out practically to every newspaper in Great Britain. Like the leading London journals, when war breaks out anywhere Reuter’s Company procure special correspondents, and on important occasions send out wonderfully true and vivid accounts of battles as they occur. A younger agency than either of those referred to is the **Exchange Company**, started about eleven years ago, originally for the supply of Stock Exchange quotations, by means of the *tape machine*, but now extended to the supply of general news, sporting, and parliamentary intelligence. Its machines will be found in a great many newspaper offices, in clubs, and even in private houses. When any piece of intelligence reaches the central office in London, it is at once “put on the tape,” and is communicated simultaneously to every customer connected with the system. It has been found especially useful to newspapers in sporting matters—the results of races being sent in a marvellously rapid manner. It must not, however, be supposed from this remark that the sole or even chief aim of the Exchange Company is the transmission of sporting events. It has an admirable system for the collection of general, parliamentary, and, to a somewhat more limited extent, of foreign news. Its parliamentary summaries, if not required for publication, are found useful in several London offices for editorial reference, as conveying, with remarkable promptitude, the pith and leading points

of important debates. The Company has central offices in Liverpool, Manchester, and some other large towns, which, in like manner, supply clients within a certain radius.

New South Wales. The oldest of the British colonies in Australia. Was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. Originally embraced half the continent. Since 1859 it extends from lat. 28° 10' to lat. 37° 28' S. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to long. 141° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Greatest length 900 miles; greatest breadth 850 miles; total area 310,700 sq. miles. Pop. 981,200. Capital Sydney, on Port Jackson; pop. 300,000. It is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia. Among other great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory. Besides the metropolis are 46 boroughs and 45 municipalities. Leading large towns are Albury, Bathurst, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Newcastle, Parramatta, Tamworth, Wagga-Wagga, Wollongong, and Yass.—New South Wales is divided into districts and counties. Of the latter there are now 141; but only 20, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 13 pastoral districts. Of these districts, which are extensive regions, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Bligh and Darling are good grazing lands; Liverpool Plains, New England, Macleay, and Clarence are suitable for agriculture; Monaro is a high and rugged table-land; Gwydir and Albert are both pastoral and agricultural; Warrego partly barren.—The country may be divided into three sections: coast district, from 30 to 120 miles wide, between coast range and the sea, fertile, settled, well watered; table-lands, extending from coast range westward to long. 141° E., poor pastoral, suffer from drought; plains of interior, well watered and grassed, chief pastoral region. Coast rocky and precipitous, with few indentations. Chief harbours are Port Jackson, Twofold Bay, Jervis Bay, Broken Bay, Port Stephens, and Port Hunter. Dividing range makes two watersheds, east and west. Eastern rivers short: principal, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Clarence, Macleay, Richmond, Manning (100 to 300 miles). Western system includes Darling (1,160 miles), Lachlan (700 miles), Murrumbidgee (1,350 miles), Murray (1,120), and their affluents. There are enormous tracts of natural pasture interspersed with more or less wood. Valuable timber abounds, among it some of the largest trees in the world. Flora and fauna present the general types of Australia, and have both been supplemented by many importations. Among the latter the rabbit has proved a dreadful plague. New South Wales gardens and orchards are extremely luxuriant. Large areas are suitable for grain-growing, and almost all productions of temperate and semi-tropical countries can be successfully grown. Orange and lemon groves very prolific. Tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, sorghum, root crops, arrowroot, cotton, and vines do well in sundry districts. The mulberry flourishes, and silk culture is a rising industry. Minerals include gold, coal, silver, tin, copper, iron, antimony, lead, cinnabar, zinc, small diamonds, opals, rubies, and sapphires, kero-

se-ne-shale, etc. Climate uniformly healthy, though differing as to heat and moisture in various districts.—Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 58 members (not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 121 members, elected triennially by 72 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales as yet refrains from taking part in the Federal Council of Australasia. Education under Government control. Public schools, grammar schools, and colleges of the University; fees very low. The University is of importance, being well endowed and conferring degrees. Religion well provided for. Protestants about three-fifths of population, of whom Presbyterians are most numerous. Church of England has six dioceses in the colony. For defence there is a Naval Brigade of 750 and torpedo corps of 230 men; a paid artillery force of 1,150, engineers 120, partly-paid infantry 5,650, volunteer reserves about 5,000. Port Jackson is strongly defended by heavy batteries and submarine mines. The revenue, 1885-6, was £7,584,593; expenditure, £7,544,594; debt, £30,064,259. Imports, £23,365,196; exports, £16,541,745; tonnage of vessels entered (1885), 4,033,077 tons. There are about 1,800 miles of railway open, including the line which connects with the Victorian system at Albury, besides that almost finished to connect with Queensland. There are 19,864 miles of telegraph wire. Staple export is wool, increased to present amount of about 168,000,000 lb. per annum, value £7,246,642. Next come tin, value £750,000; copper, £400,000; tallow, £380,000; meat, £160,000. Gold output 400,310 oz., value £1,451,124. Coal mining employs over 6,000 men, about 2,870,000 tons being raised. Area leased in pastoral runs over 220,000 sq. miles, agricultural holdings 38,500,000 acres, cultivated 867,000 acres. Wheat 265,000 acres, maize 115,000 acres, sugar-cane 9,583 acres, yielding 22,000,000 lb. of sugar, vineyards 5,247 acres, yielding 555,470 gallons of wine and 3,893 of brandy, besides fresh fruit and grapes. Orangeries, 7,733 acres. Sheep exceed 37,000,000; cattle 1,300,000; horses 340,000; pigs 210,000. Manufacture is increasing, there being 3,622 factories, works, and mills, employing 33,884 hands. Land of best quality can be bought at £1 per acre, payable by instalments of 2s. per acre at once and 1s. 6d. per acre per annum subsequently.—Convict immigration ceased in 1840. The colony received a constitution and representative government in 1843, and responsible government in 1855. Gold was discovered in 1851, and produced an immense rush from England and elsewhere to Australia. The first railway was opened in 1855, and telegraph to Melbourne opened 1858. Since 1872 there has been marked progress, free trade introduced, great extension of railways, etc. Sydney Exhibition held in 1879. Towards the close of 1883 an *Intercolonial Conference* was held at Sydney, called together principally by the feeling aroused throughout Australia in consequence of Imperial Government disallowing annexation of New Guinea. Federation schemes discussed. In 1885 Imperial Parliament passed the Federal Council Act of Australasia, but New South Wales has found

difficulties in the way of her taking advantage of it. In 1884-5 the colony, amidst immense enthusiasm, raised, equipped, and sent a contingent of 800 soldiers to the Soudan—being the first occasion on which colonial troops have served with a British army abroad. (Useful works of reference, besides official publications, are Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australasia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Lang's "New South Wales," Lyne's "Industries of New South Wales," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.) For Ministry, see DIPLOMATIC.

Newspaper Press. The English newspaper press has made wonderful strides within comparatively recent times. Little more than thirty years ago the total number of newspapers and periodical journals of which this country could boast was but 551, and of these only 14 were daily publications, 12 being English and 2 Irish. Since that period the number has nearly quadrupled itself, and stands at more than 2,100. This astonishing increase is due, no doubt, in a great measure to the increased taste and desire of the masses for literature and the topical intelligence of the day; it is the result, too, not so much of gradual growth and development as, perhaps, of more recent impulse and effort. According to the latest statistics to hand, the number of newspapers published in England is about 1,700, of which London has more than 400 and the provinces about 1,300. In Wales the number is over 80, in Scotland nearly 200, in Ireland about 180, and in the British Isles over 20. These publications are distributed over a vast area of interests, such as politics, trade, commerce, etc., too numerous to mention in detail. While the greatest number of the Metropolitan papers devote their columns to the interests of trade, finance and commerce, a considerable number is also issued in support of the Church, of science, art and literature. The oldest paper in the country is the *London Gazette*, which was first published on the 7th November, 1665, and is thus more than 221 years old. It is the property of the Government. The *Public Ledger*, a daily and exclusively commercial publication, and first issued in 1759, is next in point of age; after which come the *Morning Post*, dating from 1779, the *Times* from 1788, and the *Morning Advertiser* from 1794. The *Globe* is the oldest evening paper, dating from 1803. A class of periodical literature of which the growth in recent years has been very rapid comprises the magazines and reviews. The total number of such periodicals at the present time is not less than 1,370, of which 400 are of a decidedly religious character, the Church of England and various religious sects being fully represented.—**American.** The United States of to-day possess more newspapers, comparatively with the population of the country, than any other nation. It is recorded that in the year 1880, with a population of 23 millions, the United States produced and supported some 800 newspapers, of which 50 were daily publications, and whose annual circulation was 64 millions. In 1880, some 5,250 newspapers were published, or one to every 6,000 inhabitants. While at the present time the list of newspapers exceeds 13,490, which is one to every 3,710 inhabitants. The first newspapers published in the United States are said to have been *The Boston News Letter*, in 1704, in Philadelphia; *The North American*,

in 1719, and one in New Holland in 1732. New York State to-day takes the lead in the number of its periodicals, publishing some 1,523 in all, of which nearly 500 are dailies; next comes Pennsylvania with 1,035, and Illinois follows with 1,009. However, Chicago has more publications than Philadelphia, which is followed very closely by Boston. During the year 1886 the gradual increase in the number of journalistic enterprises steadily progressed. In the State of Pennsylvania some 60 periodicals of various sorts appeared more than in the previous year; in Massachusetts, the increase amounted to 30; in New York, 24; in Missouri, 39; in California, 36; in Texas, 25; in Illinois, 70. Throughout the Union last year over 2,000 newspapers and periodicals were started, many of them only, however, to expire. The principal American newspapers are the *New York Herald*, *New York Tribune*, *New York Sun*; the *Boston Herald*, the *Boston Post*; the *Philadelphia Times*, *Press*, and *Ledger*; the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and *Commercial*; the *Chicago Tribune* and *News*; the *Harford Courant*; the *Springfield Republican*; the *Louisville Courier-Journal*; the *San Francisco Alta*. But the journalism of the United States is by no means confined to the English language, and among those in foreign tongues the *New York Staats Zeitung*, the *Philadelphia Demokrat*, the *San Francisco Abendpost*, the *New Orleans Abeille*, may be mentioned taking a prominent rank in the journalism of the country. These newspapers aim at giving their readers just the kind of information which they would be liable to attain in conversation, were it possible to converse at one and the same time with all the collaborating workers upon the staff of a newspaper. Among the prominent journalists of America are, in *New York*, J. Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*; Oswald Ottendorfer, of the *Staats Zeitung*. In *Philadelphia*, Colonel McClure, of the *Times*; Charles E. Smith, of the *Press*; M. P. Handy, of the *Daily News*. In *Chicago*, Joseph Merrill, of the *Tribune*; and V. F. Lawson, of the *News*; M. Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*; and Henry Watterson, of the *Louisville Courier Journal*. The question of circulation is a very important one with all newspaper proprietors, and, inasmuch as many members of the Congress and Legislatures of the States are practical and professional newspaper men, postal regulations have long ago been framed and put in force, rendering the conveyance of newspapers by post an expense of so slight amount, that all newspapers can be sent to subscribers free of charge for carriage. The postal arrangement is to the effect that newspapers in bulk may be sent unstampd to their destination, within the United States, at a minimum rate per pound weight. The advantage of this is obvious, as it allows persons, living in all parts of the country, to obtain newspapers from any district (where, for instance, they may have acquaintance or business) at the original cost of the newspaper. It also gives facilities to advertisers, who may desire to send large numbers of papers containing their announcements to distant parts of the continent. Much interest is at present being taken in the question of an **International Copyright** (*q.v.*). The majority of newspapers in the States are in favour of some arrangement by which the works of authors on both sides of the Atlantic should be protected; but at present the oppo-

sition to the movement is too strong for even the newspapers to overcome.

New Stakes. See SPORT.

"New Style." See CALENDAR.

New Westminster. A city of British Columbia, a province of the Dominion of Canada. Situated on Fraser river. The chief town on the mainland, formerly capital, now second city. Pop. 4,000.

New Zealand. A colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,500 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, or **Ahinemau**, 500 miles by 250, area 45,687 sq. miles; **South Island**, or **Te Wahi Ponamui**, 500 miles by 200, area 57,579 sq. miles; also **Stewart Island**, area 1,000 sq. miles; **Chatham Islands** and **Auckland Islands** at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. miles. Total area 104,643 sq. miles. European population 585,085; **Maori** about 41,432; Chinese about 5,000. Capital **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 27,833; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 45,518; **Auckland**, 57,048; **Christchurch**, 44,688. Other rising and important towns, mostly seaports, taken in order of size, are **Invercargill**, **Nelson**, **Oamaru**, **Napier**, **Thames**, **Wanganui**, **Lytelton**, **Timaru**, **New Plymouth**, **Hokitika**, **Greymouth**, **Masterton**, and **Blenheim**. Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into ridings and boroughs. The original provinces, now called "provincial districts," have no longer any political importance.—**Main Islands** are separated by **Cook Strait**, on north of which is **Port Nicholson** and the capital. Coast is much indented by bays and harbours, estuaries and firths. Chief rivers are **N. Wairoa**, **Thames**, **Waikato**, and **Wanganui** in **North Island**; **Wairau**, **Buller**, **Grey**, **Waikaiti**, **Taieri**, **Clutha**, **Mataura**, and **Waiatu**, in **South Island**; also many smaller streams. Surface rugged. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of **North Island**. Alpine chain descends along west coast of **South Island**. Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region. Lakes numerous: **Taupo** in **North**, **Wakatipu** in **South Island** are largest. Famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions between **Taupo** and **Bay of Plenty** where the **Tarawera Eruption** (*q.v.*) occurred in June 1886. Immense tracts of forest, containing splendid timber, notably **kauri pine**, in the north. E. and S. of **South Island** much open grass. No native animals except dogs and rats, now nearly extinct. No reptiles but lizards. Deer, cattle, pigs, goats, etc., wild in some parts; rabbits a plague in the south. Native birds sufficiently numerous, among them an extinct gigantic struthious family, of which three small species (*apteryx*) are still found. Turkeys, pheasants, etc., introduced and plentiful. Natural productions of most value are **kauri timber** and **gum**, **phormium** or native **flax**, **coal**, **gold**, **iron**, and other minerals. There are coal mines and gold fields in several parts. Seas contain various excellent food fish in vast abundance. The climates of **New Zealand** are equable, very healthy, and generally of the warmer temperate zone. There is an abundant rainfall. All British plants may be raised to perfection in the fertile soil. For the English labouring class it is a veritable paradise.—Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 54 members nominated by the Governor for life, the **House of Representatives** of 95 members

elected triennially on a manhood suffrage. **Maori** representatives sit in both Houses. **New Zealand** takes no part in the **Federal Council of Australasia** as yet. There is no State-aided church, but most Christian sects are well provided for. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The **New Zealand University** is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees. Affiliated to it are the **Otago University** (**Dunedin**), the **Canterbury College** (**Christchurch**), and **University College** (**Auckland**), besides some minor institutions. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. There are 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers, and 450 armed constabulary.—Revenue, £3,859,996; expenditure, £4,284,901; debt, £3,572,492; imports, £7,479,921; exports, £6,819,939—consisting of wool, grain, gold, **kauri-gum**, tallow, timber, rabbit skins, flax and cordage, leather, meat, etc. Manufacture is progressing well, particularly as regards woollens. There are 1,654 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads, and water communication. Telegraph wires, 10,931 miles. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The land under cultivation amounted in 1886 to 1,265,975 acres, of which 173,891 acres were under wheat, producing 4,242,285 bushels, or 24½ bushels per acre; 329,488 acres were under oats, producing 8,603,702 bushels, or 26 bushels per acre; 34,603 acres were under barley, producing 806,816 bushels, or 25 bushels per acre. There were 161,736 horses, 698,637 cattle, 14,624,547 sheep, and 200,083 swine. The colony has made phenomenal progress since 1840. Its resources are immense, and still inadequately worked. The depression has affected the colony, but wages are very high and living very cheap. Native troubles are now at an end. The public debt, though large, is secured by the works carried out. Government lands are now reserved on a new leasehold system, instead of being sold as formerly; but plenty of land is to be had cheap, and farming is lucrative. Artificial values of land also provided against to some extent.—**Maori** chiefs signed **Treaty of Waitangi** in 1840, whereby **New Zealand** became a British possession and a Crown colony. **Auckland** was founded as the capital. Representative government was soon introduced. Between 1840 and 1850 settlements were formed at **Wellington**, **Taranaki**, **Nelson**, **Otago**, and **Canterbury**. These became provinces, with autonomous government under the general direction of central government at **Auckland**. Subsequently **Hawke's Bay**, **Marlborough**, **Westland**, and **Southland**, were added to the list of provinces. In these early days there were several small wars with different native tribes, at **Wairau**, **Wanganui**, round the **Bay of Islands**, and again in **Taranaki**. In 1852 the colony received a constitution and responsible government. **Maori** wars 1855 to 1869. The central parts of **North Island** were the scene. Sundry **Maori** of various tribes drew together under a "prophet," and professed a new religion called **Paimairiri**. The **Waikatos** elected a **Maori "king."** These two sections waged a guerilla warfare with British. Finally they became disassociated. After 1869 the "kingites" remained peaceable, but isolated in their own districts, and the "prophet" and his followers withdrew to a village in **Taranaki**. The latter were eventually dispersed in 1881—about which time, too, the "king" gave up the policy of isolation, visited England, and is now much on a par with

chiefs of other tribes, who have become a part of the general community. A disturbance about land occurred in 1886 in Patea county, fomented by the "prophet" Te Whiti and his followers. It was promptly suppressed, Te Whiti and others being arrested and fined. In 186; the seat of government was removed to Wellington, and in 1873 the Public Works Policy was inaugurated. Large loans were now raised, and the funds devoted to immigration, to the construction of harbours, railways, roads, etc. In 1876 came into force a very important measure. The provinces were then done away with, and their several governments abolished. All government was centralised at Wellington, and the colony divided into 63 counties, as at present. (Consult "The Official Handbook to New Zealand," Hector's "Handbook to New Zealand," Hay's "Brighter Britain," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.)

New Zealand, Eruption in. See TARAWERA ERUPTION.

Niagara (Indian "neck of water"). A river connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and, throughout its course, forming a part of the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The famous Falls occur about midway. Navigation between the lakes is conducted by means of the Welland Canal on the Canadian side, and by the Grand Canal on the American side. (For scheme of utilisation, see ENGINEERING.)

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICA. (For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC; and for Ship Canal, see ENGINEERING.)

Nicaragua Canal Treaty. See ENGINEERING (NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL).

Nicosia. Capital of Cyprus (*q.v.*). Also written Lefkosia and Lefkosia.

Niger. The greatest river of Western Africa, draining the Western Soudan. Was declared a "free trade" river at the Berlin Conference. France is acquiring control of the Upper Niger through Senegambia. England established a protectorate over the mouths and delta in 1884, including the Bonny, Old Calabar, and other "oil" rivers. The vast trade of this region is chiefly in the hands of the (English) National African Company.

Nigra, Count Constantino, statesman and Italian ambassador to the Court of St. James, was b. at Castellamonte, 1827. Educated at the University of Turin. Took part in the struggle with Austria (1848), and was badly wounded in the battle of Rivoli. When Count Cavour went to the Congress of Paris, Count Nigra accompanied him as his secretary. When the negotiations for the war of 1859 against Austria were being conducted between Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III., Nigra was busy in the service of his sovereign. He was secretary to the representatives of Italy at the Congress of Zürich. From 1861 to 1876 he was Italian ambassador at Paris. Subsequently he filled the same post at St. Petersburg (1876-82). He was appointed Italian ambassador at the Court of St. James (1882). Resigned (1885), and was succeeded by Count Corti.

Nihilism. The name given in western Europe to modern Russian revolutionists. The modern revolution movement, which is but the continuation of a long series of previous manifestations of a similar character, presents three periods, differing considerably, both from the exterior means employed and the aims of

its adherents. The first period (1871-77) was signalled by the general rush of young people "among the peasants," the natural result of their sudden emancipation ten years before, with the view of carrying socialistic propaganda. It involved some thousands of young people of both sexes, and extended over thirty-eight provinces. Its essential features were the pacific nature of the means employed, limited exclusively to oral and literary propaganda, — the immediate and complete re-organisation of the country and of the State on a socialistic basis being the generally accepted aim of the movement. The most important event of this period was the many trials of the propagandists: that of the Dolgoushin group in 1874; of the fifty propagandists of the Moscow group in February 1877; that of 193 propagandists, in the great trial of Myshkin and comrades. The papers of the epoch which preached the same theories were, *The Forward*, edited by Mr. P. Lavroff, at London; *The Workman* and *The Commune*, edited at Geneva; and the pamphlets of Michel Bakunin. From 1877 a reaction against peaceful means is manifest among the Socialists. The Government having prosecuted and punished with extreme cruelty all attempts at peaceful Socialist propaganda, the Socialists began to use arms, either to defend themselves when the police came to arrest them, or to revenge the ill-treatment of their companions on the officials. This armed struggle of the revolutionists with the police, growing more fierce on both sides, ended with the attempt of Solovieff against Alexander II. (April 14th, 1879). This attempt was followed by a long series of fresh outrages. The most important are the Moscow railway explosion (December 1st, 1879); the Winter Palace explosion (February 5th, 1880); and the Catherine Channel explosion (March 13th, 1881), which caused the death of Alexander II. The extreme violence of means signalling this second period, was, however, accompanied by considerable moderation of aims. By worrying and unrelentlessly attacking the person of the autocrat the revolutionists hoped to destroy the lustre of the autocracy, and to induce the emperor, under the pressure of personal apprehension, to make liberal concessions. The demands of the terrorists were for a liberal constitution, which would allow all parties, the Socialists included, to express freely their opinions, and to gain adherents to their views. The party papers of this period were published no more in Switzerland, but in the capital of the empire itself, in clandestine printing offices; the most influential of them being *Zemlia ká Volia*, started in 1878, and substituted a year later by two organs, the *Naradnaia Volia*, the organ of the terrorist party, having more decided political aspirations, and the *Tcherny Peridiel*, the organ of the partisans of the Socialist propaganda. In the reign of Alexander III. no attempt against the Emperor has been made, and few against the officials. But the idea of a military insurrection, which germinated at the close of Alexander II.'s reign, began to manifest a strong vitality. The revolutionary idea spread in the army. The number of officers arrested for political conspiracy during Alexander III.'s reign amounted to about 200, and among them were two lieutenant-colonels and numerous commanders of independent military detachments. The scope of the party advocating military insurrections is to overthrow the autocracy by an open, though unex-

pected attack, and to convene a popular representative assembly, elected by universal suffrage, to re-organise the State institutions, according to their electors' instructions. Of late a revival of the propagandist party is observable, their chief object being to spread Socialist propaganda among the workmen of the towns. They have their clandestine paper in Russian, *The Workman's Gazette*. There is also a Ruthenian Social-Radical party, which specially favours the idea of federalisation, and is distinguished by more pacific dispositions. The Polish Socialists, who are in close connection with the Russians, have two clandestine papers at Warsaw, *The Proletariat* and *The Solidarity*, and one organ, *The Class Struggle*, in Switzerland. Owing to the economical condition of their country, the Polish Socialists give more attention to industrial Socialism, whilst the Russians assign the first place to agrarian reforms. All these parties are called indiscriminately "Nihilist" in Europe, but in Russia they have each their respective title. The term "Nihilism" is due to the Russian novelist Ivan Tourgheneff, who used it for one of his heroes—a partisan of scientific scepticism and æsthetic agnosticism—in his novel "Fathers and Sons."

Nilsson, Madame Christina. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present day, b. near Vexjö, in Sweden, in 1843. At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, when M. Tornérhjelm, accidentally hearing her, made her his *protégée*, placing her under the care of Mr. Franz Berwald, of Stockholm, MM. Masset and Wurthe, at Paris, for her musical education. She made her first appearance, which was very successful, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, in the part of Violetta in "Traviata." She visited London in 1867, and the United States in 1870. She again visited London, and sang in Drury Lane. In 1883-4 she made a brilliantly successful tour in the United States. In 1872 she married M. Auguste Rouzard, who died in 1882; was again married 1886, and resides in Spain.

"**Nineteenth Century Review**" (as 6d. monthly). First number issued March 1877. Editor, **Mr. James Knowles** (q.v.), (1877). Deals with the leading social, scientific, literary, and political questions of the day. The writers are among the foremost men of the time. Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and Professor Huxley are among the contributors.

Nineveh. See ASSYRIOLOGY.

Nisi prius. Formerly all common law actions were tried at bar—that is, before the full court, consisting of several judges; and therefore the writ for summoning the jury commanded the sheriff to bring the jurors from the county where the cause of action arose to the Court at Westminster. But when the statute 13 Edw. I. directed the justices of assize to try issues in the county where they arose, the sheriff was thenceforward commanded to bring the jurors to Westminster on a certain day, "unless before that day" (*nisi prius*) the justices of assize came into the county. At the present day any action tried by a jury before a single judge, whether in London and Middlesex, or at the assizes, is said to be tried at *nisi prius*. (See Sweet's "Law Dictionary.")

Nitroglycerine. See DYNAMITE.

Nolle prosequi, means an acknowledgment or undertaking entered on record by the plaintiff in an action, to forbear to proceed in the

action either wholly or partially. (See Sweet's Law Dictionary.)

Noms de Plume, etc. (300), of some principal modern writers:—

- [* implies only occasional or early anonymity.]
Acheta Domestica . . . Miss L. M. Budgen.
A Country Parson . . . A. K. H. Boyd and H. Moule.
Adeler, Max . . . Chas. Heber Clark.
A. K. H. B. . . . A. K. H. Boyd.
Alexander, Mrs. . . . Mrs. Alex. Hector.
**Alcibiades* . . . Lord Tennyson in *Funch*, 1846.
**Ally Sloper* . . . Chas. H. Ross.
A. L. O. E. (= *A Lady of England*) . . . Charlotte Maria Tucker
Amateur Angler . . . Edward Marston.
Amateur Casual, An . . . Jas. Greenwood.
Ansley, F. . . . F. Anstey Guthrie.
Ape ("Vanity Fair") . . . Pellegrini (caricaturist).
Auber Forrester . . . Annie Aubertine Woodward.
**Augustsohn, W.* . . . W. von Kotzebue.
**Aunt Hester* . . . Miss G. M. Craik.
" Judy . . . Mrs. Alfred Gatty.
" Kitty . . . Maria Macintosh.
" Louisa . . . Mrs. Valentine.
Atlas ("World") . . . Edmund Yates.
" B . . . Lord Bramwell.
**Bab* . . . W. S. Gilbert.
**Baptistel* . . . Alphonse Daudet.
Beaumont, Averil . . . Mrs. Hunt.
Bede, Cuthbert . . . Edw. Bradley.
Bee-Master . . . Dr. Cumming.
Bell, Acton . . . Anne Brontë.
" Currier . . . Charlotte Nicholls (nee Brontë).
" Ellis . . . Emily Jane Brontë.
**Berwick, Mary* . . . Adel. Anne Procter.
Besieged Resident in Paris . . . H. Labouchere.
Bibliophile Jacob . . . Paul Lacroix.
Bickersstaff, Isaac . . . Sir Richard Steele, in *Tattler*.
**Biddle, Jasper* . . . Albert Smith.
**Biglow, Hosea* . . . J. Russell Lowell.
Billings, Josh . . . Henry W. Shaw.
**Binet, Salani* . . . Françoise Sarcey.
Bodkin, Tammas . . . W. D. Latts.
**Bon Gaullier* . . . Sir Theod. Martin and W. E. Aytoun.
**Bos* . . . Chas. Dickens.
Braddon, Miss M. E. . . . now Mrs. John Maxwell.
Breitmann, Hans . . . Chas. G. Leland.
Bret Harle . . . Francis Bret Harle.
**Brooke, Nelsie* . . . Mrs. E. Ross.
Brown, Pisistratus . . . William Black.
**Brown, Tom* . . . Thos. Hughes.
Browne, Matthew . . . W. H. Rands.
Browne, Phillis . . . A. G. Payne.
**Brownrigg, Henry* . . . Douglas Jerrold.
**Caballero, Fernan* . . . Cecilia Faber.
**Caliban* . . . Robt. Buchanan.
**Carle* . . . Victorien Sardou.
Carmen Sylva . . . Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.
Carr, Comyns . . . Joseph Williams.
Carroll, Lewis . . . Rev. C. L. Dodgson.
Caveat Emptor . . . Sir Geo. Stephen.
Cavendish . . . H. Jones.
C. A. W. . . . C. A. Wheeler.
**Caxton, Pisistratus* . . . The late Lord Lytton.
Cecil . . . Corn. Tongue.
**Cecil, Davenant* . . . Rev. Derwent Cole.
**Champfleury* . . . Jules Fleury. [ridge.
**Chartist Parson, A* . . . Chas. Kingsley.

Claribel (song writer) . . . Mrs. Barnard.
Coffin, Joshua . . . H. W. Longfellow.
Conway, Hugh . . . F. J. Fargus.
Cornwall, Barry . . . B. W. Procter.
Colton, R. T. . . . Mortimer Collins.
Cousin Kate . . . Cath. D. Bell.
Craddock, C. E. . . . M. N. Murfee.
Craik, G. M. . . . now Mrs. E. M. May.
Crawley, Capt. . . . G. F. Pardon.
Crayon, Christopher . . . J. E. Ritchie.
Crayon, Geoffrey . . . Wash. Irving.
Cromfield, Christopher . . . Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Cronquill, Alfred . . . A. H. Forrester (artist).
Cruiser, Benedict . . . G. A. Sala.
Cynfaen . . . Rev. J. H. Evans.
Caepk . . . J. L. Hatton.
Dagonet . . . G. R. Sims.
Dalmocand . . . Geo. Macdonald.
Danbury Newsmen,
The . . . J. M. Bailey.
Darke, Ernest E. . . . C. Redway.
Delorme, Joseph . . . C. A. Sainte-Beuve.
Delta (Δ) . . . D. M. Moir.
Derrick, Frances . . . Mrs. F. G. M. Notley.
Dioscorides . . . Prof. P. Harting.
Dorn, Justus . . . W. Müller v. Königs-
 winter.
Dow, jun. . . . Eldridge F. Paige.
Downing, Major Jack . . . Seba Smith.
Draucansir, Sir Alex. . . . Henry Fielding, in *Coven-*
ant Garden Journal.
Druid . . . H. H. Dixon.
D. T. S. . . . Elizabeth Balch.
Dunsbunne, Augustus . . . William Ed. Aytoun, in
 "Blackwood."
Elbon, Barbara . . . Leonora B. Halsted.
Elia . . . C. Lamb.
Eliot, George . . . Mrs. Cross (*née* Evans).
Elizabeth, Charlotte . . . Mrs. C. E. Tonna (*née*
 Phelan).
English Opium Eater . . . T. De Quincey.
E. P. B. . . . Rt. Hon. Edward Pley-
 dell-Bouverie.
Ephemeris . . . E. Fitzgibbon.
Etonensis . . . W. E. Gladstone.
Eltrick Shepherd . . . Jas. Hogg.
E. V. B. . . . Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
Expertus . . . Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
Fairleigh, Frank . . . Francis E. Smedley.
Fane, Violet . . . Mrs. Singleton.
Farningham, Mari-
anne . . . Mary Anne Hearne.
"Farthing Post" . . . R. H. Horne, because he
 pub. the first edition of
 his "Orion" at *fd.*, as
 a satire on the non-
 buying poetical public.
Fern, Fanny . . . Sara P. Parton.
Festus . . . Ph. J. Bailey.
Fin Bec . . . W. Blanchard Jerrold.
Fitsboodle, G. . . . W. M. Thackeray.
Flaneur . . . Edmund Yates.
Fleming, G. . . . Julia Fletcher.
Forrest, George . . . Rev. J. G. Wood.
Fowwster, Fanny . . . E. Judson (*née* Chub-
 buck).
Forrester, Frank . . . H. W. Herbert.
Forrester, Gilbert . . . Miss Braddon.
Froissart, Jean . . . Alphonse Daudet.
Gaul Chaplain . . . Erskine Neale.
Garrett, Edward . . . Isab. F. Mayo.
G. A. S. ("Illust.
 Lond. News") . . . G. A. Sala.
Gaston, Marie . . . Alphonse Daudet.
Gauttier, Bon . . . Sir Theod. Martin and
 W. E. Aytoun.

Ghasi . . . Frank Power.
Gift, Theo. . . . Dora Havers.
Gosebet, Paul . . . Chas. Lever.
Gracchus . . . Samuel Kidd.
Graham, Ennis . . . Mrs. Molesworth.
Grath, Terrence . . . Henry A. Blake.
Green Drake . . . James W. Baynham.
Greenwood, Grace . . . Sara Jane Lippincott
 (*née* Clarke).
Grimbosh, H. . . . C. Mackay.
Gushington, Angelina . . . C. W. R. Cooke.
Hamilton, Gail . . . Mary Abigail Dodge.
Hamst, Olphar . . . Ralph Thomas.
Harkaway . . . Charles Marshall.
Harland, Marion . . . M. V. Terhune (*née*
 Hawes).
Harte, Bret . . . Francis Bret Harte.
Hasard, Désiré . . . Octave Feuillet.
Hedi, Daniel . . . Countess D'Agout.
Heiler, Amalie . . . Duchess of Saxeony.
Henry, Camille . . . Countess De la Rocca.
H. H. . . . Helen Hunt Jackson.
Hicover, Harry . . . Chas. Brindley.
Historicus . . . Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
Hoffman, Prof. . . . Angelo J. Lewis.
Hope, Ascott R. . . . R. Hope Moncrieff.
Holspur . . . H. M. Feist.
Hyacinthe, Pèrs . . . Chas. J. M. Loyson.
Icnoclast . . . Chas. Bradlaugh.
Istone . . . Rev. Thomas Pearce.
Ignatius, Brother . . . Rev. J. Leicester Lyne.
Ingoldsby . . . Rev. R. H. Barham.
Irving, Henry . . . J. H. Brodribb.
Jacob Omnium . . . Matt. Jas. Higgins.
"Jaques" ("Censor") . . . J. Hain Friswell.
Jones, T. Percy . . . Prof. Aytoun.
Jorrocks, John . . . R. S. Surtees.
Journeyman Engineer . . . T. Wright.
J. W. B. . . . James W. Baynham.
Keith, Leslie . . . K. Johnston.
Kerr, Orpheus C. . . . R. H. Newell.
Laffan, May . . . Mrs. W. N. Hartley.
Larwood, Jacob . . . L. N. Sadler.
Lascelles, Lady Caro-
line . . . Miss M. E. Braddon.
Latouche, John . . . O. J. F. R. Crawford.
Latour, Tomline . . . W. S. Gilbert.
L. E. . . . Louis Engel, in the
World.
Lee, Holme . . . Harriet Parr.
Lee, Vernon . . . Violet Paget.
Leith-Adams, Mrs. . . . now Mrs. De Courcy
 Laffan.
L. E. L. . . . L. E. Maclean (*née*
 Landon).
Leslie, Frank . . . Henry Carter.
Limner, Luke . . . John Leighton (artist).
L. N. R. . . . Mrs. L. N. Ranyard.
Locker, Arthur . . . J. H. Forbes.
Lorrequer, Harry . . . Chas. Lever.
Lot, Parson . . . Chas. Kingsley.
Lothrop, Amy . . . A. B. Warner.
Ludlow, Johnny . . . Mrs. Hy. Wood (*née*
Luska, Sidney . . . H. Harland. [Price].
Lyall, Edna . . . Miss Bayley.
Mac Sloper . . . C. G. Leland.
Mailland, Thos. . . . Rob. Buchanan.
Malet, Lucas . . . Mrs. Harrison.
Manchester Man . . . Rev. R. Lamb.
Manners, Mrs. Horace . . . A. C. Swinburne.
Markham, Mrs. . . . Mrs. E. C. Penrose.
Marlitt, E. . . . Henriette Eugénie John.
Marryat, Florence . . . now Mrs. F. Lean.
Marvel, Ik. . . . Donald Mitchell.
Mathers, Helen . . . Mrs. Reeve (*née* Mat-
 thews).

- **Maurice, Walter* Walter Besant.
Maynard, Walter T. W. Beale.
Meradith, Owen Lord E. R. Bulwer Lytton.
Mertin Alfred Tennyson in *Examiner*, 1852.
**Merton, Tristram* Lord Macaulay.
Miller, Joaquin C. H. Miller.
**Minute Philosopher, A.* Chas. Kingsley.
**New Writer (6)* Lewis Morris.
**New Writer* Mrs. Frances Eleanor Trollope.
Nimrod C. J. Apperley.
Noblesse Oblige H. Evans.
North, Christopher Prof. John Wilson.
Northumbrian Charles Macintosh.
O'Doherty, Morgan Dr. Maginn.
**O'Dowd, Cornelius* Chas. Lever.
O. K. Olga Kireet, now Madame de Novikoff.
Oldcastle, John Wilfred Meynell, Editor of *Merry England*.
Old Sailor Matt. Hy. Barker.
Old Shekarry Major H. A. Leveson.
Oliver, Pen Sir H. Thompson.
Olphar Hamst Ralph Thomas. (bibliographer).
One of the Firm Anthony Trollope.
Optic, Oliver Wm. T. Adams.
O'Rell, Max Paul Blouet.
Orpheus C. Kerr R. H. Newell.
 (= Office Seeker)
Owida Louise de la Ramée.
Page, H. A. Alex. H. Japp.
Parley, Peter Sam. G. Goodrich (also claimed W. Martin, G. Morridge, and others).
**Pastel* G. F. Pardon.
Pansy Mrs. S. M. Alden.
Parson Lot C. Kingsley.
Partington, Mrs. B. P. Shillaber.
Paull, M. A. Mrs. John Ripley (née Paull).
**Pendennis, Arthur* W. M. Thackeray.
**Pendragon* Henry Sampson.
Percy, Reuben Thos. Byerley.
Percy, Sholto J. C. Robertson.
**Periwinks, Paul* Percy B. St. John.
**Pfaal, Hans* E. A. Poe.
**Philomneste, Junior* Gustave Brunet (bibliographer).
Phis Hablot K. Browne (artist).
**Phusin, Kala* John Ruskin.
**Pindar, Paul* J. Walcot, J. Yonge Akerman, and C. F. Lawler.
Phymley, Peter Sydney Smith.
**Power, Cecil* Grant Allen.
Porcupine, Peter W. Cobbett.
**Power, Cecil* Grant Allen.
Prendergast, Paul Douglas Jerrold.
**Proul, Father* F. S. Mahony.
**Puck* John Proctor.
Quallon S. H. Bradbury.
**Query, Peter* Martin F. Tupper.
**Quirinus* Dr. J. von Dollinger (Old Cath.).
**Ramsbottom, Mrs.* Theodore Hook.
Red Spinner Wm. Senior.
Rob Roy John MacGregor.
**Rochester, Mark* C. Kent.
Roslyn, Guy J. Hatton.
**Roving Englishman* E. C. Grenville-Murray.
Rowlands, Cadwalador J. C. Hotten.
**Runnymede* ("Times") Lord Beaconsfield.
Sadie S. Williams.
Sand, G. Madame A. L. A. Dudevant (née Dupin).
San-Marie Albert Schulz.
Scott, Lucy Mrs. Jack.
Scrutator K. W. Horlock and Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
Search, John Archbishop Whately.
**Senex* G. Bateman.
S. G. O. Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne.
**Shirley* John Skelton.
Silverpen Eliza Meteyard.
Sketchley, Arthur Rev. George Rose.
Slick, Sam T. C. Haliburton.
**Slingsby Lawrence* G. H. Lewes.
Smiff, O. P. Q. Philander A. A. Dowty.
Smith, Shirley Ella Curtis.
**Solomons, Ikey, jun.* W. M. Thackeray.
**South, Simon* J. Macgregor.
**Sparks, Godfrey* Chas. Dickens.
Spectre J. S. Latham.
**Speransa* Lady Wilde, mother of Oscar.
Stanley, H. M. John Rowlands.
Stepniak said to be Prof. Draganmanov, of Kiev.
Sterne, Carus Ernst Krause.
Stery, Daniel Countess D'Agout.
Stonhenge J. H. Walsh.
**Stonemason, A.* Hugh Miller.
**Strephon* E. Bradbury.
Stratton, Hesba Sarah Smith.
**Summerly, Felix* Sir Henry Cole.
Surfaceman Alexander Anderson.
**Sultiers, S. de* Francisque Sarcey.
Symington, Maggie Mrs. Blathway.
Syntax, Dr. Wm. Coombe.
Taylor, G. (in "Antinous") Professor Hausrath.
Taylor, Theodora John Camden Hotten.
Temple, Neville Julian C. A. Fane.
Titcomb, Timothy J. G. Holland.
Tiltmarsh, Michael Angelo W. M. Thackeray.
Toby, M. P. H. W. Lucy, in *Punch*.
Touchstone M. Booth.
**Town Critic, Junior* Leigh Hunt.
**Trafford, F. G.* Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
**Trevor, Edward* Lord Lytton.
Trois Etolies ("*") L'Abbé Mouis, author of "Le Maudit," etc.
Trusta, H. Elizabeth S. Phelps.
Twain, Mark Samuel L. Clemens.
Two Brothers A. and G. H. Money.
Two Brothers ("Guesses at Truth") J. C. and A. W. Hare.
Two Brothers ("Poems") A. and C. Tennyson.
Ubique Parker Gillmore.
Uncle Hardy Wm. Senior.
Uncle Remus Joel Chandler Harris.
Urban, Sylvanus The Editor, as such, of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.
Vagabond, The Julian Thomas.
Valbert, G. Victor Cherbuliez.
**Verax* H. Duncley.
**Visionary* (Edinb. J.) Sir W. Scott.
Wagstaff, Launcelot C. Mackay.
Walker, Patricius Wm. Allingham.
Wallis, Miss A. R. C. Miss Opzoomer.
Wanderer E. H. d'Avigdor.
Ward, Artemus Chas. F. Browne.

- * *Welby, Horace* . . . John Timbs.
Wetherill, Elisabeth . . . Susan Warner.
Wharton, Grace and Philip . . . [Thompson. Mrs. K. and J. C.]
* *White, Babington* . . . Miss Braddon.
* *Whitefeather, Barabas* . . . Douglas Jerrold.
* *Wilson, J. Arbuthnot* . . . Grant Allen.
Wintler, John Strange . . . Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
Worboise, Emma J. . . . Mrs. Guyton.
Yellowplush, C. J. . . . Wm. M. Thackeray.
Yendys, Sydney . . . Sydney Dobell.
* *York, Oliver* . . . F. S. Mahony.
Zachiel . . . Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
* *Zeta* . . . J. Anthony Froude.
Zeta ("Graphic") . . . John Lovell.

Northern Territory. That portion of **South Australia** (*q.v.*) lying north of 26° S. lat., and between 120° and 138° E. long. Annexed to the colony in 1863. Capital **Palmerston**; chief harbour **Port Darwin**. Has an extensive and much indented coast-line, extending from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Watered by several noble navigable rivers. There is striking scenery and much luxuriant fertility, extensive pasturage, with soil and climate well adapted for tropical agriculture. The Territory is rich in minerals, and promising gold fields have lately been opened. There is increasing settlement, but population still very scanty, and labour unattainable. Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony. The telegraph runs overland from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and a through railway is projected.

North Sea and Baltic Canal. See **ENGINEERING**.

North, Sir Ford, b. at Liverpool, 1830. Educated at Winchester and at Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1856). Obtained a large practice in the equity courts and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. Q.C. (1877). On the elevation of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal (1881), Mr. North was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He was subsequently transferred to the Chancery Division, for which his training has especially fitted him.

North-West Territories. A province or group of provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as yet not politically organised. Lie between Manitoba and British Columbia, and between the United States boundary and the Arctic regions, comprising 2,553,337 sq. miles. Pop. 56,446, half Indians. Capital **Regina**. Contain great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief. Great fertile region, similar in character to Manitoba, is divided into districts: **Assiniboia**, 89,700 sq. miles; **Saskatchewan**, 106,700 sq. miles; **Alberta**, 106,500 sq. miles; **Athabasca**, 105,500 sq. m. These are destined to become separate provinces. Resources enormous, agricultural, pastoral, mining. 10,000 m. navigable rivers. Railway across.—Administered by Lieut.-Governor and Council of five. Electoral districts in course of formation. General features, land laws, etc., as in **Manitoba** (*q.v.*). See **CANADA**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. (Consult Tuttle's "Our North Land," Adam's "Canadian North-West," etc.)

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nossi Dambo. The native name of **Madagascar** (*q.v.*).

Not Proven. A form of verdict in Scotch criminal trials which implies that, although the prisoner has not been proved to be guilty, yet neither has he been proved to be innocent. Its practical effect is the same as that of a verdict of "not guilty."

Noumea. Capital of **New Caledonia** (*q.v.*).
Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly distinct colony. Area 21,731 sq. m.; pop. 440,572. Capital **Halifax**, pop. 40,000, a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into eighteen counties.—The interior is a moderately elevated plateau, containing lakes. The rivers are short; the coast much indented, with many harbours. Cape Breton is hilly. There is much forest, and the country is a sportsman's paradise, filled with furred and feathered game, big and little. It is rich in minerals; possessing valuable collieries, iron, and producing 21,000 oz. of gold in 1885. The soil is fertile, and the climate English. Much grass land has been reclaimed from marsh, and is very valuable.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and twenty-one in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory.—Industries are agriculture, fruit-farming, dairying, mining, fishing, lumbering, and manufacture is progressing rapidly. Government uncleared lands are sold at 1s. 10d. per acre, and improved farms are often available at £1 to £2 per acre. The colony was originally a French one, and then called **Acadia**; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See **CANADA**; and for Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. (Consult Fream's "Canadian Agriculture," Small's "Canadian Industries and Manufactures," etc.)

Nubar Pasha. Egyptian statesman, b. 1825. Sec. to Boghos Bey 1842. Sec. Interpreter at the court of Ibrahim Pasha. Egyptian Minister to Vienna 1854. Attaché to the Viceroy Said Pasha 1856. Entrusted with regulations concerning piercing Suez Canal. Minister for Foreign Affairs 1866. Sent on an extraordinary mission to the court of Sultan. Represented Egypt at the Financial Conference of Paris 1867. Head of Ministry 1878. In 1884, on the resignation of Chérif Pasha, he again became Prime Minister of Egypt.

Nuwara Eliya. A favourite sanatorium in the mountain region of **Ceylon** (*q.v.*).

Nyassa. A great lake in the south-east of Central Africa, 350 miles long, averaging 38 broad. Encircled by lofty mountains, rising 10,000 feet—**Livingstone Mountains**. Scotch settlement at **Livingstone**, on south. Steamer on lake. Settlers growing sugar and coffee. Smaller lake, **Shirwa**, isolated to south. Outlet the **Shiré** river, affluent of **Zambesi**. There are several British missions and trading settlements about these lakes. A road has been made from **Nyassa** to **Tanganyika**, where there is also a steamer; and another road is in process of construction from **Nyassa** to **Dar-es-Salam**, on the **Suaheli** coast. The blighting Portuguese influence is little felt here; and the gradual formation of a British colony, independent of any government, is a matter for reflection. See **BLANTYRE**, **ZAMBESI**, **MOZAMBIQUE**, etc.

Oaks, The. See **SPORT.**

Oath, Parliamentary. See **HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Oberammergau is a village in Upper Bavaria, about twelve miles from Murnau (nearest railway station). It is celebrated for the performance, every ten years, of the modern "mystery" play of the Passion, Crucifixion and Ascension of Christ, first instituted in 1634, and with the object of averting a pestilence, and kept up, with few interruptions, to the present time. In several other villages there are similar performances—e.g., at Brixlegg, near Innsbruck. The Oberammergau play was "discovered" in 1850 by the German actor Devrient, and since then has been visited by thousands, from Europe and America. The performance, which lasts eight hours, takes place every Sunday on a temporary wooden stage of huge dimensions, open to the sky, at the back of which a smaller covered stage is erected. The latter is primarily intended for the *tableaux*, representing typical scenes from the Old Testament history, which precede every act of the drama; the former is destined for the chorus (which introduces every act with an ode, after the manner of the Greek stage), and for the action of the play itself. The text of the Passion Play—elaborated by village talent during 250 years, but never published—is specially modelled on the Gospel according to St. John. Veronica, however, appears with her handkerchief; but no marvellous impression is left upon it. The details of the play are designed to aid the imagination rather than to embellish the sacred story by the addition of any new incidents. Many of the speeches introduced to meet the demands of dramatic necessity are very beautifully conceived, as when Mary Magdalen cries, "Mein Herz hängt mit Diram Kreuze." The debates in the Sanhedrim are far too long. But the general success of the actors is above all praise; and it would remain inexplicable how a small village of about 1,400 inhabitants, mainly wood carvers, have been able to do what no professional company in the world could achieve, were not the influence of the play itself, in educating and refining successive generations of performers, taken into account. Several hundred persons take part in the play, which is regarded in the light of a religious exercise. Before it commences, the actors assemble for prayer. Special praise is due to the acting of Joseph Meier, who in 1871 and 1880 played the principal part. The music in 1880 was written by a village schoolmaster, Rochus Dedler. In that year the total expenses were £6,500, the total receipts £12,500; for thirty-nine performances Meier received only £50, and the other actors sums varying from £32 to £3 10s. Preparations for *Pasionsjahr* go on for several years previous. On the other hand, the play is indirectly profitable to the inhabitants in various ways.

Obituary, 1886, and to January 31st, 1887.

The date of decease is given after each name, and in cases in which it could not be exactly ascertained the letter *a* is affixed to denote that the death took place at about that time.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Anhalt, Hereditary Prince of (Feb. 2).
Chambord, Comtesse de (March 25).
Hohenlohe, Prince Nicholas of (Oct. 23).
Holkar, Maharajah of Indore (June 17).
Liechtenstein, Henriette, Princess of (June 15).
Louis II., King of Bavaria (June 13).
Lucinge, Dowager Princesse de, a daughter of the Duc de Berri (August 2 a).
Munipore, Chunder Kirtee Sing, Maharajah of (June 3 a).
Nicholas of Oldenburg, Duke; nephew of Tsar of Russia (Jan. 26).
Scindiah, Maharajah of Gwalior (June 20).
Thuong, ex-Regent of Annam (July 30).
Trani, Count di, brother of the ex-King of Naples (June 12).
Tuscany, Henriette, Archduchess of (Aug. 13).
Waldeck, Agnes, Princess of (Feb. 20).
Württemberg, Agnes, Duchess of (July 10).
Württemberg, Princess Marie of, eldest sister of the King (Jan. 2, 1887).

PEERAGE.

Ailesbury, Ernest Augustus Charles, 3rd Marquis of (Oct. 18).
Amberst, Earl (March 26).
Bagot, Lord (Jan. 19, 1887).
Barrington, George William, 7th Viscount (Nov. 6).
Bellamy Gordon, Hon. Mrs., sister of Adam, last Viscount Kenmure (June 8).
Brougham, Baron (Jan. 3).
Cardwell, Viscount (Feb. 15) (extinct).
Chesterfield, Earl of (Jan. 21, 1887).
Chichester, Earl of (March 15).
Cholmondeley, Dowager Marchioness of (Feb. 4).
Churchill, Francis George, Baron (Nov. 24).
Clarina, Dowager Lady (Nov. 14).
Dalkeith, Earl of, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Buccleuch (Sept. 17).
Drummond, Lady F., dau. of Duke of Rutland (March 20).
Dupplin, Viscount (March 10).
Enniskillen, William Willoughby, 3rd Earl of (Nov. 12).
Falkland, Admiral Lord (Feb. 17).
Farnborough, Thomas Erskine May, 1st Baron (May 17) (extinct).
Fitzgerald, Lord Gerald, 2nd son of the 3rd Duke of Leinster (Sept. 23).
Forester, Baron (Feb. 14).
Hamilton, Lord Charles, brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Hamilton (May 2).
Hardwicke, Susan, Dowager Countess of (Nov. 22).
Iddesleigh, Earl of (Jan. 12, 1887).
Kennedy, Lady Evelyn, eldest dau. of Marquis of Ailsa (Jan. 9).
Melville, Viscount (Feb. 18).
Midleton, Ellen, Dowager Viscountess (Nov. 13).
Monkswell, Sir Robert Collier, 1st Lord (Oct. 27).
Norfolk, Dowager Duchess of (March 22).
Penrhyn, Edward Gordon Douglas-Pennant, 1st Baron (March 31).
Reay, Dowager Lady (June 20 a).
Redesdale, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, Earl of (May 2) (extinct).

Roths, Henrietta Anderson Morshead, Countess of (Feb. 10).
 Russell, Lady Cosmo (April 18).
 Saltoun, Baron (Feb. 1).
 Shaftesbury, Anthony, 8th Earl of, eldest son of the distinguished philanthropist (April 13).
 Sherard, Baron (March 14).
 Stradbroke, Earl of (Jan. 27).
 Strafford, George Stevens, and Earl of (Oct. 29).
 Strathallan, Viscount (Jan. 23).
 Tennyson, Hon. Lionel (April 20).
 Verulam, Countess of (July 5).
 Vesey, Captain Hon. Eustace, heir presumptive of Viscount de Vesci (Nov. 18).
 Vivian, Charles Crespigny, and Baron (April 24).
 Waveney, Baron (Feb. 15) (extinct).
 Wrottesley, Lady (Jan. 20, 1887).

BARONETS.

Anstruther, Sir R., ex-M.P. Fife and St. Andrews (July 27).
 Burrell, Sir Walter W. (ex-M.P. New Shoreham) (Jan. 24).
 Capell-Brooke, Sir W. de (March 8).
 Dalryell, Sir R. A. Osborne (Jan. 21).
 Elphinstone, Sir J. D. H. (ex-M.P. Portsmouth, and a Lord of the Treasury 1874 to 1880) (Dec. 26).
 Harpur-Crewe, Sir J. (March 1).
 Houstoun-Boswall, Sir George (Jan. 9).
 Humble, Sir J. Nugent (June 24 a).
 Kelk, Sir John, ex-M.P. Harwich (Sept. 12).
 Kerrison, Sir E. C., ex-M.P. for Eye and East Suffolk (July 11).
 Malet, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., retired diplomatist (Nov. 28).
 Matheson, Sir A., ex-M.P. Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty (July 26).
 Maxwell, Sir William, of Cardoness (June 27).
 Medlycott, Sir W. Coles Paget (Jan. 8, 1887).
 Munro, Sir Charles, Peninsular veteran (July 13).
 Paulet, Sir Henry Charles (Dec. 11).
 Perrott, Sir E. G. Lambert, 4th Bart. (June 4).
 Ricketts, Sir H. (Feb. 25).
 Sheffield, Sir Robert (Oct. 24).
 Synge, Sir Noah (July 16).
 Trafford, Sir Humphrey de (May 4).
 Trevelyan, Sir Charles, an eminent member of the Civil Service, and brother-in-law of Lord Macaulay (June 19).
 Verner, Sir W. E. H. (June 8).
 Webster, Sir Augustus Frederic (March 27).

M.P.s.

Brooks, John (Cheshire, Altrincham Div.) (March 8).
 Coope, Octavius Edward (Middlesex, Brentford Div.) (Nov. 27).
 Duncan, David (Liverpool, Exchange Div.) (Dec. 30).
 Forster, W. E. (Central Bradford) (April 5).
 Kelly, Bernard (Donegal, S. Div.) (Jan. 1, 1887).
 McKane, Professor (Mid Armagh) (Jan. 11).
 Smith, Ald. David (Brighton) (Nov. 3).

Ex-M.P.s (not included under Baronets).

Astell, John Harvey (Cambridge and Ashburton) (Jan. 24, 1887).
 Ayrton, Rt. Hon. Acton Smee (Tower Hamlets) (Nov. 30).
 Bentinck, E. W. P. (W. Norfolk) (Feb. 20).
 Blake, Mark (Mayo) (July 1 a).
 Bramley-Moore, John, engineer (Maldon and Lincoln) (Dec. 19).

Cheetham, John (S. Lancashire and Salford) (May 18).
 Colville, Colonel (S. Derbyshire) (March 10).
 Crosse, Thomas Bright (Wigan) (March 21).
 Du Pré, Caledon George (Bucks) (Oct. 7).
 Edwards, Sir Henry (Halifax, Beverley) (April 23).
 Erle-Drax, John Samuel Wanley Sandbridge (Wareham) (Jan. 5, 1887).
 Filmer, Sir Edmund (W. and Mid Kent) (Dec. 17).
 Finlay, A. Struthers (Argyllshire) (June 9).
 Hartley, James (Sunderland) (May 24).
 Haviland-Burke, E. (Christchurch) (June 17).
 Johnson, Sir W. G. (Belfast) (April 9).
 Latham, G. W. (Crewe Div.) (Oct. 4).
 Laverton, A. (Westbury) (Oct. 31).
 Lennox, Lord Henry Gordon- (Chichester) (Aug. 28).
 Lyons, Dr., M.D. (Dublin) (Dec. 19).
 McLaren, Duncan (Edinburgh) (April 26).
 Mason, Hugh (Ashton-under-Lyne) (Feb. 2).
 Morley, Samuel, the philanthropist and merchant prince (Nottingham and Bristol) (Sept. 5).
 Neville-Grenville, R. (Windsor and E. and M. Somerset) (Aug. 20).
 Pim, Rear Admiral Bedford, ex-M.P. Gravesend (Oct. 1).
 Price, Major Wm. Edwin (Tewkesbury) (Feb. 10).
 Sturt, Colonel Charles Napier (Dorchester) (March 13).
 Tottenham, C. (New Ross) (June 1).
 Turner, Christopher (S. Lincolnshire) (March 7).
 Turner, J. Aspinall (Manchester) (Dec. 16).
 Watney, J., brewer (E. Surrey) (Nov. 2).
 Wheelhouse, Sir W. (Leeds) (March 8).
 Yeaman, J. (Dundee) (April 11).

OLERGY.

Allen, Ven. John, Master of St. John's Hospital Lichfield (Dec. 16 a).
 Banks, Rev. C. W., prominent Calvinistic Baptist (March 25).
 Barclay, Rev. J., Hon. Canon of Chester and Vicar of Runcorn (Aug. 27).
 Bardsley, the Rev. J., Hon. Canon of Manchester (May 20).
 Barham, the Rev. R. D. H., last surviving son of the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," and himself a biographer and novelist (April 28).
 Bayley, Rev. Dr., ex-President of the New Church (Swedenborgian) Conference (May 13).
 Belli, Rev. A. C., sixty-seven years Precentor St. Paul's (Jan. 6).
 Bennett, Rev. W. J. E., Vicar of Frome-Selwood (Aug. 17).
 Bewick, Dr., R.-C. Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle (Oct. 29).
 Binnie, Rev. Dr., Professor of Church History in the Free Church College, Aberdeen (Sept. 22).
 Birch, Ven. E., Archdeacon and Vicar of Blackburn (Aug. 9 a).
 Boyle, Hon. and Rev. Cavendish, a Chaplain to the Queen (March 31).
 Brown, Rev. H. Stowell, Liverpool (Feb. 24).
 Bruce, Rev. Lloyd Stewart, Canon of York (March 21).
 Butler, Dr. G., R.-C. Bishop of Limerick (Feb. 2).
 Butler, Rev. T., Hon. Canon of Lincoln, F.R.G.S. (Dec. 31).
 Caverot, Cardinal, Archbishop of Lyons (Jari. 23, 1887).

- Chown, Rev. J. P., a former President of the Baptist Union (July 3).
- Cook, M. Paul, President of the French Methodist Conference (May 2).
- Conaty, Dr. Nicolas, R.-C. Bishop of Kilmore (Jan. 18).
- Cotterill, Dr., Bishop of Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal Church) (April 16).
- Crossley, Rev. J., Chaplain H.M. Chapel Royal, Hampton Court (Jan. 24).
- Currie, Dr., Principal of the Church of Scotland Training College (Sept. 30 a).
- Delany, Dr., R.-C. Bishop of Cork (Nov. 13).
- Eden, Bishop, Primum of the Scotch Episcopal Church (Aug. 26).
- Errington, R.-C. Archbishop of Trebizond (Jan. 18).
- Floukes, Ven. H., Archdeacon of Montgomery (Jan. 26).
- Franzelli, Cardinal (Dec. 11).
- Gamble, Henry John, 34 years pastor of the Upper Clifton Congregational Church (Jan. 4, 1887).
- Geden, Rev. Dr., Member of Old Testament Revision Committee (March 13 a).
- Gould, Most Rev. J. A., R.-C. Archbishop of Melbourne (Aug. 4).
- Graves, Rev. J., secretary Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland (March 20).
- Griffith, Rev. C., Prebendary of St. David's (Jan. 11).
- Guibert, Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris (July 8).
- Gutheim, Rev. J. Koppel, a prominent Jewish Rabbi in the United States (June 27).
- Hawtreay, Rev. M. J., Prebendary of Wells (Dec. 16 a).
- Hawtreay, Rev. Stephen, M.A., founder and warden of St. Mark's School, Windsor (Oct. 29).
- Herzog, Dr., Prince-Bishop of Breslau (Dec. 25).
- Humphry, Rev. W. G., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (Jan. 10).
- Jackson, Rev. Thomas, 25 years Rector of Stoke Newington (March 18).
- Jacobini, Cardinal Angelo (March 3).
- Jebb, Rev. Dr., Canon of Hereford (Jan. 8).
- Lachat, Eugène, titular Archbishop of Damietta (Oct. 30).
- Law, Hon. W. Towry, a famous "vert" who had held several livings in the English Church (Oct. 31).
- Luard, Rev. T. G., Hon. Canon of St. Albans (Jan. 9).
- McDougall, Bishop, Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight (Nov. 16).
- M'Lauchlan, Rev. D. T., Edinburgh (March 21).
- Malahide, Monsignor Talbot de, a Canon of the Vatican (Oct. 12 a).
- Moore, Ven. Joseph, Archdeacon of Isle of Man (Feb. 26).
- Morse, the Rev. Canon, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham (Sept. 18).
- Ornsby, Rev. G., Vicar of Fishlake and Canon of York (April 17).
- Parfitt, Monsignor Charles, R.-C. Canon of Clifton (June 27).
- Perkins, Rev. B. R., one of the oldest benefited clergymen (Feb. 7).
- Potter, Dr. Horatius, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York (Jan. 2, 1887).
- Povah, Rev. Charles, eminent Wesleyan-Methodist (March 16 a).
- Pownall, Ven. Assheton, Archdeacon of Leicester (Nov. 25).
- Ranken, the Very Rev. Arthur, D.D., Dean of Aberdeen and Orkney (Sept. 24).
- Rigg, Right Rev. George, R.-C. Bishop of Dunkeld (Jan. 19, 1887).
- Roberts, Rev. A., Rector of Woodrising (Sept. 4).
- Robinson, Rev. Robt., late Home Sec. London Missionary Society (Jan. 10, 1887).
- Russell, Rev. Lord Wriothsley, Canon of Windsor (April 6).
- Saskatchewan, John M'Lean, Bishop of (Nov. 12).
- Scott, the Rev. Canon, Vicar of Wisbeach (June 17).
- Sharpe, Rev. Watson, Missionary in New Guinea (May 8 a).
- Simpson, Canon (March 9).
- Smith, Rev. J., Oxford University (Feb. 26 a).
- Tarver, Rev. C. F., Canon of Chester (Aug. 10).
- Trench, Rev. F. C., ex-Rector of Islip, and elder brother of Dr. Trench (April 3).
- Trench, the Most Rev. R. Chevenix, Archbishop of Dublin (March 27).
- Tucker, Rev. F., Minister of Camden Road Baptist Chapel (Nov. 27).
- Tulloch, Dr., Principal St. Andrews University (Feb. 13).
- Ventris, Rev. E., very old resident member Cambridge University (Sept. 12).
- Williams, Rev. F. Smeaton, M.A., English Tutor and Financial Secretary at the Congregational Institute, Nottingham (Oct. 26).
- Wilson, Rev. D., 54 years Vicar of St. Mary's, Islington (July 14).
- Wood, Rev. J. R., Canon of Worcester (Nov. 9).

LEGAL.

- Anderson, Sir S. Lee, one of the Crown solicitors in Ireland (Dec. 1).
- Aspinall, R., T., Q.C. Recorder of Liverpool (Feb. 6).
- Balguy, John, Metropolitan Police Magistrate (Dec. 7).
- Ballantine, Serjeant (Jan. 9, 1887).
- Benson, Ralph A., ex-Metropolitan Police Magistrate (March 11).
- Brooke, F. Capper, ex-High Sheriff of Suffolk (Jan. 16 a).
- Clark, F. W., Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire (Nov. 16).
- Cowie, Hugh, Q.C., Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden (July 20).
- Ferguson, Sir S., Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, Ireland (Aug. 9).
- Fitz-Adam, J. T., Recorder of Wigan (April 20).
- Flowers, Mr., Magistrate at Bow Street Police Court (Jan. 26).
- Follett, B. S., Q.C., Chief of the Land Registry (Jan. 22).
- Giblin, Hon. W. R., Judge of Tasmania (Jan. 1887).
- Gifford, Lord, retired Judge of Court of Session (Jan. 20, 1887).
- Giraud, R. Hervé, solicitor (Oct. 19 a).
- Gossett, Major A., J.P. for Kent (Jan. 9 a).
- Hanson, Alfred, Controller Probate, Legacy and Succession Duties (Jan. 6).
- Lomax, James, J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire (March 27).
- Lonsdale, J. J., ex-County Court Judge (Nov. 11).
- Martin, Sir J., Chief Justice of New South Wales (Nov. 4).
- Merivale, John Lewis, late Senior Registrar, Supreme Court (Dec. 14).

Morris, William, Recorder of Maidenhead (Dec. 14).
 Peacock, R. W., 40 years second solicitor to General Post Office (Jan. 2, 1887).
 Pearson, Mr. Justice (May 13).
 Pepys, P. H., late Registrar Court of Bankruptcy (Feb. 6).
 Petersdorf, Serjeant, ex-County Court Judge (July 29).
 Renshaw, T. C., Q.C. (May 26).
 Robertson, J. E. P., Chancellor of St. Albans and Rochester (Feb. 27).
 Romilly, Hon. E., a Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature (July 12).
 Roupell, R. P., Q.C. (Dec. 16).
 Sleight, Serjeant (Jan. 23, 1887).
 Temple, Christopher, late Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon (May 23).
 Tyrwhitt, R. P., ex-Metropolitan Police Magistrate (June 18).

LITERARY MEN (see also next Section).

Aksakoff, Ivan S., Russian *littérateur*, and founder of the Slavophile party in Russia (Feb. 8).
 Assi, Adolphe A., one of the founders of the *International* (Feb. 7).
 Assolant, Alfred, French novelist and critic (March 5 a).
 Atkinson, J. Beavington, author.
 Bernes, Rev. W., B.D., the Dorset poet (Oct. 16).
 Baschet, M. Armand, French historian (Jan. 28 a).
 Bradshaw, Henry, Librarian Cambridge University (Feb. 11).
 Burgess, J. T., F.S.A., author and journalist (Oct. 13 a).
 Burke, James, author and late editor of *The Lamp* (Dec. 1).
 Chastel, Professor, Swiss theologian and historian (Feb. 25).
 Collins, Mrs., authoress, widow of Mortimer Collins (March 17).
 Cradock, Dr., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford (Jan. 27).
 Croskey, Rev. T., D.D., Prof. of Systematic Theology in Magee College, and formerly editor of the *Banner of Ulster* (Oct. 3).
 David, Ernest, Franco-Jewish writer (June 22 a).
 Drüxer, Leo, Austrian journalist (Aug. 17).
 Duncker, Prof. Max, German historian (July 26 a).
 Edmunds, R., author and antiquary (April 10 a).
 Edwards, Thomas, the Banff naturalist (April 27).
 Ferguson, James, F.R.S., writer on art and architecture (Jan. 9).
 Francis, Francis, of *The Field* (Dec. 24).
 Gensch, R., founder of German newspapers and periodicals (Oct. 19 a).
 Gibson-Craig, J. T., Scottish *littérateur* (July 26).
 Gibson, Rev. J. Y., the translator of Cervantes (Oct. 2).
 Heine, Baron Gustave, proprietor of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, and brother of Heinrich Heine (Nov. 15).
 Ignacio, Jose Escobar (Marquis), Spanish journalist, Jan. 25, 1887).
 Ingleby, Clement Mansfield, Shakesperian commentator (Oct. 3).
 Johnson, G. W., author of works on Horticulture and Chemistry (Oct. 30).
 Jones, Lloyd, political writer and advocate of co-operation (May 22).

Judson, Edward Z. C. ("Ned Buntline"), American author (Aug. 18).
 Kletke, Dr. Hermann, former editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin (May 6).
 Kompert, Dr. Leopold, Austrian novelist (Nov. 23).
 Krapotkin, Prince, Russian writer on Astronomy (Aug. 6).
 Liep-Bril, Judah Jechieli, editor of the *Shulamith* (Nov. 16 a).
 Miller, M. Emmanuel, Hellenist and palæographer (Jan. 9).
 Oliphant, Mrs. Lawrence, authoress (Jan. 20).
 Ollier, Edmund, one of the staff of *Household Words* under Dickens.
 Patterson, Robert Hogarth, author and journalist (Dec. 13).
 Phillips, John Arthur, chemical geologist and metallurgist (Jan. 5, 1887).
 Pringle, Hall, journalist, and amanuensis of William Cobbett (Sept. 14).
 Ranke, Leopold von, historian (May 23).
 Richardson, G., one of the founders of the Manchester Literary Club (March 23).
 Schmidt, Julian, the Nestor of German literary historians (March 30 a).
 Simpson, Joseph, editor of *The Institute and Lecturer's Gazette* (Dec. 21).
 Small, Dr. John, Librarian to University of Edinburgh (Aug. 20).
 Sprunt, James, editor of the *Bradford Observer*, and other newspapers (May 4 a).
 Stodart, Robert Riddle, Herald and Lyon Clerk Depute (April 19).
 Stowe, Prof. Calvin E., husband of Mrs. Beecher Stowe (Aug. 30 a).
 Taylor, Sir Henry (March 27).
 Thompson, the Rev. W. H., D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (Oct. 1).
 Waitz, George, historian (May 27 a).
 Zoleski, Bohdan, Polish poet (April 6 a).
 Zunz, Dr. L., German Hebraist (March 18 a).

SCIENTIFIC MEN AND DOCTORS.

Abich, Dr. Hermann, Austrian naturalist (July 1).
 Althaus, Dr. Carl H., Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin (Oct. 27 a).
 Amos, Professor Sheldon, English Judge of Native Court of Appeal, Egypt (Jan. 2).
 Anderson, Sir J., ex-Inspector of Machinery, and late of Woolwich Arsenal (July 28).
 Bamberger, Professor Theodor von, Austrian astronomer (Dec. 26).
 Blondelli, Prof., Italian author and philologist (Sept. 6 a).
 Busk, George, surgeon and naturalist (Aug. 10).
 Cobbold, Dr. T. Spencer (March 20).
 Cooper, William White, F.R.G.S., oculist (May 29).
 Desjardins, Ernest, palæographer (Oct. 24).
 Devey, George, architect (Nov. 5).
 Dyce-Davidson, Dr. Alexander, Professor of Materia Medica, Aberdeen University (Oct. 22).
 Edmonds, Richard, seismologist and antiquary (April 5 a).
 Farre, Dr. Frederick (Nov. 9).
 Forster, John Cooper, surgeon (March 24).
 Gamgee, Sampson, surgeon (Sept. 18).
 Gaskell, S., formerly one of the Medical Commissioners in Lunacy (March 31 a).
 Gordon, Dr. Archibald, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals (Aug. 3).
 Guerin, Jules, "father" of the French Academy of Medicine (Jan. 25).

Hamilton, F. H., head of the medical profession of America (Aug. 11).
 Havilland, General John von Sonnentag de, York Herald (Sept. 8).
 Hoe, Col. Richard, inventor of the Hoe printing machine (June 7).
 Isaac, Major Samuel, one of the promoters of the Mersey Tunnel (Nov. 22).
 Jewitt, Llewellyn, architect (June 5).
 Kennedy, Dr. Every, ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Ireland (April 20 a).
 Kennedy, Mr. J., mechanical engineer (Sept. 28).
 Köhne, Baron de, heraldist and numismatist (Feb. 17).
 Lewis, Dr. Dio, American physician (May 24 a).
 Long, William, antiquary (April 14).
 Low, William, engineer, and an advocate of the Channel Tunnel (July 16).
 Macdonald, Dr. Angus, Scotch physician (Feb. 10).
 Madvig, Jean Nicolas, Danish philologist (Dec. 12).
 Mann, Dr. R. J., F.R.C.S., meteorologist, etc. (Aug. 9 a).
 Moore, Thomas, F.L.S., curator of Chelsea Botanic Garden of Society of Apothecaries (Jan. 1, 1887).
 Morris, Prof. John, F.G.S., geologist (Jan. 13 a).
 Moxon, Walter, M.D., Physician to Guy's Hospital (July 21).
 Neville, Parke, engineer for the Dublin Corporation (Oct. 30).
 Nicholson, Dr., of Penrith, Oriental scholar (Dec. 9 a).
 Nicolas, M., Professor of Philosophy at the Protestant Faculty, Montauban (Aug. 9 a).
 Ogilvie-Forbes, Dr., author, and late Professor of Medicine, Aberdeen University (July 1).
 Ordish, Rowland, engineer of bridges, roofs, etc. (Sept. 16 a).
 Peach, Charles W., naturalist and palæontologist (Feb. 28).
 Potter, Richard, M.A., formerly Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, University College, London (June 9 a).
 Read, Raphael W., Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals (March 8).
 Saullé, Henri Legrand du, French authority on Lunacy (May 6).
 Scherer, Prof. W., philologist, Berlin University (Aug. 7).
 Sidney, Dr., of Edinburgh (Feb. 24).
 Simouin, Louis, French engineer (June 14).
 Solly, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A. (April 2).
 Stephenson, David, C.E., a son of the engineer of the Bell Rock Lighthouse (July 17).
 Storrar, Dr. J., Chairman of Convocation, London University (March 10).
 Streetfield, J. F., surgeon (March 18).
 Theodores, Prof., linguist, of Owen's College (April 27).
 Tschudi, F. von, Swiss naturalist (Jan. 25).
 Vulliamy, George J., superintendent architect Metropolitan Board of Works (Nov. 12).
 Wakley, Dr. James G., editor of the *Lancet* (Aug. 30).
 Waters, W. Horscraft, Senior Dem. Phys., Owen's Coll., Manchester (Jan. 21, 1887).
 Westmoreland, Dr., senior Fellow and Bursar of Jesus Col ege, Cambridge (May 12).
 Whitworth, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., mechanic and artillery (Jan. 22, 1887).
 Williams, Dr. Arthur Wynn (Nov. 14 a).
 Wiltshire, Alfred, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Dec. 4).

Youmans, Edward L., American scientific writer (Jan. 29, 1887).

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS.

Adam, Franz, historical painter (Sept. 29).
 Aigner, Joseph, Viennese artist (Feb. 19).
 Amerling, Frederick, Austrian painter (Jan. 14, 1887).
 Anthony, Mark, landscape painter (Dec. 1).
 Baudry, Paul, French painter (Jan. 17).
 Bourgeois, Baron Charles Arthur, French sculptor (Dec. 15 a).
 Browne, Henry Kirke, American sculptor (July 14 a).
 Caldecott, Randolph, artist (Feb. 12).
 Chatterton, F. Balsir, a former lessee of Drury Lane Theatre (Feb. 18).
 Chipp, Edmund Thos., organist Ely Cathedral (Dec. 17).
 Danby, Thomas, painter (March 25).
 Deventer, Jan Frederick van, Belgian landscape painter (Dec. 16 a).
 Doo, George Thomas, R.A., retired engraver, F.R.S. (Nov. 13).
 Dove, William, marine painter (Dec. 24 a).
 Ebersberg, Ottokar F., Austrian playwright (Jan. 16).
 Frère, Edward, French painter (May 28 a).
 Goddard, G. Bouverie, animal and landscape painter (March 6).
 Godwin, E. W., F.S.A.
 Hatton, John Liphot, composer (Sept. 20).
 Heilbronn, Marie, distinguished French singer and actress (April 1).
 Hollings, Peter, sculptor (Aug. 16).
 Hülsen, Herr von, Intendant-General of the Royal Theatres of Prussia (Sept. 30).
 Isabey, Eugène, landscape and marine painter (April 26).
 Jarret, H., theatrical and operatic agent (Aug. 2).
 Kennedy, David, Scottish vocalist (Oct. 13).
 Lalanne, Maxime, French etcher (Aug. 10 a).
 Lebrun, Char., German actress (Jan. 31 a).
 Liszt, Franz, the famous musician and composer (July 31).
 Maas, Joseph, tenor vocalist (Jan. 16).
 Mole, John H., Vice-President R.I. painters in water colours (Dec. 13).
 Norbury, R., President of the Liverpool Water Colour Society (May 10 a).
 Pittman, Josiah, musician (April 23).
 Poole, James, landscape painter (March 14).
 Power, Nelly, music-hall artiste (Jan. 19, 1887).
 Prior, Thomas Abel, line engraver (Nov. 8).
 Raab, George, Austrian miniature painter (Jan. 9 a).
 Speakman, Walter, actor (March 12 a).
 Stephenson, James, line and mezzotint engraver (June 5 a).
 Templeton, John, once a popular tenor (July 2).
 Webster, Thomas, R.A. (Sept. 23).
 Williams, Penry, painter (Feb. 4).
 Wood, Warrington, sculptor (Dec. 26).

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEN.

Arthur, Rear-Admiral W., C.B. (Nov. 15).
 Balfour, John, Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals H.M. Indian service (retired) (Dec. 13).
 Barrow, Lt.-Gen. C. M., late Bombay Staff Corps (Oct. 7).
 Barrow, Colonel Seymour Duncan, 10th Bengal (D.C.O.) Lancers (Dec. 12).
 Batten, Lieut.-Gen. Sisley John, late M.S.C. (Jan. 11, 1887).

- Bellegarde, Count L., Field-Marshal of Austria (Jan. 13).
- Bickford, Vice-Admiral (Sept. 6).
- Blake-Humfrey, Robert, Peninsular veteran (Oct. 15).
- Boileau, Major-Gen. Theophilus, F.R.S. (Nov. 7).
- Broke-Middleton, Admiral Sir G. N., Bart. (Jan. 14, 1887).
- Browns, Lt.-Col. W. B. (Feb. 2).
- Burstal, Captain E., R.N., Secretary to Thames Conservators (July 13).
- Butler, Major-Gen. Percy Arthur (Jan. 10, 1887).
- Chermside, Major-Gen. (Jan. 20).
- Chevers, W. Norman, Dep. Surg.-General H.M. Indian army (retired) (Dec. 2).
- Childers, Major F. C. E. (son of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers) (May 28).
- Chute, General Sir Trevor, Colonel of the Cheshire Regiment (April 12).
- Chute, General Sir Trevor (March 11).
- Ciocté, General Sir Abraham J. (Oct. 26).
- Collings, General J. E., C.B., late Duke of Wellington's Regiment (Dec. 10).
- Cornaro, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Baron Louis, Governor of Dalmatia (April 6).
- Cracklow, General Henry, Bombay Infantry (May 15).
- Creagh, Lieut.-Gen. James (Dec. 13).
- Crommelin, Lt.-Gen. W. A. (Nov. 2 a).
- Custance, General W. N., C.B. (Feb. 7).
- Dacres, Field-Marshal Sir Richard, Constable of the Tower (Dec. 6).
- De Butts, Major-Gen. J. C. B., Royal Engineers (May 15).
- Demmen, Major-Gen. (Dutch), Governor of Atchin (Dec. 13 a).
- Dixon, Major (of Crimean renown), well known in sporting circles (Sept. 6 a).
- Dundas, Major-Gen., late 60th Rifles (Sept. 6).
- Dunsford, Gen. H., C.B. (Jan. 31, 1887).
- Eardley-Wilmot, Vice-Admiral A. P. (April 3).
- Edmondstone, Major-Gen. (July 3).
- Emeris, Lt.-Col. John, of the 1st Batt. South Staffordshire Regiment (May 7).
- Fellowes, Admiral, senior officer in command of Channel Squadron (March 8).
- Feating, Major-Gen. Sir Francis (Nov. 21).
- Forbes, Lt.-Col. John, late Coldstream Guards (Dec. 2).
- Graham, General Henry Hope, Colonel 2nd Batt. Middlesex Regiment (July 9).
- Grant, General Sir J. T., Hon. Col. 2nd batt. Connaught Rangers (Jan. 15).
- Grant, Major-Gen. W. J. E., late Royal Artillery (Nov. 28).
- Goodwyn, General Henry (March 8).
- Greer, General H. H., formerly commanding the 68th Regiment (March 27).
- Hall, Admiral Sir W. King (July 29).
- Hancock, Sir S., formerly Senior Exon. of the Yeomen of the Guard (Aug. 18 a).
- Hankey, General H. A., formerly 1st Dragoon Guards (June 24).
- Harding, Lt.-Col. (Jan. 25 a).
- Harris, Major-Gen. Philip, ex-Colonel Royal Marines (Aug. 21 a).
- Hill, Major-Gen. Sir W. (Aug. 20).
- Hobart Pacha (June 20).
- Hughes, General T. E., R.A. (May 25 a).
- Hunter, Major-Gen. F. F., late Col. Worcester-shire Regt. (Jan. 15, 1887).
- Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. (Jan. 11 a).
- Huyshe, Major-Gen. A. G., late of the Royal Berks Regiment (Aug. 21 a).
- Joliffe, Lieut.-Col. W., late Paymaster Royal Marine Light Infantry (Jan. 2, 1887).
- Katon, Vice-Admiral J. E. (Dec. 20).
- Kelly, Capt. J. W., one of the survivors of the Balaclava charge (Jan. 11, 1887).
- Kempster, Lieut.-Gen. F., late M.S.C. (Jan. 13, 1887).
- Kendall, Captain J. J. (March 4 a).
- Lacy, General Richard Walter, late Lt.-Col. 56th Regiment (Sept. 28 a).
- Lacy, Vice-Admiral E. (Aug. 21).
- Lawrence, Gen. Albert Gallatin, of Newport, U.S.A. (Jan. 16, 1887 a).
- Macgregor, Admiral A. T. (Dec. 21).
- Macgregor, Gen. Sir Charles M., distinguished Indian officer (Feb. 5, 1887).
- Macpherson, Colonel Duncan, of Cluny (Oct. 4 a).
- Macpherson, Major-Gen. Sir Herbert, Com-mander-in-Chief of the British military forces in Burmah (Oct. 21).
- Maxwell, Major-Gen. George, late Lt.-Col. 66th Reg. (Nov. 11).
- Mercer, Lt.-Col. E. S., late 85th Regiment (Sept. 6 a).
- Michel, Field-Marshal Sir John, P.C. (May 23).
- Miller, Major, a Crimean hero (March 26).
- Mondel, Field-Marshal Baron von, of Austria (Dec. 18).
- Moorshead, Admiral (Feb. 18).
- Mould, Major-Gen. Thomas Rawlings, C.B., R.E., ret. (June 13).
- Ogle, Admiral Thomas (Dec. 27).
- Phillips, Major-Gen. Lewis Guy, late Grenadier Guards (June 19).
- Plunkett, Major-Gen. Hon. C. D., late Lt.-Col. 1st Foot (May 19).
- Prior, Major-Gen. (Feb. 3).
- Pullen, Wm. J. S., Vice-Adm. (Jan. 12 a, 1887).
- Regnier, Dr. E., who played a remarkable part in the siege of Metz (Nov. 7 a).
- Reilly, Major-Gen., Inspector-General of Artillery (July 28).
- Renny, Major-Gen. G. Alexander, V.C. (Jan. 5, 1887).
- Robinson, General A., B.S.C. (Dec. 31).
- Salmon, Rear Admiral (May 5).
- Salmon, Sir James, Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Dec. 17).
- Sarel, Major-Gen. H. Andrew, C.B. (Jan. 9, 1887).
- Shadwell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Alexander, K.C.B. (March 1).
- Shakespeare, Lt.-Gen. J. Talbot (Nov. 28).
- Smith, Edwin Augustus, Paymaster-in-Chief in Royal Navy (Jan. 7, 1887).
- Smith, Sir Henry, K.C.B., Admiral (Jan. 18, 1887).
- Somerset, General E. A. (March 12).
- Stannard, General George J., of Vermont (June 29).
- Stillman, Major J., Military Knight of Windsor (Nov. 3).
- Taylor, General G. R. (Feb. 28).
- Taylor, Major W. O'Brien, Standard-bearer Royal Body Guard (Dec. 7).
- Thompson, Major-Gen. J. H., late of the 50th Queen's Own Regiment (April 11).
- Turner, General John, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery (April 9).
- Tyrwhitt, Lt.-Gen. Charles, Esquerry and Private Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge (March 18).
- Uhlich, General, the defender of Strasbourg in 1870 (Oct. 10).
- Walpole, Colonel Horatio, late of the 1st (April 16).

White, General Sir H. D., Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons (March 27).
 Whitmore, General Sir E. A., K.C.B., formerly military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge (March 16).
 Wichmann, General von, Commander of the Silesian Army Corps, and a famous cavalry officer (Oct. 26 a).
 Wolsey, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Richard (Dec. 29 a).
 Wombwell, Colonel, formerly of the 12th Lancers (June 21).
 Wyatt, Sir M., formerly Lieutenant of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (July 19).

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Adam, B. S. Rowley, principal clerk Private Bill Office, and taxing officer House of Lords (Nov. 25).
 Adams, Charles Francis, formerly United States Minister to England (Nov. 22).
 Arthur, General Chester Alan, ex-President U.S.A. (Nov. 18).
 Auldjo, British Consul at Geneva (May 7).
 Bert, M. Paul, French Governor of Tonquin (Nov. 11).
 Beust, Countess (Dec. 12).
 Beust, Frederick Ferdinand Count von, Chancellor of Austria-Hungary (Oct. 24).
 Bolton, Col. Sir Francis, Water Examiner under the Board of Trade (Jan. 5, 1887).
 Churchill, Henry A., C.B., Consul for Sicily (July 12).
 Cockerell, Andrew, a member of the Prince of Wales' household (June 21).
 Crampton, Sir John, K.C.B. (Dec. 5).
 Decazes, Duc, French minister (Sept. 16).
 Fleming, Joseph, Surveyor-Gen. H.M. Customs (Dec. 6).
 Forsyth, Sir T. Douglas, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 17).
 Grosvenor, Hon. T., Secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg (Oct. 8).
 Grote, Arthur, F.R.S., late H.M. Indian C.S. (Dec. 4).
 Hay, J. D. Drummond, British Consul at Valparaiso (Jan. 14).
 Humphreys, Sir John, senior coroner E. Middlesex (Nov. 20).
 Kellner, Sir G. Welsh, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
 Leake, Sir Luke Samuel, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia (May 1).
 Lentaigne, Sir John, an ex-Commissioner of National Education, etc., Ireland (Nov. 12).
 Malou, Jules, chief of the Catholic Party in Belgium, and Minister of State (July 11).
 Mansel, Charles Greville, late H.E.I.C. (Nov. 19).
 Martin, Sir J., three times Premier of New South Wales (Nov. 4).
 May, Sir T. E. (see FEERS).
 Meyensburg, Baron Otto von, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary Austrian Department Foreign Affairs (April 9 a).
 Minghetti, Signor, Italian statesman (Dec. 10).
 Möller, Dr. von, State Secretary of the State Council of Prussia, and head of the Ministry of Commerce (April 23).
 Molteno, Sir J. C., formerly Colonial Secretary to the Cape Government (Sept. 1).
 Molyneux, Hon. F. G. (May 24).
 Moore, Adolphus Warburton, Secret Secretary India Office (Feb. 2, 1887).
 Pauler, Dr. Theodore, Hungarian Minister of Justice (April 28 a).
 Prendergast, Thomas, late Madras C.S. (Nov. 14).
 Reade, Edward A. R., Indian C.S. (Feb. 13).

Richardson, G., Receiver and Accountant-General G.P.O. (Jan. 6).
 Robinson, Sir W. R., K.C.S.I., formerly of the Madras Civil Service (April 27).
 Server Pasha, Minister of Justice in the Government of Turkey (June 10).
 Smith, J. R. Bullen, C.S.I., Member of Council of Secretary of State for India (Jan. 5, 1887).
 Sparre, Count G. A., Grand Marshal of Sweden.
 Stuart, Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition (June 16).
 Tecchio, Sebastiano, Italian politician (Jan. 24).
 Tilden, Samuel J., the well-known Master of the Democrats, U.S.A. (Aug. 4).
 Tuffnell, Edward Carleton, one of the founders of Battersea College (July 12 a).
 Vallier, Comte de St., member of French Senate, and formerly Ambassador at Berlin (Feb. 4).
 Vane, Sir H. Morgan, Secretary to the Charity Commission (April 22).
 Wales, T. E., H.M. Inspector of Mines for South Wales (May 18).
 Welsh, John, formerly United States Minister to England (April 10).
 Yule, Sir George Udny, K.C.S.I. (Jan. 13).

CITY AND BUSINESS.

Baker, Sir Thomas, a former mayor of Manchester (April 17).
 Balfour, A., head of the firm of Balfour, Williamson, & Co., shipowners (April 17 a).
 Carnegie, T. M., steel manufacturer (Nov. 3 a).
 Clowes, George, of the firm of Clowes & Son, printers (Nov. 3).
 Freeman, George Scott, Secretary General Life and Fire Insurance Co. (Dec. 17).
 Freeman, Robert, one of the original members of the Metropolitan Board (Jan. 19, 1887).
 Fry, Deputy (June 30).
 Fry, Francis, of Bristol and London (Nov. 12).
 Hall, E. Pickard, M.A., printer to University of Oxford (Nov. 6).
 Harris, Charles, one of the original members Metropolitan Board of Works (Nov. 18).
 Hodgkinson, Sir George, shipowner (March 26).
 Knight, J. P., general manager L. B. & S. C. Railway (July 23).
 Lippincott, Joshua B., head of the Philadelphia Book Trade (Jan. 6).
 Low, Sampson, founder of the well-known publishing firm (April 19).
 Miles, J. J., for many years senior partner in the firm of Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. (May 5).
 Muspratt, James, leading member of the alkali and chemical trade (May 4).
 Oakey, John, of Wellington Mills, Westminster Bridge Road (Jan. 10, 1887).
 Ransome, R. C., of Ransome, Sims, & Head (March 5).
 Rappaport, Dr. J., financier of Vienna (Aug. 11).
 Ross, Thomas, of the St. Pancras Vestry (Dec. 15).
 Rothschild, Baron Mayer Carl von, head of the Frankfurt banking house of that name (Oct. 16).
 Seeley, Robert Benton, "father of the publishing trade" (May 31).
 Stevens, F. S. A., American bookseller (Feb. 28).
 Todesco, Baron Edward, banker (Jan. 17, 1887).
 Torlonia, Prince, banker (Feb. 7).
 Waterlow, Alfred James, J.P. (Nov. 30).
 Wetherfield, George Manley, a well-known city solicitor (Dec. 1).
 Williams, Edward, Middlesbrough, ironmaster (June 15 a).

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Alderson, J. B., "the old Chartist Guard" (March 27).
 Apostol, N. I. M., Russian veteran of 1812 (March 16 a).
 Archer, Fred, the famous jockey (Nov. 8).
 Baker, Barwick, well known in connection with Reformatory School movement (Dec. 10).
 Bonaparte, Prince Roccajovine (Nov. 14).
 Borghesi, Prince Marc Antonio (Oct. 6 a).
 Castries, Duc de, brother to Madame MacMahon, and a patron of the French turf (April 19).
 Chaloner, Tom, jockey and trainer (April 6 a).
 Chimay, Prince de (March 12).
 Dawson, T. Sutherland, a clerk of the course, and ex-trainer (Oct. 30).
 Eyke, John, breeder of racehorses (Dec. 11).
 Fischer, Dr., African traveller (Nov. 11).
 Fox, Ebenezer, Secretary to Cabinet, New Zealand (March 15 a).
 Freeman, Robert, Metropolitan Board of Works (Jan. 20, 1877).
 Genast, Geheimrath Wilhelm (Jan. 25 a, 1887).
 Girling, Mrs., head of the New Forest Shaker Community (Sept. 18).
 Gough, J. B., temperance orator (Jan. 16).
 Hack, Daniel P., Society of Friends (March 7).
 Home, Douglas, "medium" (June 22).
 Hoyle, William, writer on Temperance (Feb. 27).
 Hughes, Sir Walter W., "father" of the University of Adelaide (Jan. 1, 1887).
 Jenkins, H. M., F.G.S., Secretary of Royal Agricultural Society of England (Dec. 24).
 Landsborough, William, Australian explorer (June 3 a).
 Loewe, Herr Ludwig, a leading member of the German Liberalist party (Sept. 11).
 Luderitz, Herr, pioneer of German colonisation in South-West Africa (Jan. 1, 1887).
 Madden, Richard R., F.R.C.S., formerly Colonial Secretary of West Australia (Feb. 5).
 Maude, Capt. Hon. Francis (Oct. 23).
 Meyerbeer, Madame, widow of the celebrated composer (July 1 a).
 Middlemore, William, politician and philanthropist, of Birmingham (Jan. 15, 1887).
 Nana Sahib, the widow of (Oct. 20 a).
 Newman, Alfred ("Old English Smithy") (Jan. 26, 1887).
 Paterson, Emma Ann, Hon. Sec. Women's Protective and Provident League (Dec. 2).
 Pearl, Cora (July 9).
 Pollard, Joshua, late High Chief Ruler Independent Order of Rechabites (Dec. 9).
 Ralli, Miss (Sept. 9).
 Ross, Horatio, "King of Sportsmen" (Dec. 6).
 Saldanha, Duchess de (Jan. 22).
 Solleillet, M. Paul, African explorer (Sept. 13 a).
 Starr, George, late Inspector of Police for H.M. Royal Palaces (Dec. 22).
 Stirton, George, of Cupar Angus, aged 101, oldest Freemason in Europe (March 20).
 Storr, E. F., linen merchant ("Charity Storr") (Nov. 5).
 Tarnow, Inspector Charles von, of the Criminal Investigation Department (Dec. 8).
 Tucker, Stephen, Somerset Herald (Jan. 6, 1887).
 West, John, leader Chartist movement of 1832 (Jan. 25 a, 1887).

Obligation, Days of. See DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

Obock. A French Dependency. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Obstruction, Parliamentary, as at present

understood, is a comparatively modern feature in English politics. Opposition to particular measures or ministries has always prevailed, more or less, in the House of Commons; but the system of offering an organised resistance to all legislation or effectual administration, with the declared purpose of making government impossible, has developed itself only during the last decade. In 1866 Mr. Milner Gibson and a small body of members obstructed the Cattle Plague Bill by using all the forms of the House for impeding it. In 1871 the Conservatives adopted much the same tactics on the Army Purchase Bill. In the parliament of 1874, however, the example they had set was improved upon by a more determined section of members, and with a much more serious object. Among the Irish representatives who had been returned as supporters of Home Rule there were about a dozen of more advanced opinions than their compatriots. These, headed by Mr. Parnell (*q.v.*), who had been defeated at the general election, but had subsequently been returned on the occurrence of a casual vacancy, broke away from the leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, and resorted to expedients of their own, more pronounced than that gentleman was prepared to sanction, for forcing the Irish question on the attention of the House of Commons. Of these expedients the foremost was that of obstructing the progress of business generally, and of Irish coercive legislation in particular. To this end dilatory motions were constantly introduced, repeated divisions were taken on practically one and the same issue, speeches were multiplied and prolonged, and counts-out were very studiously planned. One of the most undisciplined acts of obstruction was that of a well-known Irish nationalist, who delivered to empty benches a speech of about five hours' duration, made up of lengthy extracts from Blue Books. On the South Africa Bill, which authorised the annexation of the Transvaal, tactics of the same kind were pursued to an extent which rendered it necessary for the House to prolong its sittings all through the night, and to organise relays of members, with the view of physically exhausting the malcontents. This end was accomplished, but not without much scandal being caused. Year after year the evil steadily increased. The general election of 1880 resulted in a considerable increase of the number of members prepared to support Mr. Parnell's methods, the nature of which became more apparent at the commencement of the session of 1881. The Queen's Speech on that occasion intimated that Parliament would be asked to confer additional powers on the Irish Executive; and this led to a debate, mainly kept up by Mr. Parnell's followers, protracted over eleven days. On January 25th, in the same year, Mr. Forster moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of person and property in Ireland. This motion, usually treated as purely formal, was taken advantage of by the Irish members to raise a debate, which was eventually adjourned. On the following day Mr. Gladstone submitted a motion for giving precedence to the Bill over all other business, and the House was kept sitting for twenty-two hours continuously—from 4 p.m. on Tuesday till 2 p.m. on Wednesday—in order to secure the adoption of that resolution. On January 27th the adjourned motion for leave to introduce the Bill again came before the House;

the debate upon it was kept up for two sittings, almost exclusively by the Parnellites; and as there seemed no likelihood of their voluntarily allowing the discussion to come to an end, the Government made arrangements for the House to sit continuously until the obstructors should be wearied out. Accordingly the House met at four o'clock on January 31st, and thereafter motions for the adjournment of the debate and for the adjournment of the House were, with other dilatory tactics, persistently resorted to by the Parnellites. The sitting was prolonged all through the night of January 31st, and the following day, and until nine o'clock on the morning of February 2nd. At that hour the resistance to the motion was still being angrily sustained, when Mr. Speaker Brand, amid great excitement, announced that he should take upon himself to put an end to the debate. This he at once did, notwithstanding vehement protests from the Irish members. At the same time, the occupant of the chair pointed out that the dignity, credit, and authority of the House were seriously threatened, and that it was necessary that they should be vindicated. Acting upon this intimation, Mr. Gladstone at the next sitting brought forward a resolution for enlarging the powers of the Speaker, by giving him absolute control, whenever the House should decide by a majority of not less than three to one, that the state of public business was urgent. This was strenuously opposed by the Parnellites; and very disorderly scenes took place, which eventuated in the suspension (under a rule passed in 1880) of Mr. Parnell and all his followers. They having been thus temporarily reduced to silence, Mr. Gladstone's proposal was adopted, and under it the Speaker framed a series of regulations for the conduct of business, some of which were subsequently proved to be very effectual, but as they could only operate when the House, by a majority of three to one, voted urgency, they had no value as against general obstructive tactics, which the Parnellites continued to pursue with so much success as to provoke general demands for a revision of the rules of procedure. Accordingly, some negotiations took place between the Government of the day and the leaders of the Opposition, with the view of arriving at an agreement as to what alterations should be made; but the attempt thus to arrange matters failed, owing to the insistence of Mr. Gladstone on his proposal for giving the power of closure to a bare majority, the Conservatives contending that there should be required for such purpose a majority of two-thirds. Parliament was assembled in October 1883 for the special purpose of considering the matter. After a protracted debate the closure resolution was agreed to by 304 votes to 260, but it was weighted with restrictions calculated to interfere with its general application. As a matter of fact, during the four years of its existence it has been put in force only once. The other rules of procedure adopted on the same occasion have been more frequently used, and have had an observable effect, at all events, in checking the original forms of obstruction, and compelling the practitioners of the art to discover new channels. We briefly state the nature of the Standing Orders adopted in 1883. If the Speaker be of opinion that it is the evident sense of the House that the question under discussion should be at once put, he must so state, whereupon a motion may be made "That the question be now put;"

and if this be carried, the question is to be put accordingly; but not unless the proposal so to put it has been supported by more than 200 members, or "unless it shall have been opposed by less than 40 and supported by more than 100." Rule 2 provides that motions for adjournment before public business (which could formerly be brought forward by a single individual) shall not be permitted unless 40 members signify their approval. Rule 3 limits the debates on ordinary motions for adjournment to the matter of such motions. Rule 4 dispenses, in certain cases, with a formal division, where the minority is less than 20. Another enactment gives the Speaker discretionary power to silence any member who is indulging in continued irrelevance or tedious repetition. He is also empowered, when a motion for adjournment is made which appears to him to be an abuse of the rules of the House, to put such motion forthwith, without allowing any discussion upon it. By Rule 9 it is provided that, when the Speaker names a member for disregarding the authority of the chair, or for wilful obstruction, a motion for the suspension of such member may be put forthwith; and if carried, the member shall be suspended from the service of the House for one week; in the case of a second offence, for a fortnight; or of a third offence, for one month. The privilege formerly enjoyed by members of discussing any topic whatever on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, is taken away except in regard to certain specific occasions. There are minor provisions which need not be detailed. The rules have been by no means so effectual in their working as was anticipated. The present Government have formulated new rules of procedure to be introduced for the consideration of the House of Commons this session. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, THE PROPOSED NEW RULES.

O'Connell, Morgan, second son of the "Liberator," d. Jan. 19th, 1885, at the age of 8. In early life he joined the Irish Legion, which served under General Descreux in Bolivia, and afterwards in the Austrian army. On his retirement from the House of Commons, in which he sat for an Irish constituency for twenty-five years, he was appointed Registrar of Deeds, with a salary of £1,200 a year.

October Handicap. See SPORT (Racing).

Odd Volumes, Ye Sette of. See YE SETTE OF ODD VOLUMES.

Odessa. A rapidly developing Russian port on the Black Sea. Although less than a century old, its population is 100,000, and in point of size it ranks as fourth city in the Russian empire. Distant 1,137 miles from St. Petersburg and 933 from Moscow, Odessa has good ground for regarding itself as the capital of Southern Russia. It has derived its rapid growth largely from the export of grain. Twenty years ago the total exports were valued at £4,000,000; they now exceed £12,000,000, in spite of the competition of other Black Sea ports and the rivalry of America and India. Recently a new trade feature has been introduced. Tea and other goods from the East that formerly made their way to London, and were thence despatched to Russia, are now conveyed direct through the Suez Canal to Odessa by the vessels of the Moscow volunteer fleet and the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company.

Ecumenical Council at Rome. See ITALY.

"Ohm." See ELECTRICITY.

Oil Islands. In the Indian Ocean. Part of the *Chagos Archipelago* (q.v.).

"**O. K.**" a slang phrase, being a facetious equivalent for A. C. "All Correct," and implying "satisfactory."

Old Catholics (Altkatholiken). One of the consequences of the declaration of **Papal Infallibility** at the Vatican Council of July 1870 was to lead to the formation of the sect of Old Catholics. Its followers, although refusing adhesion to this cardinal principle of the papacy, have never formally seceded from the Roman Catholic Church, and still claim a joint interest in the possessions of the parent Church, which, indeed, they continue, by state dispensation, to enjoy, both in Prussia and Baden. Actually, however, the rupture between the two bodies is complete. In Germany the Old Catholics at present number some 70,000; in Switzerland they are more numerous, reaching about 80,000, and a few exist in France under the guidance of **Père Hyacinthe**, who (1879) opened in Paris the **Gallian Church**. Old Catholicism also exists, but to a very slight extent, in Hungary (since March 1866 forbidden), and Italy. Last year (September 1886) the annual synod was held at Vienna, and was largely attended. Among those present were Dr. Herzog and three clergymen of the Church of England, while messages of sympathy were received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop Wilkinson, coadjutor of the Bishop of London. It was decided, owing to the spread of the movement in Austria, to propose a suitable person acceptable to the Austrian Government, as Old Catholic Bishop for Austria, the name of Professor Friedrich of Munich being mentioned as that of the probable Bishop. This year (1887) it is proposed to hold a general congress of Old Catholics at Vienna, when delegates from the various Christian Churches will be invited to attend. (For detailed account of Old Catholic movement see our edition of 1886.)

"**Old Style.**" See CALENDAR.

Oleomargarine. See DAIRY FARMING.

Oligarchy. See DEMOCRACY.

One Thousand Guinea. See SPORT.

Ontario (from the Indian *Onontae*—i.e. "village on a mountain"), a province of the Dominion of Canada. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, **Ottawa**. Area 144,600 sq. miles, with recent accession on north and west; boundaries not fully settled yet; pop. 1,073,228. Provincial capital **Toronto**, pop. 120,000, on Lake Ontario, is a fine city, with university and many institutions. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham.—Divided into some forty-six established counties, eighty-eight electoral districts, etc. The peninsular and southern portions of the province are very fertile, and are not elevated. Scenery on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers is very fine. Behind are elevated tracts with immense stretches of forest-abounding in game, large and small, furred and feathered. Besides the shore-line of the great lakes, there are many smaller lakes and innumerable streams. **Niagara River** and Falls, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, divide from United States. Climate very healthy; winter intensely cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant. Summer warmer than in England, admitting of a richer flora. Minerals

are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, marble, petroleum, salt.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by eighty-eight constituencies. Ontario has twenty-four seats in the Dominion Senate and ninety-two in the House of Commons. Religion not State-aided. Education very good: university, high schools, elementary public schools—the latter in the hands of local boards, supported by rates, free and compulsory.—**Industries** comprise a good deal of manufacture of various kinds. Agriculturists grow wheat and other grain, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc. Apple and peach orchards are extensive, the fruit export increasing rapidly. Vineyards are being more planted, though the wine made is not yet exported. Mining employs many hands. The fresh-water fisheries are valuable, and pisciculture is attended to. Cheese-making is carried on in 470 factories, dairy stock numbering nearly two million head. There is an agricultural college at Guelph. The timber-trade is large. Homesteads are granted free under certain conditions, but of the twenty million acres already occupied much is very valuable, and land costs £4 to £6 per acre in settled districts.—Ontario, called Upper Canada, became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA. (For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.)

Open Spaces (Metropolitan). The following is a list of the open spaces, except churchyards, and in near London, maintained by the authorities indicated. **C. signifies** Corporation of London; **M.B.W.**, Metropolitan Board of Works; **M.P.G.A.**, Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (83, Lancaster Gate, W.); **D.B.W.**, District Board of Works; **L.B.**, Local Board; **V.**, Vestry; **L.M.**, Lord of the Manor. The figures in brackets show the cost of laying out and purchase, where ascertainable. The following are in the East District: **Carlton Sq.**, Mile End (£137), M.P.G.A.; **Victoria Park** (£103,000), Govt.; **Bethnal Green Museum Grounds**, Govt.; **Well St. Common**, M.B.W.; **Waste Land** at Dalston Lane and Grove St., Hackney D.B.W.; **North Mill Field** (£41,484), M.B.W.; **South Mill Field**, M.B.W.; **Clapton Common**, M.B.W.; **London Fields**, M.B.W.; **Hackney Downs**, M.B.W.; **Epping Forest** (£257,000), C.; **Brewer's Garden**, London Hospital, Stepney (£900), Brewers' Co. and London Hospital; **Traveller Sq.**, Stepney E. (£316), Local Vestry; **Winthrop St. (White-chapel) Playground** (£2,300), Poplar Recreation Ground (£12,500), Poplar B.W.; **Stepney Green**, L.M. Stepney; **Playground**, Silver St., London Docks, Trustees; **Shaaklewell Green**, Hackney D.B.W.; **Slip** at Stamford Hill, Hackney D.B.W.; **Stonebridge Common**, Dalston, Hackney D.B.W.; **Slip** at Lea Bridge Rd., Hackney D.B.W.; **West Ham Park** (£25,000), L.B.; **Wanstead Park**, C.; **Hackney Marshes**, L.M. of the "Lord's Hold," in Hackney; **All Saints' Playground**, Mile End (£150), Vicar. The following are in the South-East District: **Horse-monger Lane Oval** (half the site, £356), M.P.G.A.; **Greenwich Park**, Govt.; **Kennington Park**, Govt.; **Southwark Park** (£118,080), M.B.W.; **Blackheath** (£6,861), M.B.W.; **Bostall Heath** (£6,639), M.B.W.; **Plumstead Common** (£12,582), M.B.W.; **Woolwich Common**, War Office; **Eddlestown, Farthing Down, Kenley Common**, and **Gouldon Common** (£7,000), C.L.; **Ravensbourne Recreation**

Ground (£700), M.P.G.A.; **Blackfriars Bridge Gardens**, £.; **Sydenham and Forest Hill Recreation Ground** (£8,000), **Lewisham D.B.W.**; **Camberwell Green**, L.V.; **Goose Green**, M.B.W.; **North Head Green**, M.B.W.; **Peckham Eye**, M.B.W.; **Shoulder of Mutton Green** (£600), M.B.W.; **Dulwich Park**, **Governors of Dulwich College**; **Covered Mill Pond**, **Rotherhithe**, **V. Rotherhithe**. The following are in the **East Central District**: **Long Lane**, **Smithfield Market**, C. The following are in the **West Central District**: **Thames Embankment Gardens**, M.B.W.; **Leicester Sq.**, M.B.W.; **Wilmington Sq.**, **Clerkenwell** (£300), **M.P.G.A.**; **Red Lion Sq.**, **Holborn** (£250), **M.P.G.A.**. The following are in the **West District**: **Hyde Park**, **Govt.**; **Kensington Gardens**, **Govt.**; **Wormwood Scrubs** (£14,101), M.B.W.; **The Little Scrubs**, **Is.M.**; **Shepherd's Bush Common** (£2,728), M.B.W.; **Paddington Green**, **V. Paddington**; **Ealing Common**, **Ealing Green**, **Drayton Green**, and **Haven Green**, **Ealing L.B.** The following are in the **North-West District**: **Regent's Park** and **Primrose Hill**, **Govt.**; **Hamstead Heath** (£53,985), M.B.W.; **Playground**, **Haverstock Hill** (£100), **M.P.G.A.** The following are in the **North District**: **Canonbury Sq.**, **Islington**, **M.P.G.A.**; **Finbury Park** (£119,904), M.B.W.; **South Newington Common** (£1,000), M.B.W.; **The Green**, **Islington V.**; **Highbury Fields** (£60,000), **V.**; **Hadley Common**, **Churchwardens and Overseers**; **South Newington Green**, **L.V.**; **Waste Land**, **Horsesey L.R.**; portion of **Highgate Woods**, C. The following are in the **South-West District**: **Ebury Sq.**, **Pimlico**, **M.P.G.A.**; **St. James's Park**, **Govt.**; **Green Park**, **Govt.**; **Battersea Park**, **Govt.**; **Bushy Park**, **Govt.**; **Lower Grosvenor Gardens**, **Duke of Westminster**; **Chelsea Military Hospital Grounds**, **Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital**; **Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens**, **Govt.**; **Hampton Court Park**, **Govt.**; **Kew Botanic and Pleasure Gardens**, **Govt.**; **Richmond Park**, **Govt.**; **Tooting Beck and Graveney Commons** (£32,526), M.B.W.; **Eastbrook Common**, M.B.W.; **Farnson's Green**, M.B.W.; **Clapham Common** (£22,711), M.B.W.; **Wandsworth Common**, **Conservators incorporated by the Wandsworth Common Act 1871**; **Wimbledon Common**, **Putney Common**, the **Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators**; **Barnes Common**, the **Conservators of Barnes Common**; **Wellington Place**, **Hyde Park Corner**, **Govt.**; **Streatham Common**, M.B.W. Amongst the projects still engaging the attention of the **Metropolitan Public Gardens Association** and others interested in the preservation of open spaces are the following: **The Physic Garden**, **Chelsea**, **S.W.**; **Beaumont Sq.**, **E. Clissold Park**, **N.**; portion of **Highgate Woods**, **N.**; **Battersea Letchmere Allotment Lands**, **S.W.**; the formation of a **Cricknet Ground** at **Primrose Hill**, **N.W.**; a **Cricknet Ground** on **Clapton Common**, **N.E.**; a **Recreation Ground** in the **Isle of Dogs**, **E.**; a **Playground** in **Camden Town**, **N.W.**; a **Playground** in **Bromley**, **E.**; a **Recreation Ground** in **Pottery Lane**, **W.**; the formation of a **Public Promenade** on the **Main Drainage Embankment**, **E.**; the improvement of the **Poplar Recreation Ground**, **E.**, and the **Victoria Tower Garden**, **S.W.**

Opportunists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Oral Law. See TALMUD.

Orange Association, The. Originated amongst the Protestants of Ireland to prevent their own extinction at the hands of the Roman Catholics. The first declaration of principles was signed in 1798 on the opening of an Orange

lodge in Dublin. Orange clubs were ordered to be dissolved by Parliament 1835, but they were revived in 1845. This association has spread to the Colonies, and the Orangemen of Canada form an active and important body.

Orange Free State. An independent Dutch republic in South Africa. It has Cape Colony on S. and S.W., Bechuanaaland on N.W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m., pop. 133,518, of whom 61,022 are whites. It is divided into 16 districts. Capital, **Bloemfontein**, pop. 2,600. Other centres are **Ladybrand**, **Winburg**, **Kroonstad**, **Harrismith**, **Fauresmith**, etc. The State is mainly pastoral, scarcity of water rendering great part of it unfit for agriculture. Principal products are wool, hides, ostrich feathers, also diamonds and garnets. There are rich coal-mines. Executive vested in President (now Sir J. T. Brand, LL.D., Hon. G.C.M.G.), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. (For Ministry, etc., see article DIPLOMATIC.) There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the districts by the President, if confirmed by the Volksraad. The latter consists of 55 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years, half vacating their seats every two years. Roman-Dutch law prevails. There is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court. There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at the capital; but about 14,000 men are on the rolls as liable to be called out in case of war. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. The State devotes £12,000 a year to education. Revenue, 1885-6, £177,267; expenditure, £184,079; debt, £200,000. Commerce passes through Cape Colony and Natal: statistics included in theirs. The government possesses considerable property, including three-fourths share in the National Bank—in all about £700,000. The capital has telegraphic communication with Natal. The State is, on the whole, prosperous and orderly. It was formed in 1836-40, when Dutch Boers, becoming disaffected towards the new British Government at the Cape, "trekked" northward into the wilds in large numbers. Their outrages on the natives, and the wars that resulted, obliged the British authorities to annex Natal in 1840, and the Orange River Sovereignty—as it was then called—in 1848. However, by convention in 1854, it was declared to be "a free and independent state," and has since remained, so under the title of Orange Free State. A constitution was proclaimed in that year, and was amended in 1866 and 1879. (Consult Norris Newman's "With the Boers"; Sandeman's "Eight Months in an Ox-wagon"; Weber's "Quatre Ans au Pays des Boers"; Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.) For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Orange River. See CAPE COLONY.

Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A., b. 1835, first exhibited in Edinburgh, his native city, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Academy. Subsequently he came to London. Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1868). His "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" at the Paris Exhibition secured the approval of the French critics, and obtained for the painter one of the few medals awarded to British artists. His "Napoleon I. on Board H.M.S. Bellerophon," exhibited at the Royal

Academy in 1880, was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. (1877).

Orchestra. The foundation of the modern orchestra is the string quartet, composed of the first and second violins, viola, and violoncello, with the double bass (contrabasso) doubling the bass at an octave beneath. Next follows the wood wind quartet, composed of oboe, flute, clarinet and bassoon; but differing from the string quartet in each part being divided. There is always a first and second oboe, a first and second flute, etc., because while all the strings are as a rule playing together, it is only in loud crashes that all the wood wind is usually employed, far more frequent being the passages taken by one or another pair, as two oboes or two flutes playing in thirds or sixths, etc. The brass wind comes next. First are the horns, which always play in pairs because the blowing of high notes is so different from that of low notes that a "first horn" part is not readily playable by a "second horn" player. Sometimes there is another pair, called the third and fourth horns in that case. As two horns are necessary, it is manifestly an advantage to use them in chords where possible, and they serve the useful purpose of binding the whole orchestra together with their long soft full notes. Their scale is not complete, most melodies are therefore beyond their power; but in melodies written for them (as in Weber's overture to "Oberon," etc.) they give an inexpressibly beautiful effect. The trombones with their shifting apparatus are able to play every note. They are usually three in number in full orchestras (alto, tenor, and bass), and can play in chords. The trumpet, an instrument of similar construction, supplies the treble part. A fine quartet of brass by itself has a majestic effect, as in Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalie," etc. Finally the drums (*i.e.* the kettle-drums) are a department by themselves. They are two in number, and are tuned for each piece, one to the keynote and the other usually to the dominant. Sometimes a third drum is needed if another note is wanted. Other instruments often used are the harp, the big drum, with the cymbals and the triangle, the side drum, the euphonium (to enrich the bass of the brass), the piccolo (an octave above the flute), and the contra fagotto or double bassoon (an octave below the bassoon). This last is the lowest instrument in the orchestra, and the last but one is the highest. Two classes of instruments demand special peculiarities in writing. These are the horns and the clarionets. The horns can only play in one key, and even then cannot play a complete scale, therefore they have mouthpieces of various lengths so that they can be set in various keys. Their music is always written in the key of C, and at the beginning of the piece "horns in D," "horns in E flat," etc., tells them what mouthpiece to use. Therefore, although they always play in the key of C, they sound in whatever key the composer desires. The trumpets are also "transposing instruments," like the horns. One of the great points against the claimant in the Tichborne case was that, asserting he had been a horn-player when young, he yet could not answer the question "What key the horns played in." The other peculiar instruments are the clarionets. The clarinet can only play in a very few keys. Therefore for keys with sharps the A clarinet is used, and for keys with flats the rather smaller B-flat clarinet, while for the rest the C

clarinet, smallest of the three, serves; but as its tone is rather shrill, one of the other two is used whenever possible. The fingering of all these is alike, and the fundamental tone is always written and played as C. Thus, if the key is E, the A clarinet is used, and plays apparently in G, its music being so written; or if the key be E-flat the B-flat clarinet would be used, and would play music written in the key of F, but sounding of course in E-flat. The key of the clarinet line in a score is therefore different from the key of the other instruments, and at its commencement "clarinet in A," or "clarinet in B-flat" is put. The first sounds a minor third lower, and the second a tone lower, than it plays. Otherwise the clarinet (supposing there were only C clarionets existing) could not play well in such keys as E-flat or in A, with three flats or sharps, and could not play at all in A-flat, or E, or in such keys with four flats or sharps or upwards. The tone of the B-flat clarinet is the finest of the three.

"Order of the Day," in parliamentary language, is a bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Origin of Species. A species (*q.v.*), originally regarded as a group of living things all due to steady descent from one or two primary parent forms specially created, is now regarded as a group artificially marked off from other groups for the purpose of classification. The change in the view as to species was initiated by the publication, in 1859, of Darwin's "Origin of Species." This work not only taught that all species were the result of evolution,—it gave reasons for the belief in, and proofs of the fact of, evolution. (For the manner of evolution see NATURAL and SEXUAL SELECTION.) Here are considered only the chief lines of the argument that lead to the conclusion that species are evolved. Domesticated plants and animals vary. By this variation, under artificial selection, new breeds are formed, new varieties. Plants and animals in a state of nature vary. By this variation, modified by natural selection, new varieties (incipient species) and new species are formed. The chief difficulties in connection with this explanation of the origin of species are as follows. (1) The supposed absence of connecting links—*i.e.* of forms intermediate between certain specific forms existing or known to have existed. But (a) further investigation has revealed many of these transition forms, and (b) the geological record is imperfect. Many living forms cannot be preserved; many that could be, have not been. Many strata that contained fossil remains have been destroyed. (2) The great complexity of certain organs,—*e.g.* the human eye. But (a) there is a perfect series always to be found in living things, from the very simplest condition of an organ to the most complex; (b) the most highly developed organs in their development pass through stages of advancing complexity from the rudimental form up to their final condition. (3) The persistency of certain low forms of life, out of which, or their allies, the higher are supposed to have evolved. But (a) certain conditions of life may be favourable to these simple and persistent forms; (b) the conditions of life may be more favourable to the parent form than to any derived from it; (c) degeneration may occur of higher types to lower; (d) whilst one or a few of a

large number of a particular plant or animal may vary, and ultimately give rise to a new species, the vast majority may remain constant in character, and beget members of the old species. With the lower forms a sexual reproduction is very common, and this gives little chance of variation, whose chief determinants are changed conditions of the environment, and the collision of the characteristics of two different individuals in the reproductive cells. (4) **Apparently useless structures**, as the hairs on our hands. But these are generally the remnants of things useful in other animals. (5) **Instinct**. The difficulties in this connection are dealt with in the posthumous essay of Darwin incorporated with G. J. Romanes' "Mental Evolution in Animals." (6) **Hybrids**, or the results of the crossing of allied species. But (a) no evolutionist believes that new species originate thus; (b) mutual sterility between two species may be the cause rather than the result of specific difference. The chief arguments, other than those already advanced, in favour of the natural origin of species are as follows. (1) **The palæontological**. In the strata of the earth, the remains of organic beings form an ascending series of advancing complexity as we pass from older to more recent rocks. The simpler forms appear first; the more complex, their probable derivatives, later. (2) **Geographical distribution**. For this consult Wallace's "Island Life," and "Malay Archipelago." (3) **Classification**. The arrangement of the groups of animals and plants becomes intelligible on the view of the descent of living beings with modification from pre-existing forms. (4) **Morphology** (see BIOLOGY). The homologies or likenesses in structure of different parts of the same organism or of various parts in different organisms are explained. (5) **Embryology**, or the study of the development of a plant or animal from its earliest up to its adult condition, is in harmony with the theory. From this study has arisen the great generalisation, that the life of the individual is an epitome of that of the race; that every living thing goes rapidly through the stages that its ancestry went through in the course of myriads of years. (6) **Rudimentary organs**. Their presence in the living organism is comprehensible if that organism has evolved from others in which the organ concerned was well developed, and in active use. (7) **Atavism**, or reversion to ancestral forms, as when horses are born with stripes. In the study of the main question, two things must be borne in mind. First, that as a rule evidence of either the creation or the evolution of a species cannot be direct, but must be indirect, and that of this latter kind of evidence all that is possessed favours the doctrine of evolution. Second, that the two great factors in the development of species, as of individuals, are heredity and adaptation. Every living being inherits much from its ancestry; every living being is modified by its contact with the environment in which it lives. (Books of reference: Darwin's "Origin of Species," and "Animals and Plants under Domestication"; the works of Wallace, Huxley, Haeckel, Romanes, and indeed of almost all the scientific men since 1850.) See also NATURAL SELECTION.

Oruba. An island off the Venezuelan coast. Is a Dutch possession, under the government of Curaçao. Area 69 sq. m., pop. 6,177. Gold

has been found on it. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, b. 1829. He ascended the throne in 1872, in succession to his brother Charles XV., who died in that year. Before his accession he had served in the army, and risen to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He is a writer of no mean order, and he has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, and in consequence of the merits of this literary production the Frankfurt Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member. He married, in 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has as issue four sons: Gustaf, Duke of Wermland; Oscar, Duke of Götland; Carl, Duke of Westergötland; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike. Fears of a serious conflict with the Norwegian republican party were entertained in 1884, but King Oscar succeeded in bringing the conflict to a peaceable issue.

Osman Nubia Pasha, Marshal. Celebrated for the defence of Plevna against the Russians (1877); b. in 1832 in Asia Minor. He took part in suppressing the rebellions of Syria (1860), of Crete (1867), and the Yemen (1874). After his gallant resistance and the fall of Plevna (1877), he returned to Constantinople, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard (1878), Governor-General of Crete, Minister of War 1878-80-81-82.

Ostrich Farming. One of the most profitable occupations of Cape Colony. Domestication of these birds appears to have been first attempted about 1838. Previous to that date the supply of feathers was derived from wild ostriches, which were hunted down and killed for their spoils. They had grown scarce in Cape Colony, except in the more desert parts; and feathers came down, as is still the case, from the far interior beyond the Orange river. Several individuals then turned their attention to breeding and rearing ostriches, and the new industry proved so profitable that many embarked in it. A mania set in: farmers sacrificed sheep, goats, cattle and lands to ostriches; townspeople converted the pony's paddock into an ostrich camp. Fabulous prices were given, £300 to £500 for a pair of tried good breeding birds; £5 each for chickens just hatched, and £8 or £10 when three months old. The market soon became glutted. Numbers were ruined. By-and-by ostrich farming settled down into the steady industry it now is. The vast Karroo plains, which abound in plants impregnated with alkaline salts, seem best suited to the birds as grazing ground; although they thrive in nearly all parts of South Africa, provided that certain phosphates be added to their food. Besides maize or Indian corn, lucerne, broken bones, etc., they are fed in times of drought with the fleshy leaves of the prickly pear. When the country is in good condition they graze without artificial food; and some farmers let their birds run free, herding them, and attracting them to the homestead by a daily feed of mealies. Others inclose areas of greater or lesser extent within strong fences, sowing with lucerne where necessary. Artificial incubation is resorted to, as it insures larger broods, and also because the feathers of the hen are injured by sitting. A chicken feathers at eight months, though its first crop is of slight value, but in each succeeding period of eight months becomes better. When the feathers are "ripe" they are cut with a sharp

knife close to the skin; each plume is cut separately, and very carefully; the stumps wither and fall out, or are taken out, after a lapse of about ten days. The value of ostrich feathers varies considerably, according to the state of the market and the relative qualities of the feathers themselves. Prime white "blood feathers" fetch from £35 to £60 per lb., chicken plumes £5 per lb. An adult bird will yield feathers of an annual value of from £9 to £15, sometimes more. Before ostrich farming was in vogue the value of the feathers exported from Cape Colony averaged about £10,000 per annum. At the present time, notwithstanding the fall in price consequent on greater supply, the value of the export is about £1,100,000 per annum.

"**Otello.**" See VERDI.

"**Othello.**" See IRVING, HENRY.

Ottawa (Indian "traders"). Capital of the Dominion of Canada (*q.v.*), pop. 30,344. It is situated on the Ottawa river, province of Ontario, and is a handsome city, containing some of the finest buildings in all America.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

"**Ouida**" (*Mdlle. Louisa De la Ramée*) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She commenced when very young to contribute to magazines, having come up to live in London when quite a child. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many:—"Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "Ariadne," "Pipistrello," "The Village Commune," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," and "Othmar." She is a most romantic and impassioned writer, and her novels abound with true poetical feeling.

Oulss, Walter William, R.A., b. in Jersey 1848. Educated at Victoria Coll. Becoming a student of the Royal Academy (1864), he took a silver medal in the Antique school. He has constantly exhibited at Burlington House since 1869, his first works being subject pictures, of which the principal were "Home Again," and "An Incident in the French Revolution." In 1872, on the advice of Mr. Millais, Mr. Oulss took to portrait painting, and has since devoted himself with great success to that branch of his profession. Elected R.A. (1881).

"**Outcast London.**" In 1883 an inquiry was set on foot by the committee of the London Congregational Union in relation to the moral and spiritual condition of some of the dark regions of the Metropolis. By that inquiry the eyes of those who conducted it were opened to an appalling condition of things: a state of godlessness, of crime, of abject poverty and of despairing misery which it would be impossible adequately to describe. By means of a little pamphlet, entitled "**The Bitter Cry of Outcast London**," the Union made known to the public some of the facts thus brought to light. That "Bitter Cry" ran through the length and breadth of the land. It touched the hearts of tens of thousands, and awoke a deep feeling of indignation, pain and sympathy in every direction. The special efforts which were put forth were kept as free as possible from denominational trammels, and measures were devised which have proved of material help in lessening the evils which were brought to light. Various mission halls, which were

forthwith established in different parts of London, provided special religious accommodation for those who rarely or never attended ordinary church services. These have proved important centres not only for the preaching of the gospel but for mental improvement and philanthropic work. Attention was soon directed to the needs of many of the poor children attending the Board schools of the Metropolis. It was ascertained that very large numbers were existing day by day upon very insufficient food. Arrangements were made for remedying this sad state of things, and in a short time upwards of 10,000 breakfasts and 4,000 dinners were provided weekly for poor children. Agencies were also inaugurated for providing holidays, by means of which additional brightness might be imparted to the lives of the children. A "**Clothes ministry**" was likewise established, by means of which upwards of 40,000 garments were distributed to the poor during 1886; in the majority of instances ministers, missionaries, district visitors, etc., being the channels for distribution. Large numbers of men have been assisted to emigrate to Canada and other parts, and reports received testify to the value of the help afforded them as a means of enabling them to obtain permanent employment. The entire movement is supported by voluntary contributions. *Hon. Treasurer*, Albert Spicer, Esq., J.P., 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. Mearns, Memorial Hall, E.C.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. See BOAT RACE, and SPORT.

Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Matches. See SPORT.

Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Promoted by the delegates of the sister Universities, for the examination, classification, passing or rejection of pupils; the Oxford being held in June, the Cambridge in December. The pupils are divided into Seniors, over fifteen and under eighteen, and Juniors under fifteen years. The examinations are held at various centres throughout the United Kingdom, each centre being presided over by a secretary, and the examinations conducted by an examiner sent from the University. In the results the pupils are placed in Class I., II. or III. according to merit; or simply catalogued alphabetically as having satisfied the examiners, the names of the unsuccessful being omitted. Trinity College, London, has also instituted Local Examinations. It is estimated that an average of about 6,000 pupils present themselves annually to the three examinations, of which about three-tenths obtain honours, three-fifths satisfy the examiners, the rest being rejected.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D.D., 31st Bishop of (founded 1541), son of John Mackarness, Esq., a West Indian merchant; b. 1820. Educated at Eton, and at Merton Coll., Oxon., Fellow of Exeter Coll. Was Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (1858-69); select preacher to the University of Oxford (1869). Consecrated Bishop of Oxford (Dec. 1869), to which is attached the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

Oxford University. See UNIVERSITIES.

Oyer and Terminer, Commission of. The commission issued to judges of assize, giving them authority to try criminal causes in each county into which they go. It is literally a commission "to hear and determine," *oyer et terminer* being the old French equivalent for that English expression,

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"P. A." See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., b. at Great Yarmouth 184, M.R.C.S. (1836), Hon. Fellow (1843). He is Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He has been an extensive contributor to the transactions of the Royal and other learned societies. Created a baronet (1871), and appointed President of the College of Surgeons (1875). Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree in 1882, at the jubilee in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Wurtzburg.

Palais Royal. See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES.

Palestine Geological Surveys. The topographical survey of western Palestine having been carried out under the Society of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and by officers of the Royal Engineers, it was determined to supplement this work by a geological survey of western Palestine, the Arabah valley, and the peninsula of Sinai, as far as this could be accomplished by a reconnaissance of geologists and engineers. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1883 an expedition was sent out from England, under the direction of Professor Hull, F.R.S., which was joined in Egypt by Captain (now Colonel) Kitchener, R.E., who undertook the charge of the topographical department. The party traversed Arabia Petraea by Mount Sinai (Jebel Musa), Akabah, the Arabah valley and the Dead Sea into Palestine. A narrative of the journey is given in "Mount Seir, Sinai, and Western Palestine" (1885), together with some account of the geological features and natural history of the region traversed. A geological Memoir, combining not only the personal observations of Professor Hull, but those of previous observers, accompanied by maps, sections and drawings, was published in 1886. The structure and mode of formation of the deep depression of the Jordan valley and Dead Sea basin forms an important section of this Memoir, which is brought out by the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Amongst the maps is one of the Wady el Arabah, constructed from the survey of Colonel Kitchener by Mr. J. Armstrong (formerly Serjeant-Major R.E.), who was a member of the exploring party, and geologically coloured. A geological survey of a portion of the same region, carried out by M. L. Lartet, has been published by the Duc de Luynes, "Voyage d'Exploration à la Mer Morte" (Paris, 1880), which was a great advance on previous publications. (For the general geological formation of Palestine and Arabia Petraea consult "Aus dem Orient Geologische Beobachtungen.")

"**Pall Mall Gazette.**" Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in 1880. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next (1880) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in 1883 by W. T. Stead (q.v.). Its characteristics are the three T's—Independence, Interviewing, and Illustration. It is the first daily illustrated English newspaper. Originally issued at two-pence. It was first published at a penny Jan.

1st, 1882. Offices, 2, Northumberland Street, Strand.

Palmerston. Chief town of Northern Territory of South Australia (q.v.).

Panama Canal and Isthmus. See ENGINEERING.

Panslavists. A party in Russia, favouring the idea of a grand Slavonic confederation, in which the hegemony would belong to Russia. Its ranks are largely recruited among the Slavophiles, a party holding the belief that Slav culture is better and stronger than European civilisation, and destined to survive the latter. It is possible to hold this belief, this faith in Russia, without holding the Panslavistic doctrine of a union of the Slavs under Russian rule; several eminent Slavophiles believing that the Slavs of Austria and Turkey would do better if allowed to develop into a separate sister state. None the less, all Slavophiles sink their differences whenever a crusade against Turkey or Austria is broached, and range themselves under the militant Panslavistic banner. In 1876 they supported with funds the Bulgarian revolt, and one of their leaders, General Tchernayeff, conducted, with their assistance, a large number of volunteers to Servia to fight against Turkey. Their influence at court also was instrumental in bringing about the Turkish war. After the Berlin Treaty their power waned, and the death of Skobelev was a heavy blow to their aspirations; but they recovered strength when the present emperor, after his coronation, displayed in his policy sympathy with their views.

Pantheon (Le). A noble edifice, erected in Paris, devoted to the interment of illustrious men. Begun in the reign of Louis XV., it was finished under the Restoration. The pediment has engraved upon it: "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.*"

Paraguay. A republic governed by president elected for four years, assisted by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected directly—the former at the ratio of one member to 12,000 inhabitants, the latter of one member to 6,000. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Area 91,970 square miles. Pop. about 350,000. Revenue estimated £228,000; expenditure £70,000. Debt estimated at £42,405,896. Army, chiefly acting as police, numbers about 600. This country has been almost entirely ruined by the destructive war carried on between 1865 and 1870 with Brazil by the Dictator Lopez, the population having in that time diminished from 1,337,000 to its present amount. Since 1870 its history presents no very special features of interest. For Ministry, etc., see ARTICLE DIPLOMATIC.

Parallax, Solar. See SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS (Astronomy).

Paramaribo. Capital of Surinam (q.v.).

Parcel Post, The. Was first introduced Aug. 1st, 1883. The public in this country had long suffered from the want of such an institution, and it was probably owing to the strenuous efforts made by the late Mr. Fawcett, when he was Postmaster-General, that the difficulties which had hitherto stood in the way of the parcel post being established here were overcome. Considerable opposition was displayed towards the scheme, both by the railway companies and private carrying agencies; but all

such obstacles were met by Mr. Fawcett, who displayed great tact and energy in bringing the new service into operation; and since its establishment the system has proved extremely useful to the community, and is making good progress towards becoming a financial success. The parcel postage rates are *3d.* for the first pound and *1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.* for every additional pound up to eleven pounds, which is the maximum weight allowed. The postage must be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps to be affixed by the sender. The words *Parcel Post* should be written or printed on the left-hand side of the parcel, immediately above the address. The greatest length allowed for an inland parcel is 3 ft. 6 in., while the length and girth combined may be as much as 6 ft. Thus a parcel measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in length may measure as much as 2 ft. 6 in. in girth; or a shorter parcel may be thicker, for, if it measure no more than 3 ft., it may measure 3 ft. round the thickest part. Parcels must not, of course, be posted in an ordinary letter-box, but must be handed over the counter of a post-office to the proper officer, by whom the size, weight and postage of each parcel is tested before being accepted. Certain parcels are prohibited from being sent: such as those bearing or containing writing or marks of an offensive or indecent character; or containing gunpowder, cartridges, lucifer matches, or other explosive or combustible material, live animals, or any substance likely to cause injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office; while parcels containing such articles as eggs, fish, meat or other animal matter, or knives and other sharp instruments, can only be sent if so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other parcels. Liquid matter must be contained in bottles, cases or cans securely stopped; and bottles and other glass articles must be so packed as to be secure from breakage. Rural postmen, whether on foot or mounted, collect, under certain regulations and restrictions, parcels from the public wherever they collect letters; but the senders are held responsible that parcels so posted are within the prescribed limits of weight and size, and are properly prepaid. The number of parcels carried by the Post Office increases steadily, and no less than 26,417,422 parcels were posted during the year ended March 31st, 1886. The gross amount derived from the postage on these parcels was, for the same period, £592,000, of which 55 per cent. on railway-borne parcels, or £325,600, had to be paid to the railway companies, leaving £266,400 as the Post Office share. The number of parcels now carried, is, it will be seen, at the rate of nearly 27,000,000 a year, being the number anticipated when the parcel post was first established. The parcel post has now been extended to a large number of **Foreign and Colonial countries:** amongst others, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, Aden, British Burmah, India, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, and Jamaica, and is rapidly being extended to other places abroad. The rates (which vary, of course, according to the country concerned) are not excessive, and the maximum limit of weight in all cases is 7 lb. The rule as to dimensions is the same as for the inland parcel post, except in the case of one or two countries. **Dutiable articles** are, of course, liable to a charge for customs duty, which is levied on delivery. Colonial and foreign parcels are not accepted by rural postmen or mail drivers.

The value of the Inland Parcel Post was greatly enhanced by the introduction last year (1886) of a system of insurance and of compensation for loss or damage. The Post Office now gives compensation not exceeding £1 where no insurance is paid; where an insurance fee of one penny or twopenny is paid compensation is given to the amount of £5 or £10. During the first month of the operation of this plan 17,600 parcels were insured, producing £87, while the compensation paid was only £6.

Parent and Child. The legal rights and duties of parent and child are different in English law accordingly as the child is legitimate or illegitimate. (1) **Legitimate children.** All children born after their mother's marriage are presumed legitimate. Their parents are not by any express provision of law bound to maintain them, but by various Acts for the relief of the poor the parent, or grandparent, of a child unable to work can be compelled to provide for its support; all relief given to children under the age of sixteen years, and not blind, or deaf and dumb, is considered as given to the father or his widow; a father who abandons his children to the care of the parish is liable to have his goods seized by the parish, and may be punished under the Vagrant Act. Moreover the supplying of necessaries to infants will very easily raise the presumption of a valid contract by the father for the supply of such necessaries. In so far as she possesses separate estate the mother is liable in the same way as the father, although not so as to diminish his liability. Under the Elementary Education Acts parents are bound, if they can give no good excuse for doing otherwise, to make their children attend school from the age of five to that of fourteen years. On the other hand, the father has power to correct within reasonable limits his children under age, and has a right to the custody of their persons and the guardianship of their property, as also to appoint by will guardians for any of his unmarried children under age. The mother has no legal power over the children during the father's lifetime, but may, by an order of the High Court, obtain access to or the custody of them. After the father's death she is entitled to their custody until they come of age. A parent can claim redress for ill usage of his child, such as an assault or seduction; but only in the character of master, not of parent. He may assist the child in any litigation without making himself liable for maintenance. The consent of the father, and after his death of the mother, is requisite in the marriage of minors, but the marriage is not invalid for want of it. The child can be compelled to provide for the support of the parent when poor and unable to work. (2) **Illegitimate children.** The mother is entitled to the custody of these, and bound to maintain them until they reach the age of sixteen, or marry; and if she herself marry, the obligation passes to her husband. She may, either before the birth of her child or within twelve months after, apply to a justice of the peace, naming a man as father of the child, who is then summoned to appear at petty sessions, and may be ordered to make a weekly payment for the maintenance of the child until it reaches thirteen, or, if the justices think proper, sixteen years of age. There is an appeal from such an order to quarter sessions. Provision has been made for removing children, legitimate or illegitimate, from the custody and control of parents

of notoriously bad character. Where the father dies intestate the eldest legitimate son inherits all his real estate, and the legitimate children take in equal shares two-thirds of his personal estate if he have left a widow, and the whole of it if he have left none. Where the son dies intestate without wife or issue his real estate goes to the next heir, and his personal estate to his father; or, if the father be dead, then in equal shares to his mother and the surviving brothers and sisters. The mother's estate goes like the father's and a daughter's like a son's. Illegitimate children have no claims on a parent's estate in the event of an intestacy.

Paris, The Siege of. See FRANCE.

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D., minister of the City Temple, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Student in University College, London (1852). Ordained in the Congregational body (1853). Has held the following church appointments:—Banbury (1853), Manchester (1858), London, City Temple (1860); Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1884). Founder of the Nottingham Congregational Institute (formerly Cavendish College). Dr. Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Weaver Stephen" and "The People's Bible" (of which 5 vols. have been at present issued). Dr. Parker's name has recently (1886) been prominently before the public in connection with the controversy incident upon the prohibition by the Bishop of London of Rev. Mr. Haweis, who had engaged to preach at the City Temple.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal assent to measures which have passed both Houses. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election. Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q.v.*). On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation. If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing-in of members goes forward for a week or so, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury. This was the state of affairs in 1874, 1880, and August 1886, on which occasions authority to issue writs for the re-election of Ministers was given by the Crown, through the Royal Commissioners, within a few days after the election of Speaker, and there was then a short adjournment for the re-elections before Parliament was opened. But as in January 1885 the Ministry had not gone out of office, there were no

writs to be issued for re-election, and consequently there was no need for any adjournment, and Parliament was opened nine days after it met. Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person, this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present, but more frequently by Royal Commission. In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see BLACK ROD) to hear Her Majesty's Speech. This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor; and it is always delivered by him when Parliament is opened by Commission. At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened, an address in reply to the gracious Message from the Throne is moved in each House. After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies. The debate on the Address in the Lords is usually finished on one evening; the debate in the Commons has of late years extended over several nights. So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS). The Houses at their ordinary daily sittings consider private business (see BILLS, PRIVATE), Petitions (*q.v.*) are presented, questions are put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members. The ordinary time for the commencement of the session is early in February. There is usually a recess at Easter and at Whitsuntide, and great efforts are made to bring the session to a close at about the middle of August. The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting; but a prorogation puts an end to all uncompleted business. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day to issue the proclamation of dissolution. The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty-five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new Parliament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date. Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions,

or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation. See also GENERAL ELECTION; HOUSE OF COMMONS; PEERAGE; and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. (Consult Sir T. E. May's "Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament.")

Parliamentary Obstruction. See OBSTRUCTION, PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament issued daily during the session; the official Blue Books, Drab Books, and White Books (so called from the colour of their covers) issued from each Government department from time to time, and Journals of the House of Commons, with their general indexes. To the general public the papers are issued on the following terms: Single papers, Blue Books, etc., are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed; but for an annual subscription of £30 subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of £18 entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3; and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The papers of each House can also be had separately. The annual subscription for the House of Lords' papers is £10, and for the House of Commons papers £15, or in each case £1 10s. less without the daily votes and proceedings. The charge for forwarding the parliamentary papers is £1 10s. per annum. The Journals of the House of Commons comprise 140 volumes, dating from 1547, and can be had for 10s. per volume. The general index to the Journals consists of seven volumes also published at 10s. each. The last volume of the index is to volumes 108 to 120 of the Journals, covering the period 1852 to 1865. The Reports of the House of Commons from 1715 to 1801, with the general index, can be had in sixteen volumes for £8. The following lists and indexes may also be had:—List of Sessional Papers for 1885, briefly stating the title and price of each paper, price 3d.; Descriptive Lists of each Session, with Indexes, from 1847 to 1884, price from 2s. each; A Catalogue of Reports, from 1696 to 1834, with a brief Abstract of their Subjects, price 2s. 6d.; Continuation to 1837, price 6d.; A General Index to Divisions, from 1836 to 1852, price 4s.; the same, from 1852-53 to 1861, price 4s.; the same, from 1859, Sess. 2, to 1865, price 3s. 6d.; the same, from 1866 to 1875, price 1s. 3d.; A General Index to the Reports on Public Petitions, from 1833 to 1884, price 10s.; A General Index to the Bills, Reports, and Papers printed by order of the House of Commons, and Papers presented by Command, 1853 to 1869, price 8s.; ditto, 1870 to 1879, price 5s. The Parliamentary Publishers from whom the above papers and journals can be had are Messrs. Hansard and Son, 13, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster; Messrs. Black, Edinburgh; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., and Alexander Thom & Co., Dublin.

Parliamentary Procedure. The Houses

of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only in regard to their constitution, but likewise in respect to their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the Royal Assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful commons" merely attend upon their lordships. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The powers of the Lord Chancellor, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge or guardian of order, and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard. The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking part in a debate. He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-contents" prevail. Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House. With regard to the origination of bills, the House of Lords has exclusive power concerning those relating to a restitution in blood and a restitution in honours. It has always been held that bills of "pains and penalties," or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords; and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veult.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benvolence, et aussi le veult.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'aviserá.*" This power of rejection it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. The most striking feature in connection with the procedure of the House of Commons is the wide power vested in the Speaker. This great officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the

Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. It is out of order, for instance, for a member of Parliament to refer to any other member by name; he must speak of him as "the hon. member for so-and-so." Again, all remarks must be addressed to the Chair, and not to the House. It is likewise out of order to speak in direct terms of any proceedings of the other House of Parliament, unless they have been formally made known by "message," or recorded on the notes of the House of Peers. When a reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords is desired, however, the difficulty is got over by alluding to what has transpired "in another place." It is irregular, too, to refer to the opinions of the Sovereign, speeches and messages from the Throne being regarded as the sentiments of the Ministry alone. By the rules of procedure passed in the year 1882, the Speaker has power to "name" any member of the House who disregards the authority of the Chair; and such member, at the instance usually of the leader of the House, is suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month. In extreme cases the Speaker may order members into custody until the pleasure of the House be signified. Similar disregard of order in Committee of the whole House is also immediately reported to the House, and like action taken. The new rules of 1882 were not, however, solely aimed at recalcitrant members, but effected considerable alteration in the method of conducting parliamentary debates. They empower the Speaker, when in his opinion a subject has been "adequately discussed," and it is the "evident sense of the House that the question be now put," to so inform the House. If a motion is then made "That the question be now put," the Speaker will forthwith put such question, and, if decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion will at once be put. A provision is made, however, that the motion "That the question be now put" is not decided in the affirmative unless supported by more than two hundred members, or unless opposed by less than forty members, and supported by more than a hundred members. Motions for the adjournment of the House, which formerly gave an opportunity for the raising of any subject immediately after question time, and before the House reached the "orders of the day," are rendered impossible by the new rules, unless a member proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing "a definite matter of urgent public importance," and the motion is supported by not less than forty members. Motions for the adjournment of a debate must be confined to the matter of such motion, and no member can move or second more than one such motion during the same debate. The Speaker is also empowered, where he shall deem a motion for the adjournment of a debate to be "an abuse of the rules of the House," to put the question forthwith. He may also call upon the supporters of such a motion to rise in their places, and if there be less than twenty in a House of forty members or upwards, he may forthwith declare the determination of the House. The Speaker may also call the attention of the House to "continued irrelevance" or "tedious

repetition" on the part of any member, and may direct him to discontinue his seat. These new rules also apply to committees of the whole House as well as to the House itself. By a standing order passed in 1879, it is provided that no opposed bill can be taken after 12.30 a.m., unless it has entered the "committee" stage; but by the rules of procedure of 1882, motions for the appointment of standing or select committees are exempted from the operation of this order. In the House of Commons no public bill can be introduced without leave, and on that being given, the measure is formally read a first time. On the second reading the principle of the measure receives consideration, and until it has passed this stage it cannot be altered or amended. The bill is subsequently considered in committee of the whole House, or it may, in certain cases, be sent to a select committee. After amendment in committee, a formal report is received, the measure is subsequently passed, and taken to the House of Lords, where practically the same form is gone through. The only exception to these proceedings arises in the case of an Amnesty Bill, which is read but once in each House. Only the Royal Assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, and, as the previous question has already been determined, the other business of the day is at once proceeded with. The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in *Committee of Supply (q.v.)*, while in *Committee of Ways and Means (q.v.)* resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also *Select Committees* chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills, the procedure in respect to which is not very dissimilar to that followed in regard to public measures. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties. In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown, but by the heads of departments, a member need not resign his seat; and by the Reform Act of 1867 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting other Crown

appointments. The first Salisbury administration, in Jan. 1886, made new rules of procedure one of their principal measures; Mr. Gladstone on succeeding them in office adopted the main principles indicated, and a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the rules of procedure of the House held their first meeting March 22nd, 1886, the Marquis of Hartington having been elected chairman at a preliminary meeting on March 18th. The Committee consisted of thirty-nine members—sixteen Liberals, five of them being of Cabinet rank; thirteen Conservatives, three of whom were members of the late Cabinet; and four Parnellites. Subjoined are the names: Liberals—Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir A. Bass, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Duff, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Leake, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Craig Sellar, Sir H. Vivian, and Mr. Whitbread. Conservatives—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Stanhope, Sir W. Barttelot, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir J. Gorst, Mr. Holmes, Sir John Mowbray, Sir R. Paget, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Sclater-Booth, and Mr. Whitley. The Committee had before them proposals submitted to them by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir W. Harcourt,) by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and by other members of the Committee; and reported on June 10th, making certain recommendations, of which the following is the substance:—I. Standing Committee: All public bills, except money bills, are, after second reading, unless the House shall otherwise order, to be referred to one of four standing committees into which the House, at the commencement of the session, is to be divided by the Committee of Selection. The latter is also to nominate a chairman's panel of eight members, who are to appoint from among themselves the chairman of each committee; it may transfer members with their own consent from one committee to another, and it is to refer the bills to such committees as it may deem expedient. Bills introduced by members not being Ministers of the Crown are always to have precedence before some one of the standing committees. When the business of the standing committees shall require it the House may order on the motion of a minister of the Crown, after not less than two clear days' notice, made at the meeting of the House, and to be put without amendment or debate, that on Thursdays and Fridays morning sittings shall be appropriated for the business of the standing committees, and the House on such days shall meet for ordinary business at 9 o'clock in the evening.—II. The sittings of the House are to be, unless the House shall otherwise order, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 3 o'clock until 7 o'clock, and from 9 o'clock until 12.30, and no later. The House now meets on those days at 4 o'clock, and sits without interval generally for 9 hours, and sometimes for 10 or even 12 hours. If morning sittings are held on Tuesdays and Fridays the House sits from 2 o'clock until 7 o'clock, and from 9 o'clock until an indefinite hour.—III. The new Closure Rule. At midnight on those four days of the week, and at 5.30 on Wednesday afternoon [on which days the House meets at noon], the business under consideration shall be interrupted and shall stand adjourned until the next sitting day, unless the business under consideration be the

first or second order of the day, or the first or second notice or motion on the paper; and a motion shall be made that the question then under consideration be now put, which motion shall be decided without amendment or debate, and if the question under consideration be a motion for adjournment or for reporting progress, etc., such motion shall lapse. If the question "that the question be now put" [the closure] be resolved in the affirmative, the Speaker is to forthwith put the question under consideration, and the Speaker or chairman, as the case may be, shall not leave the chair until the divisions, if any, on such motions have been taken; but the question "that the question now put" [the closure] shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by a majority at least double of the minority.—VII. provides that notice of any question shall be given in writing only, and no question shall be put without notice, except questions concerning the course and arrangement of public business, or for the purpose of elucidating any answer given in the House, or a question of immediate urgency upon the permission of the Speaker previously given. By No. VIII. members challenging the decision of the chair when a question is put may be called upon to rise in their places, and if the minority be less than 40 the Speaker or chairman may declare the determination of the House or of the committee, or name tellers for a division (see DIVISION).—The Address in answer to the Queen's Speech is by No. IX. to be moved in the form in which it shall be presented to Her Majesty.—By No. XII. the procedure on the introduction of bills is changed (see BILL, PARLIAMENTARY), the practice of the Speaker asking who will prepare and bring in the bill, and the presentation of bills and reports from the bar, being discontinued. Nos. IV., V., VI., X., XI., XIII. and XIV. deal with points of less general importance. It will be seen by a comparison of the existing rule with the third recommendation of the Committee that it is no longer left with the Speaker to take the initiative in putting the closure into operation, that this recommendation entirely changes the conditions necessary to decide the question in the affirmative, and that it would put an end to the absurd system which allows a proposal to be talked out after a whole Wednesday sitting has been spent in discussing it. The Committee added the following, which is of special importance in relation to the private business of the House:—"In the event of the first recommendation as to standing committees being agreed to by the House, your Committee are of opinion that it is essential that arrangements should be made to relieve the House from the duties now discharged by Private Bill Committees." See BILLS, PRIVATE, STANDING COMMITTEES, DIVISIONS, and OBSTRUCTION.

Parliament, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliaments, Local. Debating societies founded on the plan and methods of procedure of the House of Commons, each member constituting the "house" taking the name of some selected constituency. A speaker is elected, a "government" and "opposition" formed, bills are introduced, debated upon, and votes taken, etc. Local parliaments have their origin in the days of Canning, who mentions the great advantage he derived from a debating society

formed on the model of the House of Commons. In 1849 a similar society was formed with much success by the members of the Whittington Club, Arundel Street, Strand. Since that time, more particularly of recent years, these institutions have greatly developed.

Parnell, Mr. Charles Stewart, M.P., b. at Avondale, in county Wicklow, 1846, is a descendant of Parnell the poet, and his family have been associated with Irish parliamentary life for upwards of a century. They come originally from Congleton, Cheshire; and Sir Henry Parnell, grand-uncle of Mr. Parnell, when raised to the peerage, took the title of Lord Congleton. Educated mainly in England, he went to Cambridge University, but did not take any degree. After a tour in America—his mother is an American by birth, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a famous American sailor—he settled down on his property in Avondale; was High Sheriff of the county in 1874; wished to stand for the county, but was not allowed to resign his office. A month later, when Colonel Taylor, on appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, sought re-election, Mr. Parnell opposed him, but was defeated. Stood for county Meath on the death of John Martin (1875), and was elected. First took an active part in parliamentary affairs in the session of 1876, when in association with Mr. Biggar he initiated what was known by the various names of the "obstructive" and the "active" policy. He opposed with great persistence the bill for annexing the Transvaal; the flogging clauses in the Mutiny Act; and the Prisons Bill; and there were many scenes of violence and excitement, and several all-night sittings of the House. He finally succeeded in getting some modifications in the treatment of political prisoners introduced into the Prisons Bill; and being joined by Mr. Chamberlain and other leading Radicals, he led to the abolition of flogging in the army. He joined in the foundation of the Land League, and in October 1879 was elected its first president. He first, at a meeting at Westport in the previous June, used the phrase "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads," which became the watchword of the agitation. He went to America in December 1879, raised the sum of £70,000 in aid of the distress then widespread in Ireland, and for the Land League movement. At the general election of 1880 he was elected for county Meath, county Mayo, and the city of Cork; and elected to sit for the last mentioned place. He was elected in May 1880 leader of the new party by twenty-three votes to eighteen for Mr. Shaw. He took an active part in the Land League agitation outside parliament, and in the debates in the House; and after the Land Act was passed was arrested in October 1881 on a charge of intimidation and obstructing the working of that Act. He was released on parole in April 1882, and finally in May. At the general election of 1885 he was re-elected for Cork, and his action in influencing the Irish vote secured the return of many Conservative candidates, and proportionally weakened the Liberal party, with whom, however, Mr. Parnell later on formed an alliance, and by the vote of the Irish party overthrew the former Government of Lord Salisbury on Mr. Jesse Collings' amendment to the Address (Jan. 26th, 1886). Mr. Parnell's name is at present prominently before the public in connection with the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone (*q.v.*).

Parsees. Were the adherents of Zerdusht, who lived in Persia until 638, when, in the battle of Kadschal, the army was defeated and the monarchy broken up at a subsequent battle in 641. Many fled to Bombay, where they became a flourishing and important community. The names of Jejeebhoy and Naoroji are those of eminent Parsees.

Pas en arriere. See HEREDITY.

Passion Plays. See OBERAMMERGAU.

Pas-eur, Louis, b. at Dole, Jura, 1822. Educated at the University of Jena (1840); took his doctor's degree (1847). Appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg (1848), and subsequently held other appointments. Awarded the Rumford Medal (1856) for his researches on the polarisation of light. Elected one of fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London (1866). In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. Member of the French Academy (1882). Awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (1882) for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia was referred to under that heading in our 1886 edition.

Patents. Under the Act of 1883 the cost of securing inventions by patents was greatly reduced, the charge for initial protection being fixed at £1, as against £5 under the old Act, and the subsequent payments being modified in a large degree. During the first twelve months after the Act of 1883 came into operation there were no fewer than 17,110 applications,—not far from three times the number in any previous year. In 1885 there were 16,101 applications, and in 1886 there was an upward leap to 17,162. About 40 per cent. of the applications in each year became void through failure to complete the specification and pay the fee within the time fixed. In the first year of the operation of the Act (1884) the Patent Office had the full receipts from a large number of applications, while the whole of the expenses (mainly printing) did not accrue till the following year. The result was the large surplus of nearly £40,000 out of an income of about £104,000. In 1885 the income was £88,000, and the surplus a little under £11,000. The figures for last year have not yet been made up, but they are expected to show an equally satisfactory result. The Act directs that the specifications of all patents are to be published within certain limits of time, and also directs the Comptroller to prepare and publish indexes, abridgments, and an illustrated journal. The journal is duly published, but the other work is almost hopelessly in arrears.

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., b. 1821, first became known by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley. Was a successful competitor in the Westminster Hall competitions of 1845 and 1847, his "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," being purchased for large sums for the Scottish National Gallery. His allegory, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," "Home," "In Memoriam," and "Mors Janua Vitæ," have all been engraved. "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," is considered by many his finest work. Appointed the Queen's Limner for

Scotland in 1865, knighted 1867, LL.D. Edinburgh (1876), and subsequently produced other important pictures, dealing chiefly with religious subjects.

Patti, Madame Adellina Glorinda. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present day; b. at Madrid in 1843. She trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in 1859. Her splendid voice and skill as an operatic artiste of the first rank speedily secured her a leading position. She first appeared in London in 1861, in the character of Amina in *La Sonnambula* at Covent Garden, and became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In London and Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and in the United States, Madame Patti is a universal favourite. In 1870 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in 1868 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1883. She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer.

Pauperism and the Poor Laws. From time immemorial the experience of communities has been that a certain proportion of the persons composing them fall into a state of extreme poverty. This condition may arise from a variety of causes—ill-health, indolence, or sheer misfortune. But, however poverty may occur, it has always been a recognised duty among civilised peoples for the rich to help the poor. This help was, until about three and a half centuries ago, given in England in a promiscuous way, and without any State control or interference except as to the places in which begging would be allowed. The religious houses charged themselves with the care of the poor to a large extent, and when these houses were abolished the country was overrun by vagrants. This necessitated the passing of an Act, in 1536, which provided that the head-officers in parishes, towns, and counties should take charge of the impotent poor, collect alms for their support, and at the same time compel able-bodied mendicants to work for a livelihood. Indiscriminate almsgiving was forbidden, and sturdy beggars were to be treated without mercy. For a first offence the sturdy beggar was to be whipped, for the second he was to have his ears cropped, and for the third the penalty was death. But neither this Act nor several others which immediately succeeded it proved effective. The great difficulty was to obtain sufficient funds to relieve all the necessitous. In 1573 compulsory assessment for the support of the poor was resorted to, but it was not till the Act 43 Elizabeth, c. 2 (1601), was passed, that the foundation of the present system of poor-relief was laid. This Act was designed "to set the poor to work, to relieve the lame, impotent, old, and blind, and to put out their children as apprentices." A labour test for able-bodied paupers was provided, and "houses of correction" for the application of this test were ordered to be built. Such was the origin of the existing workhouse system, though of course many modifications have been introduced. An Act passed in 1663 established the law of settlement; and in 1723 parishes were empowered, either singly or in combination with others, to provide workhouses. An Act known as "Gilbert's Act" (1782) introduced many important changes in the system of dealing with the poor. This Act bristled

with absurdities, and its chief results were an enormous increase in the rates, general degradation of the lower orders, and an alarming increase of immorality. The poor-rate, which in 1776 was only £1,720,316, rapidly bounded up, until in 1818 it reached £9,320,440. The latter year was one of scarcity, and the charge was somewhat lower in the years immediately following, though still unreasonably high. As the heavy poor-rate continued during a period of advancing national prosperity, it came to be recognised that some serious defect existed in the system of dealing with the poor, and in 1832 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject. The report of this Commission made some startling disclosures, and resulted in the passing in 1834 of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, which swept away many abuses, and introduced a more satisfactory order of things. Commissioners were appointed to direct the action of the local boards of guardians. Unions were formed, and workhouses were established, and the system as we now know it fairly inaugurated. The expenditure on the poor rapidly decreased, until in 1857 it amounted to only £4,044,744. An Act passed in 1847 introduced some changes which experience had found to be desirable. The controlling power under the poor-laws is now vested in the Local Government Board.—In Scotland sturdy beggars had become so troublesome, that in 1579 a severe Act for their repression was passed. It ordered that strong and idle beggars should be scourged and burnt through the ear with a hot iron, and if after such punishment they persisted in begging, they were to be put to death. "Aged, pure [poor] impotent and decayed persons, quihlk of necessitie mon live bee almes," were declared to be entitled to parochial relief. Other laws followed, at longer or shorter intervals; but the most important enactment was the Poor-Law Amendment Act (1846), on which the existing system in Scotland is based, the central control being in the hands of the Board of Supervision.—Though in Ireland numerous institutions for ameliorating the condition of the poor existed, it was not till after the Royal Commission (1833) completed their inquiry that a modified form of the poor-law as established in England was introduced, and the administration of relief placed on something like a satisfactory footing. The cost of maintaining paupers in England and Wales at different times during the last forty years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Popula- tion.	Levy for Poor-rate.	Rate per head of Poor-rates levied, and rate per head of Relief on the esti- mated population.	
			Levy.	Relief.
		£	s. d.	s. d.
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	8 4½	6 0½
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	7 6	5 8
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	9 1½	6 2½
1874	23,580,000	12,342,281	10 5½	6 6
1884	26,770,744	14,282,918	10 8	6 3½
1885	27,000,000	14,501,844	10 8½	6 3

In 1886 the receipts in aid, inclusive of the Treasury subventions, amounted to £1,050,824, which raised the total receipt to £15,352,668. Of this amount £7,240,266 was expended for other purposes than the relief of the poor, such as payments to county, borough, or police rates, highways, and school boards—the latter item amounting to £742,596. The money applied to outdoor relief was 56·2 per cent. of the whole expenditure, the indoor relief being 43·8 per cent. In the year 1886 there were 168,430 indoor, and 520,292 outdoor paupers relieved; the total of paupers being in the ratio of 28·3 per 1,000 of the population. The cost per head on the mean number of paupers of all classes was £11 os. 10½d. for the year, and of the outdoor paupers £4 11s. 8½d. In Scotland the number of registered paupers has fluctuated between 80,334 in 1869, and 92,813 in 1886, and of casual poor between 3,600 in 1869, and 2,458 in 1885. The expenditure in relief and management in 1886 was £838,035. The number of paupers in Ireland in 1886 was 442,289, and the poor rate was £1,104,802.

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881.

This Act continues in force until the 1st of June, 1886. Under it the Lord Lieutenant may, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, proclaim any district, and thereafter no person is to have or carry arms or ammunition in that district, save as authorised by the proclamation. Any person reasonably suspected of having or carrying arms or ammunition in contravention of the Act may be arrested without warrant by any constable, and upon conviction before a court of summary jurisdiction is liable to a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment, or £50 fine. The Lord Lieutenant may issue a warrant to search for arms and ammunition, which must be executed within ten days, and if any be found under circumstances which contravene the Act they are forfeited. Arms or ammunition voluntarily given up, or not wilfully kept back, are to be preserved for restoration to the owners whenever the proclamation expires. They may, however, be purchased from the owners. The Lord Lieutenant may, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, make orders prohibiting or regulating the sale or importation of arms or ammunition. All orders and proclamations under the Act must be laid before parliament.

Peacock. The Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes, was born in 1810, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He was created a Q.C. (1850), and a legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 1852. He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He retired from the bench in 1870, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1872.

Peasant Revolt, 1881. See LAND QUESTION.

Peat-bog. Large areas are covered in various parts of the United Kingdom, with peat, or peat-moss, or as it is often called in Ireland, turf-bog. The chief use of this product has been for fuel. Where coal is scarce it is largely utilised; but where coal is cheap, the most profitable use is reclamation for agricultural purposes; hence in England and Scotland peat fuel is comparatively little used, whilst in Ireland it is resorted to wherever it can easily be cut (or baked in a state like mud), winnowed in the open air, and carried to the

homestead at a less cost than the price of coal—whether native or imported, which is to be had in every seaport in larger or smaller quantities. The quantity of coal raised in Ireland has not exceeded 100,000 to 150,000 tons annually, and is a neglected industry. More than one-half of the coal raised is anthracite of good quality, and the rest is a fairly useful bituminous house coal; therefore peat fuel is much needed. The area is lessening by worked out bog, which is made into arable land; but there are still probably 1,500,000 acres of flat bog, and 1,250,000 acres of mountain bog,—in all 2,750,000 acres. Of the origin of peat-bogs in Ireland there are different opinions. Some say they are the outcome of the falling of forests, which, no doubt, Ireland once possessed largely, and which were cut down—but not replaced—to provide fuel for iron furnaces. Others say they are the result of the filling up of swamps, low-lying places and small lakes, with leaves of trees, aquatic reeds, grasses, and rushes,—the weight of evidence being in favour of the latter opinion—the discovery of roots of trees found therein nevertheless. It is a local opinion in Irish peat-bog districts, that the air is pure and wholesome. To true patriotism, pseudo-patriotism, political party purposes, each and all, may be traced the many abortive trials of short-sighted economists and enterprising capitalists, at the development of Irish peat-bogs for other purposes than that of fuel. The general inference, however, is, that all this extensive area may yet be profitably worked, if the production of fuel be the aim; and when it is remembered that the average depth is estimated at from sixteen to twenty-five feet, while some small pieces reach thirty-seven feet, and a few over forty feet, the quantity of fuel capable of being brought into the market is sufficiently large to make peat-bog in Ireland a subject of great imperial, industrial and commercial importance.

Pedro II. (de Alcantara), Emperor of Brazil; b. 1825, at Rio Janeiro. On the abdication of Dom Pedro I. (his father), in 1831, he succeeded to the throne, but as he was not of age, the affairs of the country were administered by a Council of Regency till 1840. He is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and well known in Europe, the principal capitals of which he has visited. He has encouraged foreign labour, and his efforts have been crowned with success. In 1862 Dom Pedro's government became involved in difficulties with the government of Great Britain, but the case having been submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration, it was settled amicably. In alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic engaged in war with Lopez (1866-70), until the death of the latter. His Majesty has done a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, which has prospered much under his rule, and (1871) issued an Imperial decree for the gradual but total abolition of slavery. In 1843 he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., King of Naples. Dom Pedro is a lineal descendant of the Houses of Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg.

Peel, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Wellesley, M.P., P.C., Speaker of the Commons, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, was b. 1829. Educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (graduated M.A.). Has held the following official appointments:—Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board (1868-71);

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (1871-73); Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1873-74); Under-Secretary for the Home Department (1880). He is Deputy Lieutenant and and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire. Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Warwick (1865-85); re-elected for Warwick and Leamington 1885.

Peers created during the year 1886. (*For particulars see ante.*) Brassey, Burton, Cross, De Montalt, Farnborough (*ob.*), Grimthorpe, Hamilton, Herschell, Hillingdon, Hindlip, Kensington, Oxenbridge, Stalbridge, Stanley, of Preston, Thring.—1887, Macnaghten.

Peers English, Deceased 1886—Jan. 31st, 1887. See OBITUARY.

Peers, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Peers who have been Commoners. The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few *titles of courtesy* are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.	Peer.
A'Court Holmes, Mr. W., M.P.	Heytesbury, L.
Adderley, Sir Charles, M.P.	Norton, L.
Allsopp, Sir H., M.P.	Hindlip, L.
Althorp, Lord, M.P.	Spencer, E.
Andover, Visct., M.P.	Sufolk and Berkshire, E.
Anson, Visct., M.P.	Lichfield, E.
Baring, Mr. A. H., M.P.	Ashburton, L.
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, E.
Bateson, Sir Thomas, M.P.	Deramore, L.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.
Bective, Earl of, M.P.	Headfort, M.
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, L.
Bowmont, Marq. of, M.P.	Roxburghe, D.
Brabazon, Lord, M.P.	Meath, E.
Brand, Sir H., M.P.	Hampden, V.
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P.	Esher, L.
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, V.
Bruce, Mr. Henry, M.P. (Home Secretary)	Aberdare, L.
Burghley, Lord, M.P.	Exeter, M.
Burke, Visct., M.P.	Clanricarde, M.
Campbell, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Stratheden & Campbell, L.
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, M.
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, E.
Cavendish, Lord, M.P.	Devonshire, D.
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, M.
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, L.
Clive, Visct., M.P.	Powis, E.
Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. M.P.	Langington, L.
Cole, Visct., M.P.	Enniskillen, E.
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, L.
Cotton, Major W. H.	
Stapleton, M.P.	Combermere, V.
Cowper-Temple, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Mount-Temple, L.
Cranborne, Visct., M.P.	Salisbury, M.
Crichton, Visct., M.P.	Erne, M.
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P.	Brownlow, E.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P.	Walsingham, L.
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, L.

Dodson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk-Bretton, L.
Duncombe, Mr. W. E., M.P.	Feversham, E.
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P.	Zetland, E.
Dungarvan, Visct.	Cork, E.
Ebrington, Visct., M.P.	Fortescue, E.
Eicho, Lord, M.P.	Wemyss, E.
Eslington, Lord, M.P.	Ravensworth, E.
Fitz-Harris, Visct., M.P.	Malmesbury, E.
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, L.
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P.	Carlingford, L.
Fremantle, Sir T., M.P.	Cottesloe, L.
Garlies, Lord, M.P.	Galloway, E.
Gathorne-Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, V.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, L.
Glyn, Mr. G. G., M.P.	Wolverton, L.
Goderich, Visct., M.P.	Ripon, M.
Granby, Marq. of, M.P.	Rutland, D.
Greville-Nugent, Mr., M.P.	Greville, L.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rob., M.P.	Ebury, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, L.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P.	Sudeley, L.
Hay, Lord W., M.P.	Tweeddale, M.
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Avcland, L.
Hill, Mr. R. C., M.P.	Hill, V.
Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, E.
Howick, Visct., M.P.	Grey, E.
James, Sir W., M.P.	Northbourne, L.
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. F., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Kildare, Marq. of, M.P.	Leinster, D.
Lawley, Mr. Beiby, M.P.	Wenlock, L.
Leveson, Lord, M.P.	Granville, E.
Liddell, Mr. H., M.P.	Ravensworth, E.
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford and Balcarres, E.
Lovaine, Lord, M.P.	Northumberland, D.
Lowe, Mr. Robert, M.P.	Sherbrooke, V.
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Lygon, Mr. Fredk., M.P.	Beauchamp, E.
Lytelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Lytelton, L.
Macduff, Visct., M.P.	Fife, E.
Mahon, Visct., M.P.	Stanhope, E.
Maidstone, Visct., M.P.	Winchelsea and Nottingham, E.
Mandeville, Visct., M.P.	Manchester, D.
March, Earl of, M.P.	Richmond and Gordon, D.
Majoribanks, Sir D. Coutts, M.P.	Tweedmouth, L.
Melgund, Visct., M.P.	Minto, E.
Milles, Mr. G. W., M.P.	Sondes, E.
Mill, Sir Charles, M.P.	Hillingdon, L.
Milton, Visct., M.P.	Fitzwilliam, E.
Monsell, Mr., M.P.	Emly, L.
Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	Oxenbridge, V.
Moretton, Lord, M.P.	Ducie, E.
Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	Tredegar, L.
Mulgrave, Earl of, M.P.	Normanby, M.
Newark, Visct., M.P.	Manvers, E.
Ogilvie-Grant, Mr. J., M.P.	Seafield, E.
Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	Harlech, L.
Ossulton, Lord, M.P.	Tankerville, E.
Palk, Sir L., M.P.	Haldon, L.

Palmer, Sir Roundell, M.P.	Selborne, E.
Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	Macclesfield, E.
Pevensy, Visct., M.P.	Sheffeld, E.
Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P.	De Mauley, L.
Portman, Mr. E. B., M.P.	Portman, V.
Ramsay, Lord, M.P.	Dalhousie, E.
Raynham, Visct., M.P.	Townshend, M.
Robartes, Mr. Agar, M.P.	Robartes, L.
Royston, Visct., M.P.	Hard vicke, E.
Rushout, Capt. G., M.P.	Nor. hwick, L.
Russell, Mr. F. C., M.P.	Bedford, D.
St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	Howth, E.
Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, E. [L.
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu of Beaulieu
Seymour, Admiral Sir	Alcester, L.
Beauchamp	
Shaw - Lefevre, Mr. C.,	Eversley, V.
M.P.	Normanton, E.
Somerton, Lord	Sutherland, D.
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Derby, E.
Stanley, Lord, M.P.	Mansfield, E.
Stormont, Visct., M.P.	Belper, L.
Strutt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Alington, L.
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Chelmsford, L.
Thesiger, General F.,	
Townshend, Mr. J. R.,	Sydney, E.
M.P.	Cinton, L.
Trefusis, Mr. C., M.P.	
Trevor, Lord A. Hill,	Trevor, L.
M.P.	Dacre, L.
Trevor, Mr. Thomas, M.P.	Hothfield, L.
Tufton, Sir H.,	Templetown, V.
Tyrone, Earl, M.P.	Cleveland, D.
Vane, Lord Harry, M.P.	Orford, E.
Walpole, Lord, M.P.	Ormathwaite, L.
Walsh, Mr. A., M.P.	
Wellesley, Lieut.-Colonel,	Wellington, D.
M.P.	Anna y, L.
White, Mr. Luke, M.P.	Winnarleigh, L.
Wilson-Patten, Col., M.P.	Saint Oswald, L.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Leconfield, L.
Wyndham, Mr. H., M.P.	Hertford, M.
Yarmouth, Earl of, M.P.	

Peerage. Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of patent. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only, and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to

degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. There are at present 86 Scotch peers and 177 Irish peers, but many of these are peers of the United Kingdom also, or are representative peers, and as such are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. In order to avoid repetition in the separate lists given below it thought desirable to include the information relating to all lords of Parliament under the head of the HOUSE OF LORDS, and to put in the separate lists of Scotch and Irish peers only those who are not so included. The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal (see PARLIAMENT). The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the avoidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life, but lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the

United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one who has been elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the **Earl Marshal** (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the **Lord Great Chamberlain** (Lord Aveland is at present Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by **Garter King of Arms** (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and **Black Rod** (Sir J. Drummond). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woosack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woosack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party, and are of what Earl Granville once happily termed the "cross bench mind." The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords sit as the Commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woosack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. The two parties cross the House on a change of ministry, as the Commons do. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House meets at 4.15 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and sits for an uncertain period, but seldom after midnight. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage (see COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES). The Appellate Court

is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a Parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. In the following list the number to the immediate left of each title denotes the order in which the lords spiritual and temporal stand upon the roll of Garter King of Arms—that is, their relative rank and precedence in the House of Lords, the necessary corrections having been made up to Jan. 31st, 1887. The Prince of Wales is first on the roll, and next are the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Albany, and Cambridge, who are followed in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. After these come the dukes, beginning with His Grace of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, then the marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, and barons, Lord Macnaghten, as junior baron, being last upon the list. It will be understood, from what is written above, and from an inspection of the list, how essentially the order in which peers are named on Garter's roll differs from the precedence existing among the peers of the three kingdoms collectively. Lord Macnaghten's number (554) is in excess of the total of the lords spiritual and temporal, the discrepancy being caused by the following lords being named twice on the roll:—Lord Halsbury as Lord High Chancellor and as Lord Halsbury, Viscount Cranbrook as such and as Lord President, Earl Cadoogan as such and as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe as such and as Lord Steward, the Earl of Lathom as such and as Lord Chamberlain, and Viscount Powerscourt and Earl de Montal each as an Irish representative peer, and also as a peer of the United Kingdom. In another column is given the title in the peerage of the United Kingdom under which the holder of a superior Scotch or English title sits, the year in which the former title was conferred being placed beneath in parentheses. The date of creation refers only to the present title, and does not indicate the year in which the peer or his ancestor may have been first admitted to the House of Lords. The initials S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *b.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords:—

Peers of the Blood Royal	5
Archbishops	2
Dukes	22
Marquises	20
Earls	119
Viscounts	29
Bishops	24
Barons	284
Scotch Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	28

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Thirteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as English peers and Irish representative peers, so that the actual voting strength of the House is 534.

PEERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN THE

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
1	38	Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of	Hamilton . . .	M. of Abercorn (1790).
2	344	Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L.	Abercromby . . . . .	. . . . .
3	481	Aberdare, Henry Austin, 1st L.	Bruce . . . . .	. . . . .
4	211	Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of	Hamilton - Gordon.	Visct. Gordon (1814).
5	51	Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of	Nevill . . . . .	. . . . .
6	73	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of	Bertie . . . . .	. . . . .
7	397	Abinger, William Frederick 3rd L.	Scarlett . . . . .	. . . . .
8	472	Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L.	Dalberg-Acton . . . . .	. . . . .
9	46	Ailesbury, George William Thomas, 4th M. of	Brudenell-Bruce . . . . .	. . . . .
10	48	Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of	Kennedy . . . . .	. . . . .
11	85	Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of	Ogilvy . . . . .	. . . . .
12	4	Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward Geo. Albert, 2nd D. of . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
13	75	Albemarle, George Thomas, 6th E. of	Keppel . . . . .	. . . . .
14	519	Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, 1st L.	Seymour . . . . .	. . . . .
15	494	Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L.	Sturt . . . . .	. . . . .
16	158	Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E.	Amherst . . . . .	. . . . .
17	510	Amphill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L.	Russell . . . . .	. . . . .
18	44	Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of	Paget . . . . .	. . . . .
19	448	Annaly, Luke George, 2nd L.	White . . . . .	. . . . .
20	124	Annesley, Hugh, 5th E.	Annesley . . . . .	. . . . .
21	503	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L.	Guinness . . . . .	. . . . .
22	298	Argyll, George Douglas, 8th D. of	Campbell	L. Sundridge (1766).
23	524	Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of	Gore	Lord Sudley (1884).
24	276	Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L.	Arundell . . . . .	. . . . .
25	535	Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L.	Gibson . . . . .	. . . . .
26	99	Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of	Ashburnham . . . . .	. . . . .
27	399	Ashburton, Alexander Hugh, 4th L.	Baring . . . . .	. . . . .
28	453	Ashford (<i>see</i> Bury). Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L.	Somerville	Ld. Meredyth (1866).
29	115	Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of	Stewart-Murray	E. Strange (1786).
30	319	Auckland, William George, 4th L.	Eden . . . . .	. . . . .
31	432	Aveland, Gilbert Henry, 2nd L.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	. . . . .

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1868	1838	1885	Is L. L. of co. Donegal; was M.P. for co. Donegal '60-80. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland.	C.	M. of Hamilton, s.	1
1801	1838	1852	.	L.	Hon. J. Abercromby, <i>b.</i>	2
1873	1815	.	P.C.; was M.P. for Merthyr '52-68, Renfrewshire '69-73; Und. Home Sec. '62-4; Home Sec. '68-72; Pres. Council '73-4.	L.	Hon. H. C. Bruce, s.	3
1682	1847	1870	P.C.; is L.L. Aberdeen; was Viceroy of Ireland Feb. to July '86	L.	Lord Haddo, s.	4
1876	1826	1868	(As 5th E.); K.G.	C.	E. of Lewes, s.	5
1682	1836	1884	.	C.	Ld. Norreys, s.	6
1835	1826	1861	Late Col. Scots Guards; served in Crimea.	C.	Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, s.	7
1869	1834	.	M.P. for Carlow '59-65, Bridgenorth '65-6	L.	Hon. R. M. D. Acton, s.	8
1821	1863	1886	Is in the army.	L.	Ld. Henry A. Brudenell-Bruce, M.P., <i>WH.</i>	9
1831	1847	1870	Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452)	C.	E. Cassilis, s.	10
1639	1856	1881	S. R. P.; Major 10th Hussars, late lieut. Scots Guards.	.	Hon. L. G. Stanley Ogilvy, <i>b.</i>	11
1881	1884	1884	Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of Her Majesty. A minor.	.	.	12
1696	1799	1851	M.P. E. Norfolk '32-4, Lyminster '47-50; a general; served at Waterloo.	L.	V. Bury, s.	13
1882	1821	.	An admiral; late Com.-in-Chief of Mediterranean Squad; took part in the bombardment of Alexandria.	C.	.	14
1876	1825	.	M.P. Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76	C.	Hon. H. N. Sturt, s.	15
1826	1836	1886	Called to H. of Lds. in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80.	C.	Hon. F. Amherst, <i>b.</i>	16
1881	1869	1884	The first L. was the well-known ambassador. A minor.	.	Hon. V. O. W. Russell, <i>b.</i>	17
1815	1835	1880	Vice-Admiral of North Wales and co. Carmarthen; lieut. commanding R.N.A.V. (Liverpool Brigade); D.L. Anglesey and Staffordshire; late Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.	C.	E. of Uxbridge, s.	18
1863	1829	1873	M.P. for Clare co. '59-60, Longford '61-2, Kidderminster '62-5.	L.	Hon. L. White, s.	19
1789	1831	1874	I.R.P.; M.P. co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards.	C.	Visct. Glerawley, s.	20
1880	1840	.	M.P. Dublin '68-9 and '74-80	C.	.	21
1701	1823	1847	K.G.; P.C.; Lord Privy Seal '53, '59-66, and '80-1; Postmaster-Gen. '55-8; Sec. for India '68-74; is L.L. of Argyllshire.	U.L.	Marquis of Lorne, s.	22
1762	1839	1884	Has been in the dip. service	L.	Visct. Sudley, s.	23
1605	1831	1862	Is a Count of the Holy Roman Empire	C.	Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, <i>b.</i>	24
1885	1837	.	P.C.; M.P. Dublin University '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chancellor Ireland '85-6, reappointed '86.	C.	Hon. W. Gibson, s.	25
1730	1840	1878	.	C.	Hon. J. Ashburnham, <i>b.</i>	26
1835	1835	1868	M.P. Thetford '57-67.	C.	Hon. F. D. E. Baring, s.	27
1863	1865	1873	The 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland.	.	.	28
1703	1840	1864	Formerly in the Scots Guards; is L.L. of Perthshire.	C.	M. of Tullibardine, s.	29
1789	1829	1870	Has been in the diplomatic service	C.	Hon. W. M. Eden, s.	30
1856	1830	1867	P.C.; is Lord Great Chamberlain as deputy to his mother, Lady Willoughby De Eresby; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67	C.	Hon. Gilbert H. D. Willoughby, s.	31

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
32	93	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of	Finch . . . . .	. . . . .
33	303	Bagot, William, 4th L.	Bagot . . . . .	. . . . .
34	287	Balinhard (<i>see</i> Southesk). Baifour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L.	Bruce . . . . .	. . . . .
35	128	Bandon, James Francis, 4th E. of	Bernard . . . . .	. . . . .
36	204	Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V.	Ward . . . . .	. . . . .
37	235	Bangor, James Colquhoun, 70th Bp. of	Campbell . . . . .	. . . . .
38	499	Barrington, Percy, 8th Visct.	Barrington	Lord Shute (1880).
39	405	Barrogill (<i>see</i> Caithness). Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L.	Bateman-Han- bury . . . . .	. . . . .
40	37	Bath, John Alexander, 4th M. of	Thynne . . . . .	. . . . .
41	242	Bath and Wells, Arthur Charles, 69th Bp. of	Hervey . . . . .	. . . . .
42	111	Bathurst, Al en Alexander, 6th E.	Bathurst . . . . .	. . . . .
43	152	Beauchamp, Frederick, 6th E.	Lygon . . . . .	. . . . .
44	15	Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of	Somerset . . . . .	. . . . .
45	264	Beaumont, Henry, 9th L.	Stapleton . . . . .	. . . . .
46	18	Bedford, Francis Charles Hastings, 9th D. of	Russell . . . . .	. . . . .
47	127	Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of	Lowry-Corry . . . . .	. . . . .
48	434	Belper, Henry, and L.	Strutt . . . . .	. . . . .
49	72	Berkeley, George Lennox Rawdon, 7th E. of	Berkeley . . . . .	. . . . .
50	308	Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th L.	Noel-Hill . . . . .	. . . . .
51	292	Bessborough, Frederick George Brabazon, 6th E. of	Ponsonby	Ld. Ponsonby (1749).
52	478	Blachford, Frederic, 1st L.	Rogers . . . . .	. . . . .
53		Blackburn, Colin, L.	Blackburn . . . . .	. . . . .
54	286	Blantyre, Charles, 12th L.	Stuart . . . . .	. . . . .
55	197	Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V.	St. John . . . . .	. . . . .
56	329	Bolton, William Henry, 3rd L.	Orde-Powlett . . . . .	. . . . .
57	294	Boston, George Florance, 6th L. Botreaux (<i>see</i> Loudoun). Boyle (<i>see</i> Cork and Orrery).	Irby . . . . .	. . . . .
58	459	Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th Visct.	Hamilton-Rus- sell	L. Brancepeth (1866).
59	509	Brabourne, Edward Hugessen, 1st L.	Knatchbull- Hugessen . . . . .	. . . . .
60	151	Bradford, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of	Bridgman . . . . .	. . . . .
61	517	Bramwell, George William Wilshere, 1st L.	Bramwell . . . . .	. . . . .
62	551	Brancepeth (<i>see</i> Boyne). Brandon (<i>see</i> Hamilton). Brassey, Thomas, 1st L.	Brassey . . . . .	. . . . .
63	315	Braybrooke, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L.	Neville . . . . .	. . . . .
64	269	Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L.	Verney-Cave . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Suc-ceeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.
1714	1851	1885	.	C.	Lord Guernsey, s.
1780	1857	1887	Is Capt. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; formerly A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. 3rd Batt. S. Staffs. Regt.; app. a Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen '85.	.	Lieut. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, b.
1607	1849	1869	S.R.P.; title, having been attained in 1716, was restored to present lord in 1869.	C.	Hon. R. Bruce, s.
1800	1850	1877	I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork co.	C.	Dr. Bernard, Bp. of Tuam, <i>un.</i>
1779	1828	1881	I.R.P.; formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry	C.	Hon. E. Ward, s.
.	1813	.	Con. 1859; rector of Merthyr '44; Arch-deacon of Llandaff '57.	C.	.
11720	1825	1886	Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64	C.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, s.
1837	1826	1845	Is L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting.	C.	Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury, s.
1789	1831	1837	Hon. Col. Wilts Yeomanry	C.	Visct. Weymouth, M.P., s.
.	1808	.	Is 4th s. of 1st M. of Bristol; cons. '69	L.	.
1772	1832	1878	M.P. for Cirencester '57-78.	C.	L. Apsley, s.
1815	1830	1866	P.C.; is L.L. Worcestershire; M.P. West Worcestershire '63-6; Lord Steward '74-80; Paymaster Gen. '85-6; reappointed '86. K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. East Gloucestershire '46-53; Master of Horse '66-8.	C.	Visct. Eimley, s.
1682	1824	1853		C.	M. of Worcester, s.
1309	1848	1854	K.G.; L.L. Huntingdonshire; M.P. Bedfordshire '47-72.	C.	Hon. M. Stapleton, b.
1694	1819	1872	P.C.; I.R.P.; Gov. N. S. Wales '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7.	L.	M. of Tavistock, s.
1797	1835	1845	M.P. East Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80	C.	Visct. Corry, s.
1856	1840	1880	Formerly in the army.	L.	Hon. W. Strutt, s.
1607	1827	1882	.	C.	Visct. Dursley, s.
1784	1847	1882	.	C.	Rev. T. Noel-Hill, b.
1739	1815	1880	.	L.	Hon. Rev. W. W. B. sonby, b.
1871	1811	1847	P.C.; Per. Under Sec. for Colonies, '60-71	L.	.
1876	1813	.	P.C.; a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '76-87, but having resigned the office can no longer sit and vote; Judge Queen's Bench Div. '59-76.	C.	.
1606	1818	1830	S.R.P.; formerly in Grenadier Guards	L.	Mast. of Blantyre, s.
1712	1820	1851	First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne.	C.	Rev. M. W. St. John, c.
1797	1818	1850	.	C.	Hon. W. T. O. Powell, s.
1761	1860	1877	A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6	C.	Hon. C. S. Irby, b.
1717	1830	1872	.	C.	Hon. G. W. H. Russell, s.
1880	1829	.	P.C.; M.P. Sandwich '57-80; Under Home Sec. '66 and '68-71; Under Sec. Colonies '71-4.	C.	Hon. E. K. Hugessen, s.
1815	1819	1865	P.C.; L.L. Shropshire; M.P. South Salop '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of Horse '74-80, '85-6.	C.	Visct. Newport, s.
1882	1808	.	P.C.; Baron of Exchequer '56-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-81.	U.L.	.
1886	1836	.	M.P. for Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Lord of Admiralty '80-4; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5.	L.	Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, s.
1788	1823	1861	Is High Steward of Wokingham	C.	Hon. Rev. L. Neville, b.
1529	1849	1879	.	L.	Hon. A. V. Verney Cave, s.

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
52	Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of	Campbell . . . . .	. . . . .
222	Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V.	Hood . . . . .	. . . . .
47	Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of	Hervey . . . . .	. . . . .
102	Brodrick (<i>see</i> Midleton). Brooke, George Guy, 4th E. of Warwick	Greville . . . . .	. . . . .
444	Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L.	Brougham . . . . .	. . . . .
148	Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E.	Cust . . . . .	. . . . .
70	Bucleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of.	Montagu-Douglas-Scott.	Earl of Doncaster (1662).
29	Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, 3rd D. of.	Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville. . . . .	. . . . .
103	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of	Hobart-Hampden . . . . .	. . . . .
549	Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L.	Bass . . . . .	. . . . .
40	Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of	Crichton-Stuart . . . . .	. . . . .
281	Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord	Byron . . . . .	. . . . .
283	Bury, William Couetts, Visct.	Keppel	Lord Ashford
10 & 119	Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E.	Cadogan . . . . .	. . . . .
188	Cairns, Arthur William, 2nd E.	Cairns . . . . .	. . . . .
451	Caithness, George Phillips Alexander, 15th E. of	Sinclair	Baron Barron-gill (1866).
129	Caledon, James, 4th E. of	Alexander . . . . .	. . . . .
326	Calthorpe, Frederick Henry William, 5th L.	Calthorpe . . . . .	. . . . .
5	Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd D. of. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
43	Camden, John Charles, 4th M.	Pratt . . . . .	. . . . .
263	Camoy, Francis Robert, 4th Lord	Stonor . . . . .	. . . . .
161	Campbell (<i>see</i> Stratheden). Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane	Dunearn-Haldane . . . . .	. . . . .
6	Canterbury, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of	Benson . . . . .	. . . . .
216	Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th Visct.	Manners-Sutton . . . . .	. . . . .
410	Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. Carleton (<i>see</i> Shannon).	Carew . . . . .	. . . . .
485	Carlingford, Chichester Samuel, 1st L.	Parkinson-Fortescue. . . . .	. . . . .
69	Carlisle, William George, 8th E. of	Howard . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.
1885	1851	.	P.C.; Treasurer of Household '80-5	L.	Hon. I. Campbell, <i>b.</i> (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only).
1868	1814	.	A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord in Waiting.	C.	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, <i>s.</i>
1826	1834	1864	Is High Steward Bury St. Edmonds; M.P. West Suffolk '59-64; is L.L. Suffolk.	C.	C. H. A. Hervey, <i>n.</i>
1746	1818	1853	Hon. Col. Warwickshire Yeomanry; M.P. South Warwickshire '45-53	C.	Lord Brooke, <i>s.</i>
1830	1836	1886	The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor.	U.L.	Hon. Wilfrid Brougham, <i>b.</i>
1815	1844	1867	Is L.L. Lincolnshire; M.P. North Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Gov. Board '85-6.	C.	E. R. C. Cust, <i>c.</i>
1663	1831	1884	M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80, being in the last-mentioned year defeated by Mr. Gladstone; is L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lieut.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers.	C.	John Chas. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, E. of Dalkeith, <i>s.</i>
1822	1823	1861	P.C.; is L.L. Bucks; M.P. Buckingham '46-57; Keeper of Privy Seal to P. of Wales '52; President of Council '66-7; Sec. for Colonies '67-8; Gov. of Madras '75-80; is Chairman of Committees House of Lords.	C.	W. S. G. Langton, <i>n.</i> (to Earldom of Temple).
1746	1860	1885	.	C.	Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, <i>mn.</i>
1886	1837	.	M.P. Stafford '65-8, East Staffordshire '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6.	L.	.
1796	1847	1848	Married a dau. of Lord Howard of Glossop	C.	E. of Dumfries, <i>s.</i>
1643	1855	1870	The sixth peer was the famous poet	C.	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, <i>b.</i>
.	1832	.	P.C.; <i>s.</i> of E. of Albemarle; called to House of Peers in his father's lifetime '76; has been Superintendent Indian Affairs for Canada '55-9; Treas. of Household '59; Under Sec. for War '78-80 and '85-6; M.P. Norwich '57-9, Wick '60-5, Berwick '68-74.	C.	Hon. Cecil Keppel, <i>s.</i>
1800	1840	1873	P.C.; Under Sec. War '75-8; Under Sec. Colonies '78-80; app. Lord Privy Seal '86.	C.	Visct. Chelsea, <i>s.</i>
1878	1861	1885	Late peer was the well-known Lord Chancellor.	C.	Hon. H. J. Cairns, <i>b.</i>
1455	1858	1881	Is L.L. Caithness-shire	L.	.
1809	1846	1855	I.R.P.; formerly Capt. R.P. in the Life Guards.	C.	Visct. Alexander, <i>s.</i>
1796	1826	1868	M.P. East Worcestershire '59-68	L.	Hon. A. C. Calthorpe, <i>b.</i>
1801	1819	1850	K.G., P.C.; a field marshal; app. Com-in-Chief '56; is first cousin to Her Majesty; Ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks.	.	.
1812	1872	1872	A minor	.	Lord G. Pratt, <i>mn.</i>
1264	1856	1881	The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839. A Lord in Waiting '86; is lieut. in Oxford Hussars, and J.P. and D.L. for Oxon.	L.	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, <i>s.</i>
1831	1841	1867	A Lord in Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74.	L.	Hon. G. A. D. Hal dane, <i>b.</i>
.	1829	.	P.C.; Master of Wellington Coll. '58-72; cons. Bp. of Truro '77; trans. '82.	L.	.
1835	1839	1877	The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons.	C.	Hon. F. W. M. Sutton, <i>s.</i>
1834	1860	1881	.	L.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, <i>b.</i>
1874	1823	.	P.C.; L.L. of Essex; M.P. co. Louth '47-74, Under Sec. Colonies '57-8 and 59-65; Chief Sec. for Ireland '65-6 and '68-70; President Board of Trade '70-4; Privy Seal '81-5; President of Council '83-5.	L.	.
1661	1808	1864	Was Rector of Londesborough	L.	G. J. Howard, Esq, <i>n.</i>

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
92	241	Carlisle, Harvey, 58th Bp. of	Goodwin	
93	118	Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux, 4th E. of	Herbert	
94	328	Carrington, Charles Robert, 3rd L.	Carrington	
95	343	Carysfort, William, 5th E. of	Proby	Lord Carysfort (1802).
96	355	Castlemaine, Richard, 4th L.	Handcock	
97	471	Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L.	FitzPatrick	
98	146	Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E.	Cathcart	
99	159	Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd E.	Campbell	
100	406	Charlemont, James Molyneux, 3rd E. of	Caulfield	Lord Charlemont (1837).
101	389 438	Chaworth (<i>see</i> Meath). Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L.	Theisger	
102	437	Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L.	Cavendish	
103	253	Chester, William, 32nd Bp. of	Stubbs	
104	66	Chesterfield, Edwin Francis, 10th E. of	Scudamore-Stanhope.	
105	134	Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of	Pelham	
106	244	Chichester, Richard, 71st Bp. of	Durnford	
107	45	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of	Cholmondeley	
108	360	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.	Spencer	
109	439	Churston, John, and L.	Yarde-Buller	
110	214	Clanbrassill (<i>see</i> Roden). Clancarty, Richard Somerset, 4th E. of	Le Poer Trench	V. Clancarty (1820).
111	374	Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of	de Burgh-Canning.	Ld. Somerhill (1826).
112	382	Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of	Meade	L. Clanwilliam (1828).
113	113	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of	Villiers	
114	452	Clements (<i>see</i> Leitrim).	Fortescue	
115	31	Clermont, Thomas, 1st L. Cleveland, Harry George, 4th D. of	Powlett	
116	321	Clifden, Henry George, 4th Visc.	Agar-Ellis	Lord Mendip (1794).
117	282	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L.	Clifford	
118	250	Clifton (<i>see</i> Darnley). Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L.	Trefusis	
119	336	Clonbrock, Robert, 3rd L.	Dillon	
120	394	Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L.	Lawless	Ld. Cloncurry (1831).
121	125	Clonmell, John Henry Reginald, 4th E. of	Scott	
122	362	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L.	Abbot	
123	483	Coleridge, John Duke, 1st L.	Coleridge	
124	542	Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B.	Colville	Lord Colville (1885).
125	215	Combermere, Wellington Henry, and Visc.	Stapleton-Cotton	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.
1793	1818 1831	1849	Dean of Ely '58; cons. '69 P.C.; Under Sec. Colonies '57-9; Sec. Colonies '66-7 and '74-8; Viceroy of Ireland '85-6; High Steward of Univ. of Oxford.	L. C.	Lord Porchester, <i>s.</i>
1797	1843	1868	P.C.; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gen.-at-Arms '81-5; is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain; app. Gov. N. S. Wales '85.	L.	Hon. W. H. Carrington, <i>b.</i>
1789	1836	1872		L.	
1812	1826	1869	I.R.P.; formerly in the army	C.	Hon. A. E. Handcock, <i>s.</i>
1869	1848	1883	M.P. Portarlington '80-3; formerly in the army; served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp.	C.	
1814	1828	1859	Formerly in the army	C.	Lord Greenock, <i>s.</i>
1827	1817	1860	M.P. Pembrokeshire '41-60; is L.L. Carmarthenshire.	C.	Visct. Emlyn, <i>s.</i>
1763	1820	1863	Is L.L. co. Tyrone.	L.	Col. J. Caulfield (to <i>Ir.</i> ViscOUNTY of Charlemont).
1858	1827	1878	A general, and was Com.-in-Chief in South Africa; Lieut. of the Tower of London.	C.	Hon. F. J. N. Theisger, <i>s.</i>
1858	1850	1882	Has served in several regiments.	L.	Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, <i>s.</i>
1825			Canon of St. Paul's '79; cons. '84		
1628	1854	1887	Called to bar In. Temple '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry.		Lieut. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., <i>b.</i>
1801	1838	1886	M.P. Lewes '65-74	L.	Hon. Rev. F. Godolphin Pelham, <i>b.</i>
	1802		Archdeacon of Manchester '67; Canon of Manchester '68; cons. '70.	L.	
1815	1858	1884	Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain	C.	E. of Rocksavage, <i>s.</i>
1815	1864	1886	First peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. Present peer is an officer in the Coldstream Guards.		John Winston T. Spencer, <i>c.</i>
1858	1846	1871	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, <i>s.</i>
1803	1834	1872		C.	Visct. Dunlo, <i>s.</i>
1825	1832	1874	M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service.	L.	Mar. of Sligo (to <i>Ir.</i> e'dom).
1776	1832	1879	Is an admiral on the active list; has been a Lord of the Admiralty.	C.	Lord Gillford, <i>s.</i>
1776	1846	1870	M.P. Brecknock '69-70; is Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry.	U.L.	Lord Hyde, <i>s.</i>
1852	1815		M.P. co. Louth '40-41	L.	
1833	1803	1864	K.G.; M.P. South Durham '41-59, Hastings '59-64.	L.	H. de Vere Vane (to B of Bernard only).
1781	1863	1866		L.	Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, <i>MS.</i>
1672	1851	1880	Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon R.V.	U.L.	Hon. W. H. Clifford, <i>b.</i>
1299	1834	1866	M.P. North Devon '57-66; Under Sec. India '67-8; Col. North Devon Yeo. Cavalry.	L. C.	Hon. C. J. Trefusis <i>s.</i>
1790	1807	1826	I.R.P.; is L.L. co. Galway	C.	Hon. L. G. Dillon, <i>s.</i>
1789	1840	1869		C.	Hon. E. Lawless, <i>b.</i>
1793	1839	1866	I.R.P.; formerly in the Life Guards	C.	Hon. T. C. Scott, <i>b.</i>
1817	1842	1867	Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of House of Commons.	C.	
1873	1820		P.C.; M.P. Exeter '65-73; Sol.-Gen. '68-71; Att.-Gen. '71-3; Chief Justice Com. Pleas; app. Lt. Chief Justice of England '80.	L.	Hon. B. Coleridge, M.P., <i>s.</i>
1604	1818	1849	P.C.; K.T.; app. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85.	C.	Mast. of Colville, <i>s.</i>
1826	1818	1865	M.P. Carrickfergus '47-57; formerly in the army.	C.	Hon. R. W. S. Cotton, <i>s.</i>

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
196 187	424 3	Congleton, Henry William, 3rd L. Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st D. of.	Parnell . . . . .	. . . . .
196 189	266 364	Conyers, Sackville George, 12th L. Conyngnam, Henry Francis, 4th M.	Lane-Fox Conyngnam	Lord Minster (1821).
190	289	Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of.	Boyle	Lord Boyle (1711).
181 182	175 486	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 1st L.	Pepys Fremantle . . . . .	. . . . .
183	324	Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of	Stopford	L. Saltersford (1794).
184	76	Coventry, George William, 9th E. of	Coventry . . . . .	. . . . .
185 186	176 94	Cowley, William Henry, 2nd E. Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E.	Wellesley Cowper . . . . .	. . . . .
187	9 & 224	Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Visct.	Gathorne-Hardy . . . . .	. . . . .
188	131	Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of	Craven . . . . .	. . . . .
189	375	Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of	Lindsay	Lord Wigan (1826).
140 141	351 338	Crewe, Hungerford, 3rd L. Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L.	Crewe Crofton . . . . .	. . . . .
142	230	Cross, Richard Asaheton, 1st Visct.	Cross . . . . .	. . . . .
143	27	Cumberland and Teyotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of.	. . . . .	. . . . .
144 145	259 491	Dacre, Thomas Crosby William, 22nd L. Dalhousie, John William, 13th E. of	Brand-Trevor Ramsay	Lord Ramsay (1875).
146	277	Darnley, John Stuart, 6th E. of	Bligh	Lord Clifton (1608).
147	91	Dartmouth, William Walter, 5th E. of	Legge . . . . .	. . . . .
148	181	Dartrey, Richard, 1st E. of	Dawson . . . . .	. . . . .
149 150	258 479	De Clifford, Edward Southwell, 24th L. De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L.	Russell French . . . . .	. . . . .
151 152	108 398	De la Warr, Reginald Windsor, 7th E. De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 2nd L.	Sackville Sidney . . . . .	. . . . .
153	411	De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd L.	Ponsonby . . . . .	. . . . .
154	195 & 206	De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E.	Maude . . . . .	. . . . .
155	255	De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L.	Fitzgerald- de-Ros . . . . .	. . . . .
156	395	De Saumarez, John St. Vincent, 3rd L.	Saumarez . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1841 1874	1809 1850	1883	Formerly in the navy K.G.; P.C.; 3rd son of the Queen; Col-in- Chief Rifle Brigade; Lt.-Gen. and Com- -in-Chief Bombay; commanded 1st Div. of Egyptian Exp. Force '82.	L. ..	Hon. H. Parnell, s. Prince Arthur, s. .	186 187
1500 1816	1827 1857	1859 1882	Formerly in the army Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards.	C. C.	His two daughters. E. of Mount Charles,	188 189
1620	1829	1856	P.C.; L.L. Somersetshire; M.P. Frome '54- 56; Mast. of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-5; Mast. of Horse '86.	L.	Visct. Dungarvan, s.	180
1850 1874	1874 1798	1881	A minor P.C.; M.P. Buckingham '26-46; has been Sec. to Treasury; Sec. for War; Chief Sec. for Ireland; and Chairman of Board of Customs.	.. C.	Hon. E. D. Pepys, b. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s.	181 182
1762	1823	1858	Formerly in the Grenadier Guards . . .	C.	Visct. Stopford, s. .	183
1697	1838	1843	P.C.; was Capt. Gent.-at-arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds.	C.	Visct. Deerhurst, s.	184
1857 1718	1834 1834	1884 1856	Served in the Crimea and India K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Bedfordshire; Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; has been Capt. of Gent.-at- Arms.	L. C. L.	Visct. Dangan, s. . Hon. H. F. Cowper, b.	185 186
1878	1814	..	P.C.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Coun. '85-6; reapp. '86.	C.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy, M.P., s.	187
1801	1868	1883	A minor . . . . .	..	Hon. R. C. Craven, b.	188
1398 1651	1847	1880	M.P. Wigan '74-80; is author of several astronomical works; formerly in the Grenadier Guards; is premier E. of Scot- land.	C.	Lord Balcarres, s. .	189
1806 1797	1812 1834	1835 1869	I.R.P.	L. C.	Hon. C. St. G. Crof- ton, b.	140 141
1886	1823	..	P.C.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton Div. Lanc. '85-6; Home Sec. 74- 80 and '85-6; app. Sec. for India '86.	C.	Hon. William Hy. Cross, s.	142
1799	1845	1878	K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover.	..	Prince George, s. .	143
1307 1633	1808 1847	1837 1880	M.P. Herts '47-52; has been L.L. Essex . . P.C.; M.P. Liverpool Mar. to July '80; ret. Com. R.N.; a Lord in Waiting '80-5; Sec. for Scotland Mar. to July '86	L. L.	Visct. Hampden, b. Lord Ramsey, s. .	144 145
1725	1827	1835	Is High Steward of Gravesend	C.	Lord Clifton, s. .	146
1711	1823	1853	M.P. South Staffordshire '49-53	C.	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., s.	147
1866	1817	..	Succ. as Baron in '27; has been a Lord in Waiting; is L.L. co. Monaghan	L.	Lord Cremorne, s. .	148
1299 1851 1761 1835	1855 1855 1817 1828	1877 1868 1873 1851	. . . . . High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon Formerly in the army; descended mater- nally from William IV.	L. C. C. ..	Hon. C. S. Russell, b. Hon. A. French, s. Visct. Cantilupe, s. Hon. P. Sidney, s. .	149 150 151 152
1838	1815	1855	M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2	L.	Hon. W. A. Ponson- by, s.	153
1791	1817	1886	I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; is L.L. co. Tipperary; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; sat as V. Hawarden until '86, when he was granted the dignity of an E. of the U.K.	C.	Col. R. H. Maude, c. (to fr. peerage).	154
1264	1827	1874	Is premier baron; a lieutenant-gen.; a Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86.	C.	Hon. Mary Dawson, d.	155
1831	1806	1863	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. J. St. V. Sau- marez, s.	156

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
377 525	De Tabley, George, 2nd L. De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th Visct.	Warren Vesey	Lord de Vesci (1884).
370	Delamere, Hugh, 2nd L.	Cholmondeley	
61 396	Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil, 8th E. of Denman, Thomas, 2nd L.	Feilding Aitchison-Denman	
539	Deramore, Thomas, 1st L.	Bateson	
56	Derby, Edward Henry, 15th E. of	Stanley	
514	Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L.	Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone	
59	Devon, William Reginald, 11th E. of	Courtenay	
19	Devonshire, William, 7th D. of	Cavendish	
297 301	Digby, Edward St. Vincent, 9th L. Dinevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. Doncaster, E. of (<i>see</i> Buccleuch and Queensberry).	Digby Rice	
316	Donegall, Edward, 4th M. of	Chichester	L. Fisherwick (1790).
205 505 213	Doneraile, Hayes, 4th Visct. Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st L. Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of	St. Leger Abney-Hastings Hely-Hutchinson	Visct. Hutchinson (1821).
313 278	Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot, 4th L. Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L.	Carleton Dormer	
112	Douglas, L. (<i>see</i> Home). Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of.	Hill	E. of Hillsborough (1772).
341	Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour, 3rd M. of	Moore	Lord Moore (1801).
166	Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of	Reynolds-Moreton	
178 183	Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of Dufferin, Frederick Temple, 1st E. of	Ward Hamilton-Blackwood	
88	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of.	Cochrane	
390	Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of	Murray	Ld. Dunmore (1831).
454	Dunning (<i>see</i> Rollo). Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of.	Wyndham-Quin	Lord Kenry (1866).
425	Dunsandle and Clanconal, Denis St. George, 2nd L.	Daly	
333	Dunsany, Edward, 16th L.	Plunkett	
163	Durham, John George, 3rd E. of	Lambton	
232	Durham, Joseph Barber, 81st Bp. of	Lightfoot	
436	Ebury, Robert, 1st L.	Grosvenor	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Suc-ceeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1806 1776	1811 1844	1827 1875	P.C.; Treasurer of the Household '68-72 - Is L.L. Queen's co.; formerly in the army.	L. C.	Hon. J. Warren, s. Yvo R. Vesey, n. (to fr. title).	157 156
1821	1811	1855	M.P. Denbighshire '40-41, Montgomery Dist. '41-7.	C.	Hon. H. Cholmondeley, s.	150
1622 1834	1823 1805	1865 1854	The first peer was the well-known Chief Justice of Queen's Bench.	C. C.	Visct. Feilding, s. Hon. R. Denman, b.	100 161
1885	1815	.	M.P. Derry co. '44-57; Devises '64-85; a Lord of the Treasury '52.	C.	G. W. B. de Yarburgh, b.	102
1485	1826	1869	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Lynn '48-69; Under Foreign Sec. '52; Colonial Sec. '58 and '82-5; Sec. for India '58-9; Foreign Sec. '66-8 and '74-8; formerly a Conservative.	L.	Lord Stanley of Preston, b.	163
1881	1829	.	M.P. Scarbro' '69-80	L.	Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s.	164
1553	1807	1859	P.C.; M.P. South Devon '41-9; Chan. Duchy of Lanc. '66-7; Pres. Poor Law Board '67-8.	C.	Lord Courtenay, s.	166
1694	1808	1858	K.G.; P.C.; succ. as E. of Burlington '34; M.P. Camb. Univ. '29-31; N. Derbyshire '31-4; is L.L. Derbyshire; Chancellor of the Univ. of Camb.	L.	M. of Hartington, M.P., s.	160
1620 1780	1809 1836	1856 1878	.	C. C.	Hon. E. H. Digby, s. Hon. W. F. Rice, s.	167 168
1791	1799	1883	Was Dean of Raphoe '32-73	C.	E. of Belfast, s.	160
1785 1800	1818 1822 1848	1854 1866	I.R.P. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78.	C. C. C.	R. A. St. Leger, c. E. of Loudoun, s. Visct. Suidaile, s.	170 171 172
1786 1615	1822 1830	1875 1871	Formerly in the army Formerly in the army	L. L.	Maj.-Gen. J. C. Dormer, b.	173 174
1789	1871	1874	A minor.	C.	Ld. A. Hill, M.P., <i>un.</i>	176
1791	1825	1837	P.C.; is L.L. co. Kildare	C.	P. W. Moore, c. (to fr. earldom only).	176
1837	1827	1853	P.C.; was M.P. Stroud '53-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestershire.	L.	Lrd Moreton, s.	177
1860 1871	1867 1826	1885	A minor P.C.; succ. as 5th Ld. Dufferin '41; a Lord in Waiting '49-52 and '54-8; Under Sec. India '64-66; Under Sec. War '66-7; Chan. Duchy of Lanc. '68-72; Gov.-General of Canada '72-78; Ambass. at St. Petersburg '79-81; Constantinople '81-4; app. Viceroy of India, '84; L.L. co. Down.	L. L.	Hon. J. H. Ward, b. Visct. Clandeboyc, s.	178 179
1669	1852	1885	Elected S.R.P. 1886; a brevet lieut.-col. in the army.	L.	Lord Cochrane, s.	180
1686	1841	1845	A Lord in Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire.	C.	Visct. Fincastle, s.	161
1822	1841	1871	Formerly in Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86.	C.	W. H. Quin, c.	162
1845	1810	1847	Elected I.R.P. '51	C.	Hon. S. J. Daly, b.	163
1439	1808	1852	I.R.P.; as admiral on reserved list	C.	Hon. J. W. Plunkett, M.P., s.	164
1833	1855	1879	Is L.L. of Durham co.; formerly in the Coldstream Guards.	L.	Hon. F. W. Lambton, b.	165
.	1828	.	Cons. 1879; was Canon of St. Paul's	C.	.	166
1857	1801	.	P.C.; M.P. Shaftesbury '22-6, Chester '26-47, Middlesex '47-57; Compt. of Household '30-4; Treas. of Household 46-7. Is uncle of the D. of Westminster.	L.	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, s.	167

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
188	a	Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of.		. . . .
189	165	Effingham, Henry, 2nd E. of	Howard	. . . .
190	441	Egerton, Wilbraham, and L.	Egerton	. . . .
191	177	Eglintoun and Winton, Archibald William, 14th E. of.	Montgomerie	E. of Winton (1859).
192	295	Egmont, Charles George, 7th E. of	Perceval	L. Lovell and Holland (1762).
193	153	Eldon, John, 3rd E. of	Scott	. . . .
194	496	Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of.	Bruce	Lord Elgin (1849).
195	345	Ellenborough, Charles Edmund, 3rd L. . . .	Towry-Law	. . . .
196	173	Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of	Egerton	. . . .
197	541	Elphinstone, William Baller Fullerton, 15th L.	Elphinstone	L. Elphinstone (1885).
198	342	Ely, John Henry Wellington Graham, 4th M. of	Loftus	Lord Loftus (1802).
199	484	Emly, William, 1st L.	Monsell	. . . .
200	358	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of . . .	Cole	L. Gristead (1815).
201	492	Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of	Crichton	L. Fermanagh (1876).
202	384	Erroll, William Harry, 18th E. of	Hay	Lord Kilmarnock (1832).
203	348	Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. . . .	Erskine	. . . .
204	538	Esher, William Baliol, 1st L.	Brett	. . . .
205	68	Essex, Arthur Algernon, 6th E. of	Capell	. . . .
206	220	Ettrick (<i>see</i> Napier). Eversley, Charles, 1st Visct.	Shaw-Lefevre	. . . .
207	41	Exeter, William Alleyne, 3rd M. of	Cecil	. . . .
208	212	Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Visct. .	Pellev	. . . .
209	198	Falmouth, Evelyn, 6th Visct. Fermanagh (<i>see</i> Erne).	Boscawen	. . . .
210	90	Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E.	Shirley	. . . .
211	182	Feverham, William Ernest, 1st E. of	Duncombe	. . . .
212	194	Fife, Alexander William George, 6th E. of . .	Duff	. . . .
213	385	Fingall, Arthur James Frances, 11th E. of . .	Plunkett	Lord Fingall (1831).
214	518	Fisherwick (<i>see</i> Donegall). FitzGerald, John David, L.	FitzGerald	. . . .
215	447	Fitzhardinge, Francis William Fitzhardinge, 2nd L.	Berkeley	. . . .
216	104	Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 4th E. .	Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.	. . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1866	1844	.	K.G.; P.C.; second son of the Queen; is a vice-admiral com. Mediter. Squadron; Master of Trinity House.	.	Prince Alfred, s.	188
1837 1859	1806 1832	1845 1883	M.P. Shaftesbury 41-5 M.P. North Cheshire 58-68; Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on the Education of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86.	L. C.	Lord Howard, s. Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., b.	189 190
1507	1841	1861	.	C.	Hon. G. A. Montgomery, b.	191
1733	1845	1874	M.P. Midhurst '74	C.	A. G. Perceval, c.	192
1821 1633	1845 1849	1854 1863	First peer was the famous Lord Chancellor P.C.; was Treasurer of Household and First Comm. of Works '86; is L.L. of Fife.	C. L.	Visct. Encombe, s. Lord Bruce, s.	193 194
1802	1820	1871	Is a col. in the army. First peer was a judge.	C.	Hon. C. Towry-Law, s.	195
1846 1509	1847 1828	1862 1861	A Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86	C. C.	Visct. Brackley, s. Master of Elphinstone, s.	196 197
1800	1849	1857	.	C.	J. H. Loftus, c.	198
1874	1812	.	P.C.; Pres. Board of Health '57; Vice Pres. Board of Trade '66; Under Sec. Colonies '68-70; Postmaster Gen. '70-3; M.P. Limerick co. '47-74; is L.L. of Limerick.	L.	Hon. G. Monsell, s.	199
1789	1845	1886	M.P. Enniskillen '80-5; formerly in the Rifle Brigade.	C.	Viscount Cole, s.	200
1789	1839	1885	M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-5; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is L.L. Fermanagh.	C.	Visct. Crichton, s.	201
1452	1823	1846	Formerly in the Rifle Brigade; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; served in the Crimea.	C.	Ld. Kilmarnock, s.	202
1806 1885	1841 1815	1882	First peer was Lord Chancellor P.C.; M.P. for Helston '66-8; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; app. Mast. of Rolls '83.	C. L.	Hon. M. Erakine, s. Hon. R. B. Brett, s.	203 204
1661	1803	1839	.	L.	Lord Capell, g.s.	205
1857	1794	.	P.C.; was Speaker of House of Commons 39-57; M.P. Downton '30-1, Hants '31-57; High Steward of Winchester.	L.	.	206
1801	1825	1867	P.C.; M.P. S. Lincolnshire 47-57, Northants 57-67; Treas. Household 66-7; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '67; is Hered. Grand Almoner; Lt.-Col. Com. 3rd and 4th Battns. Northants Regt.; A.D.C.	C.	Ld. Burghley, M.P., s.	207
1816	1861	1876	.	C.	Hon. W. A. Pellew, b.	208
1720	1819	1852	.	L.	Col. the Hon. E. Boscawen, s.	209
1711 1868	1847 1829	1859	Succ. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. Retford '52-7, N. Riding of Yorkshire '59-67.	C. C.	W. K. Shirley, c. Visct. Helmsley, g.s.	210 211
1759	1849	1879	P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms 80-3; is L.L. Elgin; cr. E. of U.K. '85.	U.L.	Hon. G. S. Duff, un.	212
1628	1859	1881	.	L.	(to 17. E'dom of Fife). Rev. W. M. Plunkett, un.	213
1882	1816	.	P.C.; M.P. Ennis '52-60; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '55-6; Att.-Gen. Ireland 56-8 and 59-60; an Irish Judge '60-82; app. a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '82.	L.	.	214
1861	1826	1867	M.P. Cheltenham '56-65; formerly in the Horse Guards.	L.	Hon. C. P. Berkeley, b.	215
1746	1815	1857	K.G.; M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57; is L.L. West Riding.	L.	Visct. Milton, g.s.	216

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
217	300	Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L.	Foley	
218	284	Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 10th L.	Forbes	
219	371	Forester, Orlando Watkin Weld, 4th L.	Forester	
220	117	Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E.	Fortescue	
		Foxford (<i>see</i> Limerick).		
221	317	Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Visct.	Gage	Lord Gage (1790).
222	172	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of.	Noel	
223	323	Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of	Stewart	L. Stewart of Garlies (1796).
224	352	Gardner, Allan Hyde, L.	Gardner	
225	496	Gerard, Robert Tolver, 1st L.	Gerard	
226	373	Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.	Gifford	
227	357	Glasgow, George Frederick, 6th E. of	Boyle	Lord Ross (1815).
228	237	Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of	Ellicott	
		Gordon (<i>see</i> Aberdeen).		
229	464	Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Visct.	Preston	Ld. Gormanston (1868).
230	401	Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of	Acheson	L. Worlingham (1835).
231	219	Gough, George Stephens, 2nd Visct.	Gough	
232	14	Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of	Fitzroy	
		Graham (<i>see</i> Montrose).		
233	350	Granard, George Arthur Hastings, 7th E. of	Forbes	Lord Granard (1806).
234	305	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L.	Norton	
235	164	Granville, Granville George, 2nd E.	Leveson-Gower	
236	475	Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L.	Greville-Nugent	
237	141	Grey, Henry, 3rd E.	Grey	
238	546	Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L.	Beckett	
		Grinstead (<i>see</i> Enniskillen).		
239	105	Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of	North	
240	327	Gwydy, Peter Robert, 4th L.	Burrell	
241	83	Haddington, George, 11th E. of	Arden - Baillie-Hamilton	
242	501	Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L.	Palk	
243	221	Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd Visct.	Wood	
244	7 & 527	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st L.	Giffard	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1776	1850	1860	S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland	L.	Hon. F. C. Foley, <i>b.</i>	217
1442	1829	1868	Is a Canon of York, and late rector of Gedling, Notts.	C.	Hon. A. M. Forbes, <i>b.</i>	218
1821	1813	1886	Is a Canon of York, and late rector of Gedling, Notts.	C.	Hon. Cecil T. Forester, <i>s.</i>	219
1789	1818	1861	M.P. Plymouth '41-52, Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51.	U.L.	V. Ebrington, M.P., <i>s.</i>	220
1720	1854	1877	. . . . .	C.	Hon. E. T. Gage, <i>un.</i>	221
1841	1850	1881	Was in the army	L.	Visct. Campden, <i>s.</i>	222
1623	1835	1873	M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards.	C.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, <i>b.</i>	223
1800	18—	1883	Peerage conferred for distgd. naval services	. . .		224
1876	1808	1883	Hon. Col. Lanc. Hussars	C.	Hon. W. Gerard, <i>s.</i>	225
1824	1849	1872	V.C. Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars	C.	Hon. E. B. Gifford, <i>b.</i>	226
1703	1825	1869	M.P. Bute '65; app. Lord Clerk Register of Scotland '79.	C.	Capt. D. Boyle, R.N. (to Sc. e'dom only)	227
. . .	1819	. . .	Cons. '63; Dean of Exeter '61; was Chairman of Company of Revisers of N. Test.	L.		228
1478	1837	1876	Was in the army; app. Gov. of Leeward Islands '85.	C.	Hon. J. E. Preston, <i>s.</i>	229
1806	1841	1864	Is L.L. of Armagh	L.	Visct. Acheson, <i>s.</i>	230
1849	1816	1869	Was in the army	C.	Hon. H. Gough, <i>s.</i>	231
1675	1821	1882	K.G.; a general ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen.	L.	E. of Euston, <i>s.</i>	232
1684	1833	1837	Was L.L. co. Leitrim	L.	Visct. Forbes, <i>s.</i>	233
1782	1855	1877	First peer was Speaker House of Commons	C.	Maj. C. G. Norton, <i>c.</i>	234
1833	1815	1846	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Morpeth '37-40, Lichfield '41-6; Under Foreign Sec. '46; Sec. for Colonies '68-70 and Feb. to July '86; Foreign Sec. '51-2, '70-4, and '80-5; Pres. of Council '52-8 and '59-66; app. Warden of Cinque Ports '65.	L.	Lord Leveson, <i>s.</i>	235
1869	1841	1883	M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; formerly in the Life Guards.	L.	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, <i>s.</i>	236
1806	1802	1845	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Winchelsea '26-30, Higham Ferrars '31, N. Northumberland '31-41, Sunderland '41-5; Under Sec. Colonies '30-3; Under Home Sec. '34; Sec. for War '35-9; Sec. for Colonies '46-52; formerly L.L. Northumberland. The first Earl was Prime Minister '30-4.	L.	A. Grey, ex M.P., <i>n.</i>	237
1886	1816	. . .	Q.C.; for some years leader of Parliamentary bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chan. of York.	C.	W. Beckett, M.P., <i>b.</i>	238
1752	1876	1885		. . .	Hon. M. W. North, <i>un.</i>	239
1796	1810	1870	Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70	L.	Hon. W. M. Burrell, <i>s.</i>	240
1619	1827	1870	S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; is L.L. of Haddingtonshire.	C.	Lord Binning, <i>s.</i>	241
1880	1846	1883	The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk.	C.	Hon. L. W. Palk, <i>s.</i>	242
1866	1839	1885	Is President of the English Church Union. The first Visct. filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer.	C.	Hon. C. R. L. Wood, <i>s.</i>	243
1885	1825	. . .	P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6; reapp. July '86.	C.	Hon. H. G. Giffard, <i>s.</i>	244

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
245	22	Hamilton and Brandon, William Alexander Louis Stephen, 12th D. of.	Douglas-Hamilton.	D. of Brandon (1711).
246	550	Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L.	Hamilton . . . . .	. . . . .
247	487	Hammond, Edmund, 1st L.	Hammond . . . . .	. . . . .
248	227	Hampden, Henry Bouverie William, 1st Visct.	Brand . . . . .	. . . . .
249	488	Hampton, John Slaney, and L.	Pakington. . . . .	. . . . .
250	218	Hardinge, Charles Stewart, and Visct.	Hardinge . . . . .	. . . . .
251	106	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of.	Yorke . . . . .	. . . . .
252	144	Hare (<i>see</i> Listowel). Harewood, Henry Thynne, 4th E. of.	Lascelles . . . . .	. . . . .
253	493	Harlech, William Richard, and L.	Ormsby-Gore . . . . .	. . . . .
254	100	Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of	Stanhope . . . . .	. . . . .
255	361	Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L.	Harris . . . . .	. . . . .
256	143	Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of	Ryder . . . . .	. . . . .
257	257	Hartismere (<i>see</i> Henniker). Hastings, George Manners, 11th L.	Astley . . . . .	. . . . .
258	400	Hatherton, Edward Richard, and L.	Littleton . . . . .	. . . . .
259	299	Hawke, Edward Henry Julius, 6th L.	Hawke . . . . .	. . . . .
260	388	Hay (<i>see</i> Kinnoul). Headfort, Thomas, 3rd M. of	Taylor	Lord Kenlis (1831).
261	337	Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L.	Allanson-Winn	
262	529	Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L.	Henley	Ld. Northington (1885).
263	456	Henniker, John Major, 5th L.	Henniker-Major	L. Hartismere (1866).
264	196	Hereford, Robert, 16th Visct.	Devereux . . . . .	. . . . .
265	239	Hereford, James, 95th Bp. of	Atlay . . . . .	. . . . .
266	526	Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L.	Constable-Maxwell	Lord Herries (1884).
267	543	Herschell, Farrer, 1st L.	Herschell . . . . .	. . . . .
268	39	Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of	Seymour . . . . .	. . . . .
269	380	Heytesbury, William Henry Ashe, and L.	A Court-Holmes . . . . .	. . . . .
270	217	Hill, Rowland Clegg, 3rd Visct.	Clegg-Hill . . . . .	. . . . .
271	544	Hillingdon, Charles Henry, 1st L.	Mills . . . . .	. . . . .
272	545	Hillsborough, E. of (<i>see</i> Downshire). Hindlip, Henry, 1st L.	Allsopp . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1643	1845	1863	Is premier peer of Scotland and Keeper of Holyrood Palace.	C.	A. Douglas-Hamilton, <i>c.</i>	245
1886	1829	.	M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-5.	L.	Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, <i>s.</i>	246
1874	1802	.	P.C.; Clerk in P.C. Office '23-4; Clerk in Foreign Office '24-54; Permanent Under Foreign Sec. '54-66.	L.	.	247
1884	1814	.	P.C.; M.P. Lewes '32-68; Cambridgeshire '68-84; a Lord of the Treasury, '55-8; Par. Sec. to Treasury '59-66; Speaker of House of Commons '72-84; is heir presumptive of his brother Lord Dacre; is L.L. Sussex.	L.	Hon. R. Brand, ex M.P., <i>s.</i>	248
1874	1826	1880	The first peer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sec. for Colonies, etc.	C.	Hon. H. P. Pakington, <i>h.b.</i>	249
1846	1822	1856	M.P. Downpatrick '51-6; Under Sec. for War '58-9. First peer was a distinguished soldier and Gov.-Gen. of India.	C.	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, <i>s.</i>	250
1754	1836	1873	B.C.; M.P. Cambridgeshire '65-73; served in the Indian campaign; Compt. of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds 74-80.	C.	Visct. Royston, <i>s.</i>	251
1812	1824	1857	.	C.	Visct. Lascelles, <i>s.</i>	252
1876	1819	1876	M.P. Sligo '41-52, co. Leitrim '58-76; is L.L. co. Leitrim.	C.	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, <i>s.</i>	253
1742	1844	1881	.	C.	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, <i>b.</i>	254
1815	1851	1872	Under Sec. India '85-6; app. Under Sec. War July '86; is well-known in cricket circles; peerage conferred for eminent military services.	C.	Hon. R. Harris-Temple, <i>mn.</i>	255
1809	1831	1882	P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, Liverpool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6.	C.	Hon. H. D. Ryder, <i>b.</i>	256
1264	1857	1875	.	C.	Hon. A. E. D. Astley, <i>s.</i>	257
1835	1815	1863	M.P. Walsall '47-52; S. Staffordshire '53-7	L.	Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, <i>s.</i>	258
1776	1815	1870	Was Rector of Willingham, Lincolnshire, '54-75.	C.	Hon. M. B. Hawke, <i>s.</i>	259
1800	1822	1870	M.P. Westmoreland '54-70; is L.L. of co. Meath; P.C.	C.	E. of Bective, M.P., <i>s.</i>	260
1797	1845	1877	I.R.P. (elected '83)	C.	Hon. R. A. Winn, <i>mn.</i>	261
1799	1825	1841	M.P. Northampton '59-74	L.	Hon. F. Henley, <i>s.</i>	262
1800	1842	1870	M.P. East Suffolk '66-70; a Lord in Waiting '77, '85-6.	C.	Hon. A. E. J. H. Major, <i>s.</i>	263
1549	1843	1885	Is premier Visct. of England	C.	Hon. R. C. Devereux, <i>s.</i>	264
.	1817	.	Vicar of Madingley '46-52, Leeds '59; Canon of Ripon '61; cons. '68.	.	.	265
1489	1837	1876	Is L.L. East Riding of Yorkshire and Kirkcudbrightshire.	L.	Hon. G. C. Maxwell, <i>d.</i> (to Sc. bar. only).	266
1886	1837	.	P.C.; M.P. Durham city '74-85; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. '80-5; Recorder of Carlisle '83-5; Lord Chancellor Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. R. F. Herschell, <i>s.</i>	267
1793	1843	1884	P.C.; M.P. Antrim co. '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80.	C.	E. of Yarmouth, <i>s.</i>	268
1828	1809	1860	M.P. Isle of Wight 37-47	C.	Hon. W. F. A. C. Holmes, <i>g.s.</i>	269
1842	1833	1875	M.P. North Shropshire '57-65	C.	Hon. R. K. Clegg-Hill, <i>s.</i>	270
1886	1830	.	M.P. West Kent '68-85; a partner in the firm of Glyn, Mills, and Co.	C.	Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P., <i>s.</i>	271
1886	1811	.	The Lord Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire, and Alsop-en-le-Dale, Derbyshire.	C.	Hon. S. C. Allsopp, M.P., <i>s.</i>	272

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
533	Hobhouse, Arthur, 1st L.	Hobhouse.	. . . . .
490	Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of.	Douglas-Home.	Lord Douglas (1875).
201	Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th Visct.	Hood	. . . . .
354	Hopetoun, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of	Hope	L. Hopetoun (1809).
515	Hothfield, Henry James, 1st L.	Tufton	. . . . .
449	Houghton, Robert Offley Ashburton, and L.	Milnes	. . . . .
470	Howard of Glossop, Francis Edward, and L.	Fitzalan-Howard	. . . . .
273	Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L.	Ellis	. . . . .
154	Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E.	Curzon-Howe	. . . . .
512	Howth, William Ulick Tristram, 4th E. of	St. Lawrence	Lord Howth (1881).
57	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of.	Hastings	. . . . .
356	Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of.	Gordon	Ld. Meldrum (1851).
457	Hutchinson (<i>see</i> Donoughmore). Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, and L.	Jolliffe	. . . . .
193	Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of	Northcote	. . . . .
107	Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of	Fox-Strangways	. . . . .
334	Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L. Innes (<i>see</i> Roxburghe).	O'Brien	. . . . .
77	Jersey, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of	Villiers	. . . . .
421	Keane, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. Kenlis (<i>see</i> Headfort).	Keane	. . . . .
433	Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of	Browne	Ld. Kenmare (1856).
548	Kenry (<i>see</i> Dunraven). Kensington, William, 1st L.	Edwardes	. . . . .
314	Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L.	Kenyon	. . . . .
460	Ker (<i>see</i> Lothian). Kesteven, John Henry, and L.	Trollope	. . . . .
156	Kilmarnock (<i>see</i> Erroll). Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of	Needham	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Subs. created.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1885	1819	.	P.C.; Q.C. '62; Charity Commissioner '66; Commissioner of Endowed Schools '69; Legai Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; app. Mem. Jud. Com. P.C. '81; Mem. London School Board '82-4.	L.	-	373
1605	1834	1881	Is L.L. of Berwickshire and Lieut.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cavalry.	C.	Ld. Dunglass, s.	374
1796	1838	1846	Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards . . .	C.	Hon. G. A. Hood, s.	375
1703	1860	1873	A Lord in Waiting '85-6; reapp. July '86 . . .	C.	Hon. C. A. Hope, b.	376
1881	1844	.	Is L.L. Westmoreland; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. J. S. R. Tuf-ton, s.	377
1863	1858	1885	Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. The first peer was a poet and author.	L.	Hon.R.C.R.Milnes, s.	378
1869	1859	1883	. . . . .	L.	Hon. B. E. F. How-ard, s.	379
1597	1830	1868	Formerly in the Dip. Service and subse- quently in the army.	C.	Hon. T. E. Ellis, s.	380
1821	1822	1876	Was Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief in India '54; is a general and served in the Kaffir War.	C.	Visct. Curzon, M.P., s.	381
1767	1827	1874	M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the army; State Stewa:d to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and 59-66.	L.	Hon. T. K. D. St. Lawrence, h.b. (to Jr. earidom).	382
1599	1868	1885	A minor.	C.	Hon. O. W. Hast-ings, b.	383
1599	1847	1863	P.C.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord in Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81.	L.	Lord Douglas Gor-don, b.	384
1866	1829	1876	M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at BalacIava	C.	Hon. H. G. H. Jol-liffe, s.	385
1885	1845	1887	s. s. of statesman long known as Sir Stafford Northcote (who was Chan. of Excheq. and Leader of House of Commons, and, when raised to peerage, First Lord of Treasury, but not Prime Minister, and subsequently Foreign Sec.), to whom he was Private Sec. '67-8 and '74-7; app. a Comm. of Inland Revenue '77; Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board '81.	C.	Visct. St. Cyres, s.	386
1756	1847	1865	P.C.; was Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; is L.L. Dorsetshire.	L.	Lord Stavordale, s.	387
536	1839	1872	I.R.P. (elected '73); is L.L. Clare co. . . .	C.	Hon.L.W.O'Brien,s.	388
597	1845	1859	Was a Lord in Waiting '75-7	C.	Visct. Villiers, s. . .	389
39	1816	1882	Formerly in the army	L.	Hon. G. D. Keane, b.	390
00	1825	1872	P.C.; M.P. Kerry co. '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-5; is L.L. Kerry co.	L.	Visct. Castlerosse, s.	391
6	1835	.	P.C.; is L.L. Pembrokeshire; formerly in Coldstream Guards; M.P. Haverfordwest '68-85; Groom in Waiting '73-4; Compt. of Household '80-5; second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. William Ed-wardes, s.	392
	1864	1869	First peer was a distinguished judge . . .	C.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., un.	393
	1851	1874	. . . . .	C.	Hon. R. C. Trollope, b.	394
1842	1880		I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4	C.	Visct. Newry, s. . .	395

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
306	180	Kimberley, John, 1st E. of	Wodehouse . . . . .	. . . . .
307	445	Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 10th L.	Kinnaird . . . . .	. . . . .
308	390	Kinnoull, George, 11th E. of	Hay	Lord Hay (1711).
309	407	Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of	Keith-Falconer	Lord Kintore (1838).
300	504	Lamington, Alexander Dundas Ross, 1st L.	Cochrane-Baillie . . . . .	. . . . .
301	121	Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of	Butler . . . . .	. . . . .
302	339	Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L.	Rowley . . . . .	. . . . .
303	34	Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of	Fitzmaurice . . . . .	. . . . .
304	54 & 190	Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of	Bootle - Wilbraham . . . . .	. . . . .
306	465	Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L.	Lawrence . . . . .	. . . . .
306	440	Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L.	Wyndham . . . . .	. . . . .
307	17	Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D. of	Osborne . . . . .	. . . . .
308	169	Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of	Coke . . . . .	. . . . .
309	416	Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L.	Leigh . . . . .	. . . . .
310	200	Leinster, Charles William, 4th D. of	Fitz-Gerald	V. Leinster (1747).
-	-			
311	387	Leitrim, Robert Bermingham, 4th E. of	Clements	Ld. Clements (1831).
312	86	Leven and Melville, Alexander, 10th E. of	Leslie-Melville . . . . .	. . . . .
313	162	Lichfield, Thomas George, 2nd E. of	Anson . . . . .	. . . . .
314	248	Lichfield, William Dalrymple, 91st Bp. of	Maclagan . . . . .	. . . . .
315	203	Lifford, James, 4th Visct.	Hewitt . . . . .	. . . . .
316	331	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L.	Powys . . . . .	. . . . .
317	359	Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of	Pery	Lord Foxford (1815).
318	84	Lindsay, John Trotter, 10th E. of	Lindsay-Bethune . . . . .	. . . . .
319	63	Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of	Bertie . . . . .	. . . . .
320	534	Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L.	Lingen . . . . .	. . . . .
321	408	Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd Visct.	O'Callaghan	Lord Lismore (1838).
322	469	Listowel, William, 3rd E. of	Hare	Lord Hare (1869).
323	249	Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of	Ryle . . . . .	. . . . .
324	251	Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of	Lewis . . . . .	. . . . .
325	427	Loftus (<i>see</i> Ely). Londesborough, William Henry Forester, 2nd L.	Denison . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1866	1826	. .	K.G.; P.C.; succ. as Lord '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-4 and '80-2; Sec. for India '82-5 and Feb. to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6.	L.	Lord Wodehouse, s.	296
1682	1814	1878	M.P. Perth '37-9 and '52-78	L.	Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, s.	297
1633	1827	1866	Formerly in the Life Guards	C.	Lord Hay, of Kinfawns, s.	298
1677	1852	1880	P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; app. Capt. Yeo. Guard July '86.	C.	Lord Inverurie, s. .	298
1880	1816	. .	M.P. Bridport '41-6 and '47-52, Lanarkshire '57; Honiton '59-68, Isle of Wight '70-80.	C.	Hon. C. W. C. Baillie, M.P., s.	300
1756	1839	1866	I.R.P.; formerly in the navy; is L.L. co. Cavan.	C.	Ld. Newtown-Butler, s.	301
1800	1848	1854	I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards	C.	Hon. W. C. Rowley, s.	302
1784	1845	1866	Under Sec. War '72-4; Under Sec. India '80; app. Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83. The family has included some distinguished ministers.	L.	E. of Kerry, s. .	303
1880	1837	. .	P.C.; succ. as Lord Skelmersdale '53; a Lord in waiting '66-8; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '74-80; Lord Chamberlain '85-6; reapp. July '86.	C.	L. Skelmersdale, s.	304
1869	1846	1879	Son of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India	L.	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s.	305
1859	1830	1869	M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards.	C.	Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, s.	306
1694	1828	1872	Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582.	C.	M. of Carmarthen, s.	307
1837	1822	1842	K.G.; is Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and L.L. of Norfolk.	G.L.	Visct. Coke, s. .	308
1839	1824	1850	Is L.L. of Warwickshire	L.	Hon. F. D. Leigh, s.	309
1766	1819	1874	M.P. Kildare '47-52; is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland, and was Chancellor of the late Queen's University in that country; P.C.	L.	M. of Kildare, s. .	310
1795	1847	1878	Retired Lieut. Royal Navy	C.	Visct. Clements, s.	311
1641	1817	1876	S.R.P.	C.	Hon. R. L.-Melville, h.b.	312
1831	1825	1854	M.P. Lichfield '47-54; formerly L.L. Staffordshire	L.	Visct. Anson, s. .	312
. .	1826	. .	Has been Rector of Newington, Surrey, '69; Vicar of Kensington '75; cons. '78.	. .	. . . . .	314
1781	1811	1855	I.R.P.	C.	Hon. J. W. Hewitt, s.	315
1797	1833	1861	. . . . .	L.	Hon. J. Powys, s. .	316
1803	1840	1866	Has been in the Rifle Brigade	C.	Visct. Glentworth, s.	317
1633	1827	1851	S.R.P.; formerly in the army	C.	D. C. Lindsay, c. .	318
1626	1815	1877	Formerly in the Guards	C.	Ld. Bertie, s. . .	319
1885	1819	. .	Was Sec. to the Committee of Council on Education '49-69, and Permanent Sec. to Treasury '69-85.	L.	. . . . .	320
1806	1815	1857	Has been in the army; formerly L.L. Tipperary.	L.	. . . . .	321
1822	1833	1856	Formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord in Waiting '80.	L.	Visct. Ennismore, s.	322
. .	1816	. .	Rector of St. Thomas, Winchester '43; Rector of Helmingham '44-61; Vicar of Stradbroke '61-80; Dean of Salisbury '80; app. Bp. Liverpool '80.	. .	. . . . .	323
. .	1821	. .	Cons. '83; has been Rector of Lampeter Velfrey, and Archdeacon of St. David's.	C.	. . . . .	324
1850	1834	1860	M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarbro' '59-60	C.	Hon. W. F. H. Denison, s.	325

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
157	Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of	Vane-Tempest-Stewart	E. Vane (1823).
231	London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of	Temple . . . . .	. . . . .
368	Longford, William Lygon, 4th E. of	Pakenham	L. Silchester (1821).
142	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of	Lowther . . . . .	. . . . .
363	Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of	Kerr	Lord Ker (1821).
262	Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of	Abney-Hastings	Lord Botreaux (1368).
404	Lovat, Simon, 15th L.	Fraser	Ld. Lovat (1837)
170	Lovelace, William, 1st E. of	King-Noel	. . . . .
126	Lovell and Holland (<i>see</i> Egmont). Lucan, George Charles, 3rd E. of	Bingham . . . . .	. . . . .
418	Lurgan, William, 3rd L.	Brownlow	. . . . .
226	Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pemell, 1st Visct.	Lyons . . . . .	. . . . .
320	Lytton, Charles George, 5th L.	Lytton	Ld. Lytton (1794).
189	Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, 1st E. of	Bulwer-Lytton . . . . .	. . . . .
443	Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L.	Vernon . . . . .	. . . . .
96	Macclesfield, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of	Parker . . . . .	. . . . .
554	Macnaghten, Edward, L.	Macnaghten . . . . .	. . . . .
120	Malmesbury, James Howard, 3rd E. of	Harris . . . . .	. . . . .
24	Manchester, William Drogo, 7th D. of	Montagu . . . . .	. . . . .
353	Manners, John Thomas, 3rd L.	Manners . . . . .	. . . . .
114	Mansfield, William David, 4th E. of	Murray . . . . .	. . . . .
139	Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. of	Pierrepont . . . . .	. . . . .
79	Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of	Goodeve-Erskine . . . . .	. . . . .
81	Mar and Kellie, Walter Henry, 13th E. of	Erskine . . . . .	. . . . .
20	Marlborough, George Charles, 8th D. of	Spencer-Churchhill . . . . .	. . . . .
369	Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Visct.	Skeffington	Lord Oriel (1821).
335	Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L.	Massy . . . . .	. . . . .
389	Meath, William, 11th E. of	Brabazon	L. Chaworth (1831).

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1816	1852	1884	M.P. co. Down '78-84; app. Viceroy of Ireland July '86. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh; P.C.	C.	Visct. Castlereagh, s.	326
	1821		P.C.; Head Master Rugby '58-69; cons. Bp. of Exeter '69; trans. to London '85.	L.		327
1785	1819	1860	Served through the Crimean campaign; is a general; Hon. Col. 5th Fusiliers; L.L. co. Longford; was Under Sec. for War '67-8.	C.	Lord Pakenham, s.	328
1807	1857	1882		C.	Hon. C. E. Lowther, b.	329
1701	1833	1870	K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; has been in the dip. service; is Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-General of the Royal Scottish Archers.	C.	E. of Ancrum, s.	330
1633	1855	1874		C.	Hon. P. F. Abney Hastings, b.	331
1540	1828	1875	Is L.L. Invernesshire	L.	Master of Lovat, s.	332
1838	1805		Married the only dau. of Lord Byron the poet; is L.L. of Surrey.	L.	Visct. Ockham, s. (See Wentworth.)	333
1795	1809	1839	I.R.P.; M.P. Mayo '26-30; a ret. general; Col. of First Life Guards; served in the Crimea; L.L. co. Mayo.	C.	Lord Bingham, s.	334
1839	1858	1882	Formerly in the army	L.	Hon. J. Brownlow, b.	335
1881	1817		P.C.; succ. as 2nd Lord '58; Sec. of Legation, Florence, '56-8; Minister at Florence '58; at Washington '59-65; Ambassador at Constantinople, '65-7; Paris since '67.			336
1776	1842	1876	M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74	U.L.	Hon. J. C. Lytton, s.	337
1880	1831		Succ. as 2nd Lord '73; was some years in the Dip. Service, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal just previously to his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of India, which office he held '76-80. The first lord was the celebrated author.	C.	Visct. Knebworth, s.	338
1859	1824	1873	Has been in the Dip. Service	L.	Rev. the Hon. C. J. Vernon, b.	339
1721	1811	1850	M.P. Oxfordshire '37-41	C.	Visct. Parker, s.	340
1887	1830		P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52; M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; called bar Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Bencher '83; M.P. co. Antrim '80-5; N. Antrim '85-7; app. a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87.	C.		341
1800	1807	1841	P.C.; M.P. Wilton '41; Foreign Sec. '52 and '58-9; Lord Privy Seal '66-8 and '74-6.	C.	Admiral Sir E. A. J. Harris, b.	342
1719	1823	1855	M.P. Bewdley '48-51, Hunts '52-5; formerly in the Guards.	C.	Visct. Mandeville, s.	343
1807	1852	1864	Formerly in the Guards	C.	Hon. A. Manners, b.	344
1792	1806	1840	M.P. Aldborough '30, Woodstock '31, Norwich '32-7, Perthshire '37-40; a Lord of the Treasury '34-5; is L.L. Clackmannanshire and hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scope. The first Earl was the celebrated judge.	C.	Visct. Stormont, s.	345
1806	1825	1860	M.P. South Notts '52-60	C.	Visct. Newark, M.P., s.	346
1404	1836	1866	S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act, '85.	C.	Ld. Garioch, s.	347
1565	1839	1872	S.R.P.	C.	Lord Erskine, s.	348
1702	1844	1883	Formerly in the Horse Guards. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander.	C.	M. of Blandford, s.	349
1660	1842	1863	Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797; is L.L. co. Louth. The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of the Irish House of Coms.	C.	Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington, s.	350
1776	1825	1874	I.R.P.	C.	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s.	351
1627	1802	1851	Is L.L. of co. Wicklow; M.P. co. Dublin '30-3 and '37-41; P.C.	L.	Lord Brabazon, s.	352

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
366	208	Meldrum (<i>see</i> Huntly). Melville, Henry, 5th Visct.	Dundas	
364	414	Mendip (<i>see</i> Clifden). Meredith (<i>see</i> Athlumney) Methuen, Frederick Henry Paul, 2nd L.	Methuen	
365	291	Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.	Willoughby	
365	325	Midleton, William, 8th Visct.	Brodrick	Ld. Brodrick (1796).
367	122	Milltown, Edward Nugent, 6th E. of	Leeson	
365	145	Minster (<i>see</i> Conyngham). Minto, William Hugh, 3rd E. of	Elliot - Murray - Kynynmound.	
365	455	Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Visct.	Monck	Lord Monck (1866).
366	482	Moncreiff, James, 1st L.	Moncreiff	
361	522	Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L.	Dodson	
366	532	Monkswell, Robert, 2nd L.	Collier	
366	540	Montagu of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L.	Douglas - Scott - Montagu.	
364	419	Monteagle (<i>see</i> Sligo). Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L.	Spring-Rice	
365	97	Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of.	Graham	Earl Graham (1722).
366	322	Moore (<i>see</i> Drogheda). Moray, George, 14th E. of	Stuart	Ld. Stuart of CastleStuart (1796).
367	150	Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of	Parker	
366	80	Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of	Douglas	
366	392	Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L.	Lloyd-Mostyn	
370	53 & 110	Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of	Edgcumbe	
371	508	Mount-Temple, William Francis, L.	Cowper-Temple	
372	256	Mowbray and Stourton, Alfred Joseph, 23rd L.	Stourton	
372	160	Munster, William George, 2nd E. of	Fitz-Clarence	
374	479	Napier, Francis, 10th L.	Napier	Lord Ettrick (1872).

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1802	1835	1886	.	.	Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, <i>b.</i>	363
1838	1818	1849	Formerly in the army; a Lord in Waiting '68-74, '80-5, and Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. P. S. Methuen,	364
1721	1844	1877	Formerly Capt. in the Scots Guards . . .	C.	Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, <i>b.</i>	365
1717	1830	1870	Is High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '69-70.	C.	Hon. W. St. J. Broderick, M.P., <i>s.</i>	366
1763	1835	1871	I.R.P. (elected '81). Descended from a mem. of the Northamptonshire family of the Leasons of Whitfield, who went to Ireland as an officer in the army of Charles I.	C.	Hon. H. Leeson, <i>b.</i>	367
1813	1814	1859	M.P. Hythe '37-41, Greenock '47-52, Clackmannanshire '57-9.	L.	Visct. Melgund, <i>s.</i>	368
1800	1819	1849	P.C.; M.P. Portsmouth '52-7; a Lord of the Treasury '55-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '61-8; is L.L. Dublin co.	L.	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, <i>s.</i>	369
1873	1811	.	P.C.; M.P. Leith '51-9, Edinburgh '59-68, Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '68-9; Sol.-Gen. for Scot. '50-1; Lord Advocate '51-2, '53-7, '59-66, and '68-9; app. Lord Justice Clerk and Pres. and Div. Court of Sess. '69.	L.	Hon. H. J. Moncreiff, <i>s.</i>	370
1884	1825	.	P.C.; M.P. East Sussex '57-74, Chester '74-80, Scarbro' '80-4; Chairman of Ways and Means '65-72; Financial Sec. Treasury '73-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board '80-2; Ch. Duchy Lanc. '82-4.	L.	Hon. J. W. Dodson, <i>s.</i>	361
1885	1845	1886	Barrister Inner Temple '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice.	L.	Hon. R. Alfred Hardcastle Collier, <i>s.</i>	362
1885	1832	.	M.P. Selkirksh. 61-8, S. Hampsh. '68-84; and s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensbury.	C.	Hon. J. W. E. D. Scott-Montagu, <i>s.</i>	363
1839	1849	1866	Is grandson of the first lord, the well-known minister.	U.L.	Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, <i>s.</i>	364
1707	1852	1874	Formerly in Coldstream Guards; is L.L. Stirlingshire.	C.	M. of Graham, <i>s.</i>	365
1561	1814	1872	.	.	E. A. S.-Gray, <i>c.</i>	366
1815	1843	1864	P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-74; Under Sec. for War '80-5; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86.	L.	Visct. Boringdon, <i>s.</i>	367
1458	1844	1884	S.R.P.	C.	Lord Aberdour, <i>s.</i>	368
1831	1856	1884	.	C.	Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>s.</i>	369
1789	1832	1861	P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86; is L.L. Cornwall.	C.	Visct. Valletort, <i>s.</i>	370
1880	1811	.	P.C.; M.P. Hertford '53-68, S. Hampshire '68-80; a Lord of the Treasury '41; Lord of the Admiralty '46-52 and '53-5; Under Home Sec. '55; Pres. Board of Health '55-57; Vice Pres. of Council '57-8; Vice Pres. Board of Trade '59-60; First Comm. of Works '60-6; and son of 5th E. Cowper; is Brevet-Major in the army.	L.	.	371
1295	1829	1872	.	C.	Hon. C. B. Stourton, <i>s.</i>	372
1447	1824	1842	First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan.	C.	Ld. Tewkesbury, <i>s.</i>	373
1831	1824	1842	.	C.	.	374
1627	1819	1834	P.C.; K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy <i>pro tem.</i> on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia, and at Berlin.	L.	William, Master of Napier, <i>s.</i>	374

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
375	463	†Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis, 1st L.	Napier	.
376	137	Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E.	Nelson	.
377	25	Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of.	Pelham-Clinton	.
378	250	Newcastle, Ernest Roland, 1st Bp. of	Wilberforce	.
379	11	Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of	Fitz-Alan-Howard.	.
380	49	Normanby, George Augustus Constantine, 2nd M. of	Phipps	.
381	480	Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore, 3rd E. of.	Ellis-Agar	Ld. Somerton (1873).
382	271	North, William Henry John, 11th L.	North	.
383	42	Northampton, William, 4th M. of	Douglas-Maclean-Compton	.
384	523	Northbourne, Walter Charles, 1st L.	James	.
385	187	Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of	Baring	.
386	87	Northesk, George John, 9th E. of Northington (<i>see</i> Henley).	Carnegie	.
387	26	Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of	Percy	.
388	330	Northwick, George, 3rd L.	Rushout	.
389	498	Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L.	Adderley	.
390	234	Norwich, John Thomas, 88th B. of	Pelham	.
391	476	Ockham (<i>see</i> Wentworth). O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L.	O'Hagan	.
392	462	O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L.	O'Neill	.
393	132	Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of	Onslow	.
394	403	Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L.	Browne-Guthrie	.
395	140	Orford, Horatio, 4th E. of	Walpole	.
396	89	Oriel (<i>see</i> Massereene). Orkney, George William Hamilton 6th E. of	Fitzmaurice	.
397	461	Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L.	Walsh	.
398	365	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of.	Butler	Ld. Ormonde (1821).

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1868	1810	.	Has been Mem. of Coun. of Gov. of India; Acting Gov.-Gen. of India after death of Lord Elgin until arrival of a successor; Com.-in-Chief of Bombay army; commanded Abyssin. Exped.; Com.-in-Chief Bengal army; Gov. of Gibraltar; F.R.S.; F.G.S.; D.C.L.; app. Constable of Tower and Lieut. of Tower Hamlets Jan. '87.	.	Hon. R. W. Napier, s.	376
1805 1756	1823 1864	1835 1879	Is a grand-nephew of the celebrated Admiral	C. C.	Visct. Trafalgar, s. Ld. H. P. Clinton, b.	376 377
.	1840	.	Son of Dr. Wilberforce, Bp. of Winchester; has been Rector of Middleton Stoney and Vicar of Seaforth, and was Canon of Winchester '78-82; cons. '82.	.	.	378
1483	1847	1860	K.G.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England.	C.	E. of Arundel and Surrey, s.	379
1838	1819	1863	P.C.; M.P. Scarbro' '47-51 and '52-8; Compt. of Household '63-7; Gov. of Nova Scotia '58-63; Queensland '71; New Zealand '74-8; Victoria '80-5.	U.L.	Rev. E. of Mulgrave, s.	380
1806	1818	1868	M.P. Wilton '41-52	U.L.	Visct. Somerton, s.	381
1554	1836	1884	Formerly in the 1st Life Guards	C.	Hon. W. F. J. North, s.	382
1812	1818	1877	K.G.; is a vice-admiral ret.	L.	Earl Compton, s.	383
1884	1816	1829	M.P. Hull '37-47	L.	Hon. W. H. James, M.P., s.	384
1876	1826	.	P.C.; succ. as 2nd Lord '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; a Lord of the Admiralty '57-8; Under Sec. India '59-64; Under Home Sec '64-66; Gov.-Gen. of India '72-6; First Lord of the Admiralty '80-5.	U.L.	Visct. Baring, M.P., s.	385
1647	1843	1878	S.R.P.; formerly lieut.-col. Scots Guards	C.	Lord Rosehill, s.	386
1766	1810	1867	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80; is L.L. of Northumberland	C.	E. Percy, s.	387
1797	1811	1859	M.P. Evesham '37-41, East Worcestershire '47-59	C.	.	388
1878	1814	.	P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice Pres. Council '58-9; Under Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8.	C.	Hon. C. L. Adderley, s.	389
.	1811	.	Youngest s. of the and E. of Chichester; has been rector of Christ Church, Hampstead, and of Marylebone '55-7; cons. '57.	L.	.	390
1870	1878	1885	A minor. The first Lord was Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	.	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan, b.	391
1868	1839	1883	M.P. Antrim co. '63-80	C.	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s.	392
1801	1853	1870	Is Lord-in-Waiting to H.M., and High Steward of Guildford. The first peer was Chancellor of the Exchequer.	C.	Visct. Cranley, s.	393
1836	1819	1860	I.R.P. (elected '69)	C.	Hon. G. H. B. Guthrie, s.	394
1806	1813	1858	M.P. East Norfolk, '35-7	C.	R. H. Walpole, n.	395
1696	1827	1877	S.R.P.; is formerly in the army and served in the Crimea.	C.	H.G. Fitzmaurice, n.	396
1868	1827	1881	M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in the Life Guards; is L.L. Radnorshire.	C.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P., s.	397
1825	1844	1854	Is hered. Chief Butler of Ire and; formerly in the Life Guards; is L.L. Kilkenny co.	C.	Lord J. Butler, b.	398

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
398	229	Oxenbridge, William John, 1st Visct. . . .	Monson	
400	243	Oxenfoord (<i>see</i> Stair). Oxford, John Fielder, 31st Bp. of	Mackarness	
401	58	Pembroke and Montgomery, George Robert Charles, 13th E. of.	Herbert	
402	458	Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. . . .	Douglas-Pennant	
403	466	Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L.	Wilde	
404	240	Peterborough, William Connor, 26th Bp. of .	Magee	
405	274	Petre, Rev. William Joseph, 13th L.	Petre	
406	379	Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, 4th L.	Plunket	
407	391	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, and L.	Bampfylde	
408	288	Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L.	Hepburne-Scott	
409	123	Portarlington, Henry John Reuben, 3rd E. of .	Dawson-Damer	
410	23	Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of.	Cavendish-Bentinck	
411	223	Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1st Visct. . . .	Portman	
412	101	Portsmouth, Isaac Newton, 5th E. of	Wallop	
413	78	Poulett, William Henry, 6th E.	Poulett	
414	302 & 528	Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th Visct. . .	Wingfield	
415	136	Powis, Edward James, 3rd E. of.	Herbert	
416	109	Radnor, Jacob, 4th E. of	Pleydell - Bouverie	
417	431	Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. . . .	Somerset	
418	376	Ramsay (<i>see</i> Dalhousie). Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of . . .	Knox	Ld. Ranfurly (1826).
419	185	Ravensthorpe, Henry George, and E. of	Liddell	
420	372	Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L.	Strutt	
421	513	Reay, Donald James, 11th L.	Mackay	Lord Reay (1881).
422	531	Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st L.	Baring	
423	332	Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L.	Lister	
424	13	Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of.	Gordon-Lennox	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1886	1829	.	P.C.; succ. as 7th Lord Monson '62; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-5 and Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. D. J. Monson, <i>b.</i> (to barony of Monson).	399
.	1820	.	Vicar of Tardebigge '45; Rector of Honiton '55; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral '58-69; Select Preacher to Univ. of Oxford '69; cons. '69.	L.	.	400
1551	1850	1862	Succ. in the Herbert barony '61; Under Sec. War '74-5.	C.	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., <i>b.</i>	401
1866	1836	1886	Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80.	C.	Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, <i>s.</i>	402
1869	1816	.	P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York.	L.	.	403
.	1821	.	A native of Cork; has been Dean of Cork; app. Hon. Canon of Wells '59; cons. '68.	L.	.	404
1603	1847	1884	Is in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome.	C.	Hon. B. H. Petre, <i>b.</i>	405
1827	1828	1871	Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	C.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, <i>s.</i>	406
1831	1837	1858	P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4.	C.	Hon. C. G. R. W. Bampfylde, <i>s.</i>	407
1690	1838	1867	S.R.P.; is L.L. of Selkirkshire.	C.	Mast. of Polwarth, <i>s.</i>	408
1785	1822	1845	I.R.P. (elected '55).	C.	L. S. W. D.-Damer, <i>s.</i>	409
1716	1857	1879	P.C.; second cousin of the late Duke; formerly in the Coldstream Guards; is Col. Hon. Artillery Com.	C.	Ld. H. C. Bentinck, M.P., <i>h. b.</i>	410
1873	1799	.	M.P. Dorset '23-32, Marylebone '32-3; cr. Lord Portman '37; is Lord Warden of the Stannaries.	L.	Hon. W. H. B. Portman, <i>s.</i>	411
1743	1825	1854	Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest.	U.L.	Visct. Lympington, M.P., <i>s.</i>	412
1706	1827	1864	Formerly in the army.	C.	Visct. Hinton, <i>s.</i>	413
1743	1836	1844	I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; formerly in the Life Guards.	U.L.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, <i>s.</i>	414
1804	1818	1848	M.P. North Shropshire '43-8; is L.L. Montgomeryshire; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive.	C.	G. C. Herbert, <i>n.</i>	415
1765	1815	1869	Is L.L. of Wiltshire.	C.	Visct. Folkestone, M.P., <i>s.</i>	416
1852	1857	1884	Is a captain Grenadier Guards. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea.	C.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, <i>s.</i>	417
1831	1856	1875	.	C.	Visct. Northland, <i>s.</i>	418
1874	1821	1878	M.P. South Northumberland '52-78.	C.	Hon. A. C. Liddell, <i>b.</i>	419
1821	1842	1873	Was formerly Professor of Experimental Physics, Cambridge University.	C.	Hon. R. J. Strutt, <i>s.</i>	420
1628	1839	1876	Is Chief of the Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84; app. Gov. of Bombay '85.	L.	Baron Æ. Mackay, <i>c.</i> (to Sc. barony).	421
1885	1828	.	A merchant and banker in London.	L.	Hon. J. Baring, <i>s.</i>	422
1797	1854	1876	A capt. in the Rifle Brigade; a Lord in Waiting '80-5, and for a short time in '86.	U.L.	Hon. T. Lister, <i>s.</i>	423
1675	1818	1860	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. West Sussex '41-60; formerly in the Horse Guards; is L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6.	C.	E. of March, M.P., <i>s.</i>	424

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
485	50	Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of	Robinson	
486	473	Robartes, Thomas Charles, 2nd L.	Agar-Robartes	
487	247	Rochester, Anthony Wilson, 98th Bp. of	Thorold	
488	367	Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of	Jocelyn	L. Clanbrassill (1821).
489	306	Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 7th L.	Rodney	
490	467	Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L.	Rollo	Ld. Dunning (1869).
491	450	Romilly, William, 2nd L.	Romilly	
492	133	Romney, Charles, 4th E. of	Marsham	
493	381	Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of	Primrose	Ld. Rosebery (1828).
494	138	Ross (<i>see</i> Glasgow). Roese, Lawrence, 4th E. of	Parsons	
495	130	Rosslyn, Francis Robert, 4th E. of	St. Clair-Erskine	
496	409	Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L.	Westenra	L. Rossmore (1838).
497	530	Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L.	Rothschild	
498	507	Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L.	Lowry-Corry	
499	168	Roxburghe, James Henry Robert, 7th D. of	Innes-Ker	E. Innes (1837).
440	179	Russell, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E.	Russell	
441	21	Rutland, Charles Cecil John, 6th D. of	Manners	
442	437	Sackville, Mortimer, 1st L.	Sackville-West	
443	16	Saint Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of.	Beauclerk	
444	238	St. Albans, Thomas Legh, 1st Bp. of	Claughton	
445	245	St. Asaph, Joshua, 70th Bp. of	Hughes	
446	246	St. David's, William Basil, 119th Bp. of	Jones	
447	149	Saint Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of	Eliot	
448	272	St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew, 15th L.	St. John	
449	430	Saint Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L.	Sugden	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1871	1827	.	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Pres. of Council '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-4; First Lord of Admiralty Feb. to July '86; is L.L. North Riding.	L.	E. de Grey, s.	406
1869	1844	1882	M.P. East Cornwall '80-2	L.	Hon. T. C. R. A. Robertes, s.	406
.	1825	.	Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields '57-67; Min. of Curzon Chapel '68; Vicar of St. Pancras '68-77; Canon of York '74-7; cons. '77.	.	.	407
1771	1823	1880	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. W. Jocelyn, b.	408
1782	1857	1864	Is a lieut. in the Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral.	C.	Hon. R. W. Rodney, b.	409
1651	1835	1852	Formerly a S. R. P.	L.	William, Master of Rolle, s.	409
1865	1835	1874	Is Clerk of Enrolments, Chancery Division. First peer was Master of Rolls.	L.	Hon. J. G. Le M. Romilly, s.	431
1801	1841	1874	P.C.; Und. Home Sec. '81-3; Lord Privy Seal '85, and in '85 was also First Comm. of Works; Foreign Sec. Feb. to July '86; is L.L. Edinburghshire and Linlithgowshire.	C.	Viact. Marham, s.	432
1703	1847	1868	P.C.; Und. Home Sec. '81-3; Lord Privy Seal '85, and in '85 was also First Comm. of Works; Foreign Sec. Feb. to July '86; is L.L. Edinburghshire and Linlithgowshire.	L.	Lord Dalmeny, s.	433
1806	1840	1867	D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dublin; I.R.P. (elected '68). The 3rd E. was F.R.S., and Chancellor Univ. of Dublin.	C.	Ld. Oxmantown, s.	434
1801	1833	1866	Was Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid on the occasion of the late King of Spain's marriage; P.C., and app. Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Nov. '86.	C.	Ld. Loughborough, s.	435
1796	1835	1874	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. P. C. Westcote, b.	436
1885	1840	.	M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; eldest son of the late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house.	L.	Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s.	437
1880	1838	.	Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy.	C.	.	438
1707	1839	1879	M.P. Roxburghshire '70-4; is L.L. of Roxburghshire.	L.	M. of Bowmont, s.	439
1861	1865	1878	Son of the late Viact. Amberley, and g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succ.	.	Hon. B. A. W. Russell, b.	440
1703	1815	1857	K.G.; M.P. Stamford '37-52 and N. Leicestershire '52-7; is L.L. of Leicestershire.	C.	Ld. J. Manners, M.P., b.	441
1876	1820	.	Formerly in the Grenadier Guards; is an extra Lord in Waiting.	C.	Sir L. Sackville-West, b.	442
1684	1840	1849	P.C.; is hered. Grand Falconer, hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L.L. of Nottinghamshire. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne.	L.	E. of Burford, s.	443
.	1808	.	Has been Vicar of Kidderminster and Hon. Canon of Worcester; cons. Bp. of Rochester '67; trans. to this see '77.	.	.	444
.	1807	.	Has been Vicar of Abergwyilly and Llan-doverly; cons. '70.	.	.	445
.	1822	.	Has been Archdeacon and Canon Res. of York, Preb. of St. David's, and Vicar of Bishopsthorpe; cons. '74.	.	.	446
1815	1835	1881	Has been in the R. Navy, and was a clerk in the Foreign Office.	U.L.	Lord Eliot, s.	447
1558	1840	1874	Is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke.	C.	Hon. B. M. St. John, b.	448
1852	1847	1875	The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge.	C.	Hon. H. F. Sugden, b.	449

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
460	536	Saint Oswald, Rowland, 1st L.	Winn	
461	207	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Visct.	Jervis	
462	36	Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of	Gascoyne-Cecil	
463	477	Saltersford (<i>see</i> Courtown). Sandhurst, William, 2nd L.	Mansfield	
464	67	Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of	Montagu	
465	346	Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L.	Sandys	
466	275	Saye and Sele, Ven. Frederick Benjamin, 13th L.	Twistleton Wyke- ham-Fiennes	
467	74	Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of	Lumley	
468	293	Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L.	Curzon	
469	521	Seafield, James, 9th E. of	Ogilvie-Grant	L. Strathspey (1884).
470	420	Seaton, James, 2nd L.	Colborne	
471	386	Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of	Molyneux	Lord Sefton (1831).
472	192	Selborne, Roundell, 1st E. of	Palmer	
473	71	Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of	Ashley-Cooper	
474	311	Shannon, Henry Bentinck, 5th E. of	Boyle	Ld. Carleton (1786).
475	347	Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of	Holroyd	Ld. Sheffield (1802).
476	309	Sherborne, Edward Lennox, 4th L.	Dutton	
477	225	Sherbrooke, Robert, 1st Visct.	Lowe	
478	55	Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of	Talbot	
479	209	Shute (<i>see</i> Barrington). Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd Visct.	Addington	
480	285	Silchester (<i>see</i> Longford). Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L.	St. Clair	
481	349	Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of	Browne	L. Monteaige (1806).
482	307	Somerhill (<i>see</i> Clanricarde). Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L.	Cocks	
483	12	Somerset, Archibald Henry Algernon, 13th D. of	St. Maur	
484	191	Somerton (<i>see</i> Normanton). Sondes, George Watson, 1st E.	Milles	
485	304	Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L.	Fitz-Roy	
486	254	Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of	Ridding	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1885	1820	.	M.P. North Lincolnshire '68-85; a Lord of the Treasury '74-80; was for several years up to '85 C. Whip in the House of Coms.	C.	Hon. R. Winn, M.P., s.	460
1801	1855	1885	The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis.	C.	Hon. R. C. Jervis, b.	461
1789	1830	1868	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Stamford '53-68; Sec. for India '66-7 and '74-8; Foreign Sec. '78-80; Prime Minister and Foreign Sec. '85-86; Prime Minister since July '86, and since Jan. '87 Foreign Sec. also; is Ch. of the Univ. of Oxford.	C.	Visct. Cranborne, M.P., s.	462
1871	1855	1876	Formerly in the Coldstream Guards; is a Lord in Waiting '80-5; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, b.	463
1660	1839	1884	M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; formerly in the Gren. Guards.	C.	Hon. V. A. Montagu, b.	464
1802	1840	1863	Formerly in the Life Guards.	L.	Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, b.	465
1447 1603	1799	1847	Canon Res. of Hereford '40; Archd. of Hereford '63; High Steward of Banbury.	U.L.	Hon. John F. T. W. Fiennes, s.	466
1690	1857	1884	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. O. V. Lumley, b.	467
1761	1831	1856	Is Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire	C.	Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., s.	468
1701	1817	1884	M.P. Elgin and Nairn '68-74; formerly in the army; is L.L. of Banffshire.	L.	Visct. Reidhaven, s.	469
1839	1815	1863	Is a retired general.	L.	Hon. R. J. U. Colborne, s.	460
1771	1835	1855	K.G.; K.T.S.; is L.L. of Lancashire	U.L.	Visct. Molyneux, s.	461
1882	1812	.	P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '47-52 and 53-7, Richmond '61-72; Sol.-Gen. '61-3; Att.-Gen. '63-66; L. Chancellor '72-4 and '80-5; cr. Lord Selborne '72.	U.L.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., s.	462
1672	1869	1886	A minor; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist	.	Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), <i>un.</i>	363
1756	1833	1868	Was in the diplomatic service	C.	Visct. Boyle, s.	464
1816	1832	1876	M.P. East Sussex '57-65; has been in the Dip. Service.	C.	Ld. Stanley, of Alderley (to <i>fr.</i> barony).	465
1784	1831	1883	.	L.	Rev. F. G. Dutton, b.	466
1880	1811	.	G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L.; M.P. Kidderminster '52-9; Calne '59-68, Univ. of London '68-80; Joint Sec. Board of Control '52-5; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '55-8; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of the Council '59-64; Chan. of the Excheq. '68-73; Home Sec. '73-4.	U.L.	.	467
1442 1784	1860	1877	Is hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland	C.	Visct. Ingestre, s.	468
1805	1824	1864	M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in the R. Navy	C.	Hon. G. A. Addington, s.	469
1489 1800	1831 1820	1880 1845	S.R.P.; formerly in the army	C.	Mast. of Sinclair, s.	470
			.	.	Ld. J. T. Browne, b.	471
1784	1815	1883	Formerly in the Royal Artillery	C.	H. H. Somers-Cocks, <i>n.</i>	472
1546	1810	1885	The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector <i>temp.</i> Ed. VI.	L.	Lord A. St. Maur, b.	473
1880	1824	.	M.P. East Kent '68-74; formerly in the Horse Guards; succ. as 5th L. '74.	C.	Visct. Throwley, s.	474
1780	1867	1872	A minor	.	Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, b.	475
.	1828	.	Headmaster of Winchester College '68-84; cons. '84.	L.	.	476

No.	Number of precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
477	110	Spencer, John Peyntz, 5th E.	Spencer . . . . .	. . . . .
478	280	Stafford, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert, 10th L.	Stafford - Jerningham . . . . .	. . . . .
479	423	Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of	Dalrymple	L. Oxenfoord (1841).
480	547	Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L.	Grosvenor . . . . .	. . . . .
481	64	Stamford, Rev. Harry, 8th E. of	Grey . . . . .	. . . . .
482	95	Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E.	Stanhope . . . . .	. . . . .
483	415	Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L.	Stanley . . . . .	. . . . .
484	553	Stanley of Preston, Frederick Arthur, 1st L.	Stanley . . . . .	. . . . .
485	155	Stewart of Garlies (<i>see</i> Galloway). Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of	Rous . . . . .	. . . . .
486	174	Strafford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E. of	Byng . . . . .	. . . . .
487	402	Strange (<i>see</i> Athole). Stratheden and Campbell, William Frederick, and L.	Campbell . . . . .	. . . . .
488	82	Strathmore and Kinghorn, Claude, 13th E. of Strathspey (<i>see</i> Seafield). Stuart of Castle Stuart (<i>see</i> Moray).	Bowes-Lyon . . . . .	. . . . .
489	413	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L.	Hanbury-Tracy . . . . .	. . . . .
490	312	Sudley (<i>see</i> Arran). Suffield, Charles, 5th L.	Harbord . . . . .	. . . . .
491	60	Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E. of	Howard . . . . .	. . . . .
492	30	Sundridge (<i>see</i> Argyll). Sutherland, George Granville William, 3rd D. of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower . . . . .	. . . . .
493	284	Sydney, John Robert, 1st E.	Townshend . . . . .	. . . . .
494	468	Southesk, James, 6th E. of	Carnegie	Ld. Balinhard, (1869).
495	435	Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 6th L.	Talbot	Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856).
496	92	Tankerville, Charles, 6th E. of	Bennet . . . . .	. . . . .
497	293	Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L.	Chichester . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1765	1835	1857	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. S. Northamptonshire '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-3 and Feb. to July '86; is L.L. of Northamptonshire.	L.	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., <i>h.b.</i>	477
1640	1830	1885	.	L.	Hon. Fitz-O. S. Jerningham, <i>b.</i>	478
1703	1819	1864	Is L.L. of Wigtownshire and of Ayrshire; formerly in the Guards	L.	Visct. Dalrymple, <i>s.</i>	479
1886	1837	.	P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-5; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-6.	U.L.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, <i>s.</i>	480
1628	1812	1883	Has been in Holy Orders	.	W. Grey, <i>n.</i>	481
1718	1838	1875	M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-5; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.	C.	Visct. Mahon, <i>s.</i>	482
1839	1827	1869	Sec. of Legation at Athens '54-9	.	Hon. E. L. Stanley, <i>b.</i>	483
1886	1840	.	P.C.; app. Pres. Board of Trade July '86; was M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancashire '68-85, Blackpool Div. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '58; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; is brother and heir app. of the E. of Derby.	C.	Hon. Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, <i>s.</i>	484
1821	1862	1886	.	C.	W. J. Rous, <i>c.</i>	485
1847	1830	1886	M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74; Par. Sec. Poor Law Board '65-6; Under For. Sec. '70; a Lord in Waiting '80; Under Sec. India '80-3; app. First Civil Service Commr. '80; is L.L. Middx.; called to H. of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford '80, but bore courtesy title of V. Enfield.	L.	Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, <i>b.</i>	486
1836	1824	1860	M.P. Cambridge '47-52; Harwich '59-60	L.	Hon. H. G. Campbell, <i>b.</i>	487
1841	1824	1865	S.R.P.; is L.L. of Forfarshire	C.	Ld. Glamis, <i>s.</i>	488
1606	1824	1865	.	.	.	.
1838	1840	1877	P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the navy; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86.	L.	Hon. W. C. F. H. Tracy, <i>s.</i>	489
1786	1830	1853	P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. to July '86	L.	Hon. C. Harbord, <i>s.</i>	490
1603	1833	1876	M.P. Malmesbury '59-68	L.	Visct. Andover, <i>s.</i>	491
1696	1833	1861	.	.	.	.
1833	1828	1861	K.G.; M.P. Sutherlandshire '52-61; is L.L. of Sutherlandshire and Cromarty.	L.	M. of Stafford, <i>s.</i>	492
1874	1805	.	P.C., succ. as 3rd Visct. '31; M.P. Whitchurch '26-31; Lord Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-74; Lord Steward '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; is L.L. of Kent; capt. of Deal Castle.	L.	.	493
1633	1827	.	K.T. '69; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in the Grenadier Guards.	C.	Lord Carnegie, <i>s.</i>	494
1831	1846	1883	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. J. B. Talbot, <i>s.</i>	495
1714	1810	1859	P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; and has also been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms.	C.	Lord Bennet, <i>s.</i>	496
1831	1821	1837	Formerly in the Life Guards	C.	Hon. A. H. Chichester, <i>s.</i>	497

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
210	Templetown, George Frederick, 3rd Visct.	Upton	
521	Tennyson, Alfred, 1st L.	Tennyson	
378	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L.	Abbott	
279	Teynham, George Henry, 16th L.	Roper-Curzon	
552	Thring, Henry, 1st L.	Thring	
318	Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L.	Hovell - Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce.	
495	Tollemache, John, 1st L.	Tollemache	
199	Torrington, George Stanley, 8th Visct.	Byng	
35	Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M.	Townshend	
442	Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L.		
506	Trevor, Arthur Edwin, 1st L.	Hill Trevor	
252	Truro, George Howard, 2nd Bp. of	Wilkinson	
428	Truro, Charles Robert Claude, 2nd L.	Wilde	
511	Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of	Hay	L. Tweeddale (1881).
516	Tweedmouth, Dudley Coutts, 1st L.	Majoribanks	
	Tyrone (<i>see</i> Waterford).		
	Vane (<i>see</i> Londonderry).		
267	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L.	Mostyn	
340	Venty, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L.	Eveleigh - de Moleyns.	
296	Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L.	Venables - Vernon.	
147	Verulam, James Walter, 2nd E. of	Grimston	
423	Vivian, Hussey Crespigny, 3rd L.	Vivian	
1	Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of		
98	Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E.	Waldegrave	
302	Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L.	De Grey	
537	Wantage, Robert James, 1st L.	Loyd-Lindsay	
	Warwick (<i>see</i> Brooke).		
310	Waterford, John Henry De La Poer, 5th M. of	Beresford	Lord Tyrone (1786).
500	Watson, William, L.	Watson	
28	Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of	Wellesley	
366	Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of	Charteris	Ld. Wemyss (1821).
417	Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L.	Lawley	

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1806	1802	1863	I.R.P.; M.P. Antrim '59-63; served in the Crimea; a ret. general and col. of and Life Guards.	C.	H. E. M. D. C. Upton, c.	498
1884	1809	.	Has been Poet Laureate since '50 . . . . .	.	Hon. H. Tennyson, s.	499
1827	1865	1882		.		500
1616	1798	1842	Formerly in the Royal Artillery	L.	Hon. H. G. Roper-Curzon, s.	501
1886	1818	.	Counsel to the Home Office '61-9; Parliamentary Counsel '69-86	L.	.	502
1792	1838	1874	P.C.; was in the dip. service; a Lord in Waiting '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86.	L.	Hon. J. G. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s.	503
1876	1805	.	M.P. South Cheshire '41-68, West Cheshire '68-72.	C.	Hon. W. F. Tolle-mache, s.	504
1721	1841	1844	Served in the Indian Mutiny and the Zulu campaign.	C.	Hon. G. M. Byng, s.	505
1786	1831	1863	M.P. Tamworth '56-63	L.	Visct. Raynham, s	506
1859	1830	1875	M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea.	C.	Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., b.	507
1880	1819	.	M.P. co. Down '45-80	C.	Hon. A. W. Hill-Trevor, s.	508
.	1833	.	Has been curate of Kensington, Vicar of St. Peter's Eaton Sq., and Hon. Canon of Truro; cons. 1883.	.	.	509
1850	1816	1855	Is a volunteer A.D.C. to the Queen; and Lt.-Col. com. 3rd V. Brig. Lon. Div. R.A.	L.	T. M. M. Wilde, n.	510
1694	1826	1878	M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; Has been in the Bengal Civil Service.	L.	E. of Gifford, s.	511
1881	1820	.	M.P. Berwick '53-68 and '74-81; is a partner in Messrs. Meux and Co.'s brewery.	L.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., s.	512
1523	1860	1883	This barony was called out of abeyance in 1838.	L.	Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, b.	513
1800	1828	1868	I.R.P. (elected '71)	C.	Hon. F. E.-de-Mo-leyns, s.	514
1762	1854	1883	Formerly in the army	L.	Hon. W. F. C. V. Vernon, b.	515
1815	1809	1845	M.P. St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-45; a Lord in Waiting '52 and '58-9; is L.L. of Herts.	C.	Visct. Grimston, M.P., s.	516
1841	1834	1886	Is British Minister at Brussels . . . . .	.	Hon. G. Crespiigny B. Vivian, s.	517
1841	1841	.	K.G., P.C., etc.; eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, and heir app. to the British Crown.	.	Prince Albert Victor Christian Ed., s.	518
1729	1851	1859		C.	Visct. Chewton, s.	519
1780	1843	1871	M.P. West Norfolk '65-71; a Lord in Waiting '74-5.	C.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, h. b.	520
1885	1832	.	V.C., K.C.B. Served with distinction thro' Crimean campaign; M.P. Berkshire '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; is L.L. Berks.	C.	.	521
1789	1844	1866	P.C.; M.P. co. Waterford '65-66; formerly in the Life Guards; Master of the Buckhounds '85-6; is L.L. of co. Waterford	C.	E. of Tyrone, s.	522
1880	1828	.	P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen Univer. '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76-80; app. a Lord of Appeal in ordinary '80.	C.	.	523
1814	1846	1884	M.P. Andover '74-80; was a lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards.	C.	Ld. A. Wellesley, b.	524
1633	1818	1883	M.P. East Gloucestershire '47-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of the Treasury '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.	C.	Ld. Elcho, M.P., s.	525
1839	1849	1880	M.P. Chester April to July '80	L.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b.	526

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
527	268	Wentworth, Ralph Gordon, 12th L.	Milbanke . . . . .	. . . . .
528	446	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L.	Bethell . . . . .	. . . . .
529	32	Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of	Grosvenor . . . . .	. . . . .
530	62	Westmorland, Francis William Henry, 12th E. of.	Fane . . . . .	. . . . .
531	186	Wharnccliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of.	Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.	. . . . .
532	265	Wigan (<i>see</i> Crawford and Balcarres). Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L.	Verney . . . . .	. . . . .
533	135	Wilton, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of	Egerton . . . . .	. . . . .
534	502	Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L.	Guest . . . . .	. . . . .
535	33	Winchester, John, 14th M. of	Paulet . . . . .	. . . . .
536	233	Winchester, Edward Harold, 84th Bp. of	Browne . . . . .	. . . . .
537	65	Winchilsea and Nottingham, George James, 10th E. of.	Finch-Hatton . . . . .	. . . . .
538	270	Windsor, Robert George, 14th L.	Windsor-Clive . . . . .	. . . . .
539	489	Winmarleigh, John, 1st L.	Wilson-Patten . . . . .	. . . . .
540	228	Winton (<i>see</i> Eglintoun). Wolsley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Visct.	Wolsley . . . . .	. . . . .
541	474	Wolverton, George Grenfell, 2nd L.	Glyn . . . . .	. . . . .
542	236	Worcester, Henry, 102nd Bp. of	Philpott . . . . .	. . . . .
543	412	Worlingham (<i>see</i> Gosford). Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L.	Wrottesley . . . . .	. . . . .
544	383	Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L.	Best . . . . .	. . . . .
545	167	Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of	Anderson - Pelham.	. . . . .
546	8	York, William, 86th Archbp. of	Thomson . . . . .	. . . . .
547	171	Zetland, Lawrence, 3rd E. of	Dundas . . . . .	. . . . .
548	261	Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L.	Curzon . . . . .	. . . . .

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1529	1839	1862	Eldest surv. s. and heir of E. of Lovelace, by his first wife, the only d. of the celebrated Lord Byron, and g.s. of the late Baroness Wentworth; is styled by courtesy Viscount Ockham, that being the second title of the E. of Lovelace . . .	L.	Hon. Ada Milbanke, <i>d.</i>	537
1861	1852	1875	Formerly in the army. The first peer was Lord Chancellor.	C.	Hon. R. Bethell, <i>s.</i>	538
1874	1825	. . .	K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M. '69; Master of Horse '80-5; is L.L. of Cheshire	U.L.	Visct. Belgrave, <i>g.s.</i>	539
1624	1825	1859	Formerly in the army . . . . .	. .	Ld. Burghersh, <i>s.</i>	530
1876	1827	. . .	Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in the Grenadier Guards.	C.	Hon. F. D. M.S.-Wortley-Mackenzie, <i>b.</i>	531
1492	1844	1862	. . . . .	C.	Hon. R. G. Verney, <i>s.</i>	532
1801	1839	1885	Formerly in the Life Guards	C.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, <i>s.</i>	533
1880	1835	. . .	. . . . .	C.	Hon. I. C. Guest, <i>s.</i>	534
1551	1801	1843	Is premier M. of England; L.L. of Hampshire; formerly in the army.	C.	E. of Wiltshire, <i>s.</i>	535
. . .	1811	. . .	Cons. Bishop of Ely '64; trans. '73; is prelate of the Order of the Garter.	. . .	. . . . .	536
1628	1815	1858	M.P. North Northamptonshire '37-41 . . .	C.	Hon. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, M.P., <i>h.b.</i>	537
1529	1857	1869	. . . . .	C.	Hon. O.R. Windsor-Clive, <i>s.</i>	538
1874	1802	. . .	P.C.; M.P. Lancashire '30-1, N. Lancashire '32-74; Chairman of Ways and Means '52-53; Chancellor of Duchy '67-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland Sep. to Dec. '68.	C.	Hon. J. A. Wilson-Patten, <i>g.s.</i>	539
1885	1633	. . .	The well-known general who was Com-in-Chief of the Egyptian and Nile expeditions; raised to the peerage as Lord Wolsley '82.	. . .	Hon. Frances G. Wolsley, <i>d.</i>	540
1869	1824	1873	P.C.; M.P. Shaftesbury '57-73; Sec. to the Treasury '68-73; Paymaster Gen. '80-5; Postmaster-Gen. Feb. to July '86; is a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.	L.	Hon. H. R. Glyn, <i>n.</i>	541
. . .	1807	. . .	Cons. '60; formerly a Canon of Norwich and Chaplain to the late Prince Consort.	C.	. . . . .	542
1838	1824	1867	A Lord in Waiting '80-5; is L.L. of Staffordshire.	L.	Hon. W. Wrottesley, <i>s.</i>	543
1829	1826	1869	Formerly in the Rifle Brigade	C.	Hon. H. M. Best, <i>b.</i>	544
1837	1859	1875	. . . . .	C.	Hon. V. R. Anderson-Pelham, <i>b.</i>	545
. . .	1819	. . .	P.C.; cons. Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol '61; trans. to York '63	L.	. . . . .	546
1838	1844	1873	M.P. Richmond '72-3; was a Lord in Waiting '80; formerly in the Horse Gds.	C.	Ld. Dundas, <i>s.</i>	547
1308	1851	1873	This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829.	C.	Hn. D. Curzon, <i>sis.</i>	548

Bishops at present *without*

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
1		Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of	Compton	
2		Exeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of	Bickersteth	
3		Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of	King	
4		Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of	Moorhouse	
5		Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of	Carpenter	
6		Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of	Wordsworth	

Scotch Peers who are.

1		Arbuthnott, John, 9th Visct.	Arbuthnott	
2		Belhaven and Stenton, James, 9th L.	Hamilton	
3		Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L.	Borthwick	
4		Buchan, David Stuart, 13th E. of	Erskine	
5		Carnwath, Harry Burrard, 11th E. of	Dalzell	
6		Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of	Tollemache	
7		Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L.	Oliphant - Murray	
8		Fairfax, John Contée, 11th L.	Fairfax	
9		Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th Visct.	Cary	
10		Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of	Maitland	
11		Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venanlius Gactano Giustiniani, 6th E. of	Bandini	
12		Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of	Drummond	
13		Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of	Douglas	
14		Ruthven, Walter James, 6th L.	Hore-Ruthven	
15		Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.	Fraser	
16		Sempill, William, 15th L.	Forbes-Sempill	
17		Strathallan, James David, 8th Visct.	Drummond	
18		Torpichen, James Walter, 12th L.	Sandilands	

a Seat in Parliament.

Present Title Created.	Born	Suc. ceeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1109	1825	1886	Is fourth son of 3rd M. of Northampton. Rector of Castle Ashby '52-79; Canon of Peterborough '56-75; Archdeacon of Oakham '75-9; Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to the Queen '79-85.	..	. . . . .	1
1046	1825	1885	Rector of Hinton Martell '52-5; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead '55-85; Rural Dean of Highgate '78-85; Dean of Gloucester for a short time '85.	..	. . . . .	2
800 (abt.)	1829	1885	Curate of Wheatley '54-8; Chap. of Cuddesdon Coll. '58-63, and Principal '63-73; Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Prof. of Pastoral Theology '73-85.	..	. . . . .	3
1847	1826	1886	Curate at St. Neots' '53-5; Sheffield '55-9; Hornsey '59-61; Incumbent St. John's, Fitzroy Sq. 61-7; Vicar of Paddington and R. Dean '67-76; Bp. of Melbourne '76-86.	..	. . . . .	4
1836	1841	1886	Curate Maidstone '64-6, St. Paul's Clapham '66-7, Holy Trinity, Lee '67-70; Vicar St. James's, Holloway '70-9, Christ Ch. Paddington '79-84; Canon of Windsor '82-4.	..	. . . . .	5
705	1843	1885	Class Tutor Brazenose College '67-83; Select Preacher to Univ. of Oxford '76; Oriel Prof. of Interpretation of Holy Scriptures '83-5; is son of the late Dr. Wordsworth, Bp. of Lincoln.	..	. . . . .	6

not Peers of Parliament.

1641	1806	1860	Formerly in the army . . . . .	..	John, Master of Arbutnot, s.	1
1647	1822	1875	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	2
1452	1867	1885	. . . . .	C.	. . . . .	3
1469	1815	1857	Formerly capt. 35th Foot . . . . .	..	Ld. Cardross, s.	4
1628	1804	1875	Formerly col. Bengal Artillery	C.	Major R. H. C. Dalzell, s.	5
1643	1859	1878	Is L.L. of Rutlandshire . . . . .	..	Hon. A. Tollemache, s.	6
1643	1840	1871	Formerly a commander R.N. . . . .	..	Hon. A. W. C. Olyphant Murray, Master of Elibank, s.	7
1627	1830	1869	Is an M.D. . . . .	..	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s.	8
1620	1845	1886	Formerly in the army, and ret. as lieut.-col. '84. . . . .	..	Hon. Lucius Plantagenet Cary, s.	9
1624	1840	1884	Formerly in the army . . . . .	..	Visct. Maitland, s.	10
1660	1818	1877	Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. . . . .	..	Visct. Kynnaird, s.	11
1605	1807	1840	Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort in France. . . . .	..	Ld. Drummond, g. s.	12
1682	1844	1858	Was formerly a S.R.P. but failed to secure re-election in '80, as was understood, on the ground of his religious opinions.	C.	Visct. Drumlanrig, s.	13
1651	1838	1864	Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade	C.	Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, s.	14
1445	1851	1886	Formerly major and lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards. . . . .	..	Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.	15
1489	1836	1814	Formerly lieut. Coldstream Guards	C.	Hon. John Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s.	16
1686	1839	1886	Formerly in the army, and ret. lieut.-col.	C.	Hon. William Huntley Drummond, Master of Strathallan, s.	17
1564	1846	1869	Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade	L.	Hon. James Archibald Douglas Sandilands, Master of Torpichen, s.	18

Irish Peers who are not

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
1		Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of	M'Donnell . . . . .	. . . . .
2		Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Visct.	Flower . . . . .	. . . . .
3		Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L.	Trench . . . . .	. . . . .
4		Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Visct.	Yelverton . . . . .	. . . . .
5		Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L.	Aylmer . . . . .	. . . . .
6		Bantry, William Henry Hare, 4th E. of	White . . . . .	. . . . .
7		Bel'ew, Edward Joseph, 2nd L.	Bellew . . . . .	. . . . .
8		Carbery, George Patrick Percy, 7th L.	Evans-Freke . . . . .	. . . . .
9		Carrick, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of	Butler . . . . .	. . . . .
10		Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of	Stuart-Richardson . . . . .	. . . . .
11		Cavan, Frederick John William, 8th E. of	Lambart . . . . .	. . . . .
12		Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Visct.	Chetwynd . . . . .	. . . . .
13		Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L.	Bingham . . . . .	. . . . .
14		Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry, 4th L.	Massey . . . . .	. . . . .
15		De Blaquièrè, William Barnard, 5th L.	De Blaquièrè . . . . .	. . . . .
16		Decies, William Robert John De La Poer, 3rd L.	Horsley-Beresford . . . . .	. . . . .
17		Desart, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th E. of	Cuffe . . . . .	. . . . .
18		Dillon, Arthur Edmund Dennis, 16th Visct.	Dillon-Lee . . . . .	. . . . .
19		Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th Visct.	Dawney . . . . .	. . . . .
20		Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L.	Prittie . . . . .	. . . . .
21		Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L.	Clifford-Butler . . . . .	. . . . .
22		Farnham, James Pierce, 9th L.	Maxwell . . . . .	. . . . .
23		Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L.	Roche . . . . .	. . . . .
24		Ffrench, Thomas, 4th L.	Ffrench . . . . .	. . . . .
25		Frankfort, Lodge Raymond, 2nd Visct.	De Montmorancy . . . . .	. . . . .
26		Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th Visct.	Monckton-Arundell . . . . .	. . . . .
27		Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.	Canning . . . . .	. . . . .
28		Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Visct.	Vereker . . . . .	. . . . .
29		Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L.	Graves . . . . .	. . . . .
30		Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th Visct.	O'Grady . . . . .	. . . . .
31		Harberton, James Spencer, 6th Visct.	Pomeroy . . . . .	. . . . .
32		Hotham, John, 5th L.	Hotham . . . . .	. . . . .
33		Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd L.	Vanneck . . . . .	. . . . .
34		Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L.	Browne . . . . .	. . . . .
35		Kingsale, John Fitzroy, 31st L.	De Courcy . . . . .	. . . . .
36		Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of	King-Tenison . . . . .	. . . . .

Peers of Parliament.

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1785	1851	1860	Is descended from the Lords of the Isles . . .	. . .	Visct. Dunluce, s. . .	1
1751	1830	1882	. . . . .	C.	Hon. R. T. Flower, <i>b.</i>	2
1800	1868	1880	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. W. C. Trench, <i>b.</i>	3
1800	1866	1885	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. W. H. M. . . .	4
1718	1814	1858	Is a lieut.-col. of Canadian Militia . . .	. . .	Yelverton, <i>c.</i>	5
1816	1854	1884	. . . . .	C.	Hon. M. Aylmer, <i>s.</i> Hon. R. H. White, <i>mn.</i>	6
1848	1830	1866	His ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland.	L.	Hon. C. B. Bellew, <i>s.</i>	7
1715	1810	1845	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. F. J. Evans-Freke, <i>b.</i>	8
1748	1835	1846	Formerly in the Grenadier Guards . . .	. . .	Hon. C. H. S. Butler, <i>c.</i>	9
1800	1837	1874	He assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson.	. . .	Hon. Rev. A. G. Stuart, <i>mn.</i>	10
1647	1815	1837	. . . . .	L.	Visct. Kilcourseie, M.P., <i>s.</i>	11
1717	1823	1879	Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards . . .	. . .	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, <i>s.</i>	12
1800	1852	1876	Formerly in the Rifle Brigade . . .	C.	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, <i>s.</i>	13
1800	1830	1872	Is a lieut.-gen. in the army and a knight of the Legion of Honour.	C.	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, <i>b.</i>	14
1800	1814	1871	Is descended from a noble French family. Formerly in the Royal Navy.	. . .	Hon. P. H. De Blaquiere, <i>c.</i>	15
1812	1811	1855	Formerly in the Grenadier Guards . . .	. . .	Hon. W. M. De La P. Horsley-Beresford, <i>s.</i>	16
1793	1845	1865	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. H. J. Cuffe, <i>b.</i> Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, <i>s.</i>	17
1622	1812	1879	Formerly in the Grenadier Guards Formerly a clerk in the Home Office. The family settled in Ireland in the 12th century.	C.	Hon. H. J. Cuffe, <i>b.</i> Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, <i>s.</i>	18
1680	1844	1857	Is lieut.-col. 10th Hussars . . .	C.	Hon. J. Dawnay, <i>s.</i>	19
1800	1851	1855	Formerly lieut. in the Rifle Brigade . . .	C.	Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, <i>b.</i>	20
1324	1839	1881	. . . . .	C.	Hon. R. St. J. F. Clifford-Butler, <i>c.</i>	21
1756	1813	1884	M.P. for Cavan '43-65. Was lieut.-col. 97th Foot, and was severely wounded in the Crimean campaign.	C.	Hon. S. H. Maxwell, <i>n.</i>	22
1856	1850	1874	. . . . .	L.	Hon. J. B. Burke, <i>b.</i>	23
1798	1810	1860	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, <i>b.</i>	24
1816	1806	1822	Formerly in the army . . .	. . .	Hon. R. H. De Montmorency, <i>s.</i>	25
1727	1844	1876	M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85 . . .	C.	Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, <i>s.</i>	26
1818	1852	1871	. . . . .	C.	Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, <i>s.</i>	27
1816	1819	1865	. . . . .	C.	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, <i>s.</i>	28
1794	1847	1870	Formerly in the Royal Navy . . .	C.	Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, <i>s.</i>	29
1831	1841	1877	Formerly in the Royal Artillery . . .	. . .	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, <i>b.</i>	30
1791	1836	1862	. . . . .	. . .	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, <i>s.</i>	31
1797	1838	1872	Formerly in the Royal Navy and served in the Crimean campaign.	C.	Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, <i>c.</i>	32
1796	1818	1844	. . . . .	C.	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, <i>s.</i>	33
1789	1843	1873	. . . . .	C.	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, <i>s.</i>	34
1181	1821	1874	Is premier baron of Ireland and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187. Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Formerly in the army, and served in the Crimea.	L.	M. W. De Courcy, <i>c.</i>	35
1768	1848	1871	. . . . .	L.	Visct. Kingsboro', <i>s.</i>	36

Number of Precedence.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Sits as
	Lisburne, Ernest Augustus Mallet, 5th E. of	Vaghan	
	Lisle, John Arthur, 5th L.	Lysaght	
	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L.	Plunkett	
	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L.	Macdonald	
	Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of	Bourke	
	Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of	Savile	
	Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th Visct.	Molesworth	
	Mount Cashell, Stephen, 4th E. of	Moore	
	Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Visct.	Butler	
	Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th Visct.	De Montmor- ency.	
	Muncaster, Joselyn Francis, 5th L.	Pennington	
	Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitz- maurice, 4th L.	Deane-Morgan	
	Newborough, Spencer Bulkeley, 3rd L.	Wynn	
	Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of	Toler	
	Radstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L.	Waldegrave	
	Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L.	McClintock- Bunbury.	
	Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L.	Thellusson	
	Sherard, Castell, 10th L.	Sherard	
	Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th Visct.	Southwell	
	Taafe, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th Visct.	Taafe	
	Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L.	Shore	
	Valentia, Arthur, 11th Visct.	Annesley	
	Wallscourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L.	Blake	
	Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L.	Cavendish	
	Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of	Nugent	
	Wicklow, Cecil Ralph, 6th E. of	Howard	
	Winterton, Edward, 5th E. of	Turnour	

Peereesses in their

With two exceptions the following are

Berkeley, Louisa Mary, Baroness	Milman
Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness	Tyrwhitt
Bolsover, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, 1st Baroness	Cavendish-Ben- tinck.
Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness	Burdett-Coutts
Cromartie, Anne, 1st Countess of	Sutherland- Leveson-Gower
Grey de Ruthyn, Bertha Lelgarde, Baroness	Clifton
Le Despencer, Mary Frances Elizabeth, Baroness	Boscawen
Nairne, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Fitz-maurice
Roths, Mary Elizabeth, Countess of. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Leslie.
Willoughby de Eresby, Clementina Elizabeth, Baroness.	Heathcote- Drummond- Willoughby.

Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.	Personal Details.	Party.	Heir.	No.
1776	1836	1873	.	C.	Ld. Vaughan, s.	37
1758	1811	1868	.	..	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, s.	38
1541	1868	1883	.	..	Hon. T. O. W. Plunkett, <i>MM.</i>	39
1776	1853	1874	.	C.	Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s.	40
1785	1851	1872	Formerly in the Gren. Guards. His father, when Governor-general of India, was assassinated in 1872.	C.	Hon. M. A. Bourke, b.	41
1766	1810	1860	Was M.P. Gatton '31-2; Pontefract '35-7, '41-7.	C.	Visct. Pollington, s.	42
1716	1829	1875	Is rector of St. Petrock, Cornwall	..	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, s.	43
1781	1825	1883	Formerly in the Rifle Brigade	..	Hon. C. W. Moore-Smyth, b.	44
1550	1816	1846	.	C.	Hon. H. E. Butler, s.	45
1763	1872	1880	.	..	Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, b.	46
1783	1834	1862	M.P. for West Cumberland '72-80. Elected for Cumberland (Egremont Div.) '85; re-elected '86. Is L.L. of Cumberland.	C.	Hon. A. J. Pennington, b.	47
1781	1854	1868	Formerly in the Royal Navy.	..	Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, s.	48
1776	1803	1832	.	L.	Hon. W. C. Wynn, <i>G. S.</i>	49
1827	1862	1873	.	..	Hon. H. R. Toler, c.	50
1800	1833	1857	Formerly lieut.-col. West Middlesex R.V.	..	Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s.	51
1868	1848	1879	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. W. McC-Bunbury, s.	52
1806	1840	1852	Was M.P. for East Suffolk '74-85	C.	Hon. F. A. C. Thellesson, s.	53
1627	1849	1886	.	C.	Philip Halton, b.	54
1776	1872	1878	.	..	Hon. H. Taaffe, s.	55
1628	1833	1873	Is president of the Austrian Ministry.	..	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, b.	57
1797	1840	1885	Formerly in the Scots Guards	C.	Hon. A. Annesley, s.	58
1622	1843	1863	Formerly in the army	C.	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s.	59
1800	1841	1849	Formerly in the Coldstream Guards	..	Hon. H. S. H. Cavendish, c.	60
1782	1839	1863	.	L.	Hon. W. A. Nugent, b.	61
1621	1870	1883	.	..	Ld. Clonmore, s.	62
1793	1842	1881	Formerly in the army	C.	Visct. Turnour, s.	63
1766	1837	1879	.	..		

own Right.

Peersesses of the United Kingdom.

1421	1840	1882	.		Hon. Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge-Milman, d.	1
1455	1835	1871	.		Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, s.	2
1880	1834	.	.		Duke of Portland, <i>step-son.</i>	3
1871	1814	.	Married '81 Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and was elected for Westminster '85.			4
1861	1829	.	Is Duchess of Sutherland		Visct. Tarbut, 2nd s.	5
1324	1835	1885	The barony was in abeyance from '66-85		Hon. R. G. G. Clifton, s.	6
1264	1822	1831	.		Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, s.	7
1681	1819	1867	Is widow of the 4th M. of Lansdowne		M. of Lansdowne, s.	8
1457	1811	1886	Is widow of Martin E. Haworth, Esq.		Hon. E. Courtenay, s.	9
1313	1809	1871	Is joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, the duties of which office are performed by her son Ld. Aveland (<i>q.v.</i>)		Ld. Aveland, s.	10

Penny Banks. Such banks exist in most towns throughout the country, and prove a great boon to the humbler classes in enabling them to save penny by penny; and as a great many of these banks place their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks, their depositors have the additional benefit of knowing that their money is safe. To penny banks established in connection with the Post Office Savings Banks special aid is given (1) in furnishing specimen rules approved by the National Debt Commissioners, whose sanction is required before the funds of a penny bank can be received; and (2) in supplying free of charge, any number of books for the use of the depositors in the penny bank, on the understanding that they shall be issued gratuitously. Books for the purpose of keeping the accounts at a small charge are also supplied. Under the rules laid down for the penny banks connected with the Post Office, no one is allowed to have more than £5 at one time in the penny bank. So soon as his deposits amount to £1 the depositor is assisted to open a separate account in his own name at the Post Office Savings Bank, to which he can in future, if he wish it, make his payments direct. No deposit of less than a shilling being, however, received by the Post Office, he is permitted to continue paying into the penny bank as before. The working systems of the penny banks generally vary, of course, according to the circumstances under which they are established, but the main principles are similar in all. The National Penny Bank is one of the most important of these banks, its chief office being in London. There are also large penny banks at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, York, Manchester, and other cities and towns.

Penny Stamp Slips. See POST OFFICE LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Pensioners, Civil List. See CIVIL LIST.

People's Palace for East London. The, now in course of erection in the Mile End Road, is intended to provide for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasium, swimming baths, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades (making a beginning even while they are still attending the elementary schools of the district). Great stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools (estimated to cost £20,000) will be paid for by the Drapers' Company, if an equal sum is raised for the library and reading-rooms. The main hall is now subscribed for (£25,000), but about £30,000 is still wanted to complete the cost of library, gymnasium, baths, and site, the last of which will have cost in total £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the trustees of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. Patron, the Queen; Treasurer, Mr. Spencer Charrington, M.P.; Chairman, Sir E. Hay Currie. Offices of the trust, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Peppercorn Rent. A rent of one peppercorn a year—in other words, a nominal rent to be paid on demand. It is an expedient for securing

an acknowledgment of the tenancy in cases where lands or houses are let virtually free of rent.

Pepton is the product of the digestion of albuminoid substances. Peptonised meat is prepared by artificially digesting lean meat in fresh gastric juice, straining, neutralising by carbonate of soda, evaporating and preserving by addition of glycerine and perchloride of iron or some other preservative. It is readily assimilated by the intestinal mucous membrane, and is exceedingly useful in those cases where nourishment has to be given by enemata.

Perak. A Malay State under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Periodicals. See NEWSPAPERS.

Perim. A small island in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, since 1855 held by Great Britain. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is subordinate to Aden (q.v.). See also RED SEA LITTORAL.

Permanent Standing Army. See ARMY.

Persia (Iran). A rapidly decaying state, south-west of Asia, between Russia and India. Pop. 6,000,000 to 7,000,000. Formerly it was a point of English policy to sustain and develop Persia, and a certain amount of progress was made; but during the last thirty years no direct effort has been made to improve the country, and for the last fifteen we have practically had no policy at all. As a result, Russia has yearly acquired increased influence at Teheran, and since the conquest of the Turcomans by Skobeleff (1882) gave her the means of easily disintegrating at least half of Persia, the Shah has been little more than the nominal ruler. Russia now regards Persia much in the same light as we regard Afghanistan: as a quasi dependency, from which all foreign influence, except her own, is to be excluded. Russian commerce is increasing at a marvellous rate in the Caucasus, and railways are rendering its resources available, while Persia is proportionately decaying nearly everywhere. European nations have very little power to arrest this descent of Persia to the position of a mere khanate, England being the only state really interested in Persia, owing to its proximity to Afghanistan. While the Afghans are generally warlike, and have plenty of mountain strongholds, Persia, for the most part, lies quite open to attack, and the people generally have lapsed into an enervated and apathetic condition, rendering a national rising out of the question. The country is three times as large as France (636,000 square miles), but much of its area consists of desert, dividing one province from another, and rendering them all easy to occupy in detail. The two richest are Azerbaijan, on the west side of the Caspian, and Khorassan, on the east. Their annexation by Russia is simply a question of time, as seen by her recent seizure of the Atak oasis, between Askabad and Sarakhs, and of the district of Old Sarakhs, to which the Shah's title was indisputable. As regards commerce, England controls that passing through the Persian Gulf (annual value about £1,000,000), while Russia enjoys predominance in the Caspian region, more especially since she abolished in 1883 a privilege, previously exercised by Europe, of sending goods in transit free of duty to Persia, across Trans-Caucasia. Persia possesses no fleet, and only a very limited army. Of late years, Austrian and Russian military missions have been employed by the Shah to form an army on the European model, but with very little success, due to Russian intrigue and the weakness of the

Teheran government. Persia has no public debt, the revenue always exceeding the expenditure; revenue about £2,000,000; expenditure about 2,300,000. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Personalty. See LAND QUESTION.

Perth. Capital of *Western Australia* (q.v.), pop. 10,000; on Swan River.

Peru. A republic with a constitution modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, two delegates from each, and a House of Representatives nominated by electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, one for every 20,000 inhabitants. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion. Revenue was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties; direct taxation did not exist. It is almost impossible to state what is the revenue or expenditure, owing to the anarchy caused by the late war, which was nominally terminated by treaty of October 1883. There is an internal debt of about £10,000,000, and a foreign debt of about £33,000,000, chiefly secured on guano deposits, on which no interest has been paid since 1876, with the exception of a small amount paid to England in 1883, under an arrangement with Chili, which now holds the guano islands, that a percentage of the value of guano deposits should be paid to the bondholders. It is difficult for the same reason to estimate the strength of the army. The navy has practically no existence. The area is 483,847 square miles. The population was in 1876 about 2,700,000, but probably has been much reduced during the war.—1885. General Caceres, who had for some time carried on a partisan warfare against the Government, attacked Lima at the end of November. After some fighting between his adherents and those of the President Iglesias, the latter surrendered on the understanding that troops on both sides should retire from Lima, and that a general election should be held and an amnesty proclaimed. Dec. 3rd. Dr. Arenas elected president of Peru.—1886. Elections for office of president have resulted in the return of General Caceres (Mar. 20th). The Legislative Assembly opened June 1st. General Caceres elected President. August, Death of Archbishop of Lima. Nov., New Ministry formed.—1887. It is stated from Vienna (Jan. 24th) that M. Bonatole and Baron Normann have gone to Moscow with the alleged object of promoting a Russian society for the construction of railways in Persia. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peterborough, Rt. Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., 26th Bishop of (founded 1541), son of the late Rev. John Magee, vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda, and grandson of Archbishop (Magee) of Dublin; b. at Cork 1821. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Became Hon. Canon of Wells Cathedral, and was created D.D. (1859). Appointed Precentor of Clogher and to the living of Enniskillen (1864), and Dean of Cork (1864). Is author of numerous works. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 1868.

Petite Culture, La. See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Petroleum. Derived from two Latin words, *Petra*, rock, and *oleum* oil. A natural oil found

oozing from the ground in almost every part of the world; but most copiously in the Caucasus, Pennsylvania, Upper Burmah and Galicia. It is usual to bore for it; hence the term "striking oil" when a deposit is reached; a sentry-box-looking structure called a "derrick" surmounting the well and being a familiar feature of all oil-fields. In the United States are 25,000 wells, producing about 600,000,000 galls. a year; in Baku 400, producing 380,000,000 galls. The Russian industry is more recent than the American; and while the largest recorded yield in the United States of a spouting well, called a "gusher" in America and "fountain" in Russia, has been 260,000 galls. per twenty-four hours, a similar well at Baku in 1886 spouted 2,750,000 galls. In America it is common to bore 2,000 ft. for oil; at Baku a well of 700 or 800 ft. deep is considered a deep one, and in 1885 the average depth of the wells was only 462 ft. The oil deposits in Upper Burmah are believed to be as rich as those of America, but have not yet been surveyed. In 1886 petroleum was discovered in Egypt, Beluchistan, Saghalien, Amoor, and several other places. In America the oil after being pumped from the well is sent through a "pipe line" to the refiners on the coast, whence it is exported to Europe under the name of "refined petroleum." **Paraffin** is a lamp-oil distilled from shale oil, which is extracted from a greasy coal called shale. It is an important industry in Scotland, where 70,000,000 galls. of paraffin are produced annually. Most of the mineral oil sold for use in lamps in England is designated paraffin, unless a fancy name, such as crystal oil be employed; but the bulk really comes from America and Russia, in both of which countries the refined article is called "kerosine." America produces over 600,000,000 galls. of lamp oil, Russia 120,000,000, Scotland 70,000,000. The consumption by the world is estimated at exceeding 2,000,000 galls. daily. The other products from crude petroleum are **benzoline** and **benzine**, dangerous spirits used for illumination and manufacturing purposes; **lubricating oil**, of which an immense quantity is employed for machinery; **vaseline**, a medicinal ointment; and **liquid fuel**, the latter being the refuse after the various distillations. Petroleum varies greatly in specific gravity, and in hardly any two countries is the oil alike. The American produces 70 galls. of lamp oil, the Russian 30, and the Galician 15 or 20, from 100 galls. of crude. On the other hand, the Russian and Galician yield more lubricating oil and fuel. **Rangoon oil** is a lubricating oil obtained from Burmese petroleum. Unless burned in well-constructed metal lamps, petroleum or paraffin is a dangerous illuminant, causing annually one-tenth the fires in London, and on an average a fatality nearly every week. Reservoirs of china and glass are condemned by Sir Frederick Abel, Mr. Charles Marvin, and other eminent petroleum experts. Safety-lamps are now coming largely into use; the best is the Defries, which burns the most dangerous as well as the superior oil, and can be extinguished by blowing down the chimney without fear of danger. **The Petroleum Association**, 85, Gracechurch Street, London, represents the London trade, and issues certificates for all petroleum imported into the United Kingdom. **Bulk Transport** is the conveyance of oil in tanks instead of in barrels. It is universally adopted in Russia,

and is coming into use in Western Europe and America. By this system the oil is conveyed from the well to the consumer's lamp without being barrelled at all: pipe lines transport it from the oil-fields to the refineries, tank steamers on over-sea voyages, tank cars on railways; and finally, after being pumped into storage tanks, it is conveyed in street tank waggons to the tanks of the retail vendor, or despatched in drums to the consumer.

Petrology, or the study of rocks, forms an important branch of geological science. Most rocks are aggregates of minerals: e.g., granite is an aggregate of quartz, felspar, and mica. The study of a rock merely with reference to its mineralogical constitution is often termed **lithology**. **Clastic** rocks are those which have been formed of detrital matter, such as sandstone, of grains of sand, or a volcanic tuff, of fragments of ejected matter. Some rocks are directly or indirectly of organic origin: coal, for instance, is formed from altered vegetable matter, while chalk is mainly composed of the remains of marine animals. **Aqueous** rocks have been deposited as sediments from mechanical suspension in water, or as precipitates from a state of chemical solution. They may be **argillaceous** (clays, shales and slates), or **arenaceous** (sands and sandstones), or **calcareous** (limestones). The **igneous** or massive rocks have resulted from the solidification of molten or partially molten matter. They may be **vitreous** (as obsidian), or **crystalline** (as granite). In some cases they have been forced into fissures, and solidified as dykes; in others they have been thrust between strata, forming intrusive sheets; while others again have been erupted through volcanic vents, flowing as lava over the surface of the earth or the bed of the sea. Rocks which have solidified slowly under pressure at great depths, as granite, are termed **plutonic**. Igneous rocks, whether volcanic or plutonic, have been classed in two groups, according as the proportion of silica is above or below 60 per cent.; the former are termed **acid rocks** (e.g. granite), and the latter **basic rocks** (e.g. basalt). Of late years great advance has been made in petrology by the use of the microscope. Dr. O. H. **Sorby** introduced this method in 1858; the subject was then elaborated in Germany, mainly by **Professor Zirkel**; and many improved optical methods of research were introduced by **Professor Rosenbusch** and others. Sections of rocks for microscopic study are prepared so thin as to be transparent, and their minute structure is deciphered by means of transmitted light, often assisted by the polariscope. The **rocks of Britain** will be fully described in **Mr. J. H. Teall's "British Petrography"** (1886). For metamorphic rocks see **METAMORPHISM**.

Pettie, John, R.A., b. at Edinburgh, 1839, and contributed his earliest works to the Royal Scottish Academy. Removing to London in 1862, the productions of his brush rapidly obtained notice, and (1866) he was elected A.R.A. Many of his works have been engraved. Mr. Pettie, who now takes high rank among portrait painters, as well as among those of more general subjects, was elected R.A. (1873) in the place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

Pettitt, Henry, distinguished writer and dramatist, made a brief appearance on the stage, Sedlers Wells, at the age of fifteen. A play which he had written together with Mr. Paul Meritt turning out a great success at

Mr. George Conquest's theatre, the Grecian, determined Mr. Pettitt in taking up dramatic writing as a regular profession; he was for some time treasurer of the Grecian, and began writing the first of the series of successful plays that have made his fame as a dramatist. He is an original and most prolific writer, and has taken part in the construction of most of the new dramas that have been produced in the Metropolitan for the past eight years. He is also a writer of fiction, and has contributed numerous articles to various magazines. His **leading works** are *Queen's Evidence*, *Black Flag*, *The World* (in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Harris), *Taken from Life Pluck* (Pettitt and Harris), *Love and Money* (Pettitt and the late Charles Reade), *In the Ranks* (Pettitt and G. R. Sims), *Human Nature* (Pettitt and Harris), *Run of Luck* (Pettitt and Harris), *Harbour Lights* (Pettitt and Sims). Mr. Pettitt is at present (January 1887) engaged, together with Mr. Sidney Grundy, in writing a new play to succeed the last-mentioned piece at the Adelphi.

Phalansteries. See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES.

Pharaoh's House in Tahpanhea. See EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Philippine Islands. A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago and a Spanish colony. Area 114,326 sq. m., pop. 5,561,282. Capital **Manila**, pop. 270,000, in Luzon Island, a fine and spacious city. These islands are mountainous and volcanic, with many lakes, rivers, and marshes. Vegetation is rich, and much land very fertile. Tobacco and sugar are the chief crops; coffee, indigo, rice, etc., raised; hides, Manila-hemp and cordage, cocoa-nut, sapan-wood, pearls and pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, béche-de-mer, etc., also largely exported. Ruled by a Governor-General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands. But there are various independent native territories in the Philippines, of which Mindanao is most important. Exports to United Kingdom £1,143,195, imports from United Kingdom £969,355; exports to Spain £1,070,000, imports from Spain £174,000. A force of 8,256 troops is maintained. Bulk of population Malays, with some Negritos, Mestizoes, or half-breeds, Chinese, and Europeans. Consult Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," etc.

Phonograph. This apparatus consists of a telephone mouthpiece, with a steel point attached to the disc, which presses lightly on a strip of tinfoil wound on a metal cylinder, on which a fine spiral groove is cut. This cylinder is caused to revolve on a shaft, working on a bearing of corresponding pitch to that of the spiral groove by a crank, and also to travel horizontally in front of the mouthpiece at a uniform rate. On speaking into the mouthpiece, the steel point vibrates, and indents the moving strip of tinfoil, which thus stores up a permanent record of the sounds spoken into the instrument. These indentations will reproduce sound, if the cylinder be again brought back to its original position, and the steel point of the diaphragm placed on the indentation of the first word. On turning the cylinder at the same uniform rate, the mouthpiece utters the words previously spoken into it. Some sounds are, however, rather indistinctly rendered, so that at present the instrument has no scientific value.

Photometry. The name given to the dif-

ferent methods employed for comparing the intensity of two luminous sources. The eye being unable to judge directly the relative intensity of two lights, instruments called photometers are constructed for this purpose. They depend on one or other of the two principles, that the eye can readily distinguish whether two adjacent surfaces are equally illuminated, and whether two contiguous shadows have or have not the same depth. **Bunsen's photometer** is based on the first of these principles, and **Rumford's** on the latter. By photometry the relative illuminating equivalents of various light-producing materials can be compared. The common unit for comparison is the light emitted by a sperm candle burning 120 grains of spermaceti per hour. Other lights are said to have the intensity of so many such candles. Various new standards have been recently devised by Vernon Harcourt, Preece, and others, but results are still returned in candle equivalents. Improved forms of photometers are due to Dibdin, Weber, etc., for more easily obtaining the illuminating power produced by coal gas and the electric light.

Photophone. The element selenium is extremely sensitive to the influence of light by modifying its resistance to a current of electricity. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter use a piece of selenium as a transmitter for a telephonic circuit, and call it a photophone. The rays of light from a thin polished mirror are focussed on the selenium cylinder, and words are spoken at the mirror, which by vibrating alters the amount of light falling on the selenium, and so causes undulating currents to flow through the circuit. A Bell's telephone is used as a receiver. (For construction and use of Bell's telephone see TELEPHONE.)

Pickersgill, Fredk. Richard, R.A., nephew of the late H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; b. 1820. Studied at the Royal Academy. His "**Burial of Harold**," a magnificent picture appearing in 1847, was purchased for the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill has been a regular exhibitor in his time, and his pictures have generally commanded many admirers and good prices. Elected R.A. (1857).

"Picketing." See TRADES UNION.

Pietermaritzburg. Capital of Natal (*q.v.*), pop. 14,420.

Pike's Peak. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.
Pinero, Arthur Wing, b. in London 1855. Made his *debut* in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 1874. Later he was for some years a member of Mr. Irving's Lyceum company. Mr. Pinero has written several successful plays, one of which, "**The Hobby Horse**," at present holds the boards at the St. James's.

Pink and White Terraces, Rotomahana, New Zealand. See TARAWERA ERUPTION.

Pipe Roll Society. Established 1883, for the publication of the Pipe Rolls, or Great Rolls of the Exchequer, which are preserved in the Record Office, and are almost perfect from a Henry II. to the present date. They relate to all matters connected with the revenue of the Crown, Crown lands, etc., and are thus of considerable importance for historical and genealogical research.

Pitch is a musical term defining the acuteness of musical sound; thus a woman's voice is at a higher pitch than a man's. Fortunately pitch is capable of the most exact determination from the nature of musical sound. All sound is produced by vibrations of some medium in

contact with the drum of the ear—that is, speaking generally, by vibrations of the air. Anything that sets the air into vibration—a clap of the hands, a cart bumping along the stones, the firing of a pistol, etc.—produces noise or sound. If this vibration is continued at the same rate for an appreciable time, so that the rate is recognisable by the ear, it is felt as a musical tone of a definite pitch, the slower vibrations producing tones of low pitch, the quicker vibrations yielding tones of high pitch. A series of regular puffs of air, or of taps on a hard body, or the scratching of a quill along the rim of a rotating toothed wheel, etc.—in fact, anything that gives noises of any character whatever at regular and quickly-recurring intervals—produces musical tone; and such easily measurable tone-producers are in fact used by theorists to calculate the rapidity of vibration necessary to produce a tone of a certain pitch. Next comes the question what this rapidity shall be. We call the notes of our scale C D E F G A B C (see SCALE), and if the pitch of any C is determined, the pitch of all other notes is determined. For let 240 vibrations produce a certain C, then by the constitution of music the C an octave below will be produced by 120, and the C an octave above by 480 vibrations, and that whether it be a vibrating tongue of metal (harmonium), a vibrating string (violin, pianoforte, etc.), a vibrating column of air (organ, trumpet, etc.), or a vibrating membrane (drum), which first sets the air in motion. Each of these tone-sources vibrating at the given rate will differ in quality of tone, but be exactly alike in pitch. Further (see SCALE), if C is given by 240, D next above it is given by 270, E by 300 vibrations per second, or vibrations at that rate for part of a second,—and so with the rest of the notes. Manifestly, therefore, it is necessary to fix the exact pitch of C. The inconvenience of not doing so was apparent in the dark ages, when the pitch of the church and of the concert-room differed by the interval of a fourth, and music written for the one could not be sung in the other. In the seventeenth century a *mean pitch* was agreed to between these two; and itself evidently a return to the earliest pitch known in music, because the lowest note for ordinary bass singers was G in the earliest times, and this was also given by the *mean pitch*. This pitch averaged 508 vibrations per second for pitch C' (pitch C' being the C of the third space in the treble staff), and varied 7 or 8 vibrations per second one way or the other. As a difference of 33 vibrations gives a semitone rise in pitch at this point in the scale, the extreme range was only a quarter of a tone during the reign of the *mean pitch*; and this happy period lasted from Handel and Bach's time to Mozart and Beethoven's, and even to the beginning of Mendelssohn and Rossini's. But with the growth of instrumental music the pitch rapidly rose: the wind instruments were sharpened, and the strings bowed them. By 1834 the pitch was manifestly sharp, and opera singers began to complain when they had to sing older music a quarter of a tone higher than it was written. In this year, therefore, a congress was held at Stuttgart; and at the recommendation of Scheibler, a great authority on the subject, the C' was fixed at 528 vibrations a second. Scheibler's pitch not being universally adopted, the French musicians next took their turn, and they fixed a normal pitch (*Diapason normal*, or *French pitch*) at C'

= 522 vibrations a second. This was compulsorily at once adopted all over France, and is followed by many other nations. Our English musicians came next, in 1869, with a congress led by the Society of Arts. The Society of Arts pitch is the Scheibler pitch of $C' = 528$. Meanwhile the opera band and other orchestras kept on rising a trifle every year, until now the *philharmonic* or *opera pitch* (sometimes called *concert pitch*) is as high as $C' = 540$, a full semitone above the pitch of Mendelssohn's youth! The pitch of military bands in Germany (judging by those who played at the last International Exhibition) is the same as that of English military bands—viz. the *Kneller Hall pitch*, where $C' = 543$. Seeing that one pitch out of all these must be chosen sooner or later, why should we not return boldly to the old *mean pitch*? There would be this striking advantage: the number 512 is the ninth power of 2; therefore nine octaves below a $C' = 512$ vibrations, and far beyond the limit to the powers of the ear, would lie a theoretical CCCCCC = 1. The ear can actually hear the fifth octave above this, namely $CC = 32$; and that is its lowest limit, slower vibrations being only sensible, not audible. But such a series of sounds starting from 1 gives a real and philosophical basis for sound, easy in calculation, and, as we have seen, ancient in practice; it may be called the *philosophical pitch*. Many musicians are earnest for its adoption. It would be a quarter of a tone beneath Society of Arts pitch and half a tone beneath *philharmonic pitch*.

"**Plan of Campaign.**" See NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Playfair Commission, 1874. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Plough Monday. The first Monday after the Epiphany was fixed upon anciently for the return to agricultural duties after the Christmas holidays. Before the Reformation the countrymen kept lights burning before their patron saints to secure a blessing upon the work in which they were about to engage. Afterwards the day was celebrated with much hilarity in the course of which a plough decorated with ribbons was dragged about, while men dressed up, danced, sang, and played musical instruments.

Plymouth. Capital of *Montserrat* (*q. v.*).

Plymouth Brethren. So termed because they first appeared at Plymouth in 1830; twenty years afterwards they only possessed thirty-two places of worship in England and Wales. Mr. Darby, their founder, taught that all should be received into communion who confessed Christ, and acknowledged the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. They have no special order of ministers. The founder separated from the body before his death; their numbers now are considerable, and they are divided in various sects. Correct statistics of their actual numbers are not available, many of them being more or less connected with other religious bodies.

Poet Laureate, is an office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly

the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, etc. **Baron Tennyson** is the present Poet Laureate (appointed 1850).

Poles, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Police and Constabulary. According to the latest official return the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales was 35,608. This number gave one constable for every 772 of the estimated population for 1885. Since the year 1875 the increase in the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales has been 6,149 or 20·8 per cent., but allowing for the augmented population the real increase during the last decade has been but trifling. The average cost per man in 1885 was £69 9s. Five years previously, namely 1880, the average cost per man was £98 17s. 8d. The borough, etc., constables are in the proportion of one for every 750·5 of the population of the boroughs and places having constables under local Acts; the county constabulary of one for every 1,199·6 of the population of the counties, exclusive of the boroughs, etc.; the Metropolitan Police, deducting the number employed in Her Majesty's dockyards, parks, etc., of one for every 366·5 of the population of the Metropolitan Police District; and the City of London Police of one for every 56·1 of the city population. The cost of the police and constabulary for each of the years ending 29th September 1885 and 1884 respectively was £3,542,437 and £3,476,000.—Ireland. The latest official returns, published 1886, give the statistics of the *Irish Constabulary* for 1885. They show that the total strength of the force was 13,883, including *Royal Irish Constabulary* 12,654, and *Dublin Metropolitan Police* 1,229. The grand total shows a decrease during the year of 641 men, compared with the year 1884. The proportion of police for the estimated population of Ireland was 28 in every 10,000 of the people. The lowest proportion was 11 in 10,000, in Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, and the highest 35 in 10,000, in Galway. The total cost of the police establishments of Ireland for the year was £1,554,227, which showed a slight decrease compared with the return for the previous year. This total includes £1,407,223, the cost of the *Royal Irish Constabulary*, and £147,004, the cost of the *Dublin Metropolitan Police*.—*Scotland.* The latest official returns, published 1886, give the statistics of the *Scottish Constabulary* for 1885. They show that the total strength of the force was 4,009, and that the total cost was £361,933 10s. The police force in counties was 2,524, and in boroughs 2,495.

Police Courts. *City: Mansion House*, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, J. H. Gresham. *Guildhall*, presided over by the Aldermen; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. *Metropolitan: Bow Street*, Covent Garden, Magistrates, Sir J. T. Ingham, Knt., J. Vaughan, and J. Bridge, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, J. Alexander. *Olerkenwell*, King's Cross Road, Magistrates, T. J. Barstow and J. Hosack, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. *Lambeth*, Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates, G. Chance and R. J. Biron, Q.C., Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. *Great Marlborough Street*, Magistrates,

J. S. Mansfield and R. Milnes Newton, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone**, Seymour Place, Magistrates, W. M. Cooke and A. de Rutzen, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark**, Blackman Street, Magistrates, W. Slade and J. Sheil, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **Thames**, Arbour Street, East, Stepney, Magistrates, F. Lushington and T. W. Saunders, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer. **Westminster**, Rochester Row, Magistrates, L. C. T. d'Eyncourt and W. Partridge, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street**, Magistrates, H. J. Bushby and J. L. Hannay, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, E. Leigh. **Hammersmith and Wandsworth**, Magistrates, J. Paget and H. C. Bennett, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich**, Magistrates, R. H. Bullock-Marsham and M. Williams, Esqrs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham**, West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrate, J. R. Phillips, Esq.; Chief Clerk, H. J. Bruty. **Hours of Sitting**: **Mansion House**, 12 to 2; **Guildhall**, 10 to 4; **Greenwich**, 10 to 1.30; **Hammersmith**, 10 to 2; **Wandsworth**, 2.30 to 5; **Woolwich**, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

Political Economy may be shortly defined as the Science of Wealth. Such definition, however, needs some explanation, as many misconceptions have existed as to the nature of wealth, and the limits of the term have hardly been quite clearly decided, even amongst economists. **Wealth** may be taken to include the sum total of all things which are (1) transferable; (2) more or less difficult to obtain; and (3) useful, in the sense of procuring a pleasure or preventing a pain. Thus, political economy will be a science which deals with such things, and with man in his social aspect, so far as he occupies himself with their pursuit. Human want and its supply will thus constitute the leading thought in the science of political economy; and the prominence of this idea has prompted one eminent French economist, M. Courcelle-Seneuil, to define economy as the science of the effort to supply human want. Previous to the writings of Adam Smith, political economy can hardly be said to have existed as a systematic science at all. Detached portions of subjects which are now included within its scope had been treated with great ability, and some success—e.g., the exposition of the true nature of Money given by Aristotle in "Politics," Bk. I. But, in modern times, before Adam Smith, such economy as was written consisted rather of a body of practical rules than of reasoned scientific truth. And these rules were framed in accordance with the commercial or mercantile system, of which Thomas Mun, in his "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade," posthumously published in 1664, was the leading exponent. This system held that the acquisition of the precious metals should be taken as at once the aim of a foreign trade and the measure of its success. Adam Smith himself was educated in the economic school of Quesnay, the most important name amongst the **French Economists**, or **Physiocrats**, whose teaching was afterwards described by Smith himself as the "Agricultural System," from its leading doctrine that it was only in agriculture that real production could take place, all other labour being merely occupied in adjusting pre-existing materials. In 1767 Sir James Stewart published his "Political Economy," and had

he been able to see through the errors of the mercantile system, he would have had a claim to be considered the father of the science. That claim, however, must, as it is, be allowed to Adam Smith, who published his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in 1776. Rarely, if ever, has genius achieved a triumph so complete. When he commenced to write it was one against the world, and the one was victorious. Since his day some inevitable errors of his have been set right, and many acute intellects have developed and systematised the science in innumerable directions; but the influence of the mind of Adam Smith will remain as long as any can be found to construe the English tongue. David Ricardo, the first edition of whose "Principles of Economy and Taxation" was published in 1817, may be regarded as marking the next epoch in the history of the science; and the majority of economists still adhere to his explanation of many portions of economic theory, notably that concerned with rent; the "Ricardo theory of Rent," though not first announced, having been certainly first popularised, by him. James Mill and John Stuart Mill may both be described as belonging to the Ricardian school of economics, though the fame of the latter has overshadowed that of his teacher. "The Principles of Political Economy," by J. S. Mill, still remains, in spite of being on some points superseded, the best complete treatise on the subject. Of late there has been somewhat of a revolt from the Ricardian school of economics—largely, perhaps, on account of the prominence assigned by that school to the doctrine of *laissez-faire* (*q.v.*). Of this revolt the late Prof. W. S. Jevons may be regarded as the most distinguished leader; but it may be doubted whether this later movement will have further result than the re-stating and more careful defence of many of the positions laid down by the Ricardian school; a task which has recently been performed with great ability by Prof. Sidgwick of Cambridge, in his "Principles of Political Economy." The chief divisions of political economy are: I. Production; II. Distribution; III. Exchange; and IV. Functions of Government—this last belonging rather to applied than to pure economics. I. **PRODUCTION**. This portion of the science is intended to supply a complete answer from the theoretical side to the question "How are things made?" Economy has no concern with the details of any special production; these belong to the particular art concerned. Economy will only inquire, e.g., how cloth is made, so far as is helpful in framing general propositions as to how things generally are best adapted to human ends. There are certain "requisites of production," without which no production could take place. These are generally enumerated as follows: (i) **Labour**; (ii) **Capital**; (iii) **Land**. Labour, or human exertion for a human end, has for its function to arrange things in their proper places. It cannot be too clearly understood that labour can create nothing, but can only arrange pre-existing material in the position wherein it is qualified to satisfy human wants. But the results of any but the simplest and rudest labour arrive so slowly that labour could not wait for their completion, were it not aided by a stock of available useful things, the result of previous labour. And such a stock, destined to be consumed in the production of fresh wealth,

and consisting of food, clothing, shelter, tools, and materials, is called Capital. The ultimate source of all production is land, in some form.—Many tasks, if not most, are soon found to be beyond the individual man's unaided strength. Thus, men, very early in the history of the race, find the necessity for CO-OPERATION, whereof there are three degrees recognised: (1) *Simple co-operation*, where many men unite to do the same thing, as in raising a heavy weight; (2) *Complex co-operation*, or separation of employments, the certain sign that economic civilisation has begun, where many men are united to do different things; and (3) *Division of Labour*, where many are united to do different parts of the same thing. And for purposes of production, the commodities thus made by labour may be divided into two great classes: *first*, those which it becomes easier and easier to make the larger the quantity made (such as watches), and which are said to be produced under the law of increasing return; and, *secondly*, those which it gets harder and harder to obtain the larger the quantity wanted (such as corn), and which are therefore said to be produced under the law of diminishing return. These are two central laws of political economy.—The second division of the subject, DISTRIBUTION, is intended to reply to the question "Who is to have the made things?" Since, in passing from Production to Distribution we pass from matters of natural law to those of human arrangement, it is obvious that answers can be framed to this question which shall convey fundamentally different ideas of the most desirable constitution for society. Thus, to this question *Socialism* formulates the reply, "All of us"; *Communism* goes one step further, and answers, "All of us *alike*"; while *Individualism* declares that those shall possess the made things who either made them themselves or procured them by free arrangement, without force or fraud, from those who did make them. Hitherto societies have decided in favour of Individualism, and those who contribute the three elements of production are the classes among whom the produce is divided; the labourer being remunerated by Wages, the capitalist by Profits, and the landlord by Rent. For each of these three shares economists endeavour to investigate a law.—The third division of political economy treats of EXCHANGE. Before any exchange can take place, two difficulties must be got over: first, the difficulty arising from non-mutuality of want and supply; *e.g.*, A may want what B has, but B may not want what A has. And even supposing this to be overcome, there would still remain the difficulty of knowing how much of *x* for a given quantity of *y*; or in other words, we want a measure of the value of the articles which it is proposed to exchange. To meet this, civilisation has early contrived that a third commodity should be chosen by common consent to be a medium of exchange and a measure of value between any and every other pair of commodities. And to this third commodity has been given the name of MONEY. In its entirety the theory of exchange is extremely complex, and includes the most difficult investigations in the science, such as those of foreign trade, etc.—In the fourth place, economics are usually held to include the investigation of such questions as the proper FUNCTIONS of GOVERNMENT. Here, however, economy ceases to be a pure science, and more nearly resembles an art. In this division are discussed

such questions as whether any given function is better performed by government or by private enterprise; and how the means may best be obtained wherewith the government shall defray the expenses of such functions as it may be decided to leave in its hands; thus including the whole of the wide field of taxation and finance. In this department the tendency of English thinkers has, until lately, been to restrict the interferences of government within the narrowest possible limits—a tendency which found its most triumphant expression in the overthrow of Protection. But within the last few years a considerable reaction has set in against this non-interference view, and the cry for more and more of government interference seems to daily gather strength. Those who wish to further investigate this fundamental difference of opinion can hardly do better than consult, on the side of *Laissez-faire* (*q.v.*), Mr. Herbert Spencer's "The Man *versus* the State," and, on the other side, "The State in relation to Labour," by Prof. Jevons. See also article LAISSEZ-FAIRE.

Political Parties, English. It may be assumed that, under the universal household franchise now established by law, the various political parties in the country find their fair measure of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature. Upon this premise an analysis of the composition of the House of Commons will afford the best test of the strength of the respective schools of political thought throughout the three kingdoms. The present House of Commons was elected in July last, and consists of 670 members, of whom 394 are Unionists and 276 Home Rulers. The leading principle of the first-named party is the maintenance of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland as settled by the Act of Union of 1801. The Home Rulers, on the contrary, advocate the abrogation of the Act of Union and the restoration to Ireland of a separate parliament. This main division of parties dates only from last summer (1886), when Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards and more decidedly at the polling-booths. The anti-Home Rule Liberals, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government which has necessarily resulted from the successful combination, retain their independence, and have formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. They call themselves Liberal Unionists, but are described by the Gladstonians as Dissident Liberals. Their principal leaders are Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain, the former two representing those who had belonged to the Whig section, and the latter those who had been included in the Radical section of the old Liberal party. The Liberal Unionists, or Dissident Liberals, number 78, and the Conservatives 316, thus bringing up the

total of Unionists to 394, and giving them a majority of 117 over their opponents. As the Conservatives do not of themselves form a majority of the whole House, the Government can only exist by reason of the support of the Liberal Unionists—a consideration which must have its effect on the general tenor of Ministerial policy. So long, however, as the Government can secure the active aid of from 20 to 30 of the 77 Liberal Unionists, they will be able successfully to resist all attacks—always supposing there should be no defection in their own Conservative ranks. Of this, though it is certainly an improbable contingency, there is a slight possibility, as Lord Randolph Churchill, until lately Lord Salisbury's Chancellor of the Exchequer, is known to contemplate opposition to some important points in the Government programme. The 376 **Home Rulers** are made up of 180 English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals and Radicals (led by Mr. Gladstone, with Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley as his principal lieutenants), and 86 Irish Nationalists, or Parnellites—so named after their leader, Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell. Of these 85 sit for Irish constituencies, and one, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for the Scotland division of Liverpool. By their opponents the Home Rulers are often termed **Separatists**, although they warmly repudiate the imputation that the measures they advocate involve the separation of the two countries. In the Home Rule total are also comprehended a number of members who for certain subsidiary purposes form separate parties—such as the **Labour representatives**, the advocates of Church Disestablishment, and some five or six gentlemen returned by Scotch constituencies specially to watch over the interests of the Highland Crofters. Strange to say, the Social Democrats, who have been making some stir in the Metropolis and elsewhere, have not a single representative in Parliament. The **Conservatives**, or, as they are sometimes called, **Tories** or **Constitutionalists**, form a more homogeneous party than their Liberal opponents, having fewer and less conspicuous internal divisions. Their professed policy is the maintenance of the Empire at all cost, the preservation of the Constitution as represented by the three estates of Crown, Lords, and Commons, the union of Church and State, and the upholding of the rights of property. Subject to these principles, the Conservatives claim to be as well disposed towards useful legislation and the reform of abuses as any other party in the State. The majority of the Liberal Unionists are in general sympathy with these views, but not so the Radical section of the Liberal Unionists led by Mr. Chamberlain. The Gladstonian Home Rulers base their claim to public support on the superiority of their legislation, the greater purity of their administration, and their devotion to the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. They are divided in opinion as to the maintenance of the State Church and the House of Lords. The sole programme of the Parnellite party consists of the demand for an Irish Parliament. They treat every other political question as of subordinate importance.—In the **House of Lords** there are only two parties—**Liberals**, mostly of the Whig or moderate class opposed to Home Rule; and **Conservatives**. The latter, whose leader is the Marquis of Salisbury (*q.v.*), the Prime Minister, are in a large majority. The derivation of the names by which the two

great English parties are still frequently described has been explained by the late Lord Macaulay in the following passage:—"It is a curious circumstance that one of these nicknames was of Scotch and the other of Irish origin. Both in Scotland and in Ireland misgovernment had called into existence bands of desperate men whose ferocity was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scotland some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven mad by oppression, had lately (1679) murdered the Primate, had taken arms against the government, had obtained some advantages against the king's forces, and had not been put down till Monmouth, at the head of some troops from England, had routed them at Bothwell Bridge. These zealots were most numerous among the rustics of the western lowlands, who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appellation of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and was transferred to those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the Court and to treat Protestant Nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as **Whiteboys**. These men were then called Tories. The name of Tory was therefore given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne." (For special analysis of the parties see TABLE.)

Pollock, Sir Charles Edward, who comes of an old legal family, was born in 1823, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847. For the first five years he had hardly any practice, being engaged in the production of legal literary works, which ultimately secured him considerable reputation. Q.C. (1866). Appointed a Baron of the Exchequer (1873). Baron Pollock is a judge whose patience and courtesy are proverbial, and he is highly popular with the bar.

Pollock, Walter Herries, was b. 1850. Educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took classical honours (1871). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1874). After having been some time on the staff, Mr. Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review* (1883).

Polo, as at present played, was introduced into this country in 1872 by the officers of a Lancer regiment just returned from India, where they had played against native teams, who, mounted on their small ponies, were very expert in the game. It rapidly gained in popularity amongst the upper classes, and owing to the necessity of keeping the expensive stud of ponies requisite it must ever remain among patrician sports. Though of comparatively recent introduction, there is very little doubt that the game was played many years earlier by the Bedouins and other wandering tribes of the desert and Asia Minor, and closely associates itself with the ancient Eastern game of "Chougham," an equestrian pastime which in all probability led to the institution of the English game of mall, the street now known as Pall Mall being the favourite resort of the players in the days of its popularity. Lillie Bridge was the spot chosen for the first polo match of importance; but on the International Gun Club and the Hurlingham awarding it their support, contests became frequent, and the ground of the former at Preston Park, Brighton, affords ample scope for the game, to excel in which the player must be a finished horseman, and be gifted

with keen vision and strong nerve. The Monmouthshire Polo Club owes its origin chiefly to Mr. Reginald Herbert; and both at Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow the sport has won for itself a secure home. The contests between these Universities and Public Schools at the Hurlingham enclosure always attract the *élite* of the fashionable world; whilst the Ranelagh can also be depended upon to furnish a strong team.

Pondicherry. A town and port of S.E. India, below Madras. It is a French possession. Together with other stations, Mahé, Caricall, Yanam, Chandernagore, France holds 196 sq. m. in India, pop. 282,723. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Pontiana. A Dutch settlement in Borneo (q.v.).

Pontifical Service Book. See COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF.

POOR-LAW. The English poor-law is contained in many statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are in England and Wales 617 unions, with an average population of 45,000 each. But they vary extremely in size, and the West Derby Union in Lancashire contains 120 times as many people as are contained in the Hoo Union in Kent. Within each union was established a board of guardians, consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who have seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differ much in size, and small parishes may be grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants must have at least one representative. The electors in each parish are the owners and rate-payers. In either character an elector may have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which can be given by any one person is twelve. The qualification of a guardian is fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, but must not exceed £40 rating. The elections take place every April, the term of office being annual. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. They may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of their own number for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government Board, which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The expenses of poor-relief are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A valuation list is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. In the year 1882-3 rather more than £14,000,000 was

raised by rates levied on the basis of the poor-law valuation, but of this total only £8,353,000 was spent in the relief of the poor. Relief is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, and coupled with the obligation of labour for the able-bodied. The latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. The total of persons receiving relief at the present time is about one-thirtieth of the whole population of England and Wales. The cost of relief has, however, steadily increased of late. Beside the administration of poor-relief other important functions under the Public Health Acts, the Elementary Education Acts, and many other Acts, have been assigned to the guardians of the poor. But these functions are more properly noticed under other titles.

Poor Rates. See PAUPERISM.

Pope, The. See LEO XIII.

Popo, Great and Little. See TOGO-LAND.

Population Returns. The births and deaths registered in the year in England and Wales numbered respectively 894,470 and 589,750. The natural increment therefore, is equal to 1'36 per cent. of the population. The population, when numbered in 1884, was 25,974,439. It is estimated, from calculating the recorded excess of births over deaths, that in the middle of 1885 the population should be 27,569,050. This calculation however, takes no account of loss by emigration, and of gain by immigration; and in consequence, whenever the estimated population is spoken of in a particular year, it is to be understood that the estimate has been made on the supposition that the rate of growth which marked the last intercensal period has continued. On this hypothesis the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1885 numbered 27,499,041, of whom 13,381,817 were males and 14,117,224 were females. The marriages registered during the year 1885 numbered 197,745, giving a rate of 1'4 persons to every 1,000. This is the lowest marriage-rate since civil registration began, and is equalled only once—in 1879. Of these, 139,013, or 70'8 per cent., were solemnised according to the rites of the Church of England; this proportion is slightly higher than usual. With regard to the births of the year, it may be noticed that they were in the proportion of 39'5 to every 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate since 1848. The male sex outnumbered the female by 455,809 to 438,461, though it is evident from the estimate already given that the females have a better chance of surviving. The proportion of illegitimate births is 1'56 for every 1,000 of the population, or reckoned in another way, was 4'8 to every 100 legitimate; but this proportion varies greatly in different parts of the country.—The total population of Ireland, according to the census for 1881, was 5,174,836; this number according to the estimate given in the last report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, had declined in the middle of 1885 to 4,924,348. The number of marriages registered in Ireland in 1885, was 21,177, or at the rate of 4'30 per 1,000 of the population, being '15 under the average for the previous ten years. The number of births registered in Ireland in 1885 was 113,951, of which 59,482 were boys and 56,469 girls. The birth-rate was 23'5 per 1,000

-of the population, the lowest average for the last ten years. The deaths registered in Ireland in 1885 were 90,712, at the rate of 18.4 per 1,000.—The total population of Scotland, according to the census of 1881, was 3,735,573, this number, according to the last report of the Registrar-General for Scotland had increased in 1885 to 3,907,736. The marriages registered in Scotland in 1885 were 25,256, or at the rate of 65 per 1,000 of the population, which is lower than the average rate for the last ten years. The births registered in Scotland in 1885 were 226,110, being at the rate of 3.23 per cent. of the population. The male births were 64,604, and the females 61,506. The deaths registered in Scotland in 1885 were 74,603 being at the rate of 1.91 per cent., the lowest on record. *International Vital Statistics.* The vital statistics relating to thirteen of the principal European States, including the United Kingdom, published in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg in 1872, show that the marriage rates in the various countries manifested in 1884 a general, though slight, recovery from the declining rates in recent years. The rates in Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium, however, corresponded with those in 1883, while that in Hungary declined. The rates in 1884, of persons married, per 1,000 of the estimated population, ranged from 13.1 in Sweden, and 13.5 in Scotland and in Belgium, to 15.6 in Denmark, 15.7 in the

German Empire and in Austria, 15.9 in Prussia, and 16.4 in Italy. The birth-rates in most of the countries also showed a general recovery from the declining rates in recent years; the largest increase occurring in Denmark and Italy. In all the States, however, except Denmark, Norway, Hungary, and Italy, the rate in 1884 was below the mean rate in the twenty years 1861-80. The birth-rates in 1884 ranged from 24.8 per 1,000 in France (at which figure it was stationary during the three years, 1882-3-4), 28.1 in Switzerland, and 20.0 in Sweden, to 36.9 in Prussia, 37.4 in the German Empire, 38.4 in Austria, 38.7 in Italy, and 46.0 in Hungary. The death-rates in 1884 in the various countries did not materially differ from those recorded in the previous year; they showed the largest decline 0.9, 1.2, and 1.6 per 1,000 respectively, in Austria, Hungary, and Ireland, while the largest increase was 0.4 in the Netherlands. With the single exception, however, of Ireland, each of the rates in 1884 was considerably below the mean rate in the twenty years 1861-80. The lowest death-rates in 1884 were 16.4 in Norway, 17.3 in Sweden, and 17.6 in Ireland; the rates in the other States ranged upwards to 26.1 in the German Empire, 26.7 in Italy, and 29.2 in Austria. The mean death-rate in the twelve European States furnishing returns for 1884 was 23.4, and exceeded the rate in England and Wales by no less than 5.8 per 1,000.

Population and Area of the United Kingdom and of the Islands in the British Seas in 1881.

	Area of Land in Acres.	Enumerated Population in 1881.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	36,772,723	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537
Scotland	19,084,659	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098
Ireland	20,194,602	5,174,836	2,533,277	2,641,559
United Kingdom...	76,051,984	34,884,848	16,972,654	17,912,194
Ile of Man	140,985	53,558	25,760	27,798
Channel Islands ...	48,322	87,702	40,321	47,381
Army and Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad being		215,374	215,374	—
United Kingdom, etc.	76,241,291	35,241,482	17,254,109	17,987,381

Port-au-Prince. Capital of Hayti (*q.v.*), pop. 35,000.

Port Darwin. On the northern coast of Australia. Is the chief port of the northern territory of South Australia (*q.v.*), and the point where the ocean cable lands.

Port Hamilton. This station of the British navy consists of three small islands situated about forty miles south of Corea (*q.v.*), commanding the straits of that name which lead from the China Seas to the Japanese Sea. The largest island, *Sedo*, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by a mile

broad, and towers to a height of 650 feet; *Sunhodo*, the next in size, has only half the area, the highest point being 780 feet; the third, *Observatory Island*, is still smaller. The three inclose a harbour two miles long by a mile broad, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth. The population in all is about 2,000, who follow agricultural pursuits. Considering the fact that Corea, with its population of over 10,500,000, is closed to foreign commerce, except at the three ports of Fu-san, Gen-san, and Nin-sen, and that the group of islands in

question both commands the straits and is available as a coaling station, the possession of Port Hamilton is considered to be of much importance. During the dispute with Russia in 1885 an ironclad was sent to the Port by England, which caused certain explanations; and it was suggested that the Government of the Czar desired if possible to annex the group, in view of Russian interests on the Siberian side of the empire. Owing to a report circulated by an evening paper in London, Dr. Tanner asked in the House of Commons, on September 27th, 1886, whether Port Hamilton was to be abandoned. Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that no decision to that effect had been arrived at; adding that the place had been occupied by her Majesty's naval forces since May 12th, 1885. Notwithstanding this assurance, and partly owing to rumours of Russian designs on Port Lazareff (*q.v.*)—which lies in a northerly direction, towards the partially ice-bound Vladivostock—considerable discussion went on in the press as to the policy of retaining our hold upon Port Hamilton in the face of Chinese disapproval. It was understood towards the end of the year that the British Government, who seized the group in view of contingencies with Russia, were about to return the Port to the Korean authorities on the understanding with China, the suzerain, that it should not pass into the hands of another European power. In the House of Commons (Feb. 1st, 1887), Sir J. Fergusson stated that Port Hamilton would shortly be evacuated by her Majesty's forces, a guarantee having been received that no part of Corea, including Port Hamilton, would be occupied by any foreign power.

Port Lazareff. A fine natural harbour, situated in Broughton Bay, on the north side of the neck which joins the peninsula of Corea to the mainland of Asia. It is in lat. $39^{\circ} 19' N.$, and within the territory of Corea. The harbour has an area of eight square miles, a depth of seven to ten fathoms, and the entrance is two miles wide. Coal is said to exist in the neighbourhood. Port Lazareff is distant 480 miles from Port Hamilton (*q.v.*), 1,200 from Yokohama, 390 from the Russian port of Vladivostock, and 1,580 from Nicolaieff at the Amur mouth. It is free from ice in winter, which the last two ports are not. In 1886 it was reported that Russia had seized this harbour, with the view of turning it into a fortified naval station. This might be construed as no more than a set-off against the British occupation of Port Hamilton, but it is said that China and Japan would view it as indicating an intention to absorb Corea.

Port Louis. Capital of Mauritius (*q.v.*).

Port Philip Settlement. See VICTORIA.

Port Moody. The Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway (see ENGINEERING). A young town in the neighbourhood has been named Vancouver.

Port-of-Spain. Capital and chief port of Trinidad (*q.v.*), pop. 32,000.

Porto Rico. See PUERTO RICO.

Port Royal. See JAMAICA.

Portuguese Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Portugal. Kingdom under Louis I. of the House of Braganza. Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king. Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies,

collectively called the Cortes. The peers, unlimited in number, are nominated by the Crown for life. The deputies are directly elected for four years by all registered citizens, twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, and possess an annual income of £22. Madeira and the Azores are included politically in the mother country. The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the king, who has no veto on a law twice passed. State religion is Roman Catholic; all others are tolerated. Annual revenue, on budget 1886-87, £7,025,053; expenditure, £8,407,955. Debt, funded and floating (in 1884) £129,500,000. Army, about 38,000 in peace, 120,500 in war. Navy, one ironclad and 42 vessels of other kinds. Area, 36,570 square miles. Pop. 4,160,000. Colonies: Cape de Verde Islands; territories in Senegambia, Angola, Mozambique, etc., in Africa; Goa and Diu in India, Macao in China.—(For history, 1870-82, see our edition of 1886).—1888. Visit of King and Queen of Spain to Lisbon, January. Indemnity bill in respect of taxation levied in previous year passed. Treaty as to Delagoa Bay postponed in consequence of Transvaal war.—1888. Visit of King and Queen to King of Spain (June), and of Queen and Crown Prince to King of Italy in July.—1889. Reform and Elections bill brought in previous session passed by both Houses. Treaty with England concluded (February) as to Portuguese sovereignty on west coast of Africa and navigation of Zambesi and Congo, but subsequently allowed to drop on European Conference deciding that the navigation of Congo should be regulated by an International Commission (which met in March 1886, when the claim to the north bank of the Congo was given up, and a portion only of the south bank retained). A protectorate over Dahomey was proclaimed in October, and the town of Whydoo also annexed. Death of the late King Ferdinand in December.—1886. March 19th, a ministerial crisis occurred. Senhor Mello the Premier and the cabinet resigned, being succeeded by Senhor Luciano de Castro as Premier and Minister of the Interior. May 23rd, Marriage of Crown Prince with Princess Amelie of Orleans. Aug., King left Portugal on a visit to England. Sept. The King terminated his visit to England. At end of October rising in Zambesi district against the Governor of Mozambique, who was defeated.—1887. January 23rd, Death of Senhor de Fontes. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Port Victoria. Capital of the Seychelles Islands (*q.v.*).

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1795-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology; and (2) The doctrine of the "three steps" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—namely, the theological or personifying, the meta-physical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full

development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to absorb the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of four classes—the capitalist or directing class, the working class, the priestly class, and finally the women conceived as a class. It may be mentioned that there is little in all this that is not to be found in Comte's master, St. Simon. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death, especially among the upper and middle classes. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and at least one place of worship, consisting of Comte's house. In London it has two places of worship, Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, and one in Red Lion Street, Holborn.

Postal Congresses. See POSTAL UNION.

Postal Orders. First brought into operation on January 1st, 1887. The system was devised and introduced by the late Mr. George Ghetwynn, C.B., Receiver and Accountant General to the Post Office, and has proved extremely successful. Postal orders, which are issued for fixed amounts only, differ from money orders in that no letter of advice is used, and they are sold to the public in much the same manner as postage stamps. The purchaser is required to fill in the name of the payee before parting with the order; and he can, if he likes, also insert the name of a particular money order office at which the order is to be paid, but if he does not do so the payee can obtain payment at any money order office on presentation, providing he signs the receipt at the foot of the order and inserts the name of the paying office in the proper place. Postal orders can be crossed, when they will become payable only to a banker. These orders must be cashed within three months from the last day of the month of issue, and after the expiration of such period they will only be paid on payment of an extra poundage equal to the amount of the original poundage for every three months, or portion of that period, after the first three months from the month of issue have elapsed. Postal orders can be purchased at any post-office at which money order business is transacted during the hours when the office is open (on week days) for the sale of stamps; and, under a recent special arrangement, they can also be purchased at many of the smaller post-offices which are not money order offices. Fourteen denominations of postal orders are issued, on which poundage is charged as follows:—

Amount of order.	Poundage.	Amount of order.	Poundage.
1s.	1d.	4s. 6d.	1d.
1s. 6d.	1d.	5s.	1d.
2s.	1d.	7s. 6d.	1d.
2s. 6d.	1d.	10s.	1d.
3s.	1d.	10s. 6d.	1d.
3s. 6d.	1d.	15s.	1½d.
4s.	1d.	20s.	1½d.

Broken amounts are allowed to be made up by the use of postage stamps, not exceeding five-pence in value, which should be affixed to the face of the order. Postal orders are also issued in India, Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, and

many of the colonies. Like money orders, when a postal order is once paid the Post Office is not liable for any further claim that may be made in respect of it. The total number of postal orders sold during the year ended March 31st, 1886, was 25,790,316, amounting in value to £10,788,946. The denominations which appear to be most used by the public are 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. It is useful to keep a record of the serial number of a postal order before sending it away, as, in case of loss or accidental destruction, such information greatly facilitates any inquiry which may be made respecting such order with the view to a duplicate being issued. The postal order system is under the direction of the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, and a large staff of lady clerks (g.v.) is employed upon the work at headquarters.

Postal Telegraph Department. The electric telegraphs of the country were taken over from the various private companies by the Government in February 1870, since which date there has been a marvellous development of the system. The transfer was accompanied by many advantages, which the public have long since learnt to appreciate. Chief amongst these was the reduced and uniform tariff and the general extension of the system. The newspaper press also derived from the change material benefits, which have tended considerably towards the development and success of that important factor in the modern social system. The rates for press messages are still 1s. for every 100 words transmitted between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., and 1s. for every 75 words between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to a single address, with an additional charge of 2d. for every 100 words, or 75 words as the case may be, of the same telegraphic communication so transmitted to every additional address. The rate at first adopted was 1s. for every 20 words or fraction thereof; but that rate has recently been reduced to ½d. a word, including addresses, with a minimum charge of 6d. for the first 12 words (see SIXPENNY TELEGRAMS). The number of Postal Telegraph Offices throughout the country is now over 6,000, and most of these offices (except the receiving offices in London and other large towns), are open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Postmasters may, however, accept telegrams after the usual hours on the payment of certain fees, provided the terminal office is open, or its attention can be gained. Telegrams, too, can be handed to rural postmen on their way to telegraph offices. The total number of messages forwarded from telegraph offices in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1886, was 39,235,873. During the first six months of the year the inland messages were sent at the old shilling rate, and during the last six months at the new six-penny rate. The total gross revenue for the same year was £1,787,251, or rather more than that of the previous year. A very large staff of telegraphists is employed throughout the country, and 1,962 persons are employed in the Central Telegraph Office alone, which occupies the greater portion of the new General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The whole of the third and fourth floors, a great part of the second floor, and the large hall on the ground floor, are now devoted to the business of the telegraph department, besides which there are the engines for the pneumatic tubes, etc., occupying a large part of the basement. The

instruments chiefly in use are the *Morse Sounder*, *Wheatstone automatic*, and the *Hughes type-printer*. The third floor is devoted to the provincial circuits and the fourth floor to metropolitan circuits. The daily scene at the Central Telegraph Office is really one of the sights of London. The submarine cables belong to private companies, but foreign telegrams are of course received at any postal telegraph station. The chief regulations for foreign telegrams are founded upon the *International Telegraph Convention*, according to which regulations foreign telegrams are divided into three classes—viz., ordinary, code, and cypher. European code telegrams may be sent in any of the languages in use in Europe; or Latin may be employed; but no such telegram may contain words of more than one language. *Cypher telegrams* must be composed exclusively of figures, or of letters. The length allowed for a single word is, in European telegrams fifteen letters, and in extra-European telegrams ten letters. Fresh regulations in respect of foreign telegrams were framed at the *International Telegraph Conference* held at Berlin in August, 1885, and came into operation on July 1st, 1886, and had the effect of reducing in some cases the existing tariffs, and, to a certain extent, of making the tariff uniform as regards some countries (see *INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHY*). It should be added that, as regards both inland and foreign telegrams, any person may register an abbreviated or arbitrary address on payment of a fee of one guinea a year, dating from the day of registration. The address must consist of not less than two words, one of which must be the town or place of delivery.

Postal Union. The, established July 1st 1875, being the result of a *Postal Congress* held at *Berne*, at the invitation of the German Government, in the month of September 1874. At that Congress a draft article of treaty to establish a General Postal Union was discussed by representatives from all the states of Europe, as well as from Egypt and the United States of America. The treaty was concluded and signed on October 9th, by all except France—who, however, joined at a subsequent meeting, on the stipulation that while the treaty should take effect in other countries on July 1st, 1875 it should not come into operation in France until January 1st. The Bureau of the International Postal Union is located in *Berne*, from which office a very interesting journal is issued every month, containing articles and notices of postal matters in all countries, printed in French, German, and English. A *Postal Congress*, to discuss points and to consider propositions affecting the Union, assembles once every five years, at which delegates from all the states concerned meet. The last Congress was held at *Lisbon* in the early part of 1885. The countries comprised within the General Postal Union are divided into two classes—namely, A and B—and will be found printed in the "*Post Office Guide*," as also in the new "*Penny Post Office Handbook*." Under class A the rates are—for letters 2½d. per half-ounce, for post-cards 1d., for newspapers or packets of printed paper ½d. per 2 oz., and for patterns 1d. per 4 oz. Under class B the rates for letters are—for countries not printed in *italics*, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, *via* San Francisco, ½d. per half-ounce; for post-cards 1½d., newspapers 1d. per 4 oz.; for printed matter 1d. per

2 oz. Commercial papers same as for printed matter, except that the lowest charge is for each packet 2½d. in all cases; patterns are the same as printed matter, 1d. per 2 oz. For countries under class B, printed in *italics*, the rates are—Letters, 5d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 2d.; newspapers, 1½d. per 4 oz.; printed papers, 1½d. per 2 oz. The fee for registration under both classes is 2d. Unpaid letters addressed to or received from countries in the Postal Union are charged double the prepaid rate, and those partially prepaid are charged with double the deficiency. No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Post Office. One of the finest institutions of this country, and probably the best regulated service in the world. Prior to 1683 the postal system was very crude and badly administered. In that year one Robert Murray, an upholsterer, established, with great success, a penny post in London, which afterwards passed to William Docrway, a name well known in postal history, under whose management the undertaking became so valuable that the Government, becoming alarmed, viewed it as an invasion of the legal rights of the Crown, and applied to the Court of King's Bench, which decreed that the undertaking should be "handed over to and remain the property of the royal establishment." In 1720 Ralph Allen of Bath (the original of Squire Allworthy in "Tom Jones") inaugurated his successful system of cross posts. The medium of transmitting post letters at this period and long after was of course by waggons, stage coaches, and mail coaches; and it was not until some time after the advent of steam as a means of locomotion that anything like rapidity in transit was achieved. The year 1840 is the great landmark in postal history, when the late Sir R. Hill introduced penny postage. Since that date the postage rates have been low and uniform, while the progress of the service has been extraordinary. The number of letters, postcards, book-packets, and newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom in the year to the 31st of March, 1886, was estimated at 2,064,766,400, giving an average of over fifty-five to each person. Of this number 1,403,547,900 were letters, 12,000,000 being registered letters, 171,200,000 postcards, 342,207,400 book-packets and circulars, and 147,721,100 newspapers. There are 34,820 receptacles of all sorts for letters throughout the United Kingdom, of which 16,805 are post-offices, where postal business generally is transacted. The General Post Office, London, is situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and comprises two large and handsome buildings, which are occupied by a portion of the administrative staff, by the Central Telegraph and the Circulation Offices. A large proportion of the staff occupy, from want of room in the General Post Office, premises rented in various parts of the Metropolis. A new General Post Office is about to be built, which will occupy the ground from the present General Post Office West to the Money Order Office, and running as far back as King Edward Street. The site, as may be imagined, has been acquired at a large cost to the nation, but there can be no doubt that eventually the measure will prove to be an economical one, if only in the saving of the high rentals annually being paid for the numerous outlying premises. There are already signs of operations being soon begun. The Queen's

Hotel, which has long been a landmark in this part of the City, has been closed for many months, and most of the warehouses, etc., which will have to come down are already closed. All the fittings and furniture of the late hotel, together with a large stock of wine, were sold by auction last October. Many will, no doubt, regret that the old French Protestant Church should have to come down, but antiquity must give way before modern advancement. The General Post Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin are located in large and handsome buildings, and many of the provincial towns possess handsome post offices. The permanent Post Office staff numbers over 51,000 persons, of whom 6,000 are females. There are, besides, about 44,000 employed in the provinces, who are not on the permanent staff. The Postmaster General is the parliamentary head of the Post Office; and the secretary, Mr. S. A. Blackwood, C.B., is the permanent chief. There are also a financial secretary, four under-secretaries, and many other functionaries of high rank. The gross revenue derived from letter and parcel postage in the year 1885-6 was £7,886,808. During the past forty years the Post Office has acquired many other branches of business besides letter-carrying, which will be found treated separately.

Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities. This system was first instituted in the year 1865, and was worked in the Receiver and Accountant General's department of the Post Office. Although never an actual financial failure, the scheme, for various reasons, did not prove so successful as was anticipated; and when the late Mr. Fawcett became Postmaster General he soon decided that some reform was necessary for the purpose of extending the utility of the system. Many suggestions were put forward, but the only scheme which met with Mr. Fawcett's approbation was one devised and proposed by Mr. James J. Gardin, the present Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, which scheme is now in operation. All persons insuring their lives or purchasing annuities become, if not already so, savings bank depositors. Their premiums are payable through the medium of their savings bank accounts, and are deducted, without any trouble to them, from the money they may from time to time deposit in the bank, which money can always be increased by deposits of not less than one shilling at any post office savings bank, while by the use of the **Penny Stamp Slips** provision can be made in sums of one penny at a time. The interest accruing on money deposited, or the dividend on Government Stock purchased through the Post Office, may, if desired, be applied either to the purchase of an annuity or to the payment of the premium on a policy of insurance, thus leaving the capital untouched. Persons of either sex may insure their lives with the Post Office for any amount not less than £5 or more than £100, the limits of age being at the maximum sixty-five years, and fourteen years at the minimum, or eight years if the amount does not exceed £5. **Immediate or deferred annuities** are also granted to any person not under five years of age for any amount not less than £1 or more than £100. Deferred annuities are granted either with or without the return of the purchase money. Husband and wife may each be insured to the full amount of £100, or purchase an

annuity of £100. A statement giving full particulars of age must be furnished on a form, which will be supplied by the postmaster with the form of proposal by persons desirous of insuring their lives or of purchasing annuities; and if such statement can be verified by the Registrar-General no further evidence of age is required; but if not, proposers have to provide at their own cost such certificates of birth or baptism or other evidence of age as may be required of them. Insurances for sums not exceeding £25 are granted without medical examination; but in such cases, if the insurer die before the second premium becomes payable, only the amount of the first premium will be paid to his representatives, and if he die after the payment of the second and before the third premium becomes payable, only half the amount insured will be paid to his representatives. In either case, if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the death of the insured person was caused by accident, the full amount will be paid. The premiums charged for life insurance in the Post Office vary with the ages of the persons insuring, and with the mode in which they are to be paid. The sums charged for the purchase of immediate and deferred annuities vary with the age and sex of the purchasers, and in the case of deferred annuities, with the number of years which are to pass before the commencement of the annuity, and with the conditions as to the return or non-return of the purchase money. A life policy may be surrendered after two years' premiums have been paid. Insurers not under sixteen years of age may nominate a person to whom the money due at death is to be paid. The form of nomination, with full instructions as to filling it up, can be obtained, on application, from the Savings Bank Department. Insurers and annuitants in the Post Office have, of course, direct Government security for the payment of the money at the proper time. Proposal forms for life insurance and for the purchase of annuities, together with the necessary information as to filling them up, can be obtained at any post office savings bank, where also the tables of premiums to be charged may be seen or purchased. Information on any other point can be had on application to the Savings Bank department, to which the Post Office system of life insurance and annuities is now attached.

Post Office Savings Banks. Instituted in the year 1861, with the object of enabling the public to deposit and withdraw their savings, within prescribed limits, at any post office in the United Kingdom at which money-order business is transacted. The total number of such offices is now more than 8,000. The savings bank scheme was devised and organised by the late Mr. George Chetwynd, C.B., who became the first controller of the Post Office Savings Banks. At these banks, deposits of one shilling, or any number of shillings, are received, subject to the limits of £30 in one year, ending December 31st, and £150 in all, exclusive of interest. Pennies may be saved by using one of the well-known penny postage stamp savings slips, invented by the late Mr. Chetwynd; and when twelve penny stamps have been affixed to one of these slips, which can be obtained at any post office, they will be accepted by the Post Office as a shilling deposit, provided they have not been in any way defaced or damaged. Interest at the rate of

£2 10s. per cent. per annum is allowed, until the sum due to a depositor amounts to £500, when interest ceases to be allowed until the balance has been reduced. The interest is added to the principal on December 31st in each year. Every deposit is, in addition to the entry made in the deposit book, acknowledged from the Chief Office in London. When a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole, or any part of his savings, he must apply on a printed notice of withdrawal form, which can be obtained at any post office savings bank, and forward that form to the Chief Office, London, in return for which he will receive a warrant for the amount required by him, payable at the post office savings bank named by him in his withdrawal notice. A depositor may add to his deposits, or may withdraw his money, at any post office savings bank in the United Kingdom without change of deposit book. Depositors can become holders of **Government Stock** through the medium of the Post Office Savings Bank. This extremely useful and beneficial scheme was one of the measures introduced by the late Mr. Fawcett, when he was Postmaster General, and first came into operation in the year 1882. Not less than £10, or the amount of the current price of £10 stock, can be purchased at one time, and not more than £100 stock can be held by the depositor in any year ending December 31st, or £300 stock in all. For the purpose of these investments, deposits may be made to an amount not exceeding the value of £100 stock and the commission in any year ending December 31st. These sums are of course irrespective of the limits of ordinary deposits, so that a post office savings bank depositor may actually have an aggregate of £500 standing to the credit of his account. Purchases and sales of stock are effected at the current price of the day; while stock certificates, with coupons annexed, can be obtained in exchange for stock. The Post Office collects the dividends due upon stock purchased, and places it to the credit of the depositor's account. Depositors in the post office savings banks who are over sixteen years of age may nominate a person or persons to receive any sum not exceeding £100, which may be due to the depositor at the time of his death. The total amount due to depositors in the post office savings banks on December 31st, 1885 (latest return), was £47,697,838, exclusive of Government Stock held by depositors at the close of the year, which amounted to £2,452,252. The number of deposits in the year 1885 was 6,474,484, and the amount £15,034,694; and the withdrawals numbered 2,280,062, and amounted to £13,202,742. The sum credited to depositors for interest was £1,092,112.

Poultry Farming. Various attempts have been made from time to time to establish poultry farms in different parts of the country. These attempts, however, have not met with very much success, even when undertaken by persons who have been thoroughly acquainted with the management of the various breeds of fowl. There is no doubt that much more could be done by the English farmers in supplying the wants of our large towns than they do at present. The consumption of eggs and poultry is increasing largely year by year, and to meet the requirements of our population no less than £2,000,000 is annually spent in the purchase of foreign eggs, and over £600,000 is

expended on the import of poultry and game. Our chief foreign trade is with France, Germany, and Belgium. The French eggs are principally distributed throughout our southern counties, and as far north as Liverpool and Manchester, while the German eggs go into the northern and eastern counties. Ireland also exports large quantities of eggs and poultry to Great Britain, but there are no records kept of the trade between the two countries. The Irish eggs which are sent to England mostly go to supply the manufacturing districts in the west of the country. For profitable poultry keeping it is necessary to combine the sale of pure-bred stock and eggs for hatching with other business. A good laying breed must be more generally introduced, which will produce from 100 to 150 eggs per annum. We have various descriptions of breeds in this country, which are classified as follows:—British breeds, which include Dorkings, Hamburgs, Redcaps, etc.; French breeds, under which come Houdans, La Flèche, etc.; Mediterranean breeds, to which belong the Minorcas, Spanish, and Leghorns; Asiatic breeds, under which come Brahmans, Cochins, and Langshans; and American breeds, which include Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Of these various breeds, Dorkings, La Flèche, Cochin, Langshan, and Plymouth Rocks are most recommended for the table; while Redcaps, Hamburgs, Houdans, Minorcas, Brahmans, and Langshans are the best for laying purposes. The breeds most suitable for the cottager are large fowls, with a cross of the Dorking in them, which produce chickens that grow fast and are salable at an early period. But for an egg produce pure and simple the Minorcas are most recommended. They are non-sitters, and produce from 150 to 170 large eggs per annum. As to the cost of keeping fowls, some of the most experienced authorities state that, even when kept on a farm, at the rate of forty to the acre, there are always extra expenses which make it difficult to keep the figure down to 6s. 6d. per week.

Poynter, Edward John, R.A., b. 1836, studied art both in England and on the Continent. Elected A.R.A. (1869). Appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London (1871), and subsequently became Director for Art, and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington. Besides painting cartoons for mosaics and frescoes, Mr. Poynter has exhibited many of his works at the Academy and at the Dudley Gallery. His pictures at the former, in 1886, included admirable portraits of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham and the Marquis of Ripon, the latter for the Government House at Calcutta. Elected R.A. (1876).

Prayer Book. See COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF.
Prendergast, Major-Gen. Sir Harry North Dalrymple, R.F., V.C., K.C.B., the conqueror of Upper Burma, is an experienced officer in Eastern warfare. He was present with the Madras Sappers and Miners during the Persian campaign in 1857, and took part in the bombardment of Mohumrah. He also served with the Malwa field force; gained his brevet-majority at Calpee, and the Victoria Cross at Mundisore by attacking a *velaitee*, who had levelled his musket at a brother officer, receiving the contents of the piece in his own body. In the Abyssinian expedition (1867), Prendergast was field engineer commanding his old contingent the Madras Sappers and Miners, and was

present at the fall of Magdala. Appointed honorary A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon (Viceroy of India) 1880-2; commanded a brigade in Madras (1882-3), and a division from 1883. Appointed to the command of the expedition to Upper Burmah. This, his last campaign, was remarkable for the celerity with which the operations were carried out; the Burmese capital being entered without opposition on November 28th, 1885, and king taken prisoner. For his brilliant services in this affair, Major-Gen. Prendergast received the honour of knighthood and the thanks of the Queen. He retired from his command March 31st, 1886.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. The. A body of artists, poets, and literary men who combined together to advocate in theory and follow out in practice certain novel theories of art, the subsequent success and influence of which was largely owing to the support they received from the powerful pen of Mr. Ruskin. The original members of this Society were Mr. William Holman Hunt, artist, Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, artist and poet, Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., sculptor, Mr. James Collinson, artist, Mr. Frederick George Stevens, artist and critic, and Mr. William Michael Rossetti (brother of D. G. Rossetti), literary critic and writer. The object of these gentlemen briefly was to effect a practical revolution in art by insisting upon a direct moral purpose in all paintings, and also on the necessity for the most microscopic minuteness of detail possible, and the most faithfully accurate reproduction of nature. Realistic, but at the same time reverent, truthfulness was in fact what they aimed at. The name *Pre-Raphaelite* was adopted because they looked upon Raphael "as the first traitor to religious art," since he idealised his creations past recognition, and was the founder of what they deemed the illusory style.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters, and by presbyters only. The session of a Presbyterian church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor of the church, who always presides; and in case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen (Moderator) to preside. The **presbytery** consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation, within prescribed boundaries. The **synod** consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the **General Assembly**, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation (called a lay elder), or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The **standards** of the Presbyterian body are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. But the United Presbyterian body in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII. of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession," and the Presbyterian Church of England has a similar document under consideration. That section called the **Reformed Presbyterian Church** recognises the (morally) binding obligations of the National Covenant of Scotland, and also of

the Solemn League and Covenant. With these exceptions the several sections of the Presbyterian Church stand, in respect to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church, on a common platform. The **Pan-Presbyterian conferences** recently held have brought the unity of Presbyterians in all parts of the world in essentials clearly to light. Presbyterianism is represented by a steadily increasing body in England—the result of the union in 1876 of English congregations of the United Presbyterian Synod with those of the English Presbyterian Church, under the title of the Presbyterian Church of England. There are also a small number of churches connected with the Established Church of Scotland in England. The Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, who are substantially Presbyterian in their government, have in recent years adopted the name, and now stand in close relationship with the Presbyterian Church of England. In Scotland, in addition to the Establishment, there are the **Free Church of Scotland**, the **United Presbyterian Church**, and some smaller bodies. Certain evangelical Christian Churches who do not hold the doctrines of Presbyterianism conduct their ecclesiastical affairs presbyterially. Presbyterianism is represented in Ireland chiefly in the north by several Presbyterian Churches, the most important being the "Presbyterian Church in Ireland." In the United States of America, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and wherever Scotch and (Ulster) Irish people settle, Presbyterianism has also taken firm root. The body, as a whole, is growing in numbers. The tone of its pulpits is evangelical. Its ministers are well trained. Presbyterians are decided Protestants; and wherever Presbyterianism prevails the tone of Christianity is enlightened, healthy, and pure. For a very long period a Liturgy was unknown amongst Presbyterians; and until lately instrumental music was not allowed in Presbyterian churches. At present there is a slight movement in favour of a Liturgy; and organs have already found their way into many, if not most Presbyterian churches. The **Presbyterian Church of England** consists of 286 fully organised congregations and nine preaching stations, providing accommodation for 146,773 persons, besides a large number of fully equipped mission stations in connection with town congregations, with an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of settled ministers is 274 (some of the congregations being vacant), with 16 ordained and 6 medical missionaries in the foreign field. There are also 23 licentiates, and 18 theological students, preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,350,000, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, for the College itself, for buildings for mission work abroad, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church. Of the existing places of worship 155 have been erected since 1851, their value being estimated at £751,999; 28 of the existing congregations trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century. The remaining 216 have been established within the present century. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the

Established Church of Scotland which led up to the disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1846. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. The total income of the Church in 1885 was £216,106 12s. 8d.—practically about a quarter of a million—£48,668 of the amount being for missionary and other general objects. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since 1878 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum income of £200. Under this scheme 97 congregations were aid-receiving in 1886 to the amount of £5,423 3s., as against 103 in 1878 to the amount of £6,443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £56 per congregation, as against £62 10s. in 1878.

Presidents of the United States since the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

Washington, Gen. (1st Pres.)	1789 and '93
Adams, John	1797
Jefferson, Thomas	1801 and '5
Madison, James	1809 and '13
Monroe, James	1817 and '21
Adams, John Quincy	1825
Jackson, Gen. Andrew	1829 and '33
Buren, Martin Van	1837
Harrison, Gen. William H. (d. April 4)	1841
Tyler, John (el. as V.-Pres.)	1842
Polk, James Knox	1845
Taylor, Gen. Zachary (d. July 9, '50)	1849
Fillmore, Millard (el. as V.-Pres.)	1850
Pierce, Gen. Franklin	1853
Buchanan, James	1857
Lincoln, Abr. (assas. April 14, '65)	1861 and '5
Johnson, And. (el. as V.-Pres.)	1865
Grant, Gen. U. S. (d. '85)	1869 and '73
Hayes, R. B., after long contest with Tilden	1877
Garfield, Gen. (shot July 2, d. Sept. 19, '81)	1881
Arthur, C. A. (el. as V.-Pres. suc. Sept. 20)	1881
Cleveland, G.	1885

Press Association. See NEWS AGENCIES.

Press Messages. See POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Pratoria. Capital of the South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.

Price, Bonamy B. in Guernsey (1807). Educated at Worcester College, Oxford, graduating (1829) double first in Classics and Mathematics. Assistant Master of Rugby School (1830). Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University (1868). He has written several works on Political Economy, and is an authority upon banking and currency questions.

Primers, The. See COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF.

Primitive Methodists. The first church was formed in 1810, and was composed of ten members, not connected with any other section of the Church. The following statistics were given at the last conference, held at Derby June 1886:—Church members, 191,641; ministers, 1,043; lay preachers, 16,120; class teachers, 10,723; Sunday-school teachers, 61,399; Sunday-school scholars, 411,435; church accommodation for 909,113; value of church property, £2,922,887. They have home, colonial, and foreign missions. They publish seven monthly magazines, and one two-shilling quarterly. They have also three weekly papers. Their doctrinal views are Arminian.

Primogeniture. This term ought to express the fact of a person being the eldest child of his or her parents, and does express a right which he enjoys in consequence of being an eldest child. As regards primogeniture in England, we must distinguish between the law and the custom of primogeniture. The only law of primogeniture in England is that which ordains that in the event of any person dying intestate as to his real estate, such real estate shall descend to his eldest son. There is no similar rule in the case of an eldest daughter—daughters, where there is no son, inheriting equally. The custom of primogeniture is the custom of settling all one's real property upon one's eldest son.

Primrose League. A Conservative league originated in 1881, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled Knights or Dames, and their lodges are called "Habitations." The lady members of the Primrose League took an active part in the recent electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in London and its neighbourhood in favour of the Conservative candidates. **Grand Master:** Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. There are now (Jan. 1887) 44,000 Knights, 34,000 Dames, 394,000 Associates, divided among 1,634 Habitations. There are also 20,000 members in Scotland, giving a grand total of close on half a million members. Habitations have been established in India, Malta, Cyprus, Sydney, Hong Kong, etc. Acting Chancellor, T. B. Cusack-Smith, 1, Prince's Mansions, S.W.

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area 2,133 sq. m.; pop. 108,891. Capital Charlottetown, pop. 11,500. Divided into three counties. The island is long and narrow, its coasts much indented. The surface is mostly level, the soil very fertile, vegetation extending to the water's edge. It is almost entirely cleared and under cultivation. Both summer and winter so mild and climate so healthy that the island has been called the "garden of the Dominion." Minerals are not important.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and seven in the House of Commons. Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory.—Industries are agriculture and breeding of stud-stock. The fisheries are important. Manufactures are progressive, and there is some shipbuilding. On the island is the Dominion quarantine and entry station for cattle and live stock—an important institution. A railway tunnel to the mainland is projected. Farms sell at about £4 per acre.—During the eighteenth century the island, then called St. John, was a French colony; it became British after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia), and received its present name in 1798. Entered Dominion 1873. See CANADA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Prince of Wales's Island. Otherwise Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Principe and St. Thomas. Two islands in the Gulf of Guinea belonging to Portugal.

Area 454 sq. m., pop. 21,037. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Prinsep, Valentine C., A.R.A., b. 1838, and though intended originally for the Indian Civil Service, preferred the profession of an artist. His paintings, which are regularly exhibited at the Academy, are held in high reputation for their power and vigour of design, and the excellence of their colouring. He has published a work on Indian travels, entitled "Imperial India." Elected an A.R.A. (1879).

"**Prisage.**" See REVENUE.

Prisons constitute an important department in our home administration. The Chief Office is at the Home Office, where Sir Edmund Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E., is Chairman and Surveyor-General of Prisons. In the maintenance of prisons in England £466,000 a year is required; and in Scotland £109,000. There are four prisons in the Metropolis known as Her Majesty's Prisons, and the number of convict prisons throughout the country is fourteen, of which Millbank, Portland, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs are the best known; besides these, there is a large number of local prisons. According to the latest report the population of the local prisons last year was the lowest of which there is any record during the last thirty-seven years. On July 13th, 1886, the number was 14,330, as compared with 15,782 on July 14th, 1885.

Privileged Communications. A privileged communication may mean either a communication which, although in itself containing all the characteristics of libel or slander, does not subject the person making it to the consequences of uttering a slander or publishing a libel; or a communication which the person to whom it is made cannot be called upon to disclose when giving evidence in a court of justice, although it be relevant to the matter in hand. The former kind of privileged communication can best be discussed under the head of Libel (*q.v.*) or Slander; the latter kind alone will be considered here. Privileged communications of this kind fall under one or other of the following heads: (a) Official communications between public officers on public affairs. But the head of the department concerned may permit such communications to be divulged. (b) Communications made in either house of parliament. But either house can permit them to be divulged. (c) Communications as to the names of persons who have given information concerning offences in whose prosecution the Government is directly interested. (d) Communications made between jurors in the performance of their duty. These are privileged, at all events when a juror is under examination. (e) Communications made to a legal adviser in the course of his employment. But these are not privileged if made in furtherance of crime. The privilege extends to the client as well as to the legal adviser. (f) Communications made during marriage by wife to husband or husband to wife. Communications made to clergymen or medical advisers are not privileged. (See Sir James Stephens' "Digest of the Law of Evidence.")

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees.

Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

Privileges of Peers and Members of Parliament. Certain privileges of the peers are defined in standing orders, some of which date from the seventeenth century; while the Commons, through their Speaker, claim their privileges immediately after the first meeting of a new parliament; but the privileges thus defined and claimed have been greatly modified by acts passed by the two houses themselves. At the present time a peer or peeress of Great Britain or of Scotland or Ireland, whether representative or not, and a peeress whether by birth, marriage, or creation—but not a peeress by marriage who has become widowed and has married a commoner—is still free at all times from arrest or imprisonment on civil process; but their servants have long since been deprived of the protection they formerly enjoyed. And by an Act of 1871 bankrupts are disqualified from sitting and voting in the House of Lords until the bankruptcy be determined either by being annulled or by the satisfaction of the creditors; and the seat of a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland is vacated unless his bankruptcy be determined within one year after the date of his becoming a bankrupt. Neither a peer nor a member has, nor did he have formerly, any privilege against being compelled by process of the courts to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus (q.v.)* directed to him. When the Speaker's election has been approved and confirmed by Her Majesty, he lays claim by humble petition to the "ancient and undoubted rights and privileges" of the Commons, and especially "to freedom from arrest and molestation for their persons, servants, and estates, to freedom of speech in debate, to free access to Her Majesty whenever occasion may require it, and to the most favourable construction being put on all their proceedings"; and the Queen through the Lord Chancellor confirms all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to, or conferred upon, the Commons by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors. But in regard to the first part of this claim made by and allowed to the Commons, freedom from arrest, and that on strictly civil process only, so now confined to the member alone, and is enjoyed only during a period of forty days before the meeting of parliament, during the sittings of the House, during a period of forty days before and after any day to which parliament is prorogued, and until an uncertain or "reasonable" period after a dissolution. But members are brought under the bankruptcy laws, for if any one of them be adjudged a bankrupt he is unable to sit and vote for one year, unless the order of adjudication be annulled or his creditors be satisfied; and if at the expiration of one year the bankruptcy be not determined in either of these ways, the seat becomes vacant. Actions at law are maintainable against members of both Houses; they are subject to penalties, and may be arrested for indictable offences; and members of the House of Commons have been committed in certain instances for contempt of court without subsequent interference by the house. Peers and members are not compelled to obey a subpoena, though in practice they do answer a summons of the kind; and they are exempt by statute from serving on juries. Although

no member may use unbecoming words in regard to another member without risking suspension if he decline to explain or retract, freedom of speech with reference to those who are not members is enjoyed to the very fullest extent, and statements may be freely made within the walls of parliament which, if uttered elsewhere, would be libellous and actionable. Free access to Her Majesty is the right of peers individually, as well as of the House

of Lords as a body; but the other house only possesses the right collectively. By resolutions of the House of Commons no peer, except an Irish peer who has been elected an M.P., can vote or concern himself in a parliamentary election. Members of either house are protected against insult or threatening; and the offer of money to any member for promoting a parliamentary matter is a breach of privilege which may be severely punished.

Privy Council, Her Majesty's Most Honourable. As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to January 20th, 1887. In the second column is given the date on which each Privy Councillor was sworn in. The word "Peer" is inserted in the third column to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Rt. Hon. Visct. Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

1	2	3
Aberdeen, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Aberdare, Lord	'64, April	Peer.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.	'83, Aug.	Was born 1809. Second Church Estates Commissioner '69-74. A Gladstonian Liberal. M.P. West Somerset '37-47, North Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington Div.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election. An old personal friend of Mr. Gladstone. Has two sons in [Parliament.
Arryll, Duke of	'53, Jan.	Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord	'85, June	Peer.
Aveland, Lord	'80, Mar.	Peer.
Bacon, Sir James	'86, Nov.	Born 1798. Called to the bar Gray's Inn '27, is a bencher of Lincoln's Inn; was a Comm. of Bankruptcy '68-9; Chief Judge in Bankruptcy '70; a Vice-Chancellor ("the (last of the Vice-Chancellors)") '70-87.
Baggallay, Sir Richd.	'75, Nov.	Was born '76. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '43; Q.C. and bencher of the Inn '61. M.P. Hereford '65-8, Mid Surrey '70-5. Sol.-Gen. '68 and '74; Att.-Gen. '74-5; [Lord Justice of Appeal '75-85.
Balfour, A. J.	'85, June	M.P.
Balfour, J. B.	'83, Aug.	M.P.
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G.	'86, Nov.	Born '22. Has been a fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. to Lord High Comm. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. of Queensland '59-68, N. Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong [Kong '83, and is to retire in June '87.
Campbell-Bannerman, H.	'84, Nov.	M.P.
Baxter, William Edward.	'73, Mar.	Born '25. Is a partner in the firm of Edward Baxter and Son, Dundee. A Liberal. M.P. Montrose Dist. '55-85. Sec. to the Admiralty '68-71; Sec. to the Treasury '71-3.
Beauchamp, Earl	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Bentinck, G. A. F. Cavendish.	'75, Nov.	M.P.
Blachford, Lord	'71, June	Peer.
Blackburn, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Bourke, Hon. R.	'80, April	Born '27. Is third son of the 5th E. of Mayo. A Conservative. M.P. for King's Lynn '68-86; Under Sec. Foreign [Affairs '74-80 and 85-6; app. Gov. of Madras '86.
Bouverie, Hon. E. Pleydell.	'85, Mar.	Born '18. Is second son of the 3rd E. of Radnor. M.P. Kilmarnock '44-74. Under Home Sec. '50-2; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy '55; Pres. of Poor Law Board '55-8; Chairman of Ways and Means ['53-5; Second Church Estates Commissioner '59-65.
Bowen, Sir Charles Syngé Christopher.	'82, June	Born '36. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '51; app. Junior Counsel to Treasury and also Recorder of Penzance '72; a judge Queen's Bench Div. '79; Lord Justice of Appeal ['82.
Brabourne, Lord	'73, Mar.	Peer.
Bradford, Earl of	'52, Mai.	Peer.
Bramwell, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Breadalbane, Marq. of	'80, May	Peer.
Bright, John	'68, Dec.	M.P.

1	2	3
Bruce, Lord Charles William Bruderell- Buckingham, Duke of Bury, Viscount . . . Cadogan, Earl . . . Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of.	'80, May . . . '66, July . . . '59, July . . . '85, June . . . '56, July . . .	Born '34. Youngest son of the 1st M. of Ailesbury. A Liberal. M.P. North Wilts '65-74; Marlborough '78-85. [Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '80-5.
Canterbury, Archbp. of Carlingford, Lord . . . Carnarvon, Earl of . . . Carrington, Lord . . . Chamberlain, Joseph Chaplin, H. Childers, H. C. E. . . . Churchill, Lord R. . . . Coleridge, Lord Colville, Lord Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.	'83, Mar. '64, April '66, July '81, July '80, May '85, June '68, Dec. '85, June '73, Dec. '66, July '71, May	Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. M.P. M.P. M.P. Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer.
Cork, Earl of Cottesloe, Lord Cotton, Sir Henry	'66, May '44, May '77, July	Peer. Peer. Born '21. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '46; app. Coun- sel to Univ. of Oxford '72; a Lord Justice of Appeal '77.
Couch, Sir Richard	'75, Nov.	Born '17. Called to the bar Middle Temple '41. Judge of High Court of Judicature, Bombay, '62-6; Chief Justice of that Court '66-70; app. member of the Judicial Com- [mittee of the Privy Council '81.
Coventry, Earl of Cowper, Earl Cranbrook, Viscount . . . Cross, Viscount Cubitt, George Dalhousie, Earl of Derby, Earl of De Tabley, Lord Devon, Earl of Devonshire, Duke of . . . Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart.	'77, Aug. '71, May '66, July '74, Feb. '80, Mar. '86, April '58, Feb. '69, Feb. '66, July '78, Mar. '82, Dec.	Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. M.P. Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. Born '43. A Gladstonian Liberal. M.P. for Chelsea '68-86. Und. For. Sec. '80-82. Pres. Local Govt. Board '82-5. Is proprietor of the <i>Athenæum</i> ; and author of ["Greater Britain" and other works.
Ducie, Earl of Dufferin, Earl of Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. Ebury, Lord Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of.	'59, July '68, Dec. '80, April '30, Nov. '66, May	Peer. Peer. M.P. Peer. Peer.
Elgin, Earl of Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George.	'86, Feb. '67, June	Peer. Born '17. Second son of and E. of Minto. Has been many years in the dip. service. Was Minister at Copen- hagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Tur- [key '66-77, Vienna '77-84. Rct. '84.
Emly, Lord Esher, Lord Eversley, Viscount Exeter, Marquis of Fergusson, Sir James, Bart.	'55, Aug. '76, Nov. '39, June '66, July '68, Nov.	Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer. M.P.
Flanagan, Stephen Woulfe.	'85, Dec.	Born '17. Called to the bar '38. Was a Land Judge of the [Chancery Div. in Ireland '69-85.
Fife, Earl of Fitzgerald, Lord Folkestone, Viscount . . . Fowler, H. H. Fry, Sir Edward	'80, May '82, June '85, June '86, June '83, April	Peer. Peer. M.P. M.P. Born '27. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '54; Q.C. '69. A judge of the Chancery Div. '77-83; app. a Lord Justice [of Appeal '83.
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart Goschen, George Joachim.	'47, Sept. '65, Nov.	Born '31. Formerly a member of the firm of Fruhling and Goschen. A Liberal Unionist. M.P. London '63-80, Ripon '80-5, Edinburgh (E. Div.) '85-6. Vice Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '65-6; Chan. of Duchy '66, Pres. Poor Law Board '68-71; First Lord of Admiralty '71-4. Employed on a special mission to Constantinople [May '80 to April '81. App. Ch. of Ex. Jan. '87.
Grant-Duff, Sir Mount- stuart Elphinstone	'80, May	Born '29. A Liberal. M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under Sec. India '68-74; Under Sec. Colonies '80-1; Governor of Madras '81-6. Lord Rector Aberdeen University '66-72.
Granville, Earl	'46, Aug.	Peer.

1	2	3
Grey, Earl	'35, April .	Peer.
Halsbury, Lord	'85, June .	Peer.
Hamilton, Lord G.	'78, April .	M.P.
Hammond, Lord	'66, June .	Peer.
Hampden, Viscount	'66, July .	Peer.
Hannen, Sir James	'72, Nov. .	Born '21. Called to the bar Middle Temple '48. A judge of Queen's Bench '68-72; app. judge of the Probate and [Divorce Court '72.
Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon	'80, April .	M.P.
Hardwicke, Earl of	'66, July .	Peer.
Harrowby, Earl of	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Hartington, Marquis of	'66, Feb. .	M.P.
Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.	'74, Mar. .	Born '21. Served in the navy '34-74, when he became an admiral on the retired list, having seen much active service in the Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. A Conservative. M.P. for Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist. '80-5. [A Lord of the Admiralty '66-8.
Hay, Sir John Hay Drummond	'86, Aug. .	Born '16. Has been for many years in the dip. service. Was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Morocco '72-86, having been previously Consul-General there [(1845) and Minister Resident ('60-72).
Heneage, Edward	'86, Feb. .	M.P.
Herschell, Lord	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Hertford, Marquis of	'79, Feb. .	Peer.
Hibbert, John Tomlinson	'86, Feb. .	Born '24. M.P. (G.L.) Oldham '62-74, '77-86. Called to the bar Inner Temple '49. Parliamentary Sec. to Local Govt. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Home Sec. '84-4; Financial Sec. to Treasury '84-5; Sec. to Admiralty Feb. to July '86.
Hicks-Beach, Sir M.	'74, Mar. .	M.P.
Hill, Lord A. W.	'85, June .	M.P.
Hobhouse, Lord	'81, Mar. .	Peer.
Holland, Sir H. T., Bart.	'85, Sept. .	M.P.
Beresford-Hope, A. J.	'80, April .	M.P.
Hubbard, J. G.	'74, Aug. .	M.P.
Huntly, Marquis of	'81, Mar. .	Peer.
Ilchester, Earl of	'74, Feb. .	Peer.
Inglis, John	'59, Feb. .	Born '10. M.P. (C.) Stamford '58. Called to the Scotch bar '35. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '52; Lord Advocate '52-8; Lord Justice Clerk '58-67; Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session, Scotland, '67.
James, Sir H.	'85, June .	M.P.
Keating, Sir Henry Singer	'75, Feb. .	Born 1804. Called to the bar Inner Temple '32; Q.C. and bencher of his Inn '49. M.P. (L.) Reading '52-9. Sol.-Gen. ['57-8 and '59; a judge of Court of Common Pleas '59-75.
Kenmare, Earl of	'57, Feb. .	Peer.
Kensington, Lord	'80, May .	Peer.
Key, Sir Astley Cooper	'84, Aug. .	Born '21. Is an admiral. Was Com.-in-Chief N. American and W. Indian Station '75-8. Has been Director-General of Naval Ordnance and First Naval Ld. of the Admiralty. [Is President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.
Kilcoursie, Viscount	'86, Feb. .	M.P.
Kimberley, Earl of	'64, Nov. .	Peer.
Kintore, Earl of	'86, Aug. .	Peer.
Lambert, Sir John	'85, May .	Born '15. Was a Poor Law Inspector '56-71; Permanent Sec. to Local Govt. Board '71-80. Drew up the scheme for the Metropolitan Poor Act. Was a Boundary Commissioner in connection with two Redistribution Acts.
Lathom, Earl of	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Lawson, James Anthony	'70, May .	Born '17. Called to the bar '40; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '61; Att.-Gen. '65. M.P. (L.) Portarlington '65-8. [A Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, since '68.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry	'68, Dec. .	Born '17. A Liberal. M.P. Aylesbury '52-7, Southwark '60-9. Under Foreign Sec. '52 and '60-66; First Com. of Works '68-9; Minister at Madrid '69-77; Ambassador at Constantinople '77-80. Author of "Nineveh and its Remains."
Lewisham, Viscount	'85, June .	M.P.
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel	'81, Dec. .	Born '28. Called to the bar Middle Temple '50. App. Judge of Common Pleas '75; Lord Justice of Appeal '81.
Loftus, Lord A.	'68, Nov. .	Born '17. Is son of 2nd M. of Ely. Was Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-2, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales. Peer. ['79-85.
London, Bishop of Londonderry, Marquis of	'85, May .	Peer.
	'86, Aug. .	Peer.

1	2	3
Lopes, Sir Henry Charles.	'85, Dec.	Born '27. Called to the bar Inner Temple '52, Q.C. '69, bencher of his Inn '70; M.P., Launceston (C.) '68-74, Frome '74-6; Recorder of Exeter '67-76, Judge of Com. Pleas and Q.B. Div. '76-85, Lord Justice Appeal since '85.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart.	'85, July	Born '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, South Devon '68-85. A [Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.]
Lorne, Marquis of	'75, Mar.	Born '45. Is eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. Married, '71, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Her Majesty. M.P. Argyllshire '58-78; Governor-Gen. Peer. [of Canada '78-83.]
Lothian, Marquis of	'86, Feb.	Born '40. A Conservative. M.P. York city '65-80, North Lincolnshire '81-5. Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board '68; Under Sec. for Colonies '74-8; Chief Sec. for [Ireland '78-80.]
Lowther, James	'78, Feb.	Born '10. Is a general. Served in the first Afghan campaign, in the Punjab, and was in command of a div. of infantry at the capture of Lucknow. Was Permanent Under Sec. for War '61-71; Chief Commissioner of Army Purchase Commission '71-81.
Lugard, Sir Edward	'71, Nov.	Born '23. Has had a long dip. career. Was minister to the King of Saxony '66; to the Swiss Confederation '67-8, Peer. [Brussels '68-83, at Rome since '83.]
Lumley, Sir John Savile.	'83, Dec.	M.P.
Lyons, Viscount	'65, Mar.	Born '15. Called to the bar of Upper Canada '36; Q.C. '46. Has been Att.-Gen. and Minister of Justice, and was the first Prime Minister for the Dominion of Canada; was Peer. [reapp. to that office '78, and still retains it.]
Macdonald, J. H. A.	'85, Aug.	Born '37. Has been in the dip. service since '54. Was Agent and Consul-General in Egypt '79-83; Minister at [Brussels '83-4; app. Ambassador at Berlin '84.]
Macdonald, Sir John Alexander.	'79, Aug.	Born '23. Was Assistant Sec. Board of Trade '66-72; a member of the Council of India '73-4; Permanent Under [Sec. India '74-81.]
Macnaghten, Lord	'87, Jan.	Peer.
Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.	'85, Mar.	Born '35. Is eldest son of Sir J. Mellor, P.C. M.P. (G.L.) Grantham '80-86. Called to the bar Inner Temple '80; [Q.C. '75; Judge Advocate General Feb. to July '86.]
Mallet, Sir Louis	'83, Aug.	Born 1800. Called to the bar Inner Temple '33. M.P. (L.) Great Yarmouth '57-9, Nottingham '59-61; a judge of [Queen's Bench '61-79.]
Malmesbury, Earl of	'52, Feb.	Peer.
Marjoribanks, Edward	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Mathews, Henry	'86, Aug.	M.P.
Manners, Lord J.	'52, Feb.	M.P.
Marriott, W. T.	'85, July	M.P.
Mellor, John William	'86, Mar.	Born '25. Is second son of the 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Council '67-8. M.P.
Mellor, Sir John	'79, June	Born '26. Has been in the dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal '76-81; Ambassador to Madrid '81-4; app. [Ambassador to Russia '84.]
Monck, Viscount	'69, Aug.	Peer.
Moncreiff, Lord	'69, Oct.	Peer.
Monk-Bretton, Lord	'72, May	Peer.
Montagu, Lord R.	'67, Mar.	Born '25. Is second son of the 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Council '67-8. M.P.
Morgan, G. O.	'80, May	M.P.
Morier, Sir Robert Burnet David.	'85, Jan.	Born '26. Has been in the dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal '76-81; Ambassador to Madrid '81-4; app. [Ambassador to Russia '84.]
Morley, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Morley, John	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Mount - Edgcombe, Earl of	'79, May	Peer.
Mount-Temple, Lord	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart.	'58, April	M.P.
Mundella, A. J.	'80, May	M.P.
Murray, Sir Charles Augustus.	'75, May	Born 1806. Was many years in the dip. service. Minister to Switzerland '53-4, Persia '54-9, Saxony '59-66, Denmark '66-7, Portugal '67-74. Ret. '74.
Napier & Ettrick, Lord	'61, Feb.	Peer.
Newdegate, Charles Newdigate.	'86, Feb.	Born '16. M.P. (C.) North Warwickshire '43-85. Long urged an inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions established in England.
Noel, Gerard James	'74, May	Born '23. Formerly in the army. M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83. A Lord of the Treasury '66-8; First Commissioner of Works '76-80.
Northby, Marquis of Northbrook, Earl of	'51, Aug.	Peer.
North, John Sydney	'69, Aug.	Peer.
Northumberland Duke of	'86, April	Born 1804. M.P. (C.) Oxfordshire '52-85; married Baroness [North '35.]
Norton, Lord	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.	'58, Feb.	Peer.
	'85, July	Born '22. Formerly in the army. M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85. Under Foreign Sec.

1	2	3
Oxenbridge, Viscount Paget, Lord Clarence Edward.	'74, Feb. '66, May	Peer. [68-71; Chairman of Ways and Means '83.5. Born '11. M.P. (L.) Sandwich '47-66; Sec. to the Admiralty '59-66. Is an admiral retired, and was commander-in- [chief in Mediterranean '66-70.
Paget, Sir Augustus Berkeley.	'76, July	Born '23. Has been in the dip. service since '43. Minister at Dresden '58-9, Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, [Portugal '66-7, Rome '76-84, Vienna since '84.
Peacock, Sir Barnes.	'70, July	Born '10. Called to the bar Inner Temple '36. Has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta. App. a [judge of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council '72.
Peel, A. W.	'84, May	M.P.
Peel, Sir Frederick.	'57, May	Born '23. Is second son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Minister. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7 and '59-65. Under Sec. Colonies '51-2 and '53-5; Under Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treasury '59-65. Called to the bar [Inner Temple '49; app. a Railway Commissioner '73.
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61, July	Born '22. Eldest son of the Prime Minister of that name. Was in the dip. service. M.P. (L.C.) Tamworth '50-80, Huntingdon '84-5, Blackburn '85-6. Was Chief Sec. for Peer. [Ireland '61-5.
Penzance, Lord.	'64, April	Born '46. Is eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland. M.P. (C.) N. Northumberland '68-85. Treasurer of [Household '74-5.
Percy, Earl.	'74, Mar.	M.P.
Playfair, Sir L.	'73, Dec.	M.P.
Plunket, Hon. D.	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Poltimore, Lord.	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Ponsonby, Sir Henry Frederick.	'80, April	Born '25. Is a general, and served in the Crimea. Is Private Secretary to Her Majesty, and Keeper of the [Privy Purse.
Portland, Duke of	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Raikes, H. C.	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Ripon, Marquis of	'62, April	Peer.
Ritchie, C. T.	'86, Aug.	M.P.
Robinson, Sir Hercules George Robert.	'83, May	Born '24. Formerly in the army, but entered the Civil Service '46. President of Montserrat '54-5; Governor of St. Kitts '55-9, Hong Kong '59-65, Ceylon '65-71, New South Wales '72-8, New Zealand '78-80; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Peer. [Africa since '80.
Rosebery, Earl of	'81, Aug.	Born '20. Called to the Canadian bar '43. Was Minister of Public Works '60; Finance Minister of Canada '69-73. Is a banker in London. Was one of the Royal Com- missioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86, and Chairman of the Finance Committee. App. Receiver- [Gen. for the Duchy of Cornwall '83.
Rose, Sir John, Bart.	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Rosslyn, Earl of	'86, Nov.	Peer.
St. Albans, Duke of	'69, Feb.	Peer.
Salisbury, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer.
Sandford, Sir Francis Richard.	'85, July	Born '24. Was a Commissioner for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and Secretary of the Exhibition of 1862. Was Assistant Under Sec. for Colonies '68-70; Sec. to the Committee of Council on Education '70-84; a Commis- sioner of City Parochial Charities since '84. Was a Boundary Commissioner under the last Redistribution [Bill.
Sclater-Booth, G.	'74, Mar.	M.P.
Selborne, Earl of	'72, Oct.	Peer.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	'85, June	M.P.
Shaw-Lefevre, J. G.	'80, Dec.	M.P.
Sherbrooke, Viscount	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. J., Bart.	'86, April	M.P.
Smith, Sir Montague Edward.	'71, Nov.	Born 1809. Called to the bar Gray's Inn '35. M.P. (C.) Truro '59-65. A judge of Common Pleas '65; a judge M.P. [of the Judicial Com. Privy Council '71-83.
Smith, W. H.	'77, Aug.	Born '49. Is second son of the 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80. Comptroller of the [Household '74-9
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Spencer, Earl	'59, July	Peer.
Stalbridge, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Stanhope, Hon. E.	'85, June	M.P.
Stanley of Preston, Lord.	'78, April	Peer.
Stansfeld, J.	'79, Feb.	M.P.
Sudeley, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Suffield, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Sydney, Earl	'53, Jan.	Peer.

1	2	3
Tankerville, Earl of Thornton, Sir Edward	'66, July '71, Aug.	Peer. Born '17. Has been for many years in the dip. service. Minister to Argentine Confederation '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81; St. Petersburg '81-4; Constantinople '84-6. Was one of the High Commissioners for the Peer. [Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
Thurlow, Lord Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick.	'86, April '76, Feb.	Peer. Born '32. Is second son of the 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) South Wilts '59-85. Treasurer of the Household [78-80.
†Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.	'80, June	Born '38. M.P. (L.U.) Tynemouth '65-8; Hawick Dist. '68-86. A Lord of the Admiralty '68-70; Sec. to the Admiralty '80-82; Chief Sec. for Ireland '82-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '84-5; Sec. for Scotland Feb. to March '86. Is author of "The Life and Letters of [Lord Macaulay," and other works.
Verney, Sir Harry, Bart.	'85, July	Born 1801. Was in the army '19-30. M.P. (L.) Bedford [47-52, Buckingham 32-41, '57-74, and '80-85.
Villiers, Hon. Chas. P. Wales, H. R. H. Prince of.	'53, Feb. '63, Dec.	M.P. Peer.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio.	'52, Feb.	Born 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56; Cambridge University '56-82. Called to the bar Lincoln's Inn 1831; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and '66-7; Church Estates Commis- sioner '56-8 and '62-6.
Waterford, Marquis of Watson, Lord Westminster, Duke of Winmarleigh, Lord	'85, June '78, Mar. '80, April '67, June	Peer. Peer. Peer. Peer.
†Wolf, Sir Henry Drummond.	'85, June	Born '30. Was for some years in the dip. service. Public Sec. to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands '59-64; Private Sec. to Lord Malmesbury when that noble earl was Foreign Sec. in '58, and in the same year to Sir E. B. Lytton, who was then Sec. for Colonies. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-5. Represented Great Britain on the Eastern Roumelian Commission '78. Was one of the celebrated "Fourth Party" (q.v.), and on the Conservatives accepting office, '85, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sultan on a special mission with particular reference to the affairs of Egypt; High Com- missioner in Egypt Nov. '85.
Wolverton, Lord Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox.	'73, Aug. '86, Feb.	Peer. Born '15. Was for some years in the army, and was afterwards on the general staff of the late King of Hanover. Entered the dip. service in '45, and was subsequently Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, to the Kingdom of Hanover '66; Minister to Denmark '67-81, and to Lisbon Peer. [181-4.
York, Archbishop of Young, G.	'63, Feb. '78, Aug.	Born '19. Called to the Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advocate '69-74; app. a judge of the Court of Session '74.

Clerk of the Council—Chas. Lennox Peel, C.B.

Deputy Clerk of the Council—Herbert Manson Suft, Esq.

Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant.

Ashbourne, Lord	'77	Peer.
Ball, J. T.	'68	Born '15. Called to the Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '68-74. Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '68, and for a short time in the same year Att.-Gen. Lord Chancellor of Ireland '75-80.
Bannerman, H. C.	'84	M.P.
Barry, Charles Robert	'70	Born '24. Called to the Irish bar '45. Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen. '70-2. M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9. App. a judge of the Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.
Beach, Sir M. Hicks, Bart.	'74	M.P.
Belmore, Earl of	'67	Peer.
Bruen, Henry	'80	Born '28. M.P. (C.) Carlow co. '57-80.
Cambridge, Duke of	'68	Peer.
Carlingford, Lord	'66	Peer.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre.	'67	Born '19. Called to the Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67. Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '66-7, and Att.-Gen. for a short time in the latter year; app. a Vice- [Chancellor of Ireland '67.
Christian, Jonathan	'67	Born '11. Q.C. '46; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '56; Justice C. Pleas in Ireland '58-67; Lord Justice of Appeal '67-78.

1	2	3
Cogan, William Henry Ford . . .	'66 . . .	Born '23. M.P. (C.) Kildare '52-80. A Commissioner of [the Board of Education, Ireland.
Cottesloe, Lord . . .	'45 . . .	Peer.
Crofton, Sir Walter . . .	'69 . . .	Born '15. Was formerly in the Royal Artillery. Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, '54-62; Commissioner of Prisons, England, '66-8; Chairman of Irish [Prisons Board '77-8.
Dowse, Richard . . .	'72 . . .	Born '24. Called to the Irish bar '52; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.) Derry City '68-72. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '70-2; Att.-Gen. '72 for a short time; app. a Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, ['72.
Drogheda, Marquis of Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. Fitzgerald, Lord . . .	'56 . . .	Peer.
Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald . . .	'85 . . .	M.P.
	'56 . . .	Peer.
	'79 . . .	Born '37. Called to Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; appointed a Lord Justice of [Appeal, Ireland, '78.
*Flanagan, S. W. . . .	'75 . . .	Born '17. M.P. (C.) Dublin city '42-7, and Galway co. ['57-72; Governor of Ceylon '72-7.
Gregory, Sir William Henry . . .	'71 . . .	
Hartington, Marquis of Headfort, Marquis of Holmes, Hugh . . .	'70 . . .	M.P.
Johnson, William Moore . . .	'80 . . .	Peer.
	'85 . . .	M.P.
	'81 . . .	Born '28. Called to the Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72. M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-1; Att.-Gen. '81-3; [app. a judge of Queen's Bench Division, Ireland, '83.
Kavanagh, Arthur Mac Murrrough . . .	'86 . . .	Born '31. M.P. (C.) Wexford '66-8; Carlow co. '68-80. Is [L.L. co. Carlow.
Keenan, Sir Patrick J. King-Harman, Col. E. R. . . .	'85 . . .	Born '26. App. Resident Commissioner of National Edu- [cation, Ireland, '71.
	'86 . . .	M.P.
*Lawson, J. A. . . .	'65 . . .	
Leinster, Duke of . . .	'79 . . .	Peer.
*Lowther, J. . . .	'78 . . .	
May, George Augustus Chichester . . .	'75 . . .	Born '15. Called to the Irish bar '44; Q.C. '65; Att.-Gen. for Ireland '75-7; was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland '77-87.
Meath, Earl of . . .	'69 . . .	Peer.
Monck, Viscount . . .	'69 . . .	Peer.
Monroe, John . . .	'86 . . .	Born '39. Called to the Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85. App. Land Judge of the Chancery Division '85. M.P.
Morley, John . . .	'86 . . .	
Morris, Sir Michael . . .	'66 . . .	Born '27. Called to the Irish bar '49; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.C.) Galway City '65-7. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66; Att.-Gen. '66-7. A judge of C. Pleas '67-76; Chief Justice of that Court '76-87; app. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland '87.
Naish, John . . .	'84 . . .	Born '41. Called to the Irish bar '65; Q.C. '80. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83; Att.-Gen. '83-5; Lord Chancellor of Ireland [May to June '85, and Feb. to July '86.
O'Conor, Don, The . . .	'81 . . .	Born '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to [secure re-election.
Ormsby, Henry . . .	'75 . . .	Born '12. Called to the Irish bar '35; Q.C. '58; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '68 and '74; Att.-Gen. '75. A judge of the [Landed Estates Court '75-85.
Palles, Christopher . . .	'72 . . .	Born '31. Called to the Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4. Chief Baron of Exchequer [(Ireland) '74.
*Peel, Sir Robert, Bart. Porter, Andrew Marshall . . .	'61 . . .	
	'83 . . .	Born '37. Called to the Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Derry co. '81-3. Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. ['82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of . . .	'85 . . .	Born '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; app. to succeed Sir T. Steele as Commander- [in-chief in Ireland '85.
Smith, W. H. . . .	'86 . . .	M.P.
Steele, Gen. Sir Thomas Montagu . . .	'80 . . .	Born '20. Entered the army '38; served in the Crimean [campaign; Commander of the Forces in Ireland '80-5.
*Trevelyan, Sir G. O. . . .	'82 . . .	
Wales, Prince of . . .	'68 . . .	Peer.
Walker, Samuel . . .	'85 . . .	Born '32. Called to the Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77. M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. ['85, and Feb. to July '86.
Warren, Robert Richard . . .	'67 . . .	Born '17. Called to the Irish bar '39; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67-8. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '67, and Att.-Gen. ['67-8; app. judge of the Court of Probate '68.
Waterford, Marquis of Winmarleigh, Lord . . .	'79 . . .	Peer.
	'68 . . .	Peer.

Clerk of the Council—Sir William Kaye, Q.C.

* For biographical facts relative to these right hon. gentlemen see Her Majesty's Privy Council above.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Prix de Diane. See SPORT.

Prix du Jockey Club. See SPORT.

Prize Ring. Several efforts have been made of recent years to revive prize fighting in this country; but the brutality shown by those who became associated with the pugilists solely from mercenary motives, and who never hesitated to resort to the most unmanly and violent means of gaining their ends, has effectually prevented any chance of the Prize Ring ever again meeting with substantial support. Ingenious attempts to hoodwink the police in these matters, have, on almost every important occasion, been foiled, and the arrests effected during the encounter at St. Andrew's Hall (formerly Tavistock Chapel) on March 27th, 1882, and the capture of nineteen men (including Jem Smith and John Knifton) in a furniture van in Sage Street, Shadwell, on Dec. 11th, 1886, are amongst the many illustrations of the activity of the authorities in this direction. On two occasions during the latter year it was deemed expedient to cross the channel in order to escape the penalties of the law, but even this failed to prevent the attendance of hireling roughs, who at a given signal were expected to break into the ring and thus effect a draw. The earliest recorded fistic champions of England were Figg and Broughton, the former of whom in 1719 kept a theatre in Oxford Street, where small-sword and single-stick, as well as boxing was practised. Broughton's amphitheatre at the rear of Oxford Street was built in 1742, and eight years later J. Slack beat Broughton. In 1760 W. Stevens in turn defeated Slack at a tennis-court in St. James's Street, Haymarket; and encounters were frequent until Dan Mendoza claimed the championship in 1792, and this title he maintained until defeated in 1795, by J. Jackson, who resigned all connection with the ring eight years later. H. Pearce (the Game Chicken), who was never beaten, came next; and amongst those who succumbed to his prowess was John Gully, originally a butcher, then a prize-fighter, and, acquiring wealth very rapidly, eventually became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835. This celebrity died in March 1863. Then followed Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, Jem Ward, Deaf Burke, Bendigo, Ben Caunt, Perry (the Tipton Slasher), H. Broome, Tom Paddock, and Tom Sayers. The latter will, perhaps, be longest remembered in pugilistic story, and the details of his fight with John Heenan (the Benicia Boy) at Farnborough, on April 17th, 1860, have been related over and over again. Sayers was a native of Sussex, and in height was 5ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., whilst Heenan was 6ft. 1in. in height, and a model of physical strength and symmetry. This encounter resulted in a draw, and on the following 31st of May each pugilist was presented with a belt. Sam Hurst, Jem Mace, Tom King, Joe Wormald followed, and the last recorded fight in this country took place on October 15th, 1867, between Mace and Wormald, which resulted in a draw. Jem Smith now claims the championship, his title to which, however, is disputed by J. Knifton.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. The law relating to these duties is intricate and bulky. Their general nature may be shortly explained. (1) **Probate Duty.**—Every will of personal property must be deposited in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, a copy thereof being given

to the executor. This copy is called the probate, and formerly bore a graduated stamp. Hence the name of probate duty given to the stamp duty upon such personal property as passes by will or by intestacy, the stamp in the latter case having been affixed to the letters of administration. The stamp is now affixed to the affidavit required from the person applying for probate or letters of administration. The duty is levied on the following scale, debts and funeral expenses being deducted in every case:—

Estate not exceeding in value—

£100; no duty.

£500; duty at the rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50.

£1000; duty at the rate of £1 5s. for every £50 or fraction of £50.

Estate exceeding in value

£1000; duty at the rate of £3 for every £100 or fraction of £100.

Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £300 it is cleared of duty by depositing with the proper officer 15s. for fees of court and 30s. for stamp duty. (2) **Legacy Duty.**—Upon payment or delivery of any legacy, or of the share taken by any person in the event of an intestacy, the legatee or recipient of the share must give a stamped receipt. The stamp duty in these cases is known as legacy duty. It is not levied upon any legacy or share out of a personal estate of less than £100 in all, nor upon any legacy or share taken by the husband or wife of the deceased, or by any child, grandchild, etc., or any parent, grandparent, etc., of the deceased, or by any of the royal family. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a brother or sister of the deceased or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £3 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by an uncle or aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £5 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a grand-uncle or grand-aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £6 per cent. And in all other cases the duty is at the rate of £10 per cent. (3) **Succession Duty.**—The probate duty can be levied only upon personal estate, because only such estate passes through the hands of executor or administrator. Legacy duty can be levied only upon fragments of the personal estate given by will or taken under an intestacy. But there are other modes in which personal property may devolve from the dead to the living, and real property so devolves as much as personal. By the Succession Duty Act of 1853, a duty graduated like legacy duty is imposed on every succession, whether to real or personal property, not covered by legacy duty. For the purpose of this Act real property upon devolution is taken to be of value equal to the value of an annuity for the life of the successor, and equal in amount to the annual value of the estate. The duty upon a succession to real property is paid in eight equal instalments, the first falling due twelve months after the successor becomes entitled, and the others at successive intervals of half a year.

Procedure, Proposed Rules of. The following are the Rules of Procedure which the Government proposes for the acceptance of the House of Commons:—I. **Closure of Debates.** That at any time after a question has been proposed a motion may be made, if the consent

of the Chair has been previously obtained, "That the question be now put." Such motion shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate. When the motion "that the question be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the consent of the Chair having been previously obtained) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair; and also, if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (with the consent of the Chair as aforesaid) that the question, that the clause stand part, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such motion shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. Provided always that questions for the closure of debate shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear, by the numbers declared from the Chair, that such motion was supported by more than two hundred members, or was opposed by less than forty members and supported by more than one hundred members.—**II. Motions for Adjournment at Question Time.** That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made until all the questions on the Notice Paper have been disposed of, and before the Orders of the Day, or Notices of Motions have been entered upon, when a member may propose to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. Provided that the previous consent of the Speaker, to whom a statement of the subject proposed for discussion shall be submitted in writing, has been given on the ground that the motion does relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance.—**III. Divisions.** That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, at his discretion, take the vote of the House by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name tellers for a division.—**IV. Sittings of the House.** That, unless the House otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 2 of the clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till half-past 12 of the clock at night, when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put. That at half-past 7 of the clock the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, shall leave the Chair until 9 of the clock. If, after the resumption of business at 9 of the clock, and before a quarter-past 9, notice be taken that 40 members are not present, the Speaker or Chairman shall, unless 40 members are sooner present, suspend the sitting until a quarter-past 9, when he shall count the House or Committee.—**V. Interruption of Debate.** That at midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and at half-past 5 of the clock on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted, and, if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the chair and make his report to the House; and if a motion has been proposed for the adjournment of the House or of the debate, or in Committee that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, such motion shall lapse without question put, and the business then under consideration shall be appointed for the next day on which the House

shall sit, unless deferred until a later day by the general consent of the House. Provided always that on the interruption of business the motion "That the question be now put" (as aforesaid) may be made, and the Speaker or Chairman shall not leave the chair if that motion be carried until the questions consequent thereon, as provided in the rule "Closure of Debate," have been decided. That after the business under consideration at the hours before mentioned has been disposed of no opposed business shall be taken, and the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the close of the sitting shall stand for the next day on which the House shall sit.—**VI. Committees of the whole House.** That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, not being a Committee to consider a message from the Crown, or a Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of.—**VII. Amendments on Report.** That upon the report stage of any Bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House.—**VIII. Government Business.** That on days on which Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit.—**IX. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech.** That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session be discontinued.—**X. The Deferring or Discharge of Orders.** That when a member in charge or an Order of the Day moves to defer such Order, this House will not entertain, without notice, an amendment either to discharge such Order, or to defer it for a longer period than one month from the day on which such Order stands in the Order-book.—**XI. Public Bills.** That after Whitsuntide public Bills, other than Government Bills, be arranged on the Order-book so as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, and that Lords' amendments appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, Bills in progress in Committee, Bills appointed for Committee, and second readings.—**XII. Bills originating in the House of Lords.** That, in order to facilitate the passing of Bills through Parliament, this House will not insist upon its privileges in respect of any Bill, clauses, or amendments which may be brought from the House of Lords, whereby tolls and charges for services performed are authorised, imposed, or regulated provided the same shall be assessed and levied by local authorities and for local purposes, and shall not be applied to the public service.—**XIII. Bills relating to Religion and Trade.** That the standing order of the 9th and 30th of April, 1772, concerning Bills relating to religion and trade, be rescinded.—**XIV. Standing Committees.** That the resolutions of the House of the 1st of December, 1882, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees for the consideration of Bills relating to law and courts of justice, and

legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, be revived.—**XV. Standing Committee on Agriculture.** That a third Standing Committee be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to agriculture, which may by order of the House be committed thereto. That Standing Order No. IX., "Motions for adjournment before Public Business," be rescinded. **Offensive Language.** (a) That Mr. Speaker and the Chairman do check the use of offensive language, whether by way of interruption, or in debate; and that any member who persists in such offence, or fails to retract any such expression and tender his apology, shall be named by Mr. Speaker or the Chairman. Any member so named shall stand suspended from the service of the House, and such member shall withdraw from the House forthwith. Such suspension shall continue for one fortnight, and for such further term until he in his place expresses his regret for his disrespect to the House, and gives assurance that he will not so offend again. (b) That any member who persists in the use of offensive language, whether by way of interruption or in debate, shall be named by Mr. Speaker or the Chairman. Any member so named shall stand suspended from the service of the House, and such member shall withdraw from the House forthwith. Such suspension shall continue during the remainder of that day's sitting, and for such further term until he in his place expresses his regret for his disrespect to the House, and gives assurance that he will not so offend again.

Process Blocks. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Proctor, Richard Anthony, B.A., b. at Chelsea 1837. Educated at King's College, London, and St. John's, Cambridge, graduating 2nd Wrangler (1860). F.R.A.S. (1866). Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, he was led to a new theory, established by subsequent discoveries, of the structure of the stellar universe. He also published many illustrative charts. In 1875 Mr. Proctor announced his secession from the Roman Catholic Church, with which he had been connected some years. Mr. Proctor has published numerous and important works on "The Sun," "The Moon," "Other Worlds than Ours," etc.; editor of *Knowledge* (q.v.).

Progressist Ministry. See ITALY.

Promenade Concerts (Covent Garden) were established in 1880. The best music is provided, and the concerts are very largely attended. They have been imitated at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere.

Prorogation of Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

Protoplasm (*protos* = first; *plasma* = formative matter). The physical basis of life. A semifluid, granular substance, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen—probably sulphur and phosphorus in proportions that are at present unknown, and are possibly variable. Protoplasm is stained by solution of magenta, of carmine in ammonia and water, and of iodine in a solution of potassium iodide, and is soluble in a solution of caustic potash. It is formative, and is, under favourable conditions, transformed into formed material such as cellulose (q.v.), etc., which neither stain with the re-agents just named, nor dissolve in potash.

Rarely protoplasm is found free—i.e. not enclosed by any cell-wall. Instances of free protoplasm are certain zoospores or active asexual bodies of the lower plants, and in the division of fungi known as *myxomycetes*, of which *athalium* or flowers of tan is the best known (*myxa*, mucus, *mikes*, fungus). Here masses of naked protoplasm called *plasmodia*, of creamy look, creep about over the surfaces of bodies. Generally, however, protoplasm is the main contents of vegetable or animal cells where four regions often present themselves. The layer immediately within the wall, in vegetable cells at least, is non-granular, and is called the primordial.

Province Wallealey. A territory of the Straits Settlements (q.v.).

Provincial Colleges (non-Theological). The foundation of Owen's College, Manchester, in 1857, led the way in a movement which, aided by the stimulus of "University Extension" (q.v.) has during the last twelve to fifteen years spread to many of the large non-university towns of Great Britain. The following is a list of such institutions, with date of foundation:—Durham University College of Physical Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1871; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, 1872; Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1874; University College, Bristol, 1876; Firth College, Sheffield, 1879; Mason College, Birmingham, 1880 (originally a "Science" college, but extended in 1881 so as to include a Faculty of Arts); University College, Nottingham, 1881; University College, Liverpool, 1882; University College, Dundee, 1883; University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, 1883; University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884. The scheme of most of these colleges is to provide a higher education after the type of University College, or King's College, London, and they all (except Newcastle) include chairs belonging to "Arts" subjects, though several of them began as pure "Science" colleges. The government is vested in a council and an academic board or senate, composed of the professors; most of them have a principal, and are open to both sexes without distinction. This, the first important experiment in mixed education in this country, has been an indisputable success; no difficulties have arisen, and the presence of lady students in the classes is generally pronounced to have a beneficial effect upon discipline. The curriculum may be generally divided under two heads: (1) regular or systematic instruction in the day classes, (2) popular instruction in the evening classes; but some colleges are taking steps to provide systematic evening instruction, especially for teachers in elementary and other schools who desire to widen their culture, and also, in co-operation with school boards, to provide a course of training for the government (teachers) certificate. The regular day students usually aspire to a degree at the University of London (or Oxford, which in 1884 opened most of its honour examinations to women without the condition of residence), or else are engaged in preparation for technical or industrial pursuits. The colleges are also largely attended by non-regular students (mostly ladies), who have no professional object in view, but welcome an opportunity of study under the direction of a professor. The average proportion of male and female students may be roughly stated as two-thirds males and one-third females. The colleges

have for the most part secured as their professors men of the highest academical standing. The problem of the future is the development and grouping of these colleges as provincial universities—a matter intimately connected with the new movement for the creation of a teaching university of London. The history of Manchester, which obtained its charter for Victoria University in 1880, points to the establishment in course of time of a University of Wales and a University of the Midlands.

Prussia. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of. See FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Psychical Research, and the Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of Professor H. Sidgwick, of Cambridge, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." The main work of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy—viz., the affection of one mind by another otherwise than through the recognised organs of sense. Such communication may be established voluntarily for the purposes of experiment, and also appears to take place spontaneously between absent persons on occasions of special excitement, and particularly at the moment of death. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been recently published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The reality of this telepathic communication is now becoming acknowledged amongst scientists. A committee of the Society has also investigated the alleged marvels in India connected with the Theosophical Society, and has exposed their fraudulent character. The "Proceedings" (Trübner) contain papers on telepathy in its various forms, on mesmerism, on alleged apparitions of the dead and "haunted houses," on automatic writing, divining-rods, and other subjects. A monthly journal is also issued to members and associates. The Society has about 700 members and associates; and an allied society has recently been established in the United States. Hon. Sec. Mr. E. Gurney; Offices and Library, 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Clocks. See CHURCH CLOCKS.

Public Libraries Acts, 1876-77. Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district, and vestry of any parish, may, and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall, by means either of a public meeting, or by the issue and collection of voting papers, take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum. Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or local board may establish and maintain such a library or museum; but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners. The commissioners go out of office one-third at the end of each year, and are to meet once every month. The property of the library, etc., is vested in the commissioners, local board or

town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary. They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry. No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum. If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed. A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent.

Public Record Office. See RECORD OFFICE, PUBLIC.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefit flowing from the endowment. The Commissioners of 1861 reported on the nature and application of the endowment of the following nine great endowed schools, together with their management and system of study. (1) *Winchester*, (2) *Eton*, (3) *St. Paul's*, (4) *Shrewsbury*, (5) *Westminster*, (6) *Merchant Taylors'*, (7) *Rugby*, (8) *Harrow*, and (9) *Charterhouse*. 1. *Winchester College*, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. Until 1854 the scholars were nominated without examination, but in that year the old system was exchanged for open competition. *Head Master*—Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D. *Motto*—"Manners maketh man." 2. *Eton College*, founded by Henry VI. (1440) for twenty-five scholars, under the name of the "Blessed Marie of Eton by Wyndesore." It is closely connected with its fellow-foundation of *King's College, Cambridge*, to which a number of scholars are annually sent. The first Head Master was William Waynflete, who was removed from Winchester by Henry VI., and became subsequently Provost. The boys are divided into collegers or *king's scholars* (seventy in number), and *oppidans* or town boys. Eton is a boarding-school, but the oppidans may reside with their parents. *Head Master*—Rev. Edmund Warre, D.D. *Motto*—"Floreat Etona." 3. *St. Paul's School, London*, founded (1509) by Dean Colet for 153 scholars; was situated under shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. The school was richly endowed, and placed by its founder under the care of the *Mercers' Company*; each child paid on entrance fourpence "for once and for ever." A new scheme has been settled by the *Charity Commissioners*, under which education may be provided for 1,000 boys and 400 girls. New governors have been appointed, and the scheme is being carried out. The school is now situate in King's Road, Hammersmith. It remains, as it has always been, a day school. *High Master*—F. W. Walker, M.A. *Motto*—"Doce, Disce, aut Discede." 4. *Shrewsbury*, established by the bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury in 1531, and endowed under name of "the Free Grammar School of Edward VI. The original scheme was modified in Elizabeth's reign, and again by the Act of 1798 and the scheme of 1853. *Head Master*—Rev. H. Whithead Moss, M.A. *Motto*—"Intus si recte ne labora." 5. *Westminster School*, or the *Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster* (1560), when the statutes were given; but there is little doubt a grammar

school existed many years before this attached to monastery of St. Peter. The school was reorganised in 1668, after the report of the Commissioners. The number of foundationers is forty, the remainder being non-foundationers, or town boys and home boarders. The *Westminster Play*, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships at Christ Church, Oxford. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Guntton Rutherford, M.A. *Motto*—"In patriam populume." 6. *Merchant Taylors' School*, London, founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. The school has a number of close scholarships, etc., at St. John's College, Oxford. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Baker, D.D. *Motto*—"Homo plantat, homo fodit, sed Deus dat incrementum." 7. *Rugby School*, founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally intrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. The school took a leading place among English public schools under the head mastership of Dr. Arnold. *Head Master*—Rev. Canon John Percival, LL.D. *Motto*—"Nihil sine laborando." 8. *Harrow School*, founded (1571) by John Lyon, a yeoman, born at Harrow, and received a charter from Queen Elizabeth. *Head Master*—Rev. J. E. O. Widdow, M.A. *Motto*—"Stet fortuna domus." 9. *Charterhouse School*, founded (1611) by letters patent, granted to Sir Thomas Sutton, and originally situated on ground anciently part of the establishment of the Knights of St. John, near Smithfield, London. It was reconstituted under the Public Schools' Act, and removed to Godalming in 1878. *Head Master*—Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. *Motto*—"Deo danti dedi."—Other ancient endowments are:—*Christ's Hospital*, London, founded 1552, and commonly known as the *Bluecoat School*. It occupies the site of the ancient Grey Friars' monastery. The governors possess a right of nomination. The scholars intended for the universities are known as *Grecians* and *Deputy Grecians*. *Head Master*—Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. *Dulwich College*, or "Alley's College of God's Gift," founded (1619), under letters patent, by Edward Alley, the actor. *Head Master*—A. H. Gilkes, M.A. *Manchester Grammar School*, founded (1515) by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. *Head Master*—Samuel Dill, M.A. *Sherborne School* (Dorsetshire), founded (1550) by King Edward VI., and reorganised (1870). *Head Master*—Rev. E. M. Young, M.A. *King Edward's School*, Birmingham (1552). *Head Master*—Rev. A. E. Vardy, M.A. *Tembridge School* (1553). *Head Master*—Rev. T. B. Bowe, M.A. *Repton School* (1556). *Head Master*—Rev. W. M. Furneaux, M.A. *Bedford Grammar School* (1566). *Head Master*—J. Surtess Phillipotts. *Uppingham School*, Rutland (1587). *Head Master*—Rev. E. Thring, M.A.—Other well-known Public Schools are: *Cheltenham College*, Gloucester (1840). *Head Master*—Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D. *Marlborough College*, Wiltshire (1843, Charter 1845). *Head Master*—Rev. P. O.

Bell, M.A. Rossall School, Lancashire (1844). *Head Master*—Rev. G. C. Tanook, M.A. *Wellington College*, Berkshire (1853). *Head Master*—Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A. *Clifton College*, Gloucester (1866, Charter 1877). *Head Master*—Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A. *Hallebury College*, Herts (1862, Charter 1864). *Head Master*—Rev. J. Robertson, M.A. And in London, besides those mentioned, the principal day schools are: *University College School* (1829). *Head Master*—Rev. H. W. Eve, M.A. *King's College School* (1829). *Head Master*—Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D. *City of London School* (1834). *Head Master*—Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D.

Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874. Affords parishioners—on a quorum of three—a ready means of invoking their Bishop's authority, and enables the Bishop to check by his own mandate any practices he may consider improper, or to submit the question to a specially appointed Judge. A new Court has been created, to which is referred the whole authority of the Court of Arches, with Lord Penzance as its first Judge. The Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait), and into the House of Commons by Mr. Russell Gurney. It was vehemently opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Hardy; and championed by Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) and Sir William Harcourt.

Puerto Rico. The largest and most westerly island of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. It is a dependency of Spain. Area, 3,550 sq. m., pop. 754,313. The small adjacent islands of Bieoque and Culebra appertain to this colony. Capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico, pop. 30,000, with an excellent harbour. Other port towns are Ponce and Mayaguez.—The interior is elevated: highest point 3,678 feet. Between the hills are valleys and plains, well watered and wooded, possessing a rich alluvial soil. On the highlands corn can be grown, and the climate is healthy. Principal productions are sugar and rum, coffee, tobacco, cotton. Cattle are numerous bred. Statistics included with those of Cuba (*q.v.*). Government also similar.—Puerto Rico has remained a Spanish province since its discovery by Columbus in 1493. Its institutions are tolerably liberal. Slavery is undergoing abolition. The island is rich and prosperous, and has escaped the insurrections which have disturbed Cuba. Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West Indies."

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly (*q.v.*) was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. F. C. Burnand (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among its many talented artist-contributors may be noticed the late Mr. John Leech, the late Mr. Richard Doyle, the late Mr. Charles F. Bennett, Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Harry Furness, Mr. Du Maurier. Among its past literary contributors, Jerrold, Thackeray, G. & Beckett; and among its present Mr. Lucy ("Toby"), the editor of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Anstey Guthrie, author of "Vice-Versa."

Punjab. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Purchase, Abolition of. See ARMY.

Puttikamer, Herr von. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Q

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

"Quarterly Review." Founded Feb. 1809, its first editor being **William Gifford**, the translator of "Juvenal." The *Quarterly* has long maintained a high reputation as the leading review of the day, its political articles and reviews being contributed by the first authorities, amongst whom have been, and are, the most distinguished names in literature. Editor, **Dr. W. Smith** (*g.v.*) (1867).

Quebec (from an Indian word meaning "take care of the rock"), a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of St. Lawrence. Area 193,355 sq. m.; pop. 1,973,228; mostly descendants of original French colonists, called *habitans*. Capital **Quebec**, pop. 65,000; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city, chief seaport, head of St. Lawrence navigation. Other towns are Three Rivers, Lewis, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Stanstead.—Divided into districts and a large number of counties.—Principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, and its tributaries the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Richelieu, Chaudière, etc., which present magnificent scenery. Province more varied in character than Ontario, hilly in parts, with much pine forest abounding in furred and feathered game. Valuable fisheries, forests. Gold, silver, copper, iron, plumbago, and other minerals. Climate healthy; winter intensely cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant; summer warmer than in England, and admitting of a richer flora.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of twenty-four members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly elected by sixty-five constituencies. Quebec has twenty-four seats in the Dominion Senate and sixty-five in the House of Commons. Religion chiefly Roman Catholic. Education superior, denominational. Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control.—Industries less forward than in Ontario. Much small farming. Timber trade most important. Settled districts denuded of timber, and planting carried on. Wheat and other grain, roots, hemp, tobacco, hops, apples, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, the chief crops. Much pasturage and large dairy-stock, breeding and grazing. Cheese factories. Rising manufacture in the towns. Fresh-water fisheries important. Improved farms sell at £4 to £6 per acre, unimproved at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per acre, four-fifths deferred. Certain sections free grants in hundred-acre lots. Eastern townships on United States border, settled by royalists after War of Independence, are an excellent location for English emigrants.—Quebec was settled as a French colony in 1608. In 1759 it was captured by British troops under General Wolfe, and in 1763 ceded to England by Treaty of Paris. It became a province of the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Fallou's "Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada," Garneau's "Histoire du Canada," "The Canadian Almanac for 1867," Peterick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.)

Queen Anne's Bounty. In the year 1704 Queen Anne sent a message to Parliament declaring her wish to grant the "tenth" and "firstfruits" to a corporation chartered for

the purpose of augmenting benefices not sufficiently endowed, and an Act was passed giving effect to the message. The "firstfruits" were one year's profit at first of vacant bishoprics, and afterwards of other benefices, levied from those who succeeded to them; and the "tenth" was an annual impost of a tenth upon the ratable value of all benefices. Originally levied by the Popes, the "tenth" and "firstfruits" passed to the Crown at the Reformation; but as they were calculated, not upon the improved value of benefices, but upon a valuation made in the time of Henry VIII., they never produced a large sum, and now produce less than £15,000 a year. The fund formed by their appropriation to the augmentation of benefices is known as "Queen Anne's Bounty." It has been employed in two ways. (1) In making loans to enable the parochial clergy to build or improve their residences or the buildings used in the cultivation of their glebes. These loans are repayable by small annual instalments out of the income of the benefices. The total of such loans outstanding in March 1886 was £1,051,000. (2) In the augmentation of the income of poor livings. In aid of this object Parliament granted to the Bounty in each of the eleven years from 1809 to 1820 a sum of £100,000. All augmentations by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty are conditional upon an equal or larger sum being raised for the same purpose by private gift or contribution. Thus in the years from 1880 to 1885 the augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting altogether to £135,800, were met by private gifts to the amount of £166,851.

Queen's Advocate. See ADVOCATE, LORD.

Queen's Counsel. The first King's Counsel was appointed in 1604, and was Francis Bacon; in 1668, Francis North received a similar appointment. They have superseded to a great extent the older rank of serjeant-at-law (*g.v.*). Lord Eldon appointed several "batches," and his practice has been followed by succeeding Lord Chancellors. There are about 200 Q.C.s now—two batches having been made during 1886. Until 1845 newly-made Q.C.s were made benchers of their respective Inns on receiving their appointment.

Queensland. The most recently organised of the Australian colonies. Comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 121st meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1,300 miles N. to S., and 800 miles E. to W., including 668,497 sq. miles of area. Population, 326,016. The capital is **Brisbane** (pop. 31,268), situated on Moreton Bay, 500 miles N. from Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other leading towns are Cooktown, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Roma, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Charters Towers, together with a number of rising municipalities and townships.—The colony is divided into 12 districts; a very small portion being subdivided into 37 counties. For other purposes there are 17 municipalities, 6 boroughs, 3 shires, and 88 divisions. The districts are

Moreton, coal, gold, sugar, metropolitan; Darling Downs, richest pastoral and agricultural; Burnett, pastoral and tropical agriculture; Port Curtis, gold, copper, marble, agriculture; Leichardt, pastoral and mining; Maranoa, pastoral; Kennedy, richest sugar districts, gold; Warrego, pastoral; Burke, Mitchell, Gregory, Cook, pastoral and mining.—The chief rivers are the Mitchell, Flinders, Leichardt, and Gregory, flowing into Gulf of Carpentaria; Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Brisbane, flowing east to the sea; Diamantina, Barcoo, etc., lost inland; and tributaries of Darling flowing south. The Coast Range and the Dividing Range are the main mountain chains. The Great Barrier Reef extends all down the eastern coast, at average 300 miles from the shore. The country is generally well-watered and fertile. Many rivers navigable, flowing through valleys clothed in luxuriant vegetation. Forests and jungles abound in exceedingly valuable timber and useful plants. Most productions of tropical and warm temperate zones can be raised. Climate warm, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Besides great capabilities for industrial enterprise, Queensland has immense natural resources. Half of its area is stated to be forest, and little has been done to utilise it. Coal, gold, tin, copper, lead, silver, antimony, mercury, are found in quantity. Chief exports are wool, gold, tin, copper, arrowroot, pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, meat, beche-de-mer, rum, sugar, timber, etc. Suitable climate for jute and other fibre-plants, grape, tobacco, etc. Pastoral regions probably the richest in the world.—Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 39 members, nominated by Governor for life. Latter elected quinquennially—electors being owners of £100 freehold, or £10 annual value or rent: 55 members, returned by 42 electorates. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There is no State Church. Chief sects are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and secular, and is well provided for in every branch. It is under control of Minister for Education. There are primary schools and grammar schools. There is a volunteer force of more than 1,500 officers and men, including engineers and four batteries of artillery. Besides these there are 500 to 700 armed constabulary. There are two or three gunboats and torpedo boats. But these forces are being vigorously augmented and organised.—Revenue, £2,840,960, rapidly increasing; expenditure, £2,869,302; debt, £19,320,850. Exports, £5,243,404; imports, £6,422,490. Staple export wool, to value £1,889,504 in 1885, meat £20,000, tallow £30,000. 500,000 sq. miles leased as pastoral runs; 209,130 acres under crops; leading grain-crop maize. Coal output 130,000 tons; gold output 310,041 oz.; tin 15,347 tons; copper 1,653 tons. There are about 260,000 horses, 4,160,000 cattle, 9,000,000 sheep, 55,000 pigs. About 1,500 miles of railway open up the country, and more are constructing to connect with New South Wales and run north to Port Darwin. There are of telegraph wires 12,290 miles. The sugar crop in 1885 covered some 30,000 acres, wheat 12,000, maize 61,000.

A little cotton and tobacco also grown; these crops developing. Vineyards occupied 880 acres, producing 133,298 gallons of wine and 994 of brandy.—Very considerable immigration has been taking place for some years, the Government giving free passages to suitable persons. Small homesteads are given free, on occupancy conditions; sugar lands sold at £1 per acre; runs leased on very liberal terms.—There are in the colony about 11,000 Chinese, mostly gold-diggers, and some 6,000 to 7,000 Polynesian coolies. The black aborigines, found in unsettled parts, are supposed to number 20,000. They are fiercer than those in other parts of the continent, and have caused some trouble. About 200 are employed as trackers and troopers by the police.—Queensland was originally a part of New South Wales. In 1825 a convict settlement was established on Brisbane River. In 1842, after cessation of transportation, proclaimed as Moreton Bay District of New South Wales. Explorations undertaken by Oxley, Leichardt, Mitchell, and many others since, revealed existence of immense tracts inland of rich fertile country, watered by numerous rivers. In 1859 Queensland separated from New South Wales, receiving a constitution of her own. In April 1883 Sir Thos. McIlwraith, the then Premier, took upon himself to annex New Guinea, which lies about 90 miles N. of Queensland coast. Annexation had long been urged on Imperial Government by various Australian governments. The Colonial Minister (Lord Derby) disallowed action of Queensland, but tardily consented to partial ratification, too late to save a large part of New Guinea from Germany. Consequent excitement in Australia resulted in Intercolonial Conference at Sydney, and subsequently in the Federal Council Act of Australasia. A movement is on foot for the division of the colony into two—North and South. A bill to effect this was thrown out by the Legislative Assembly in 1886, but a strong party still favours the proposal. Should it come to pass, Rockhampton would be the capital of the new colony. Those who oppose it rely on the rapid extension of railways removing grounds for complaint. The progress of the colony has been astonishing, and its present prosperity is unexampled, but the want of both capital and labour is still severely felt. (Consult Bonwick's "Resources of Queensland," Boyd's "Queensland," Pugh's "Queensland Almanac for 1887," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Queen's Speech, *The (January 27th, 1887).*
 "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly. —The affairs of South-Eastern Europe are still in an unsettled condition; but I do not apprehend that any disturbance of European peace will result from the unadjusted controversies which have arisen in that region. While deploring the events which compelled Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to retire from the Government of that Principality, I have not judged it expedient to interfere in the proceedings for the election of his successor until they arrive at that stage at which my assent is required by the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin.—The task which has been undertaken by my Government in Egypt is not yet accomplished: but substantial advance has been made towards the

assurance of external and internal tranquillity.—In *Burmah* operations have been conducted by my troops with bravery and skill for the purpose of extirpating the brigandage which has grown up during recent years of misgovernment. The bands of marauders by whom Upper *Burmah* has been long infested have been dispersed, and many of the leaders have laid down their arms. I entertain a confident hope that the general pacification of the country will be effected during the present season.—*Commercial Treaties* have been concluded with the Kingdoms of Greece and Roumania. Papers on these subjects will be laid before you. **GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The *Estimates* for the coming year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with a careful regard to economy and to the efficiency of the public service. **MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.**—The condition of *Ireland* still requires your anxious attention. Grave crimes have, happily, been rarer during the last few months than during a similar period in the preceding year. But the relations between the owners and occupiers of land, which in the early part of the autumn exhibited signs of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organised attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. The efforts of my Government to cope with this evil have been seriously impeded by difficulties incident to the method at present prescribed by statute for dealing with such offences. Your early attention will be called to proposals for reforms in legal procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the criminal law.—Since I last addressed you the *Commissioners* directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the material welfare of *Ireland* have been actively prosecuting their labours. The report of the Commission on the operation of the recent Acts dealing with the tenure and purchase of land will be shortly laid before you, and will doubtless receive from you the early and careful attention which the serious importance of the subject demands.—Bills for the improvement of *Local Government in England and Scotland* will be laid before you; and, should circumstances render it possible, they will be followed by a measure dealing with the same subject in *Ireland*.—A Bill for improving and cheapening the process of *Private Bill Legislation* in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* will be submitted to you.—You will be asked to consider measures having for their object to remove hindrances which exist to the cheap and rapid transfer of land, to facilitate the provision of allotments for small householders, and to provide for the readier sale of *glebe lands*.—The Commission which I issued in 1885 to inquire into the lamentable depression under which *trade and agriculture* has been suffering for many years has presented a valuable report, which, together with the important evidence collected by them, will be laid before you.—A Bill for altering the mode of levying *tithes* in *England and Wales* will be submitted to you.—In regard to *Scotland* you will be asked to consider measures for the reform of the *Universities*, for completing recent legislation as to the powers of the Secretary for *Scotland*, and for amending the procedure of criminal courts.—Measures dealing with the regulation of *railway rates*, and for preventing the fraudu-

lent use of *merchandise marks*, will also be brought under your consideration.—In the performance of these and all your other momentous duties, I earnestly pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your labours."

Queen Victoria's Jubilee. On June 20th in the present year (1887), her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria will have completed the fiftieth year of her reign, and the event is to be celebrated by much rejoicing and many public ceremonials. The occasion is a fitting one for recalling to mind some of the chief incidents in her Majesty's life. The Queen's parents were the late Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.), and his wife Victoria Mary Louisa, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace on May 24th, 1819. The names which her parents designed for her were Alexandrina Georgina—the first in compliment to the Emperor of Russia, her proposed godfather, and the second in compliment to her uncle the Prince Regent. On hearing of this arrangement the Prince Regent objected to his name being used as it had not been put first. Therefore the mother's name was substituted, and on June 24th the child was baptised in the names of Alexandrina Victoria. A few months afterwards the Duke of Kent with his wife and daughter went to stay for some time at Sidmouth; but they had not been long there when the Duke caught a severe cold, which developed into inflammation of the lungs and resulted in his death two days afterwards. The Duchess with her child returned to Buckingham Palace almost immediately, and there received many addresses of condolence. The Duke of Kent was one of the most popular men in the country, and was officially connected with upwards of sixty societies of a philanthropic character. The records of the early life of the Queen are full of interesting passages. Her mother appears to have been deeply impressed with the task which fell to her of bringing up a child who might one day occupy the throne of *England*, and she seems to have adopted the wisest course throughout. When the Princess was five years of age Parliament voted an annual grant of £6,000 for her education. The Princess became a most assiduous student, and by the time she was eleven years of age could speak French and German fluently, had made considerable progress with Italian and Latin, showed great aptitude for the study of mathematics, and was well advanced in music and drawing. In 1820 William IV. ascended the throne, and it then became necessary to provide for the contingency of Princess Victoria's accession before attaining her majority. A Regency Bill was passed, under which the Duchess of Kent was named guardian of the Princess and regent of the kingdom; and soon afterwards the annual grant to the Princess was increased from £6,000 to £16,000. In the course of the year 1832 the Princess's studies were varied by tours in various parts of *England*, the object of these being to make her acquainted with matters of historical and industrial interest. Next year the Princess and her mother made some excursions along the southern coast of *England* in the yacht *Emerald*. Two years later the Princess made her first appearance at a race meeting, attending the Ascot races in June of 1835 with the royal family. In May of the following year the Duke of Coburg, with his sons Prince

Ernest and Prince Albert, visited the Duchess of Kent, and stayed for nearly a month at Kensington Palace, and now it was that Princess Victoria saw her future husband for the first time. The year 1837 was an eventful one in the history of the Princess. On May 24th she attained her legal majority, being then eighteen years of age; and the occasion was marked in many agreeable ways. The day was observed as a general holiday in London, and the Houses of Parliament did not meet. In the evening there was a state ball at St. James's Palace, and the principal streets were illuminated. The Princess made her last public appearance as heiress presumptive to the throne at a ball given at the Opera House for the benefit of the Spitafields weavers, who were at the time suffering greatly from the collapse of their trade. In the meantime King William, who had been indisposed for some time, became rapidly worse. By June 18th his condition was such as to preclude all hope of his recovery, and soon after two o'clock on the morning of the 20th he breathed his last at Windsor castle. Three hours later Princess Victoria, who was then with her mother at Kensington Palace, was roused from her sleep and informed by high state officials that the king was dead and that she was now Queen of England. Though but a girl in years, she deported herself on this trying occasion with a shrewdness and dignity that surprised while it won the admiration of those around her. On June 21st she was proclaimed Queen of Great Britain and Ireland at St. James's Palace, amid the acclamations of a vast assemblage of people. On July 17th Her Majesty went to dissolve Parliament in state, and the manner in which she read her speech made a strong impression on all who heard her. So assiduously did she apply herself to the duties of her high office that in the course of a few months it was deemed necessary that she should go to Brighton for rest and change. She returned to town in time to pay a state visit to the City, and attend the first festival of the new Lord Mayor. The corporation and citizens combined to make the occasion a memorable one, and its importance was enhanced by the fact that this was the first time for seventy-six years that the sovereign had attended a Lord Mayor's Day banquet. The Queen opened her first Parliament on November 20th. Among the earliest questions brought before it was the Civil List. Her Majesty's annual income was fixed at £385,000, and the grant to the Duchess of Kent was raised to £30,000 per annum. Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister at this time, and it appears that he was very much exercised by the desire of the young Queen to have fully explained to her all the business brought under her notice. She would not sign any document the bearing of which she did not understand. On June 14th, 1838, the first sovereigns bearing her Majesty's effigy were issued from the mint. The coronation of the Queen took place in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of the same month. The ceremony was one of great pomp and splendour, and the occasion attracted large numbers of visitors from all parts of the country. So eager were some persons to obtain access to the Abbey that they paid from twenty to fifty guineas for the privilege to those who had obtained tickets early but were not so urgent in their desire to witness the ceremony. The crown

used at the coronation was decorated with jewels valued at £112,760. On her journey to and from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace her Majesty was greeted with acclamation by hundreds of thousands of her subjects. In the evening not only London but the whole country gave itself up to festivity in honour of the event of the day. The Queen entertained one hundred guests at dinner, and a ball given at Apsley House by the Duke of Wellington was attended by two thousand of the cream of English society. By command of the Queen all the London theatres were opened free. The cost of the coronation ceremony to the national exchequer was £69,421, which contrasts favourably with the £238,000 expended over the coronation of George IV. The young Queen was not long in finding that her high position did not relieve her from constant care and frequent worry. The resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, on May 7th, 1839, and the circumstances that surrounded it, were a cause of great annoyance to her; but the strength of character which she displayed on that occasion was a surprise for both statesmen and courtiers. She carried her purpose. Sir Robert Peel declined to take office, on account of her Majesty's refusal to alter her household appointments, and the Melbourne administration was recalled and remained in office till the end of August 1841. On February 10th, 1840 her Majesty married the late Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. She communicated her intention to marry the Prince to a council held at Buckingham Palace on November 23rd in the previous year. On January 16th she opened Parliament in person, and in her speech again announced her intention to marry, and expressed a hope that Parliament would enable her to provide "for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown." It was proposed by Lord John Russell that the Prince should be granted a sum of £50,000, but after a warm discussion the amount was fixed at £30,000. A controversy was raised as to the precedence of Prince Albert, and after this had raged for some time the Queen settled the matter by formally declaring that the Prince should enjoy place, pre-eminence, and precedence next to herself. The marriage excited much interest throughout the country, and was made the occasion of general rejoicing. It took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The wedding breakfast was served at Buckingham Palace, and when it was over the royal party left for Windsor. A state banquet in celebration of the marriage was given at St. James's Palace, the Duchess of Kent doing the honours, and another feast was provided by the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. The young couple were alone for only one day, for on the 12th they were joined by the other members of the Court, and on the 15th returned to London. On the 18th her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace, in order to receive the congratulatory address which had been voted by the Houses of Parliament. Other addresses of a like nature subsequently poured in from many parts of the country. The Queen and her husband paid a state visit to Drury Lane theatre on the 26th, and here, as elsewhere, met with a most enthusiastic reception. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and on the 10th of

June in the year of her marriage a deliberate attempt was made to shoot her by a young man named Edward Oxford, who had been a potman in a public-house in Oxford Street. The Queen and Prince Albert were driving up Constitution Hill in an open carriage, when Oxford presented a pistol and fired at her Majesty. Before he could be seized he drew a second pistol and fired again, but fortunately neither shot took effect. Oxford was tried and sentenced to death; but this sentence was commuted to one of imprisonment for life in a lunatic asylum, from which he was released in 1867 on condition of leaving the kingdom. His attempt upon the Queen caused the most intense excitement in London and throughout the kingdom, and led to many loyal manifestations. Deputations and addresses of congratulation on her Majesty's escape poured into Buckingham Palace for many days. The members of both Houses of Parliament drove up on the 12th, in two hundred carriages, and presented addresses which had been voted in the respective chambers. Prince Albert grew rapidly in popular favour, and when the prospect of an heir to the throne rendered it desirable to pass a Regency Bill, the measure, which provided that Prince Albert should be Regent in the event of the death of the Queen before her next lineal descendant and successor should have attained the full age of eighteen years, was passed unanimously. On November 21st, 1840, the Princess Royal was born at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty opened Parliament in person on the 26th of January following. The Ministry having been defeated on a vote of confidence, there was a general election in July, and the Conservatives came in with a majority of 360 to 269. Lord Melbourne and his ministers resigned, and Sir Robert Peel took office as Premier. The Queen deeply regretted the loss of Lord Melbourne's counsels; but his successor acted with great discrimination, and in various ways won the royal favour. The next event of note was the birth of the Prince of Wales, on November 9th, 1841, which was made the occasion for much public rejoicing. It is stated that the expenses incurred in connection with the christening of the Prince and subsequent festivities amounted to no less than £200,000. The year 1842 opened inauspiciously. Not only was England involved in troubles abroad, but trade at home was very seriously depressed, and the Corn Law agitation did not help to mend matters. With a view to stimulating trade, the Queen gave a grand *bal masqué* at Buckingham Palace. She also attended a ball given at Her Majesty's Theatre for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers. On May 30th an attempt was made upon her Majesty's life by a man named John Francis, who fired a pistol at her as she was driving down Constitution Hill. Francis was sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted by the Queen to transportation for life. A few weeks afterwards a deformed young man, named Bean, attempted to discharge a pistol at the Queen when she was driving to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the company of her uncle the King of the Belgians. In consequence of these outrages a bill was promptly passed to make attempts on the Queen's life a high misdemeanour, punishable by transportation or imprisonment. Bean was tried under the new law,

and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Newgate. In August of this year her Majesty paid her first visit to Scotland, travelling from Woolwich to Granton on the yacht *Royal George*. On the morning of the 1st of September she landed at Granton, and proceeded to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. There was great rejoicing in Scotland over this visit, and her Majesty met with a most enthusiastic reception when she made a state procession through Edinburgh on the 3rd of September. On the 5th the Queen held a levée at Dalkeith Palace. Visits were subsequently paid to the residences of some of the Scotch nobility in Perthshire, and on returning to Edinburgh Prince Albert was presented with the freedom of the city. Both the Queen and the Prince were deeply impressed by the reception accorded to them by the Scottish people. On the 15th they embarked at Granton on their return to Woolwich. On the 25th of April, 1843, Princess Alice was born. At the end of August in the same year the Queen proceeded to Cherbourg in the royal yacht in order to visit King Louis Philippe; and a week or two later she crossed to Ostend to visit the King of the Belgians. Mingled with the enjoyment of court life about this time were the anxieties arising from the Repeal agitation in Ireland. On the 6th of August, 1844, Prince Alfred was born, and on the 9th of the next month the Queen started on a second visit to Scotland, an intended visit to Ireland being put off on account of the unsettled state of that country. The new Royal Exchange in London was opened in state by the Queen on the 28th of October. On the 6th of June, 1845, her Majesty gave a grand costume ball at Buckingham Palace illustrating the period of George II. After proroguing Parliament on the 9th of August the Queen and Prince Albert sailed in the royal yacht for Antwerp *en route* for Germany, this being her Majesty's first visit to that country. The visit extended over three weeks, and afforded her Majesty much pleasure. Towards the close of that year there was much excitement in the country in connection with the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the position of affairs was aggravated by the appearance of potato disease and the distress that it entailed, especially in Ireland. The year 1846 opened very gloomily. Crime in Ireland, resulting from the prevailing distress, had reached a fearful pitch. When Parliament met a coercion bill was introduced, and over this a keen contest took place. On May 26th Princess Helena was born. The Ministry were defeated on the Coercion Bill on the 25th of June, and much to the grief of the Queen, Sir Robert Peel resigned office, being succeeded by Lord John Russell. When her Majesty opened Parliament, on the 19th of January, 1847, the state of trade in the country was very bad, while, owing to the potato disease, great distress prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland as well as in Ireland. A large portion of the time of Parliament was devoted to measures designed to relieve this distress and suppress the crime with which it was unfortunately accompanied. In the autumn of this year the Queen paid a visit to the Scottish Highlands. With the opening of the year 1848 came the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, the revolution in Paris, and troubles in various parts of the Continent,

while the Chartist agitation at home was a source of considerable anxiety to those entrusted with the maintenance of order. On May 13th in this troublous year Princess Louise was born. On the 5th of the following September the royal family again went to Scotland, and took up their residence for three weeks at Balmoral Castle, which had been leased for their use from the Earl of Aberdeen. In May 1849 another attack was made upon the Queen. Her Majesty was driving down Constitution Hill in company with three of her children, when an Irishman named Hamilton fired a pistol at her, happily without effect. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. In August following, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and her four children, paid her long-expected visit to Ireland, proceeding first to Dublin and afterwards to Belfast. The royal visitors met with a most enthusiastic reception. From Belfast they crossed to Scotland, and made another stay at Balmoral. On the 1st of May next year Prince Arthur was born. A few weeks afterwards her Majesty, while leaving Cambridge House, was attacked by a young lieutenant named Pate, who struck her across the face with a cane. He was sentenced to transportation for seven years. At this time Prince Albert was deeply engaged with the plans for the Great Exhibition, which he was enabled to carry to a successful issue. The Exhibition was opened with great pomp on the 1st of May, 1851. Another grand fancy dress ball was given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 13th of June, the costumes on this occasion illustrating the Restoration period. A month later, in celebration of the opening of the Exhibition, the Corporation of London gave a grand ball at the Guildhall, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present. Sojourns at Balmoral and Osborne were now annual occurrences, and need not be further noted. The Osborne estate was bought by the Queen, and the old residence was replaced by a new one. In the meantime Prince Albert had purchased Balmoral and rebuilt the castle. The Queen was at Balmoral when, to her deep grief, she heard of the death of the Duke of Wellington, in August 1852. Writing of the event, her Majesty referred to the Duke as "Britain's pride, her glory, her head, the greatest man she had ever produced." Prince Leopold was born on April 7th, 1853. Among the events of that year in which the Court was directly interested were a grand review and sham fight at Chatham, a naval review at Spithead, and a second visit to Ireland to inspect the Dublin Exhibition. In the meantime troubles were gathering in the east of Europe, which culminated later in the Crimean war. Public opinion ran very high on the question as to what England's duty was on the occasion, and it was alleged against Prince Albert that he was intriguing against the wishes of the people, which were in favour of going to war with Russia. The wildest rumours were current, and one day it was reported that the Prince had been committed to the Tower, and even that the Queen herself had been arrested. This was a time of great anxiety for the Queen and the Prince, and it was not until the Prince's position and actions were fully explained in Parliament, in January 1854, that the feeling against him was allayed. On February 22nd

war was declared against Russia; and the next month the Queen inspected some of the troops being sent to the Crimea, and also visited Sir Charles Napier's fleet before it sailed for the Baltic. The course of events in the Crimea was watched with the most anxious interest by the Queen. In April 1855 the Emperor and Empress of the French visited her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Queen and Prince Albert paid a return visit to the Emperor and Empress in August of the same year. There was great rejoicing when Sebastopol fell, and the Queen found a good deal of occupation in visiting the wounded and distributing medals among the troops as they returned to England. The last of the Queen's children, Princess Beatrice, was born on the 14th of April, 1857. The dates of the marriages of her Majesty's family will be found under the heading ROYAL FAMILY. In May 1857 Prince Albert opened the Fine Art Exhibition at Manchester, and in the following month the title of Prince Consort was formally conferred upon him. The first distribution of the Victoria Cross was made by the Queen in Hyde Park on the 26th of June. In August 1858, the Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, visited the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg; and soon afterwards the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Germany to visit the Princess Royal in her new home as wife of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Leeds Town Hall was opened by the Queen on the 6th of September. In 1859 the Queen and the Prince Consort made a yachting tour to the Channel Islands, and during their autumn visit to Scotland the Queen opened the Glasgow Waterworks. Early in 1860 Her Majesty gave encouragement to the Volunteer movement, by holding a special levée at St. James's Palace for officers of volunteer corps. In June she reviewed a large number of volunteers in Hyde Park, and in August held a review of Scottish volunteers at Edinburgh. On returning from Scotland the royal pair visited Coburg and Brussels. The year 1861 was a very sad one for the Queen. On the 16th of March her mother died, and on the 14th of December she lost her husband. On the way south from Balmoral, in October, a stay was made at Edinburgh, where the Prince Consort laid the foundation stones of the new General Post Office and of the Industrial Museum. On the 22nd of November the Prince visited the Staff College and Military Academy at Sandhurst, and there suffered from exposure to the severe weather. Soon afterwards fever set in, and resisted the skill of the Court physicians. The Prince was in his forty-third year when he died. On the 1st of September her Majesty, accompanied by several members of her family, went to Germany. The marriage of the Prince of Wales took place on March 10th, 1863. The Queen took no part in the ceremonial, but was present in the royal closet in St. George's Chapel. In the autumn her Majesty again spent a short time in Germany. She subsequently went to Balmoral; and one evening when returning from a trip to a favourite spot, she met with an alarming accident. The carriage was overturned, and her Majesty and Princesses Alice and Helena were thrown out. The princesses escaped unhurt, but the Queen was rather severely bruised on the face. On her way south her Majesty stopped at Aberdeen to unveil a statue of the late Prince Consort.

This was the first public ceremonial that she had attended since the Prince's death, and it tried her very much. During the next few years her Majesty was but little seen in public. The first state ceremonial in which she took part after her bereavement was the opening of parliament on February 6th, 1866. Next month she reviewed the troops at Aldershot, and in October opened the new waterworks at Aberdeen. A lively interest in the Queen and her surroundings was awakened by the publication in 1867 of "The Early Years of H.R.H. the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty by Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey. On the 20th of May in the same year her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Hall at South Kensington. Among the Queen's visitors in this year were the Sultan of Turkey, the Queen of Prussia, and the Empress of the French. The foundation stone of St. Thomas's Hospital was laid by her Majesty on the 13th of May, 1863. In June she reviewed 27,000 volunteers in Windsor Park, and in August she went to Switzerland. Soon afterwards Her Majesty's interesting book, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1841 to 1861," was issued. In the following year the opening of Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct were the chief ceremonials in which her Majesty took part. In 1870 her only public appearance was at the opening of the new buildings of the University of London in Burlington Gardens. The Franco-German war of that year, in which two of her sons-in-law were engaged, caused her Majesty much anxiety. Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on February 9th, 1871; on the 21st of March she was present at the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne; in the same month she formally opened the Royal Albert Hall, and in June performed a like office for St. Thomas's Hospital. It was in November of this year that the Prince of Wales was seized with fever at Sandringham. For a month his Royal Highness lay in a most critical condition. The 27th of February, 1872, was observed as a day of national thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince. There was a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Queen with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice were present. The congregation numbered 13,000. On the 20th the Queen was menaced in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace by a young Irishman named O'Connor, who presented an empty pistol at her and endeavoured to hand her an address praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners. He was promptly collared by John Brown, and on being tried was sentenced to a year's hard labour and a beating with a birch rod. On April 20th, 1873, the Queen visited Victoria Park, and had a most enthusiastic reception from the people of the East End. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were married at St. Petersburg, made their public entry into London on January 23rd, 1874, and in their drive through the streets to Buckingham Palace they were accompanied by the Queen. April found her Majesty at Gosport, inspecting and distributing medals to the troops who had returned from the Ashantee war. In the course of 1876 the Queen opened Parliament, attended a state concert at the Royal Albert Hall, opened a new wing of the London Hospital, paid a visit to Germany, re-

viewed the troops at Aldershot, opened a loan collection of scientific appliances at South Kensington, and unveiled the Albert Memorial at Edinburgh. On the 1st of May in the same year she was proclaimed "Empress of India." In 1877 the Queen opened Parliament in person, and towards the close of the year paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden. The death of Princess Alice made the year 1878 one of sad remembrance for the Queen. For sending threatening letters to her Majesty a lunatic named Madden was in January 1879 ordered to be detained in an asylum during the Queen's pleasure. Next year the Queen opened Parliament in person, and afterwards went on a visit to Baden-Baden and Darmstadt. On March 2nd, 1882, a young man named Roger Maclean fired a pistol at the Queen while she was leaving Windsor railway station on her return from London. No one was injured. Maclean was found to be insane, and was committed to an asylum. A fortnight after this attempt the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went on a visit to Mentone. On May 6th her Majesty went in state to Epping, and declared the Forest dedicated to the use of the public for ever. In the same month a railway clerk named Young was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for sending to Sir H. Ponsonby a letter conveying a threat to murder the Queen. Eight thousand troops who had taken part in the Egyptian campaign were reviewed in St. James's Park by the Queen on November 18th. On December 4th her Majesty opened the new Palace of Justice in the Strand. Early in 1883 the Queen slipped and sustained a rather severe sprain, which greatly interfered with her movements. Towards the close of this year her Majesty issued "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," covering the period from 1862 to 1882. Next year brought fresh sorrow to her Majesty in the death of the Duke of Albany. After this event she passed some time in comparative seclusion, but was present at the marriage of Princess Beatrice on July 23rd, 1885. Last year (1886) her Majesty opened Parliament in person. On March 24th she laid the foundation-stone of the new Medical Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons on the Victoria Embankment. While she was driving out on the same afternoon a man named Thomas Brown approached her carriage and threw a letter into it. This was found to contain a petition relating to some supposed grievance. Brown had been in the army for a long time, and had been in a lunatic asylum on two occasions. After an investigation of all the circumstances of the case the man was discharged. On May 4th the Queen opened the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and subsequently visited it on several occasions. Her Majesty opened the International Exhibition at Liverpool on May 11th, and the Holloway College for Women at Egham on June 30th. During her autumn visit to Scotland she visited the Edinburgh Exhibition on two occasions. This bare outline of the life of the Queen leaves much unrecorded. It hardly touches the higher duties of state which a sovereign has to render; but her Majesty's subjects do not require to be told how assiduously she applies herself to those duties. Her reign of fifty years has been an eventful one. It has been marked by long periods of peace and prosperity, by wise legislation many griev-

ances of the people have been removed and the cause of liberty promoted, the franchise has been extended to the verge of manhood suffrage, provision has been made for the education of every child in the land, our colonies have vastly increased in population and wealth, and become real pillars of the Empire, the industrial arts have been developed to a remarkable degree, railways have been so extended as to link together all the centres of population in the United Kingdom and in Ireland, the electric telegraph has brought the mother country and her remotest dependencies into instantaneous communication, and steamships have reduced to days the voyages which used to occupy weeks. This is a noble record, and its significance is increased when it is remembered that the agents which have chiefly contributed not only to the prosperity of England, but to that of other countries, have been the creation of subjects of her Majesty.—Queen Victoria is the fourth English ruler whose reign has extended to fifty years, the others being Henry III. (1216-72), Edward III. (1327-77), and George III. (1760-1820). The idea of celebrating jubilees had not been revived in the time of Henry III. since it had fallen into abeyance among the Jews, consequently the occasion does not appear to have been marked in any special manner. About the close of the thirteenth century Pope Boniface instituted a jubilee observance which was to be repeated every hundred years. In 1350 Pope Clement VI. reduced the period to fifty years. This appears to have suggested to Edward III. the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his age, which he did by granting pardons, conferring dignities, and so forth; and we are told that there were great rejoicings throughout the kingdom. On completing the fiftieth year of his reign in 1377, the king held another celebration, bestowing fresh favours and pardons; and the occasion was further marked by public rejoicing. Fuller records exist of the proceedings in connection with the jubilee of George III. In this case the beginning and not the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign was the period chosen, and accordingly, on the 25th of October 1809, the celebration took place. The year was an eventful one; and when the day of rejoicing arrived it found many sad hearts in the country, and much suffering among the people, but that did not detract from the manifestations of loyalty. The *Gazette* of October 24th announced a general promotion of military and naval officers. Next day the weather was very fine, and the people were early astir completing the preparations for the day's rejoicing. In London and all the towns and villages throughout the kingdom flags were displayed and bells were rung during the day, and there were illuminations in the evening. The Court was in residence at Windsor, and the king attended divine service in the morning. In the course of the day an ox and two sheep were roasted whole in Bachelor's Acre, and

portions were distributed among the townspeople, the distribution being witnessed by the queen and other members of the royal family. There was a public banquet afterwards. The queen gave a grand fête at Frogmore in the evening. The illuminations are described as having been very grand. Supper was served in twelve marquees erected on the lawn. In London the occasion was fittingly celebrated. In the morning the Lord Mayor and Corporation went in procession to St. Paul's. The troops and volunteers were paraded, and the streets throughout the day were crowded by people in holiday attire, the ladies wearing ribbons of Garter blue. A salute was fired at the Tower at one o'clock, and the guards on parade in St. James's Park fired a *feu de joie*. There was a grand Corporation dinner at the Mansion House in the evening, and the members of many of the chief companies of London dined at their halls. The illumination of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and other buildings was carried out on a scale of great splendour. At the theatres several special pieces appropriate to the occasion were presented. At the King's Theatre in the Haymarket a ball and supper were given. A proclamation was issued pardoning all deserters from the fleet unconditionally, and all deserters from the land forces if they surrendered within two months. It was announced that cartels had been established between this country and France for the mutual conveyance and exchange of aged and infirm prisoners of war. A number of Crown debtors were set free, as well as many ordinary debtors by public subscription. The poor were not forgotten on the festive occasion, and there were many distributions of food and clothing. In connection with the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee numerous schemes have been proposed throughout the country. So far as London is concerned, the chief permanent records of the event are likely to be the *Imperial Institute (q.v.)* and the *Church House (q.v.)*.

QUORUM. Business may be transacted in the House of Lords when not less than three peers are present. In the Commons it requires forty members, including the Speaker, to constitute a quorum. No business can be commenced until that number is present; and should the attention of the chair be at any time drawn to the fact that there is a less attendance the division bell is rung, and if it be found, after an interval of two minutes has elapsed, that the number is still short, the House, if it is before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suspends all business until the number is made up, or until that hour, when it adjourns; or if it is after 4 o'clock, the House at once stands adjourned. When the House has been summoned to the House of Peers, it may, on its return, proceed to business, although less than forty members be present, until notice be taken thereof.

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Radiation. See HEAT.

Radicals. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH).

Railways. For the greater portion of the year 1886, the stagnation complained of in our last volume so far as concerned 1885 was continued; and probably, had there not been distinct indications of a revival in the textile (principally woollen) trades, and in the staple industries of iron and steel (which see) before the commencement of the last quarter, there would have been a doleful tale to tell. In quoting the following figures the plan of last year's volume is adopted, and a reference to the results there given would be of peculiar interest. The ordinary stocks of the following companies show a *decline* to the amount mentioned in the last week of December 1886, compared with the same date of 1885: Caledonian, 2½; Great Western, ½; London and North-Western, 2½; London and South-Western, 1; London, Tilbury and Southend, 10½; Metropolitan District, 2½; Midland, 5½; North-Eastern, 5½; Taff Vale, 4½; Rhymney, 9. Against this list the following lines show the appended *increases*: Glasgow and South-Western, 2; Great Eastern, 5½; Great Northern, 1; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Brighton, 15; Chatham and Dover, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 1½; Metropolitan, 10; North British, 1½; North London, 5; North Staffordshire, 4; South-Eastern, 11. By far the heaviest *fall* in the above lists was in the case of the purely mineral line, the Taff, and the greatest *rise* in the purely passenger line, the Brighton, thus reversing the nature of the summary in last year's volume. What makes the matter the more striking is the fact that the Rhymney, which a twelvemonth ago exhibited the enormous increase of 39½, follows its neighbour, thus speaking volumes for the changed conditions—depressed business and rival schemes—in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal trade; still, even now, the Taff £100 stock is quoted at £215. With regard to the Tilbury, the next line with a heavy decline, the fact is traceable to the local development of the Great Eastern, particularly as to the near completion of the Brentwood-Southend branch. The Metropolitan advance of 10 seems to have been made at the expense of the unfortunate District, which now adds a fall of 2½ to the enormous drop of 20½ a year since—the stock of the latter now only being quoted 38½, against the former's 114, very different results from what were at first expected from the completion of the Inner Circle connections. While the fall of 5½ in the North-Eastern stock affords evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of the Cleveland iron trade for the greater part of the year, it may be added that the great rival undertaking, the Hull and Barnsley, has also suffered, a receiver having been applied for, unopposed, by the debenture holders. During the whole of the year about £5,000,000 capital was called up by the home railways, against £7,000,000 in 1885, showing a decrease of a couple of millions sterling. In the first six months of the year, too, it was calculated that the aggregate receipts showed a falling off amounting to £500,000, a decrease recovered to the extent of about half during the last half, chiefly from passenger business.—Turning to our Indian and Colonial possessions, nothing

but what is encouraging may be said, as the following list of *increases* will show: Bombay and Baroda, 13½; Great Indian Peninsular, 6; Madras, 2; Oude and Rohilkund, 1; South Indian, 1; Canadian Pacific (see ENGINEERING), 9; Grand Trunk (1st Preference), 19; Tasmanian Main, 3½. The great development of agriculture—corn and cotton—in India is working wonders; and the dream of the Free Trader, that we shall soon have a granary and a cotton plantation of our own sufficient for all our wants, seems to be within measurable distance. The railway legislature for the year, which promised to be sweeping enough in the shape of Mr. Mundella's bill, with its formidable clause 24, became disorganised with the collapse of the Liberal administration before Midsummer. Practically nothing has been done since; but should the Salisbury Government continue in office a railway bill has been promised, to be introduced in the House of Lords this session. Among the novelties seen during the year was the Lartigue or elevated single-line railway, which was shown in working order for some time on the site of the old Westminster prison. The idea was not altogether new, being, in fact, an improvement on the old camel-back line, which, carried on the tops of posts, trestles, or even a wall, allowed the carriages, as it were, to straddle over and hang down on each side. The inventor of the new system was a Frenchman, M. Lartigue, assisted by M. Malet. As to the literature of the question, Mr. J. S. Jeans, of the Colonies, last July, at the Colonial Exhibition; and later in the year Mr. Grierson published a book on English and foreign railway rates. During the year 1885 (the latest annual return issued, and published last August) there were constructed in the United Kingdom 305 miles; the increase in the total paid-up capital was £14,394,000, or at the average of £47,100 a mile, and as this sum compares with a general average of £50,000 a mile up to the end of 1885, it has been taken to prove that the additional money was nearly all spent on the new lines. There was a decrease of £257,000 on the gross passenger receipts, and of £799,000 on the goods, accompanied by a decrease of £430,000 in working expenses. The average dividend for 1885 was 4.02 per cent., being the lowest since 1867. Over 697,250,000 passengers and over 257,250,000 tons of goods and minerals were carried, while the average receipts per train mile were the lowest ever known—4s. 10d. During the year 957 persons (102 passengers) were killed, and 3,467 (1,129 passengers) were injured. A Jubilee Railway Exhibition is to be held in Paris this year.

Rain Gauge. See METEOROLOGY.

Ranavalona III. See MADAGASCAR.

Rayleigh, Lord John William Strutt, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., 3rd baron; b. Nov. 12th, 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prize-man (1865); Fellow of his college (1866); M.A. (1868); Hon. D.C.L. Oxford (1883); Hon. LL.D. McGill University, Montreal (1884). He is a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Act 1877; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics in the

University of Cambridge. He is one of the secretaries of the Royal Society.

Réaumur (from René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, b. at La Rochelle, 1683, d. 1757). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers (*q.v.*). The level at which the mercury or other fluid stands when the thermometer is completely immersed in melting ice is called the freezing-point of water, and is on the Réaumur scale marked 0°. The level at which the fluid stands when the thermometer is completely immersed in the steam of boiling water is called the boiling-point of water, and is, on the Réaumur scale, marked 80°. The space between the freezing and the boiling point is divided into 80 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Réaumur's reason for using the number 80 was the ease with which it broke up into aliquot parts. His thermometer is still used in Germany, but not by scientific workers. To turn the Réaumur record into the corresponding Centigrade record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 5 and divided by 4: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 5 \div 4 = 100^\circ$ C. To turn Réaumur to Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 9 \div 4 = 180 + 32 = 212^\circ$ F.

Red Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

Redgrave, Elohard, R.A. (retired), b. 1804. A successful painter of landscapes and figure-pieces. He prepared, as head-master of the Government School of Design, the system and course of instruction now carried out by the Department of Science and Art. In conjunction with Sir Henry Cole he formed a museum of art, which, ultimately developed into the present museum at South Kensington. For over twenty years Mr. Redgrave was Keeper of the Royal Pictures, and he only severed his connection with the Department of Science and Art in 1880.

Red Sea Littoral. Various points in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden claim attention as coming within the range of recent European politics. In 1854 the Red Sea was described as a "Turkish lake," but between 1841 and 1873 the Porte placed the west coast, by successive firmans, under the rule of its vassal, Egypt. The **Suez Canal** (commenced 1858, opened 1869, £4,000,000 worth of shares acquired by British Government in 1875) presents the following details:—

	Miles.
From Port Said on the Mediterranean, by a channel dredged and embanked, through Mensaleh and two smaller lagoons	30
Thence by canal dug through sandhills to Ismailia, on Lake Timsah, the point which was made the basis of British military operations in 1882	25
Through Lake Timsah and a tract of sand; thence by flooding the dried-up Bitter Lakes, and marking out a channel of sufficient depth through them.	32
Thence by canal cut through rocky region to Suez, on Red Sea	13

Total length 100

Kosseir, an Egyptian port on the west coast, about 350 miles south of Suez. **Roway**, or **Raweyyah Bay**, on the west coast, N. lat. 21° 05', at one time marking the limit of Turkish Nubia. **Jiddah**, nearly opposite, on the east coast, the well-known port for the pilgrims

to Mecca. **Suakin**, or **Sawakin**, N. lat. 19° 10', next port south of Kosseir, was of considerable importance in Turkish and Egyptian hands, being the termination of caravan routes from Berber and the Nile. Since 1832 it has been occupied by British troops, its harbour improved and fortified, and a railway to connect it with Berber was commenced, abandoned, and again taken in hand. **Massowah**, further south, is an island situated at the entrance of a large bay, which forms between it and the mainland a small but secure harbour. At the head of the bay is the town of Dohona, or Arkiko, where the Turks possessed a fortress. Massowah is scarcely of less importance than Suakin, being the commercial outlet of Tigré and northern Abyssinia. Till recently in Egyptian hands, it was (1886) formally recognised as a possession of Italy, which Power has garrisoned and is proceeding to develop it. (Feb. 1887) War with Abyssinia has broken out, the Italian troops have suffered a reverse, and, it is said, are beleaguering in Massowah. Immediately to the south is Adulis Bay, better known as **Annesley Bay**, once a notable port, and where a British army landed for the invasion of Abyssinia in 1868. Opposite, on the Arabian coast, is **Kamran Island**, taken possession of in 1858 by Great Britain for telegraph purposes, but at present not officially recognised as a British possession. **Desai Island**, at the mouth of Annesley Bay, was at one time in French hands; but their claim to it was relinquished, in consequence of Turkish objections, previous to 1868. **Eid**, a place of slight importance half way down the coast, between Massowah and Bab-el-Mandeb, was bought from the natives in 1840 by a French firm, and sold to the Egyptian Government in 1867. **Assab Bay**, only forty-five miles above the Straits, was purchased by a Genoese firm in 1869, and was bought and formally annexed by the Italian Government in 1882. The territory includes a belt of some thirty-five miles of coast, with a depth of from two to six miles. It was supposed to be capable of concentrating the trade of Abyssinia and Shoa, and it is but a few hours' steam from the Arabian ports of Mokha and Hodeida, while being on the direct route of steamers to India. But its commercial importance has, so far, proved small, and difficulties have arisen with the native tribes. Now that Italy possesses Massowah, probably Assab will sink into insignificance. **Perim** (*q.v.*) is an island lying in the mouth of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb ("the Gate of Weeping"), and entirely commands them. It was taken permanent possession of by England in 1857, and is fortified and garrisoned. **Sheikh Eyed** is a small territory with an open roadstead just inside Cape Bab-el-Mandeb. It was purchased in 1868 by a French firm, but has been found useless, though the French Government attempted to constitute it a coaling station. It is at present unoccupied. Its only importance lies in the fact that the heights, if fortified, would command Perim. The owners have been trying to induce their government, or some other not friendly to England, to purchase it. Passing outside the Straits, **Aden** (*q.v.*) lies on the south coast of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. In early ages it was a place of great importance and large population. Annexed in 1839 by the British, and territories subsequently added by treaty. Considerably to the east are the **Kuria-Muria**

Islands (*q.v.*) off the coast of Oman, belonging to Great Britain, and used as a station of the Indian telegraph cable. On the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, and below the Straits, is **Tajurah Bay**. Great Britain acquired rights of protection here by treaty in 1840, and in 1858 annexed the islands of **Musha** and **Efat**, at the entrance of the bay, which remain unoccupied. On the north side of the bay is **Obock**, or **Hobok**, acquired by France in 1862, and since enlarged. This territory now comprises sixty-two miles of coast, with a depth of twenty-four miles. Since 1882 strenuous attempts have been made to develop it; and, on the retirement of the Egyptian garrisons, the French flag was hoisted at Tajurah, Sagallo, and elsewhere in the bay. Treaties have also been made with the King of Shoa. But, though Obock is the outlet of trade from Shoa, it lies off the direct commercial route, and has other disadvantages. Its harbour needs very expensive improvements, and the place is about on a par with Assab. On the Somali coast are **Berbera** (*q.v.*) and **Zella** (*q.v.*), and inland of them is **Habar**. These are important towns, and centres of very considerable trade. The first two are now British, and in 1886 the remainder of **Somali-land** (*q.v.*) was annexed by Germany. **Socotra** (*q.v.*), a large island off Cape Guardafui, became a British possession at the end of 1886. See under various heads indicated, and **COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**. (Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," 1885.)

Reeves, John Sims, the well-known tenor (who was the son, and is the father, of a musician of considerable powers), was b. near London, 1822. While yet a boy he became organist of a neighbouring church, and as a young man appeared on the opera stage. In 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor," at Drury Lane, he first showed his full powers, but, although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad-singing has achieved great distinction.

Reformatory Schools, for children (*a*) who have been convicted of crime and undergone imprisonment; (*b*) who have committed some petty crime, or are likely to fall into crime; (*c*) whose offence consists, under the Education Act of 1876, in non-attendance at school (called "educational cases"). See also **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**. There are 61 now under inspection. The cost of maintenance over the past ten years has been as below.

Year.	No. in School.	Paid by Treasury.	Parent.	Rates.	Subscriptions and Legacies.	Total Expenditure.
1876	5,634	£6,581	6,741	20,618	9,554	137,660
1877	5,935	87,305	6,897	20,823	7,820	139,825
1878	5,963	91,571	6,922	24,504	7,820	139,327
1879	5,975	91,429	6,316	23,357	5,000	136,183
1880	5,927	91,786	5,972	23,911	6,005	134,079
1881	6,738	90,787	5,805	22,953	4,817	129,610
1882	6,601	87,241	5,818	23,710	5,956	134,204
1883	6,657	85,635	6,140	23,183	4,943	126,122
1884	6,360	85,528	6,168	24,917	4,146	125,583
1885	6,241	83,330	5,709	25,206	3,779	123,975

Cost per head of each school for the year 1885 (latest return):—

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	Average No. of Inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Net Cost per Head.
ENGLAND—BOYS.			
Devon and Exeter.	30	£ 698 3 0	£ 23 3 5
Monmouthshire	35	673 4 5	19 4 8
Woodbury Hill	45	72 7 4	21 12 2
Northamptonshire.	44	853 4 1	19 7 10
Herts	38	845 3 8	22 4 10
Buxton	58	1,011 17 0	18 19 11
Bedfordshire	51	1,041 10 8	20 8 5
Bradwall	60	1,182 4 1	19 14 1
Gamorganshire	53	961 19 10	17 9 10
Wilts	60	1,119 1 11	18 13 0
Manchester & Salf'd	73	1,858 18 10	25 9 4
Hardwicke	79	1,616 15 2	20 9 4
Castle Howard	80	1,596 13 7	19 19 3
Stoke Farm	80	1,369 14 0	17 2 5
Warwickshire	84	1,657 16 11	19 14 9
Suffolk	81	1,041 6 7	12 17 1
Saltley	96	1,935 9 3	20 3 3
Hants	82	1,877 17 6	22 18 0
Calder Farm	109	1,950 3 7	17 17 10
North Lancashire	130	2,453 4 0	18 17 5
Liverpool Farm	136	2,688 16 0	19 15 5
Leeds	150	2,671 10 1	17 16 2
Kingswood	143	3,071 6 6	21 9 7
Boleyn Castle, R.C.	172	3,187 16 1	18 10 8
Wandsworth	173	3,747 11 5	21 13 3
"Akbar"	151	3,296 13 11	21 16 7
"Clarence," R.C.	199	4,023 9 0	20 4 4
"Cornwall"	262	5,786 16 8	22 1 9
Birkdale Farm, R.C.	197	3,349 5 7	17 0 0
North-Eastern	173	3,318 7 11	19 3 8
Market Weighton, Rom. C.	222	4,205 5 4	18 18 10
Red Hill	295	6,672 7 2	22 12 4
ENGLAND—GIRLS.			
Northamptonshire.	15	385 1 6	25 13 5
Ipswich	26	612 10 6	23 11 2
Lancashire, Rom. C.	61	1,329 8 5	22 16 2
Sunderland	36	979 0 6	27 3 11
Surrey, Girls	44	1,393 15 9	30 1 9
Warwickshire	26	575 9 7	22 2 8
Red Lodge	48	1,079 9 1	22 6 5
Limpley Stoke	48	1,054 10 4	21 9 7
Doncaster	54	1,163 8 4	21 10 11
Toxteth Park	59	1,222 15 10	20 14 6
Devon and Exeter	76	775 5 5	21 10 8
Liverpool	80	1,823 1 2	22 15 9
Yorkshire, Rom. C.	71	1,403 18 11	20 12 4
Arno's Court, R. C.	70	1,221 18 4	17 9 1
Hampstead	119	9,741 12 6	23 0 9
SCOTLAND—BOYS.			
Rossie	66	1,195 15 2	17 1 2
Kibble	91	1,913 13 7	21 0 7
Stranraer	93	1,931 5 8	20 15 4
Wellington Farm	104	1,868 0 4	17 19 3
Old Mill	108	2,263 18 8	20 19 3
Glasgow	89	2,784 15 7	31 5 9
Parkhead, Rom. C.	200	3,424 8 4	17 2 5
SCOTLAND—GIRLS.			
Aberdeen	24	532 14 7	22 3 11
Glasgow	25	798 2 1	31 18 6
Dairy	35	743 2 2	21 4 8
Dalbeth	53	1,009 3 1	19 0 10

The number of Young Offenders admitted into and discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain was (latest return) :—

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	PROTESTANT.		ROM. CATH.		PROTESTANT.		ROM. CATH.		Boys.	Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
ADMISSIONS.										
1854-79	18,767	4,335	5,536	1,237	4,352	1,112	1,308	489	29,963	7,173
1880	848	185	248	58	217	30	67	32	1,380	305
1881	784	172	248	61	149	27	51	16	1,232	276
1882	935	187	272	55	170	16	61	9	1,438	267
1883	878	202	234	54	157	21	68	14	1,337	291
1884	844	139	221	57	154	22	70	18	1,289	236
1885	824	157	198	34	176	19	62	27	1,260	237
TOTAL	23,880	5,377	6,957	1,556	5,375	1,247	1,687	605	37,899	8,785
DISCHARGES.										
To employment or service	6,142	2,594	1,196	735	2,555	582	1,049	291	10,942	4,202
To friends	6,628	1,422	2,558	339	1,176	310	186	200	10,548	2,271
Emigrated	2,006	56	317	58	210	42	10	13	2,543	169
Sent to sea	3,262	—	1,236	—	145	—	—	—	4,643	—
Enlisted	491	—	207	—	61	—	—	—	759	—
Discharged on account of disease	267	136	98	33	46	24	19	2	430	195
Discharged as incorrigible	175	66	37	7	16	15	6	4	234	92
Transferred	510	175	78	62	145	45	12	4	745	286
Died	424	144	185	104	174	41	56	24	839	313
Absconded	571	114	134	11	212	110	74	3	991	238
TOTAL	20,476	4,707	6,046	1,349	4,740	1,169	1,412	541	32,674	7,766
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1885	3,404	670	911	207	635	78	275	64	5,225	1,019
In school	2,848	584	781	182	568	74	201	63	4,390	903
On licence	514	82	125	23	57	4	73	—	769	109
In prison	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	1
Absconded, sentence unexpired	30	3	5	—	9	—	1	—	45	3
Retained in School, sentence expired	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3

Reform Club. Candidates must be Reformers in politics, and of a suitable social position. Entrance fee £40; subscription £10 10s. House, 104, Pall Mall.

Regina. A young prairie town, the capital of Assiniboia, and of the North-West Territories of Canada. Pop. 1,000.

Registration of Marriages, Jews'. See Jews.

Registration, Parliamentary. The statute law upon this subject is contained in many Acts, the longest and most important being those of 1843, 1865, 1868, 1873, and 1885. These must be referred to for accurate information. Here only an outline of the law can be given. In order to be entitled to vote in the election of a member for parliament, one must be upon the register of the borough or county. In a parliamentary borough, if it is at the same time a municipal borough, the town clerk, and elsewhere the clerk of the peace, issues every year his precept to the overseers of the poor in every parish or township, requiring them to make out a list of those who claim to vote. Thereupon the overseers give notice requiring all persons intending to vote to send in their names by a given day. The overseers make out an alphabetical list of all claimants, and

have power to object to the names of those whom they believe to be dead or not entitled to vote. Any person on the register may object to any person on the list, but must give notice of his intention so to do. The overseers are to publish a list of claimants and a list of persons objected to, and are to keep copies thereof for themselves, and to deliver copies thereof to the town clerk, or clerk of the peace, as the case may be. The town clerk or clerk of the peace is to transmit abstracts of the above lists to the revising barrister. A sufficient number of revising barristers are to be appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled an,

signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names.

Reichspartei, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reichsrath. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reichstag. See GERMANY, and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Religious Statistics of London. In connection with *The British Weekly* (1886, 27, Paternoster Row), a newly established religious newspaper, a religious census of some 1,500 churches and chapels in the Metropolitan area was made Sunday, Oct. 24th, 1886. Some 4,000 competent persons were employed on the task, the attendance taken being that of both morning and evening worship. The enumeration was confined to recognised churches and chapels; mission halls, including those of the Salvation Army, and extra services for children, held simultaneously with the regular church or chapel services, were not included in the returns. The results showed the approximate accommodation in the various places of worship to be 1,107,550. The total attendances were: Morning, 479,731; evening, 496,561. The following table shows the proportions of the various denominations:—

	Attendance:		Total.
	Morning.	Evening.	
Church of England	265,577	264,752	530,329
Congregational	53,299	59,545	112,844
Baptist	49,188	59,014	108,202
Wesleyan	32,942	36,996	69,938
Other Methodists	10,651	12,133	22,784
Presbyterian	14,867	15,503	30,370
Other Denominations	31,425	11,448	42,873
Roman Catholic	47,700	26,090	73,790
Jews	9,150	2,850	12,000
Greek Church	—	1,480	1,480
Hospitals, Work-houses, etc.	192	—	192
Total	479,731	496,561	976,292
Total Church of England	265,577	264,752	530,329
Total Protestant Non-conformist.	172,533	194,639	367,172
Approximate accommodation.	601,450	—	601,450
	1,107,550	—	1,107,550

If to these figures are added the attendance at mission halls, and at extra services in the churches and chapels—and these in the Ritualistic churches and Roman Catholics are very numerous—it may fairly be assumed that one

million persons were present at one service or another on the day the enumeration was made, and this out of a population of 3,816,703. The proportion of attendances to the population in London is thus about the same as in the large provincial towns of the country, where a similar census was taken a few years back. In disputed cases, which were few, a fresh enumeration was made on a subsequent Sunday, without any very appreciable difference in the return.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominion and foreign countries. The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 3,807 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* is published by this Society. Circulation of the Society's publications for 1885-86 81,884,100. Income for 1885-86, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £17,277. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £36,297. Secs.: Revs. L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Office: 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Renan, Ernesto. French orientalist, philosopher and author, b. Feb. 27th, 1823, at Tréguier, Department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in Brittany. He was intended for the Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at Paris, which he left to devote himself to the study of oriental languages. He won the Volney prize with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." He was sent (1846) on a scientific mission to Italy, and (1851) was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale. He became (1856) a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1860 he was appointed to a mission to Palestine and Syria, which led him to investigations into the origin of Christianity. On his return he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France. He delivered his first lecture in February 1862, and met with stormy manifestations from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professional work. In 1863 he published his famous work "The Life of Jesus," which roused the active hostility of the clerical party and led to the deprivation of his professorship. The Imperial Government offered him a good appointment in the Imperial Library, which he declined. In 1870 he again became Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France, and was elected a member of the French Academy (1878). In 1880 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1884 M. Renan delivered the Hibbert Lecture. He wrote in 1885 "Le Prêtre du Nemi" and on March 1st, 1886, published the first part of a new work, "The Origin of the Bible." His latest work, "L'Abbesse Jouarre" (1886), is not yet familiar to English readers.

Bennet. See DAIRY FARMING.
Report on City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

Representation of the People Act, 1885. The principal provisions of this Act are as follows. (1) It established alike in boroughs

and in counties throughout the United Kingdom a uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise as defined by the Representation of the People Act 1867. By that Act any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who on the 31st of July in any year, and during the preceding twelve months, has been an inhabitant-occupier of any dwelling-house, and has in respect thereof been rated to the relief of the poor, has a household franchise; and any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who during a like period has resided in the same lodgings of the annual value, unfurnished, of £10, has a lodger franchise. (2) It establishes alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom an occupation franchise wherever the land or tenement occupied is of £10 clear yearly value. (3) It provides that where a man inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any office or service, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by his employer, he shall be deemed an inhabitant-occupier for the purposes of the Act. This provision creates the service franchise. (4) It provides against the multiplication of votes by creating rent-charges, joint tenancies or tenancies in common. The Act does not abolish the 40s. freehold franchise, or the ancient franchises of the boroughs. It is supposed to have enlarged the constituencies by nearly 2,000,000 electors, 1,300,000 in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. The greatest proportional increase in the number of electors is in Ireland. The present total number of electors exceeds 5,000,000, nearly one-third of the male inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Repton School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Residual Products. See WASTE MATERIALS, UTILISATION OF.

Réunion. Formerly called Bourbon. A volcanic island of the Indian Ocean, adjacent to Mauritius and Madagascar, and a French colony. Area 966 sq. m., pop. 170,518. Capital St. Denis. Other large towns, St. Pierre and St. Paul. It is tropical, fertile, rich in products similar to those of Mauritius, and is one of the few French colonies which really pay. It was settled in 1649, but has several times been held by England.

Reuter's Telegram Company. See NEWS AGENCIES.

Revenue, British. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Reversion. When a person who has an interest in lands or houses grants to another person a lesser interest in the same, he creates for himself what is called a reversion. Thus when the tenant in fee or tenant in tail of property grants to another person a life estate in the same property, he creates for himself a reversionary estate in fee or in tail respectively. So likewise a reversion is created when the owner of a house or farm lets it on lease, or when the holder of a lease for a longer term, say ninety-nine years, sublets the leasehold for a shorter term, say seven or twenty-one years. Thus the landlord is the reversioner of the tenant, and the reversion is generally accompanied by a right to receive rent.

Révillon, Antoine, or Tony, b. Dec. 20th, 1832. Journalist and politician, etc. Révillon has participated in all the advanced Republican movements of France since his *début* in Paris (1857). He sits in the Chamber of Deputies as one of the members for the Seine, and is a

member of the Extreme Radical party. He has the gift of oratory, and has contributed much of a readable character to literature and to the press.

Revised Bible, The. See our 1886 edition. "**Revue des Deux Mondes.**" A French journal first published 1831, and appearing twice a month. Amongst the writers are the most eminent scholars in France.

Ribble Navigation. See ENGINEERING.

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S. b. 1828, at Somerby, Leicestershire. Graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrews (1854), hon. M.A. (1859); M.R.C.P. by examination (1856); Fellow of the College (1861). In 1865 he conducted an experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of *septine*. Discovered (1866) the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. Dr. Richardson's numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. In recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine he was (1868) presented with a testimonial, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas. His writings on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation. Dr. Richardson is a noted cyclist and **President of the Society of Cyclists.** Author of the *Asclepiad* (Quarterly, 2s. 6d.).

Richter, Eugen, German lawyer, publicist, and politician, was b. at Düsseldorf, July 30th, 1838. In July 1864 Herr Richter was elected burgomaster of Neuwied, but the Government vetoed the appointment. Was elected to the Constituent North German Diet, became a member of the Prussian Diet (1869), and of the Imperial German Diet (1872). In both Houses he leads the Progressist Liberals, and is in a chronic state of opposition with the Ministry. He is unsparring in his attacks, particularly upon Prince Bismarck, and took a leading part in the recent debate on the German Army Bill. Is an eminent authority upon finance.

Richter, Hans, by birth a Hungarian, b. at Raab, 1843. After receiving a musical education, he became conductor at the National Theatre, Munich (1868), at the Pesh Theatre (1871), and at the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna (1875). He conducted the famous Wagner Festival at Bayreuth in 1876, when a shower of orders descended on him from the gratified German princes. In 1880 he conducted his first concerts in London, and created much astonishment by leading the greatest works entirely *memoriter*. His control over an orchestra is phenomenal. His concerts have been annually continued, and he at present directs the Philharmonic Society. He has also conducted fine performances of German operas in London. In 1885 he was chosen director of the Birmingham Festival.

Rieger, Dr. Franz Ladislaus, was b. at Semil in Bohemia, Dec. 10th, 1818. Has led the Czech party in the Bohemian Diet since 1863, when he was delegate to the Austrian Reichsrath, but refused to take his seat. In 1879, he, and the rest of the Czech party, whom he had hitherto induced to abstain, entered the

Reichsrath, where he has since acted as their leader.

Riel. See UNITED KINGDOM.

Right, The. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Riots in Belfast, Royal Commission on the. Before leaving office Mr. John Morley agreed to appoint, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on succeeding to the office of Chief Secretary nominated, a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the causes of these riots. This Commission was presided over by Sir John Day, an English judge, and consisted of Major-General Bulwer, Mr. Trench, Q.C., Mr. Adams, and Mr. McHardy, Chief Constable of Lanarkshire. The report of the Commission (Mr. McHardy dissenting) was published towards the end of January of the present year, and consists mainly of an indictment of the Protestants (practically the whole responsibility for the riots being thrown upon them), and a commendation of the valour and forbearance of the police. During the riots, the Commissioners say, twenty-eight public-houses owned by Catholics were assailed and looted, and only one or two public-houses owned by Protestants. No doubt the licensed houses in Belfast belong mainly to Catholics, but at the same time the incidents attending the riots have convinced the Commissioners that for a considerable period, at all events from the 8th June to the 19th September, the principal actors in the rioting were what is called the Protestant mob. The Commissioners, amongst other things, recommend that the Royal Irish Constabulary should be maintained as the police force of Belfast, and that the chief officer of police for the town of Belfast should be entirely independent of all police authorities—save and except the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary; that such officer should have absolute control of the police force of the town, and the sole responsibility of maintaining the peace, free from any Ministerial or other control save that of the Executive Government and the Inspector-General; that power should be vested in the chief officer of police of Belfast to forbid processions, bands, and the erection of arches when in his opinion they are calculated to lead to a breach of the peace; that the number of the normal police force of the town should be increased to such extent as the Executive Government shall determine, so as to render the force as far as possible complete in itself, and competent to deal with rioting without any assistance from outside police forces, and the military garrison of Belfast should be maintained at such strength as will render recourse to police aid outside Belfast unnecessary at any time; and that special jurisdiction should be given to the Belfast Petty Sessions to deal summarily with cases of riot, unlawful assembly, and affray. They add: "We are also of opinion that the law, as at present existing enabling the police authorities to search for arms in the possession of persons unauthorised to possess them, is wholly inadequate and practically useless, and that the authorities should be armed with adequate powers for this purpose. We do not conceal from your Excellency an opinion that alterations in the law or in its administration cannot produce the complete good results we desire until a great change takes place in public opinion in Belfast."

Ripon, Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., Bishop of, b. 1841. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime

(1864); Vicar of St. James', Holloway (1870); Christ's Church, Paddington (1879); Canon of Windsor (1882); Bishop of Ripon (1885). Bishop Carpenter is a popular preacher of the Evangelical Party. Has written, among other works, "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation."

Ristich, John, Servian statesman, was b. in 1831 in Servia. He was educated in Germany, and afterwards in France. He began his official career in the Ministry of the Interior, under Prince Karageorgevitch (*q.v.*), and soon rose to a leading position in that department. In 1858 he was made secretary to the embassy sent to Constantinople by Obrenovitch III., and became afterwards Servian Envoy at the Porte. In 1867 he was appointed Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when Obrenovitch was assassinated he was the Envoy sent from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. From 1868 to 1873, during the minority of Prince Milan, M. Ristich was member of the Council of Regency. When Prince Milan became King M. Ristich became his Minister for Foreign affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State. He played a very prominent part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, and has exerted considerable influence in connection with the events which have transpired between Servia, Bulgaria, and the Powers.

Ritualism. The Ritualists in the Church of England may be best defined as those who advocate and adopt an abundant symbolism in public worship, in opposition to the Puritan idea which dispenses as far as possible with all outward signs or ceremonies. The Ritualist maintains that these things assist the worshipper, and render public worship more orderly and reverential. The Puritans hold that they tend to degrade the worship and distract the worshipper; substituting the form for the spirit. Strictly speaking, therefore, Ritualism is compatible with all forms of doctrine, and independent of all. But, as a matter of fact, in the Church of England an extreme Ritual is almost exclusively associated with extreme views on the Real Presence (*q.v.*); and the points of Ritual about which there has been the most violent contention are those which involve the adoration of Christ as present on the Altar under the forms of bread and wine. Since the trial of the late Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome, for heresy in enunciating a Sacramental Doctrine of the Real Presence very closely resembling Transubstantiation (the judgment condemned the doctrine, but gave Mr. Bennett the benefit of some doubt as to the exact meaning of his language concerning it), a precise definition of Ritualistic doctrine has had to be sought for from irresponsible laymen rather than from the clergy; but the view which we have indicated is that to which all Ritualistic symbolism points. With regard to their conduct of public worship the Ritualists rest their case upon the famous Ornaments Rubric (before Morning Prayer in the Prayer-Book), which enjoins such "ornaments of the Church and of the ministers thereof" as "were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." This reference seems not only to legalise the "ornaments" recognised by and used with the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI., but also to give a general approval to that

book. Certainly, though this first Prayer-Book was afterwards amended, it was never disavowed; and if it contain, as is admitted in the Preface to our Prayer-Book, nothing contrary to sound doctrine and wholesome practice, the contention of the Ritualistic party for toleration is materially strengthened. Having said enough to make the general position intelligible, we will briefly notice the points of ritual which have been in dispute, and other things more or less common among Ritualists, distinguishing them from other members of the Church of England. 1. The Eastward Position (*q.v.*) of the priest at Consecration (condemned in the Purchas case). 2. Lights on the Holy Table, except when needed for giving light (condemned in Westerton *v.* Liddell, and subsequently). Two candles on the altar, symbolising Christ as the Light of the World, are probably permissible. Any greater number are generally on a shelf behind the table. 3. The Vestments. Convocation, following the judgment in Liddell *v.* Westerton, held that the vestments prescribed in the first Prayer-Book are lawful. These are "a white alb plain, with a vestment (chasuble) or cope. (A compromise—the adoption of white vestments—has been suggested, and a strong argument has been made out as to their use in the primitive Church. Clement of Alexandria protested against coloured vestments. 4. The use of incense for the censuring of persons and things. This is pronounced unlawful, alike by judgments, Convocation, and opinion of counsel. 5. Mixing Water with Wine for the Communion. Condemned; but a very ancient and general custom, and probably not unlawful. 6. The use of Wafer Bread. A very disputed point: condemned by modern judges, and probably not contemplated by Reformers, but not in unmistakable terms excluded. 7. The introduction of the Hymn, "O Lamb of God, that takest," etc. (the *Agnus Dei*), immediately after the Consecration of the Elements. Unauthorised, and probably illegal. Beside these disputed points are many others, which are more or less revivals of ancient and almost obsolete custom. Among these we may mention Fasting before Communion from the previous midnight—a custom very widely spread. Regular Confession to a priest, with Absolution and Penance. Prayers for the dead—a subject on which the English Church of to-day is silent, though condemning the Romish Doctrine of Purgatory. Bowing at the Holy Name. Making the sign of the Cross frequently. Kneeling during the Incarnation Sentences of the Nicene Creed. Some also practise the Invocation of Saints. In a few Ritualistic churches seven "sanctuary lamps" are hung in front of the Altar, symbolising the seven spirits of God. The Ritualist movement in the Church of England arose out of the great High Church movement inaugurated by Dr. Pusey, A. J. Newman, and the Tractarians. The name was first used in 1866. The vestments were first worn about ten years earlier. The American Church defined its position by a stringent canon on ceremonies in 1874. In the same year the Public Worship Regulation Act (*q.v.*) was passed in England to make the process of law against Ritualists simpler. But public opinion has very largely doubted the policy of that Act, and it has not been much used.

Riviere, Briton, R.A., the well-known

animal painter, b. 1840. He studied art under his father, Mr. W. Riviere, at Oxford, and graduated M.A. at that university in 1873. He has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy since 1864, and many of his works have been engraved on steel, while others have been etched. Elected A.R.A. (1878), R.A. (1881).

Roadtown, Capital of the British Virgin Islands; in Tortola.

Roberts, Rev. Richard, a distinguished Wesleyan Methodist divine, was President of the Conference 1885-86. Entered the ministry (1845); appointed to Brecon (1846), since which time he has occupied important circuits, both in the provinces and London, always staying at each place the full term of three years, and was appointed to the Superintendency of the Lambeth Circuit (1882). Was appointed a member of the Legal Hundred (1874), an honour much appreciated in the ministry, as no one outside that circle is eligible for the Presidency. In March 1886 Mr. Roberts was presented at Court, the only President of the Wesleyan Conference who has been so distinguished.

Roberts, Sir Frederick, G.C.B., V.C., son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was b. 1832. Entered the army, and became (1851) second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery; captain (1860); served with distinction in the Indian mutiny, and received the thanks of the Governor-General, the Victoria Cross, the Mutiny Medal, and was made Brevet-Major. Took part in the Abyssinian war (1865), where he served as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained a medal and the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1872 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. In the Afghan war of 1878 Major-General Roberts commanded the column sent to operate through the Koorum Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayub Khan he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar (one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times) and utterly defeated the Pretender. For these services he was created (1881) a baronet, G.C.B., C.I.E., and received various honours. General Roberts was sent (1881) to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled on his arrival at Cape Town in consequence of peace being made. General Roberts has recently succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army.

Rocheport, Henri (properly Victor Henri, Marquis de Rocheport-Lucy), French journalist, novelist and politician, b. Jan. 30th, 1833. He began life as a private tutor and writer, afterwards obtaining a post in the office of Prefect Haussman, and finally devoting himself exclusively to authorship. He wrote novels in an elegant and attractive style. He was a political writer in *Charivari*, the *Nain Jaune*, the *Soleil*, and the *Figaro*. He was obliged (1868) to give up the editorship of the *Figaro* on account of his attacks on the government of Napoleon III., when he founded the *Lanterne*, a paper which continued the war against Caesarism. Compelled to leave Paris, he took refuge in Belgium. In Sept. 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the first arrondissement of Paris. On his return he founded the *Marseillais*. He

was a member of the National Defence after the Revolution of 1870. In March 1871 he laid down his mandate for the National Assembly, regarding the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as illegal. From this time he instigated the Commune. In the beginning of May, after the suppression of his paper, he took to flight, but was arrested at Neaux. Tried by court-martial at Versailles, he was condemned to transportation to New Caledonia. He escaped in March 1874, came back to Europe, and settled in Switzerland, where he again published the *Lantern*. He returned to Paris after the general amnesty of July 17th, 1880, and conducted a new Radical opposition paper, the *Intransigent*; and as member for Belleville represented the "Reds," resigning his seat (Dec. 1885), in consequence of a divergence of opinion in respect of the proceedings of the Government.

Rocheater, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 604, and has an income of £3,100. His lordship, the 98th bishop in succession, is the second son of the late Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, ninth Baronet of Marston. Was b. June 13th, 1825; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (Hon. 4th class Mathematics, 1847), M.A. (1850), D.D. by diploma (1877). Ordained deacon (1849), priest (1850), by the Bishop of Manchester, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester (1877). His lordship is also Provincial Chaplain of Canterbury, and a Governor of the Charterhouse and Dulwich College, and was formerly rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields (1857-68), minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (1868), vicar and rural dean of St. Pancras (1869-77), Canon of York and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York (1874-77), Select Preacher at Oxford (1878-80). His lordship, besides numerous sermons and pamphlets, has written "A Commentary on the Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, and Philemon, and Epistles of St. John, Peter, and Jude"; vol. ii. of "The New Testament, with a Brief Commentary by Various Writers" (1870); "The Preparation of a Sermon," one of the Homiletical and Pastoral Lectures edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (1879); edited "Hints for Lady Workers at Mission Services" (1874); "The Claim of Christ on the Young" (1883); "The Gospel of Christ" (1882); "Parochial Missions" (1874 and 1884); "The Presence of Christ" (1869); "The Yoke of Christ in the Duties and Circumstances of Life" (1884). A series of papers entitled "Winter in the Slant of the Sun," by his lordship, is now appearing in *Good Words* (1887).

Rockhampton. Chief city and port of northern Queensland (*q.v.*), on Fitzroy river.

Rocky Mountains Tunnel. See **ENGINEERING.**

Rodrigues. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius, of which British colony it is a dependency. Area about 10 sq. m., pop. 1463. It is mountainous, well watered, wooded, and picturesque. Coral reefs surround it. Features of the island are two immense stalactite caverns. Climate healthy, but hurricanes occur. There is rich abundance of tropical fruit and similar natural products. Deer, pigs, and game birds abound. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. The chief exports

at present are maize, beans, fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit. Rodriguez was annexed about 1810, being used as the base of operations for British attacks upon the then French possessions of Mauritius and Bourbon. While slavery endured fortunes were made there from sugar and cotton. It is said that capitalists are now again turning attention to the island, as its fertility and resources are great.

Rohlf, Herr. A German explorer in Africa. See **SUDAN, AFRICAN EXPLORATION, and GERMAN COLONISATION.**

Roll of Solicitors. Every solicitor of the Supreme Court is entered on the roll of solicitors (now a book), kept by the clerk of the petty bag (see **ROLLS, MASTER OF**). He is "struck off the rolls" either at his own request, *e.g.*, on retirement from practice, or for misconduct. Several solicitors have of late years been struck off the rolls for the misuse of clients' moneys, and the decisions in this respect are very stringent.

Rolls, Master of the, is the chief keeper of the records preserved at the Public Record Office (*q.v.*). It is an office of great antiquity (first mention A.D. 1256), and position. Originally he was merely the custodian of chancery rolls; later he acquired judicial authority in the Court of Chancery; and in recent times he shares with the vice-chancellors the hearing in the first instance of any suit; and by the Judicature Act, 1873, he was made a member of the High Court of Justice and of the Court of Appeal. He is likewise head of the petty bag office (formerly the common law side of the Court of Chancery, now an office in the High Court of Justice), and admits solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Rolls Series. The abbreviated title of the important series of publications issuing from the Record Office (*q.v.*). Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls (*q.v.*), in 1857 proposed to the Government that the vast body of important historical material lying in the form of MSS. at the Record Office should be edited by competent writers; and the suggestion (first made in 1822 by the House of Commons to George IV.) was adopted. The series now comprises most of the principal English chronicles, and many other documents of the highest subsidiary importance to the historian, since they throw contemporary and often unbiassed light upon early events that it has hitherto been impossible to fully interpret.

Roman Catholic Church. The name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The Catholic's rule of faith is the whole word of God, written and unwritten; and this is taught and explained by the Church, or by the infallible utterances of the Roman Pontiff speaking *ex cathedra*—*viz.*, when, as "pastor and teacher of all Christians," he "defines a doctrine, regarding faith or morals, to be held by the universal Church." The distinctive characteristic of the Romish Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like that of the rest of Christendom, are to be found, in the first instance, in the Nicene Creed, but to this, after the Council of Trent, were added, by Pope Pius IV., the article on transubstan-

tiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility have been made articles of faith in 1854 and 1870 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is quite a distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The Roman Catholic Church abounds in a variety of religious orders, for men and women, with constitutions suited to all tastes, times, and countries, yet practising in common, poverty, chastity, and obedience, called the "evangelical counsels"; in charitable and educational institutions, as asylums, hospitals, orphanages, schools, colleges, universities; nor does she forget the divine commission to teach all nations, for her missionaries penetrate to every corner of the world. The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They preside over the 19 Roman congregations or departments for ecclesiastical affairs, and thus represent the Pope in the regular exercise of his pontifical authority. The total number of Catholics over the world, ruled by about 1,100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 220,000,000; of which there are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,650,000 (*i.e.* nearly 4,000,000 in Ireland, and about 1,680,000 in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. Ireland is divided into four metropolitan provinces, subdivided into dioceses, each ruled by a bishop, of whom there are 27, including the four archbishops. The number of priests amounts to 3,450, who serve 2,380 churches and chapels, situated in 1000 parishes. The 21 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans (besides 2 bishops-auxiliary); andly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans). The total number of priests in England and Wales is 2,273, serving 1,280 churches and chapels; in Scotland 326, serving 330 churches and chapels. The United States has about 7,500,000 Catholics, 74 archbishops and bishops, 7,296 priests, 8,000 churches and chapels, and 500,000 pupils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,200,000 Catholics, 31 archbishops and bishops, about 2,225 priests, 2,000 churches and chapels and stations, 100 academies, and 3,523 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published

occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of the Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Catholic faith. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Roman Era, The. The date of the foundation of Rome (April 21st, 754 B.C.) was used as the Roman Era; expressed by the letters A. U. C. (*Ab urbe conditor*).

Rosa, Carl, b. at Hamburg (1842). Made his *début* as a violinist at eight, afterwards became a pupil in the Conservatoire of Leipzig. After his marriage with his late wife Madame Parepa,—a talented singer,—Herr Rosa decided to produce operas on his own account. Since that period he has been well known as an energetic and enterprising caterer for the musical public, and has put on the boards the works of one or two new composers. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

Roseau. Capital of Dominica (*q.v.*).

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., 5th Earl of (creat. 1703); Baron Rosebery (1823), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; b. 1847; m. (1878), Hannah, dau. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. for Hythe; succeeded his grandfather the 4th Earl in 1868. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland (1872); Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (1881-83); elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh (1880); was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works (1885). On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of 1886, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June. Lord Rosebery has cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agrees with his Home Rule policy. His lordship is a strong Radical, and though a peer, moved in 1884 for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. As a speaker Lord Rosebery is ready and humorous, and Mr. Gladstone has publicly recognised him as one of the younger Liberals who is destined to play a great part in the history of the country.

Rossall School, Fleetwood. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rotomahana and Rotorna Lakes. See TARAWERA ERUPTION.

Roumania. Formerly the autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, Moldavia and Wallachia; now a kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber elected for four years by all male citizens paying taxes. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. Area about 45,642 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,100,000. Budget revenue and expenditure in 1885-6 £5,160,266. Debt in 1886 £29,324,130. Army, in peace about 20,000, in war about 150,000. Navy about 20 small vessels, chiefly for purposes of Danube police. In 1874 Austria, Germany, and Russia, in spite of the objection of the Porte, claimed the right to make separate treaties with Roumania. In 1877 the country, in alliance with Russia, took part in a war with Turkey (*q.v.*). At the close of the war Roumania was declared

independent, received the Dobruchs, and gave up Roumanian Bessarabia to Russia, from whom it had been obtained in 1856. In March 1881, Roumania was proclaimed a kingdom, and as such recognised by the Powers. In March 1883 the powers of the European Danubian Commission were by treaty extended to Ibrail and the Kilia arm, and prolonged in time, Roumania protesting against the presidency of Austria in the commission. See also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Round Table Conference. The, held its first meeting on January 13th, at the residence of Lord Herschell, one of the members, the others being John Morley, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir George Trevelyan. Its name was taken from a passage in a speech delivered by Joseph Chamberlain on Dec. 23rd, 1886, at Birmingham, in which he said, "I am convinced that sitting round a table . . . almost any three men, leaders of the Liberal party, would be able to come to some arrangement whereby the Liberals might again be united." After this Mr. Gladstone wrote to Sir W. Harcourt on January 2nd, 1887, that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was an important fact, deserving notice, and if handled in a proper spirit might lead to a *modus vivendi* in the Liberal party. This speech and this letter, combined with the state of affairs in Ireland, led up to the conference, its aim being to unite the shattered ranks of the Liberal party.

Royal Academy. The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the society itself consists of 48 Royal Academicians, at least 30 Associates, and two Associate Engravers. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir Frederick Leighton (*q.v.*) Appended is a list of the Royal Academicians, Jan. 1887:—

1879 Alma-Tadema, L.
1872 Armitage, E.
1879 Armstrong, H. H.
1811 Barlow, T. O.
1882 Boehm, J. E.
1867 Calderon, P. H.
1880 Cole, Vicar.
1867 Cooper, T. S.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.
1871 Dobson, W. C. T.
1864 Faed, T.
1853 Frith, W. P.
1876 Gilbert, Sir J.
1883 Goodall, F.
1882 Graham, P.
1879 Hodgson, J. E.
1883 Holl, F. C.
1860 Hook, J. C.
1864 Horsley, J. C.
1868 Leighton, Sir F., Bart.
1876 Leslie, G. D.

1881 Long, E.
1879 Marks, H. S.
1869 Marshall, W. C.
1884 Millais, Sir J. E., Bart.
1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1881 Oulss, W. W.
1880 Pearson, J. L.
1873 Pettie, J.
1871 Pickersgill, F. R.
1876 Poynter, E. J.
1866 Richmond, G.
1881 Riviere, B.
1860 Sant, J.
1877 Shaw, R. N.
1871 Stocks, L.
1889 Stone, M. (elect).
1885 Waterhouse, A.
1867 Watts, G. F.
1870 Wells, H. T.
1874 Woolner, T.
1878 Yeames, W. F.

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £120,000. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The proceedings of the "Hanging Committee," as may be supposed, do not always give satisfaction; and on the whole it may be said that very considerable irritation exists at the way in which the summer exhibition is managed. In 1886 this has shown itself in a very marked manner. In spite of an energetic appeal of Sir Frederick Leighton and several other members, the majority pleaded vested interests, and refused to limit the Academicians' right to wall space. In the future, as in the past, each member of that essentially private body is to be entitled to hang eight pictures at the annual exhibition.—At the end of January 1887, a meeting was held which enlarged the constitution of the Academy, and will greatly popularise that body. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1866, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of nine weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of John Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal Commission on Defence of British Possessions and Commerce. See COALING STATIONS, BRITISH.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. The. Founded 1799, and incorporated 1800, "for the diffusing knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." The Institution was enlarged in 1810. The library contains about 37,000 volumes; and the museum contains the apparatus used in their researches by Young, Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday. Amongst the lecturers have been Dr. Garnett, Dr. Thomas Young, Mr. (Sir) Humphrey Davy, Dr. W. T. Brande, Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall. The first president was Sir Joseph Banks. There is a fund for the promotion of experimental researches. Admission obtained by ballot; £10 ros. entrance; £5 5s. subscription. House: Albemarle Street, Piccadilly.

The Royal Family.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Date.	Annuities.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Succ. her uncle, WILLIAM IV., 1837	1819	.	Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha.	1840	£385,000*
<i>Family:</i>					
1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL. <i>Issue—</i>	1840	.	Crown Pr. of Prus- sia.	1858	£8,000
<i>a.</i> Frederick William A. V. (<i>Issue,</i> <i>1 son.</i>)	1859	.	Pr. Augusta of Holstein.	1881	
<i>b.</i> V. E. A. Charlotte. (<i>Issue 1 dau.</i>)	1860	.	Pr. of Saxe-Meinin- gen.	1878	
<i>c.</i> A. W. Hendrich	1862				
<i>d.</i> F. F. Sigismund	1864	1866			
<i>e.</i> F. W. A. Victoria	1866				
<i>f.</i> J. F. E. Waldemar	1868	1879			
<i>g.</i> Sophia Dorothea V. A.	1870				
<i>h.</i> Margaret B. F.	1872				
2. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES <i>Issue—</i>	1841	.	Alexandra of Den- mark.	1863	£40,000 (and £10,000 to wife. Duchy of Corn- wall revenues about £65,000 ann.).
<i>a.</i> Albert Victor C. E.	1864				
<i>b.</i> George Frederick E. A.	1865				
<i>c.</i> Louise Victoria A. D.	1867				
<i>d.</i> Victoria Alex. O. M.	1868				
<i>e.</i> Maude Charlotte M. V.	1869				
<i>f.</i> Alexander J. C. A.	1871	1871			
3. ALICE MAUDE MARY	1843	1878	Pr. Fred. W. Lud- wig of Hesse- Darmstadt.	1862	
<i>Issue—</i>					
<i>a.</i> Victoria Alberta E. M. M. (<i>Issue,</i> <i>1 dau.</i>)	1863	.	Pr. Louis of Bat- tenburg.	1884	
<i>b.</i> Elizabeth Alex. L. A.	1864	.	Duke Sergius of Russia.	1884	
<i>c.</i> Irene Marie I. A.	1866				
<i>d.</i> Ernest Louis C. A. W.	1868				
<i>e.</i> Frederick William	1870	1873			
<i>f.</i> Victoria Alice	1872				
<i>g.</i> Mary Victoria	1874	1878			
4. ALFRED E. A., DUKE OF EDINBURGH <i>Issue—</i>	1844	.	Duch. Alex., sister Emp. Russia.	1874	£25,000.
<i>a.</i> Alfred Alex. W. E. A.	1874				
<i>b.</i> Marie Alex. Victoria	1875				
<i>c.</i> Victoria Melita	1876				
<i>d.</i> Alex. Louise O. V.	1878				
<i>e.</i> Beatrice	1884				
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN <i>Issue—</i>	1846	.	Pr. Fred. Christian of Schles.-Holst.	1866	£6,000.
<i>a.</i> Christian Victor A. L. E. A.	1867				
<i>b.</i> Albert John C. F. A. G.	1869				
<i>c.</i> Victoria Louise S. A. A. H.	1870				
<i>d.</i> F. J. Louise Augusta M. C.	1872				
<i>e.</i> Harold	1876	1876			
6. LOUISE C. A., MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.	1848	.	Marq. of Lorne	1871	£6,000.
7. ARTHUR W. P. A., DUKE OF CON- NAUGHT. <i>Issue—</i>	1850	.	Pr. Louise, dau. of Pr. Fred. Chas. of Prussia.	1879	£25,000.
<i>a.</i> Margaret V. A. Ch. Norah	1882				
<i>b.</i> Arthur F. Patrick A.	1883				
<i>c.</i> Infant daughter (March 18)	1886				
8. LEOPOLD G. D. A., DUKE OF ALBANY <i>Issue—</i>	1853	1884	Pr. Helena of Wal- deck.	1882	£6,000. (to Duchess).
<i>a.</i> Alice Mary V. A. P.	1883				
<i>b.</i> Leop. C. E. G. A. (<i>posth.</i>)	1884				
9. BEATRICE M. V. F.	1857	.	Pr. Henry of Bat- tenburg.	1885	£6,000.
<i>Issue—</i>					
<i>a.</i> Albert Alexander	1886				
1. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (cousin to the Queen). Five children.	1845	.	Pr. Thyra of Den- mark.	1878	
2. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE	1797	.	Dke. of Cambridge	1818	£6,000.
<i>Issue—</i>					
<i>a.</i> George W. F. C., Duke of Cam- bridge.	1819	.	Morganatic		£12,000.
<i>b.</i> Augusta C., Dch. of Mecklenburg- Strelitz (son and grandchildren)	1822	.	Fred. Dke. of Meck- lenb.	1843	£3,000.
<i>c.</i> Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck . (One dau. and three sons.)	1833	.	Francis, Duke of Teck.	1866	£5,000.

* *i.e.*, Privy Purse, £60,000; household salaries, £132,260; household expenses, £172,500; Royal bounty, £13,200; Sundry items, £3,000—£295,000. This does not represent Her Majesty's entire income and expenditure, which are considerably supplemented by the Duchy of Lancaster revenues (ab. £45,000), cost of Royal residences (those wholly and partly occupied by the Queen, and those by pensioners), Royal yachts, escorts, freedom from taxes, etc., etc., and civil list of £24,072. The "Financial Reform Almanack" (Simpkin & Co., 15.) contains a very complete statement of the costs of the Royal Family to the country.

Royal Commission on City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

Royal Commission on Crofters. See CROFTERS.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See FREEMASONRY.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed for the pursuit and spread of science, incorporated in 1662 by Charles II., now famous throughout Europe. Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly from November to June, in the afternoon. Candidates for fellowship must be supported by the written names of six Fellows. The subscription is £3. Among the presidents have been Lord Chancellor Somers, Samuel Pepys, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir J. Pringle, Sir J. Banks, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, and Sir Humphrey Davy; Professor G. Gabriel Stokes is the present president. There are now upwards of 450 English Fellows and 50 Foreign Fellows. The rooms of the society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 40,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. Secs., Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

Royalties are payments which the lessee or producer agrees to make to the patentee, author, artist, or owner of a patent, copyright, mine, etc., in consideration of the right of working the same to his own advantage. In the case of copyrights and patents, the "property" in the right frequently passes to the lessee thereof, notably in questions of copyright (*q.v.*).

Royalty Deceased (1886—Jan. 31st, 1887). See OBITUARY.

Rose-Mapleson, Mrs. Marie, a distinguished operatic singer; b. 1850; first appeared in public at Paris (1865), where she remained a great public favourite during the remaining years of the Empire. She sang at many of the **Imperial concerts**, including the last given at the Tuileries by the Emperor. Remained in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and frequently enlivened the beleaguered citizens by singing patriotic songs during the bombardment. At the termination of hostilities she was presented by M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon with a gold medal, signed by them, for distinguished bravery. After a brilliant tour in Belgium she was engaged by Col. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, to appear in London, and from that time she has been one of the most popular artistes on the English operatic stage. Married Henry, eldest son of Col. Mapleson (1877). Of late she has been a member of the **Carl Rosa Opera Company**.

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor, great pianoforte virtuoso, was b. near Jassy, 1829. His parents were Russian Jews. At the age of twelve he played in London, which he visited again in 1857, and on other occasions. As a composer Rubinstein is very prolific. He has written charmingly for the pianoforte alone, and with other instruments; his "Ocean Symphony" is the best of several such works for full orchestra; and for the stage he has composed many operas, the most esteemed being the "Demon," "Dimitri Donskoi," and "Nero." He founded the Conservatoire at St Petersburg in 1862, and is indefatigable in promoting Russian music. The late Czar ennobled him in 1869 as a mark of his appreciation and esteem.

Endimentary Organs. See ORIGIN of SPECIES.

Budler, Frederick William, b. in London 1840. Appointed Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology in 1879, having been assistant-Curator from 1861 to 1875, and Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales from 1876 to 1879. President of the Anthropological Department of the British Association at Swansea 1880. Hon. Sec. of the Anthropological Institute, and editor of its Journal. Joint editor of Ure's "Dictionary" (3 vols., 1875), and of Stanford's "Europe" (1885). Contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to various scientific journals. Lecturer on Geology under the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. President of the Geologists' Association 1887.

Rugby School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rural Dean. See DEANS.

Rusdem Pasha. His Excellency the new Turkish Ambassador, who succeeded Musurus Pasha (*q.v.*) at the Court of St. James's, 1885. Entered the civil service of the Porte at an early age, and quickly attracting the notice of his chief, was advanced to the important post of **Derixardjumaui** (interpreter of the Captain Pasha), and sent on several important missions to Europe, Egypt, and Tunis. In 1848 he accompanied as secretary Tuad Pasha, the High Commissioner, to Moldavia, and also to Epirus and Thessaly. Appointed Secretary-General to the Foreign Office, Rusdem Pasha reorganised that department on the Western basis, introducing French for all official correspondence. Was appointed (1856) *Chargé d'affaires* to Turin and the Italian court; afterwards Minister-Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary. Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia, at which court he was a *persona grata*. Represented the Sultan at the coronation of the present King of Sweden. Governor-General of the Lebanon (1873), the tenure of this office being fixed by a protocol signed by the Powers at ten years. It was in this capacity Rusdem Pasha became best known to the British Government. Returning from the Lebanon (1883), he remained at the court at Constantinople. The Sultan on two occasions sought to employ Rusdem Pasha in the capacity of Governor-General of one of the great autonomous provinces of Eastern Roumelia and Crete; but his religion (his Excellency is a member of an Old Catholic family) barred the way to his appointment. Towards the close of 1885 he obtained the highly important post of Ambassador to England. Rusdem Pasha is one of the highest dignitaries of the Ottoman Empire, and is a Vizier and a Muchir, and possesses the highest class of every Turkish decoration, besides the grand cordon of many European orders.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdegate prize for poetry ("Salsette and Elephanta"), 1839. Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and having become enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he commenced a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern

Painters," vol. i. (1842), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "*Modern Painters*," making five (issued all in 1846-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and the books are now rare. He had previously (1849) written "*The Seven Lamps of Architecture*" and "*The Stones of Venice*" (1851-53); both books have recently been reprinted—the former in 1880, and the latter in April 1886. He was appointed Rede Lecturer at Cambridge (1867), and Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, (1872), but retired from this post in 1873 on the occasion of his illness. He again accepted the chair in 1883, which he finally vacated in 1885, owing to the action of the University on the subject of vivisection. He is a most brilliant and voluminous writer, and has widely expressed his views upon almost every subject in the leading magazines and newspapers of the day. These contributions have been published in a permanent form, under the editorship of "*An Oxford Pupil*," the first instalment being issued in 1880, under the title of "*Arrows of the Chace*" (2 vols.), and the remainder March 1886, under the title "*On the Old Road*" (2 vols.). In addition to those mentioned above, his most notable works are: "*Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds*" (1851), "*Political Economy in Art*" (1857), "*A Joy for Ever*," and "*Two Paths*" (1859), "*Unto this Last*" (1862), "*Munera Pulveris*" (1862), "*Sesame and Lilies*" (1864), "*Ethics of the Dust*" (1866), "*Queen of the Air*" (1868), "*Crown of Wild Olive*" (1868), "*Aratra Pentelici*" (1870), "*Eagle's Nest*" and "*Ariadne Fiorentina*" (1872), "*Time and Tide*," and "*Val d'Arno*" (1873), "*The Art of England*" (1883), "*The Pleasures of England*" (1884, uncompleted)—both being Oxford lectures. In 1871 he commenced his well-known series of letters entitled "*Fors Clavigera*," which appellation he explained in a threefold sense as meaning "Deed, Patience, and Love," and dealing in a conversational form with almost every variety of subject. These came out regularly for ninety-six numbers, being finally closed in December 1884. Since that time he has been engaged upon his autobiography, which he is bringing out periodically under the title of "*Proserpina*." In addition to this he has several works in progress which have appeared irregularly from time to time for several years past—namely, "*Deucalion*," "*Proserpina*," "*St. Mark's Rest*," "*Laws of Fesole*," "*Our Fathers have told us*," etc. He has also edited "*Bibliotheca Pastorum*" (Shepherds' Library), in 4 vols., "*Roadside Songs of Tuscany*," "*Ulric, the Farm Servant*," "*Christ's Folk in the Apennine*," etc., etc.

~**Russell, Dr. W. H.**, b. at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, 1821. Entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, and while there commenced his connection with the *Times* Called to the English bar (1850). Correspondent of *The Times* in the Crimea (1854-55) and was engaged in similar capacity during the progress of the Indian mutiny (1857-8), and its suppression, which afterwards was fully described in "*My Diary in India*." In 1861-2 he was in the United States as correspondent of *The Times* during the civil war of Secession. In 1866 he corresponded with *The Times* from the Austrian

headquarters during the Prusso-Austrian war. In the Franco-German war (1870-71) he was correspondent at the headquarters of the Crown Prince. In 1878 he established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is still editor and proprietor. He published amongst other works "*My Diary in India*," "*My Diary North and South*," "*Memorials of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales*," "*Diary in the East—Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales*," "*My Diary during the Last Great War*" (1870-71), along with minor works extracted from his contributions to periodicals.

Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1859); appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn (1872). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Dundalk (1880-85); South Hackney (1885 and 1886). Attorney-General in the late Gladstone administration (Feb. 1886), when he received the honour of knighthood. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell is without a rival at the English bar. He takes a lively interest in sporting matters; and when the dispute arose about Ben d'Or, he was offered a brief both for the plaintiff and defendant. His able advocacy in the Colin Campbell case, tried at the close of 1886, is fresh in the public mind.

Russia. A vast European and Asiatic empire under Alexander III., Alexandrovitch. An autocracy, the Tzar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. The administration is divided into eleven departments, with a minister at the head of each, nominated by the Tzar, each being separate and independent in its respective branch. The State Council, a permanent body composed of a number of high officers nominated by the Emperor, and presided over by a member of the imperial family (now by the Tzar's uncle, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch), institutes and elaborates all laws. The State Council has only a consultative voice, its opinions being presented for the decision of the Emperor, who agrees either with the majority or the minority. The State Council has no right of proposing any new law or measure *motu proprio*, the right of initiative belonging to the respective ministers acting under the direct supervision of the Emperor. The Senate of the empire, which formerly united the attributes of the State Council and the present Ministry or Control, is now only a superior court of appeal. Ecclesiastical concerns are administered by the Synod, a body of high church dignitaries, controlled and directed by the "Procurator of the Holy Synod"—a civil or military general representing the civil power, to whom the Synod is completely subjected. The Government does not interfere with the doctrinal questions of the orthodox Greek Church (*q.v.*), nor is the Tzar the Pope of the Russian Church, as is sometimes erroneously affirmed. Local administration emanates from the central governing body. Russia is divided into sixty-three provinces, fourteen regions—having each at its head a governor, and possessing representatives of juridical and ecclesiastical power. The Grand Duchy of Finland is the only country in the Tzar's dominions possessing a species of home rule. The four orders send their deputies for a short legislative session every five years. Though dependent on the will of the Tzar in its general

functions, the Finnish representative body and the Senate possess important immunities in the right of nominating, directing, and controlling the local administration. After the emancipation of the serfs (1861) the popular element was, in a limited degree, introduced in some branches of public function in Russia Proper. The jury was introduced for common crimes (1864), after the French pattern, the grand jury being suppressed, the power for the detention of criminals belonging absolutely to a number of agents of the Government. In the same epoch some eight provinces of Russia Proper received a kind of local self-government—"Zemstvo" (1864), extended gradually to thirty-four provinces. The three orders—landlords, citizens of the towns, and peasants—united in separate assemblies, return their respective deputies to the District Zemstvos, each of which sends a delegation forming the Provincial Zemstvo. The sessions of both the District and Provincial Zemstvos are shortened to fourteen days; but every three years they nominate the "Ouprava," a permanent responsible commission, administering affairs in obedience to the Assembly's instructions. The influence of the Zemstvos are very contracted, and they are dependent upon the governor of the province and their presidents nominated by the ministry. The towns, though sending their deputies to the Zemstvos, have a municipal self-government of their own, granted by the law of 1870. The right of voting belongs to the freeholders and tradesmen inscribed in the guilds. The town electors are divided into three parts, so that the amount of taxes paid by each shall be about one-third of the total amount of taxes paid by the town. Each of these three classes of electors, though differing greatly in number, send an equal number of deputies to the municipal assembly, called "Douma," which nominates for four years an executive committee, "Ouprava," and the mayor, "Golova," which must be approved by the Government and is then no more revocable by the Douma, and possesses the right of suspending its resolutions, being responsible only to the governor of the province. The rural population, set free by the Act of Emancipation of 1861, is endowed with a small piece of land, for which they have to pay mortgage tax for forty-nine years. The bulk of the Russian peasantry hold their land as common property, subdividing it by families after certain periods, according to the number of working people in each family. The rural population is constituted in "volost" (parishes), subdivided into village communities, "mir," "gromada," having their own self-governing assembly, and electing their executive headmen, "Starshinas" and "Starosta" which are, however, dependent on the inferior police agents, who have the right of dismissing and punishing them. The area of Russia in Europe is 3,095,504 square miles, with Asiatic possessions 8,644,100 square miles. The pop. of Russia in Europe is about 87,105,080. With her Asiatic dominions it was (in 1885) about 103,000,000. The population increases more than 1,000,000 every year. The Slavs constitute more than two-thirds of the population (about 68,000,000), of which 5,000,000 are Poles and 17,000,000 Ruthenians. The non-Slavs are represented by the Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, and Jews. The State religion is Greek Church. The number of

Greek orthodox faith is about 64,000,000, of which about 15,000,000 are sectarian dissenters. The Roman Catholics number about 8,500,000; Protestants, 2,750,000; Jews, 3,000,000; Mahometans, 2,500,000; Buddhists and other religions, 26,000. The Russian army is composed of (1) field or active army, (2) reserves, (3) militia. (1) The active army in time of peace numbers about 750,000, in time of war 917,904, including 55,905 cavalry, 141,969 Cossacks, and 3,778 guns. (2) The reserve of the active army consists of small bodies in time of peace, transformable into 544 battalions in time of war, equal to 455,000 infantry with 144 batteries and 60,000 supplementary Cossacks. (3) The reserve proper, or the militia, as created by the regulations of 1876, was never summoned, being intended only for cases of extreme urgency. Of young men capable for service one-third are incorporated in the active army, and two-thirds are inscribed in the militia. The Russian navy is composed of 38 ironclads, 5 half-ironclads, 106 torpedo boats, 281 steamers, and 35 sailing vessels, besides 3 large ironclads constructing. The navy numbers 29,660 sailors, including 3,196 officers. Russian finances are derived chiefly from the taxation of the lower classes, the peasants paying about 83 per cent. of the taxes. The average revenue for the five years 1881-85 was 708,342,657 roubles (the rouble = 2s.); the average expenditure for the same period was 721,675,729 roubles, making an average yearly deficit of 13,333,072 roubles. The national debt, which in 1870 was but 2,003,488,160 roubles, in 1884 reached 5,234,000,000 roubles. The interest for the national debt increased from 85,000,000 roubles in 1871 to 259,645,165 in 1886, which is due partly to the increase of the debt, partly to the depreciation of Russian roubles. In 1871 100 roubles were equal to £15'88, in 1885 £9'83. Russian commerce with foreign countries is represented by a total of about 600,000,000 roubles exports, and about the same amount of imports, the latter exceeding the former less than 1 per cent. for the five years 1878-82. From Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1886, the exports amounted to 172,535,000 roubles, a diminution compared with 1885 of 68,231,000 roubles, or about 28½ per cent. The imports also fell from 181,018,000 roubles to 174,658,000 roubles. The exports are almost exclusively raw and agricultural produce, three-fourths of which are sent from the Baltic and southern seaports, chiefly to England and France. On the Asiatic frontier, however, Russian exports consist of manufactured wares; and here commerce is constantly and steadily increasing. From 1879 to 1885 the exports were augmented from 627,768,000 to 640,295,000 roubles, and the imports from 557,257,000 to 587,713,000 roubles. On the opposite frontier, the European, commerce is not so prosperous. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of its agriculture, Russia cannot profit as it might by the enormous increase of the demand for imported corn in western countries. Russia has lost its supremacy as a corn furnishing country, America having driven it from the best trade and the first place. In 1867 Russia furnished 33 per cent. of the corn required by England; in 1876, 14 per cent.; in 1880, only 8 per cent. With France (1875-80) the Russian supply has diminished from 27 per cent. to 22 per cent.; with Germany from 55 per cent. to 40 per cent. In regard to the progress of culture and the industrial develop-

ment, there has been a very quick progress contrasting forcibly with the general depression manifested in the agricultural districts. From 1870 to 1883 the town population of the empire increased in the whole from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000. In 1870 the number of towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants was 185; in 1882 it was 305. In 1870 Russia numbered only six large towns consisting of more than 100,000 inhabitants; this number is now doubled. National industry is making considerable progress, though lately with less rapidity. While the agricultural interest remains almost stationary, the manufacturing industries from 1865 to 1883 have augmented five times in value, being about 300,000,000 roubles yearly, or about one-sixth of the value of agricultural products, reckoned at about 1,800,000,000 roubles. Education, notwithstanding the many obstacles to it, is making rapid progress. From 1871 to 1883 the number of students in the eight universities increased from about 6,200 to 12,600. The gymnasia, having in 1870 36,470 pupils, in 1881 numbered 60,240. Primary education is imparted in 28,400 schools, with 1,539,975 pupils, being about one pupil for every 83 inhabitants. The political history of Russia for the last fifteen years is signalised by intense internal conflict between the autocracy and the aspirations of the Russian people for political freedom, due to the quick intellectual enlightenment, as well as to industrial and commercial development (see Nihilism). The same period was very rich in various external events.—(For history 1871-1885 see our edition of 1886.)—In March 1885 Penjdeh was occupied and annexed, which caused a serious strain on the friendly relations of Russia and England, the latter supporting the Ameer of Afghanistan. The commission for the delimitation of that frontier was withdrawn in August 1886, there being a dead lock in regard to the final section, adjacent to the Oxus. The question still remains unsettled. On September 18th a revolution broke out in Eastern Roumelia, proclaiming the union under Prince Alexander's rule of both Bulgarian halves and establishing the frontier which Russia asked at the San Stefano treaty and tried to obtain at the Berlin Congress. But as the revolution was carried out by a national party, hostile to Russian interference, the St. Petersburg government took a decidedly hostile attitude towards the revolution. The Tzar recalled the Russian officers who commanded the Bulgarian troops, and at the Conference of Constantinople (November 1885) insisted on the restitution of the *status quo*. After opposing the appointment by the Porte of Prince Alexander as Governor of Eastern Roumelia, Russia in conjunction with the other Powers gave in her adhesion to the treaty of peace between Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey, which was signed March 3rd, 1886. Difficulties, however, arose in consequence of Russia's insistence that Prince Alexander's term of rule should be limited to five years, his reappointment being subject to the consent of the Powers. Prince Alexander having refused to accede to these conditions, a crisis ensued which has not yet passed, although the ambassadors of the Powers at the Conference, held at Constantinople April 5th, provisionally confirmed the treaty, and urged Prince Alexander to yield to their earnest representations. Great activity was displayed during the year in augmenting

the strength of the navy, no less than twenty-six vessels of various types having been constructed. The Budget for 1886, presented at the close of the Russian year, showed an estimated ordinary revenue of 787,463,661 roubles, and an ordinary expenditure of 812,751,030 roubles. The elections to the Sobranie in June showed a great National majority, led by Karaveloff, while the Russian party under Zankoff were completely outnumbered. This caused Russia to secretly plot the overthrow of Prince Alexander, and on the 21st of August he was kidnapped at night, and amidst intense excitement in Europe, was conveyed to Russian territory, whence, on the collapse of the Zankoff conspiracy, he made his way to Germany. The Tzar then assumed charge of Russian foreign policy, and sent General Kaulbars to Bulgaria. His bullying was met by the dignified opposition of the regency, and after provoking universal ridicule in Europe, he returned to Russia, and consular intercourse with Bulgaria was broken off. Afterwards Russia, by evincing a tendency for a French alliance, caused Germany to urge a compromise upon Austria and Bulgaria; but popular feeling in Hungary resisted this, and Russian policy remained baffled the rest of the year. In Central Asia Russia's position was consolidated by the completion of the railway to the Oxus, which united the armies of Turkestan and the Caucasus, and gave the former the power of rapidly concentrating at Merv against Afghanistan. At home all branches of trade, except petroleum, were depressed, Russia suffering keenly from the competition of India, America, and the colonies, in the wheat market. An important policy of systematically Russifying the Baltic provinces was inaugurated in the autumn, when the Grand Duke Vladimir visited Riga and other towns, and declared the Tzar would no longer tolerate non-national tendencies. Since then the management of schools has been taken out of the hands of German Lutheran pastors; the language of instruction has been changed from German to Russian; German has been forbidden to be spoken on the railways, and the University of Dorpat is now being remodelled on a Russian basis. The local opposition to all this promises to lead to serious troubles. Throughout the year Nihilism was quiet. At the close the Minister of Finance, Bunge, was replaced by Vishnegradsky, well known in Russia as a railway organiser. The Budget for 1887, presented in January, showed an estimated ordinary revenue of 793,118,046 roubles, and an ordinary expenditure of 820,676,680, the deficit being 36,558,634 roubles. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Russian (Pinsk Marshes) Drainage. See ENGINEERING.

Russo-Indian Question. See CENTRAL ASIA.

Rustchuk. A town of 40,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Danube, in Bulgaria, 245 miles north-west of Constantinople. The present Tzar of Russia commanded the Rustchuk column during the last Turkish war.

Ruthenians, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH, ETC.

Rydal, Mount. See LAKE SCHOOL.

Eye. See CINQUE PORTS.

S

Saba. A Dutch West Indian island in the Leeward group. Area 5 sq. m., pop. 2,370. It is an abrupt elevation, sufficiently fertile. Sugar, cotton, and indigo are grown. It is a dependency of **St. Martin** (*q.v.*).

Sacraments. A Sacrament is a symbolical act of worship. In Latin the word means, literally, a pledge given as security for a promise. The Church requires that there shall be an outward and visible sign, to the faithful use of which is attached an inward spiritual grace. Of these Sacraments there are seven—Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Marriage, Holy Orders, Penance, and Extreme Unction. Of these the Church of England separates two, as being "ordained by Christ Himself," and as "generally necessary to salvation." The other five fall in one or other of these latter respects.

Sagasta, Signor Praxedes Mateo. Spanish ex-prime minister and statesman, was b. in 1827 at Torrecilla de Cameros. He was educated as an engineer in the School of Engineers at Madrid. From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora in the Constituent Cortes. In 1856 he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory, having engaged in the revolutionary movement. He returned to his country and profession on an amnesty being proclaimed. He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly. He became Minister of State (1870-74), and in 1874 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and Prime Minister (1881-83). His ministry was succeeded (October 11th, 1883) by one from the Dynastic Left, under the premiership of Señor José Posado Herrera. Señor Sagasta, on the resignation of the Canovas ministry at the death of King Alphonso (Nov. 23rd, 1885) resumed office as the head of a new Liberal ministry.

Sahara. See SOUDAN, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, etc.

Saigon. Capital of Cambodia, a French protectorate in Indo-China.

St. Albans, Rt. Rev. Thomas Leigh Cloughton, Lord Bishop of. This see was founded in 1877 by a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester. His lordship, the 1st bishop, was b. 1808, is a son of Thomas Cloughton, Esq., of Haydock Lodge, Lancaster. He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity Coll., Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1831, being 1st class in Classics, and gaining the following prizes: Latin Verse, and Newdigate, 1829, and the Latin Essay 1832. He proceeded D.D., and *ad eund.* D.D. at Durham, 1867; was ordained deacon 1834, priest 1836, by the Bishop of Oxford. In 1842 his lordship married the Hon. Julia Susanna Ward, daughter of Lord Ward, and sister of the Earl of Dudley. Last year his lordship's second son, the Rev. Thomas Leigh-Cloughton, vicar of St. Mary's, Kidderminster, was appointed Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Formerly his lordship was Public Examiner at Oxford, 1845-36; vicar of Kidderminster, 1841-67; Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1835-67; Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1852-62; was consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester, 1867; and translated to St. Alban's 1877. As an author his lordship is known by numerous sermons published at various times, and

the charges to his clergy delivered as Bishop of Rochester in 1869 and 1873, and as Bishop of St. Alban's, 1876. The work of this diocese is shared by a suffragan, the Lord Bishop of Colchester—the Rt. Rev. Alfred Bloomfield.

St. Andrews University. See UNIVERSITIES.

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Joshua Hughes, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1143; income £4,200. His lordship, the 66th bishop, is the son of C. Hughes, Esq., of Newport, Pembrokeshire, and was born 1807. Educated at Cardigan and Ystradmenhir schools, he proceeded to St. David's College, Lampeter. He passed his final examination, first class B.D., 1865, and in 1870 had conferred upon him the degree of D.D. by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His lordship was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Bristol, and priest by the Bishop of Bangor (1831), and was successively minister of St. David's Church, Carmarthen, vicar of Abergwille, Carmarthenshire, 1837; vicar of Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire, 1846; Rural Dean, Surrogate and Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of St. David's, and was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1870.

St. Bartholomew. A French West Indian island, a dependency of Guadeloupe. Area 25 sq. m., pop. 9,000. Capital **Gustavia**. The island is hilly and fertile. Chiefly given up to the pasturing of cattle, but a little sugar, cotton, and indigo is raised. Salt is made. Was formerly a Swedish possession, but has been taken over by France.

St. Christopher, or St. Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with **Nevis** and **Anguilla** a Presidency of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Area 68 sq. m., pop. 41,000. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. 7,500.—There is no good harbour. The island is long and narrow; much of it is mountainous, and there are extinct craters. About half is fit for cultivation, and will yield good crops of any tropical product. Sugar is chiefly raised. Salt is manufactured. Fisheries are good. Drought sometimes occurs, but the soil is generally fertile. Climate said to be healthy.—The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. Revenue, £55,443; expenditure, £41,430; imports, £152,874, exports, £203,497; debt, £1,200. First settled by the French in 1623; repeatedly changed hands between them and the British. Has remained in the hands of the latter since 1803.

St. Clement's Inn. See INNS OF COURT.

St. David's, Rt. Rev. William Basil Tickell Jones, Lord Bishop of. This see was founded at an early date, being in the first place archiepiscopal, which powers were lost in 1115. The present income of the see is £4,500. His lordship is the 177th bishop in order of succession. He was b. January 2nd, 1822, and is the son and heir of William Tilsley Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardigan. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Trin. Coll., Oxford, graduating in honours 1844. Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar 1842. Proceeded M.A. 1847, and D.D. 1874. Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford deacon 1848, priest 1853. Consecrated Lord Bishop of St. David's

1874. His lordship was formerly Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1848-51; Fellow of Univ. Coll., 1851-57; Master of the Schools, 1848; Tutor of Univ. Coll., 1854-65; Public Examiner in Theology, 1870; Select Reader at Oxford, 1860-62, 1866-67, 1876-78, at Cambridge, 1881. Prebendary of St. David's 1859-65, and in York Cathedral 1863-71. Perpetual curate of Harby, Yorkshire, 1863-65; vicar of Bishops-thorpe-with-Middlethorpe, 1865-74; Archdeacon of York, 1867-74; Canon Residentiary in York, 1873-74, besides other offices held at various times. Consecrated to the see of St. David's 1874. As an author his lordship is well-known by his sermons, and charges to the clergy of the diocese. He has edited besides, for the Clarendon Press, a text with notes of Sophocles, *Œdipus Tyr.* 1862, second edition 1869. Has written jointly with Edward Freeman, Esq., "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," and contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Speaker's Commentary."

St. Eustatius. A Dutch West Indian island, in the Leeward group. Area 7 sq. m., pop. 2,460. It is the peak of an extinct volcano, in whose crater is found the only water on the island. A little sugar, cotton, etc., is grown. It is a dependency of **St. Martin** (*q.v.*).

St. George. Capital of the Windward Islands, in the island of **Grenada** (*q.v.*).

St. Helena. Discovered by Castella, a Portuguese, on St. Helena's Day, 1501. Is an island belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from the African coast. Area 47 sq. m., pop. 5,059. The port and capital is **Jamstown**, which is strongly protected. The island rises as a wall of rock, but the interior contains fertile, well-watered valleys, with much wood and luxuriant vegetation. There is considerable cultivation, and the fisheries are good but undeveloped. Climate humid, very healthy, and equable. Administered as a Crown colony by a Governor and Executive. Revenue, £9,040; expenditure, £13,099; debt, £6,750; imports, £51,911; exports, £11,922. There is little industry beyond supplying the wants of passing ships, and those of Anglo-Indians and Africans using the island as a sanatorium. It was taken from the Dutch by the East India Company in 1673; in 1815 till 1821 was the place of exile of Napoleon, and in 1836 came finally under the Crown. Before the opening of the Red Sea route to India, St. Helena was of much more importance than is now the case, both from a naval and commercial point of view.

St. Heller. Capital of Jersey. See CHANNEL ISLANDS.

"**St. James's Gazette.**" An evening review and record of news; founded in 1880; is a Constitutional, or, as it chooses to call itself, an anti-Radical organ. While opposed to the revolutionary tendencies of the time, it is in sympathy with moderate progress. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary, and other topics, an epitome of the opinion of London and other papers, and the usual foreign, home, and commercial news of the hour. Price 1d. Editor, **Mr. Frederick Greenwood.** Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C. "**St. James's Budget**" (*6d.*), a weekly edition of the above, circulates widely in the provinces and in the Colonies and India.

St. John. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 21 sq. m., pop. 944.

Is high and rocky, but in parts productive. See SANTA CRUZ.

St. John. Chief commercial town and port of **New Brunswick** (*q.v.*), pop. 30,000.

St. John's, Antigua, capital of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

St. John's. Capital of **Newfoundland** (*q.v.*); pop. 22,500; on Avalon peninsula.

St. Kitts. Otherwise **St. Christopher** (*q.v.*).

St. Ledger Stakes. See SPORT (RACING).

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area 243 sq. m., pop. 40,532. Capital, **Castries**, on a fine harbour which is now being deepened and fortified. Castries is to be made a principal naval and military station for the West Indies.—**St. Lucia** is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery. Mountain forest, and volcanic *souffrière* (*q.v.*) combine to make a romantic panorama. Its plains and valleys are exceedingly fertile, and game abounds. There are numerous streams. The climate is moist and unhealthy. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the principal crops, and log-wood is cut.—An Administrator presides over local affairs. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; and the law is based on old French codes. Revenue, £93,739; expenditure, £38,493; imports, £193,191; exports, £121,261; debt, £34,200. The island has been alternately held by English and French since 1639, but finally passed to the former in 1803.

St. Marie, or Nossi Burra. An island belonging to France since 1843, on the E. coast of Madagascar, S. of **Tamatave**.

St. Martin. One of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Area 80 sq. m., pop. 5,000. Is divided between Holland and France, the latter owning about 20 sq. m., which are annexed to the colony of **Guadeloupe**. It consists of rocky hills, and is only moderately fertile. Produces salt from salt-lakes.

St. Patrick, Order of. Established in 1783. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit* ("Who shall separate?"). There are, at present, thirty-two K.P.'s, excluding the sovereign and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is the Grand Master.

St. Paul's School, London. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Pierre. Capital of Guernsey. See CHANNEL ISLANDS.

St. Pierre. See MIQUELON, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

St. Thomas. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 23 sq. m., pop. 14,389. Capital **Charlotte Amalia**. It is the seat of government for the Danish possessions. The island is high and rocky, but fertile. Sugar and other tropical products are grown. Possessing a splendid harbour, it is an important centre for shipping, mails, and commerce. See SANTA CRUZ.

St. Thomas of Thome. See PRINCEPE.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area 140 sq. m., pop. 40,548. Capital **Kingstown**, pop. 7,000.—A volcanic ridge traverses the island, rising to 4,800 feet. There is in it a *souffrière* (*q.v.*). Climate moist, not unhealthy. Soil extremely fertile. The low-lying coast lands are chiefly given up to sugar. But vegetation is very rich, and many other products can be utilised or cultivated.

The fisheries are abundantly productive.—An Administrator presides over the local government. Revenue, £33,857; expenditure, £30,844; imports, £101,032; exports, £130,342. There are 40,000 acres of Crown lands disposable at an upset price of £1 per acre. The people are industrious and quiet, and include a few Caribs. Wages are low. The resources of the island are capable of great development. St. Vincent has changed owners many times. It became finally British in 1783.

St. Vincent Gulf. See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sala, George A., was b. in London in 1828. His father was an Italian, and his mother, a popular singer, was of West Indian origin. Mr. Sala began his literary career in *Household Words* under the auspices of the late Charles Dickens. He was one of the founders of *Temple Bar* magazine, of which he was for some time editor. To this and other periodicals he contributed "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Captain Dangerous," "Twice Round the Clock," and many other tales and sketches. For about 25 years Mr. Sala has been a leader writer and special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he is still connected. He also writes, over his well-known initials, the "Echoes" of the *Illustrated London News*.

Salic Law. That law of the French monarchy which disqualified a female from being sovereign. A similar law exists in some other kingdoms. The name is derived from that of the Salian Franks.

Salisbury, John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of (founded 1042), the eldest son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln; b. Sept. 21st, 1823, and educated at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1865 with honours, among which were the Chancellor's Latin Essay and Craven scholarship. Ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1869, it is remarkable that Dr. Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes; the whole time having been passed in University and Cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, Bampton lecturer. Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In 1883 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury 1885. Dr. Wordsworth is a very popular moderate High Churchman, and is the author of several theological and classical works, the best known of which are the Bampton Lectures for 1881, "The One Religion; Truth, Holiness, and Peace, desired by the Nations and Revealed by Jesus Christ." He has been for some time engaged on a critical edition of the New Testament Vulgate. He married the daughter of Mr. Henry Coxo, of the Bodleian Library.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.G., 3rd Marquis of (creat. 1786), was b. at Hatfield in 1830, a descendant of the Cecils, who took a high place among British statesmen during the sixteenth century. The present Marquis entered Christ Church Coll., Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford (1853-68) when he entered public life. The fortunes of the Conservative party, to which he attached himself, were at a very low ebb; but during the years

which passed before they attained to office, the young Lord Robert Cecil gave such evidences of political sagacity and power of debate, that he received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of 1866 as Secretary of State for India (1866-67), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on his taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in 1867, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations and wonted activity of co-operation with them, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. During the years between 1868 and 1874, Lord Salisbury was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. D'Israeli resumed office as Premier in 1874, Lord Salisbury resumed his office of Secretary for India (1874-78). He was despatched to Constantinople in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary in 1876 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. As the Conference failed to attain this result, the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and was ended by the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin, as plenipotentiaries in the Congress which assembled there for the purpose of modifying the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano. The action of the British plenipotentiaries at this Congress principally conducted to effect such modifications as were favourable to Turkey. Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield took the leading part in this Congress, and returned to this country, bringing back "peace with honour," in the pregnant words of the latter. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1878-80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in 1880, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June 1885, Her Majesty summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, and gave into his charge the formation of a new ministry, of which he was Premier as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new administration, though no one predicted a long life for it, fell sooner than was expected. Mr. Jesse Collings, who has always taken great interest in the question of small allotments, immediately after Parliament met moved a resolution asking the Government to take the matter in hand. This was opposed by the Conservative party; but on a division the resolution was carried, and the Government resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but he, too, had a short lease of power. His Home Rule and Irish Land Bills led to the disruption of the Liberal party; and when the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was taken, on the 8th of June, the Ministers were defeated by a majority of thirty. The general election which took place in the following month was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Government; the Premier and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen. His lordship was desirous of associating Lord Hartington with him in the Government, and was prepared to waive his claims to the Premiership in favour of the leader of the Liberal Unionists. Lord Hartington, however, declined, but promised the general support of

himself and his friends to the Government. A short session of Parliament followed; and in the recess a speech by the Marquis of Salisbury on the Bulgarian question attracted much attention, from the countenance it appeared to give to the resistance by Austria of Russia's pretensions to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula. Rumour, indeed, credited his lordship with having entered into some kind of arrangement with Austria-Hungary, by which, in the event of war, England would take the field against Russia. The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill on December 23rd again induced Lord Salisbury to offer office and power to the Marquis of Hartington, who once more declined. The Premier then turned to Mr. Goschen, and offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen, with the full approval of Lord Hartington, accepted the post.

Salonica, or "Saloniki," Turkey. A town and port at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, on the *Ægean* Sea; chief town of the Turkish "eyalet" (government) of the same name, forming the chief commercial outlet of the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, as Constantinople is that of the eastern.

Salvation Army. A home and foreign missionary society with a quasi-military organisation, having for its object the salvation of the more degraded classes both at home and abroad, which it seeks to reach by special means, including out-door processions accompanied with banners, music, and by addresses in halls, theatres, and other public buildings. Originated in the year 1865 by William Booth, then a Methodist minister, on a visit to London, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in 1878, the present name was adopted. The army is now established in twenty countries and colonies, and has 1,786 corps, with 4,192 officers (or evangelists), and has some 150,000 members. The revenue of the army for the year 1886 amounted to about £400,000, made up as follows:—central funds, £71,203; local funds, *i.e.*, money received and expended by the various corps, about £200,000; foreign, £100,000. The doctrinal views professed by the "Army," chiefly Arminian, are set forth in detail in the "Doctrines of the Salvation Army," prepared by "General" Booth. In connection with the army there exists a juvenile branch, the "Little Soldiers' Corps," consisting of 444 corps. The training home, Congress Hall, Clapton, E., for the preparation of officers for the army, has sent out since its formation 3,000 cadets. There are also homes for fallen women and for rescued convicts of both sexes, as well as a small orphanage for children. A "naval" brigade was also established in June 1885. The headquarters of the Army are situated at 109, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.; book depot (G. T. Horne, manager), 8 and 9, Paternoster Square, E.C. There also exist other organisations on a military basis similar to the Salvation Army; among these may be mentioned the *Blue Ribbon Gospel Army*, organised (July 1862) by Rev. W. Baxter, editor of the *Christian Herald*. **Headquarters**, 1, Bakehouse Court, St. Paul's, E.C. See also **CHURCH ARMY**.

Salvini, Signor, a distinguished Italian actor, b. at Milan 1839. He soon came to the front of the dramatic ranks in his native country, and took a prominent part in the

fêtes in Florence on the occasion of the tenth centenary of Dante (1865). After tours in different parts of the world, he visited London (1875), making his appearance at Drury Lane in three of his greatest characters—"Hamlet," "Othello," and Soumet's "Gladiator." His splendid physique, noble bearing, perfect elocution, and striking and unique dramatic powers at once stamped him as a public favourite. His "Othello," especially, is universally allowed to be the finest impersonation of that character within living memory. In Edinburgh, during the succeeding year, he produced "*Macbeth*." Signor Salvini revisited this country, and gave a series of performances at Dublin (1884).

Sambas. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an aggregate population of 35,000 souls; it lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is *Savaii*, and is described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight. Some interest was aroused in London on January 11th, 1886, by the announcement, cabled from San Francisco, that the Germans had annexed the group, and that anarchy was only prevented by the British and American consuls—who, however, protested energetically against the annexation. It is stated that before the Franco-Prussian war, a German firm of merchants, *Messrs. Godeffroy and Co.*, purchased much of the land in the islands, with a view of encouraging German emigration, and that the scheme was looked upon with favour till the above conflict caused it to be abandoned, at any rate to some extent. In 1877, the Samoan chiefs petitioned the British Government to establish a protectorate over the group, but this was refused. In 1879 Germany obtained a treaty securing privileges as great as those granted to any other country, and Great Britain and the United States followed suit. Two years later (1881) the matter of annexation was discussed in the Reichstag, who declined to take that step. Subsequently, however, in pursuance apparently of the colonisation schemes of that country, Germany appears to have been very active in this quarter, and in 1884 a treaty was entered into between England and Germany to respect the independence of the islands. In January 1885 New Zealand suggested annexation, but it was then found that the Samoan king and the German consul had concluded an agreement (Nov. 1884) which to all intents and purposes gave the latter supreme control. But on November 11th, 1884, the King of Samoa addressed a letter to the Queen of England, again asking for the establishment of British authority, and stating that he had signed the above treaty with the consul because he was in fear. The Governor of New Zealand, Sir W. Jervois (Jan. 6th, 1885), telegraphed that the Samoan parliament declined to ratify the agreement with the Germans, in reply to which the Earl of Derby, then the Colonial Secretary, cabled to say that on the previous Saturday Prince Bismarck had made a speech referring to the agreement existing between England and Germany with regard to Samoa, and that colonial action would be deemed a breach of the agreement, and might lead to German annexation. Notwithstanding these constant rebuffs, however, the Samoan parliament

actually passed an Act for annexation to New Zealand, which reached the Government of the latter in March 1885, but no effect was subsequently given to it. The report of the annexation was to the effect that the German officials, on the plea of protecting their countrymen who were trading there, frequently interfered in Samoan affairs, and so irritated the king and the chiefs that serious consequences were threatened. A party of sailors and marines from the German man-of-war *Albatross* which had been in the neighbourhood some time, was then landed, and they hoisted their flag, the king and his supporters flying for safety. It was announced from Berlin (Jan. 13th, 1886), that no official account of the seizure had reached the Foreign Office; and while the agreements with England and the United States were referred to, it was added that the German squadron at Zanzibar had left in the direction of the Samoan group before any report of troubles in that quarter had reached Europe. A cablegram from New York of the same date (Jan. 13th), however, stated that the American consul at Apia had telegraphed to announce the annexation, while it was added that the same official had written to his brother at San Francisco stating that he had frequently warned the United States Government of Germany's intention to seize Samoa. It was reported from Philadelphia, Jan. 26th, that Capt. Churchward, the British consul at Samoa, had arrived at San Francisco on his way home with despatches. He is said to have stated that the quarrel originated between the King and Herr Weber, head of a leading German firm, who had acquired some land in Apia. Weber would not resell the land for the previously stipulated price, and the Samoan Court was eventually accused of insulting the German Government, and the King was told not to display his flag anywhere in Apia. His ensign was eventually pulled down by Herr Stenbel, the German Consul, and a party of armed sailors.—Later in the year (May 22nd) it was reported from Samoa that, as a result of the quarrel with Germany, the British and United States consuls at Apia had drawn up a formal protest against the subversion of King Malietoa's authority by German intrigue. The American consul, in response to an appeal from the king, hoisted the Samoan flag under that of the United States, and telegraphed the fact of the new protectorate to his President. About that date the German war-vessel left for the territory of the rival king Tamasese. Later intelligence (*via* New York, June 15th) was to the effect that, in reply to a further appeal from the king, on account of a revolt instigated by Tamasese, the British, German, and United States consuls issued a joint proclamation on May 27th, recognising Malietoa's authority. This action (New York, June 23rd), however, was really the result of an agreement arrived at after the German consul had refused to recognise the flag episode above mentioned. In the *Times* on July 9th was published an interesting letter from Mr. J. P. McArthur, and dated Apia, Samoa, May 21st, in which a strong protest was made against the insulting manner in which the Germans had treated the king. On August 9th the *Politische Nachrichten* of Berlin published an apparently inspired communication stating that the visit of the German squadron to the South Seas had no connection with Samoan affairs, and that the

vessels were merely making a cruise of evolution. "The United States Government, as already known," it continues, "immediately disavowed the action of its consul in hoisting the American flag, without any representations being made with the object having been required on the part of Germany. Tranquillity now prevails in Samoa, the two opposing parties of King Malietoa and the vice-king Tamasese having, in June 1886, by means of a written treaty, undertaken to keep the peace and lay down their arms." This "tranquillity," however, does not seem to have been of long duration, for in a telegraphic message dated Wellington (N.Z.), Sept. 15th, it appears that the departure of the foreign war-vessels was the signal for renewed fighting.

San Domingo. Capital of Dominican Republic. See HAYTI.

Sandown Race Meeting. See SPORT (Racing).

Sandakan. Capital of British North Borneo (*q. v.*).

San Francisco, (also called "Frisco." A city of the United States of America, in the State of California, situated upon the Pacific Ocean, near the mouth of the river Sacramento, at the extremity of a peninsula which forms one of the most admirable harbours in the world. It has derived its great commercial importance not only from its admirable position, but also principally from the discovery of gold in California. The entrance to the vast bay on which it stands, and which extends fifty miles inland, is called the "Golden Gate." The peninsula was first settled by the Spaniards in 1776. After 1848, when it was ceded to the United States by Mexico, gold was discovered in California, and San Francisco from that time increased in size and commerce with unprecedented rapidity. The principal exports, besides gold and silver, are wheat, barley, flour, wines, quicksilver, and wool. Manufactures of different kinds are carried on, employing a large number of hands; the wealth of the city being estimated to amount to \$500,000,000. Viticulture and wine-making is rapidly becoming a very large and important industry in California. The Great Central Pacific Railroad terminates near the city, at Oakland, on the east side of the bay of San Francisco. The climate is generally healthy, neither excessive heat nor cold existing. Lines of steamers run to Japan, Australia, Panama, Mexico, etc. It is estimated that the grain-fleet, leaving San Francisco annually, exports 1,000,000 tons of wheat. The population, which in 1870 was 149,473, had in 1880 (the last decennial return), increased to 233,956. It may be at present estimated as over 300,000.

Sanitation. See our edition of 1886.

San Juan River. See ENGINEERING (Niagara Ship Canal).

San Juan de Puerto Rico. Capital of Puerto Rico (*q. v.*), pop. 30,000.

San Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Sant James, R.A., b. 1820. He first exhibited "fancy subjects," generally of single figures, and frequently children; and these, being engraved, made him widely known. As examples may be mentioned the "Infant

Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Mr. Sant's later years have been almost entirely devoted to portrait painting, his style being thoroughly graceful and refined. He excels particularly in his pictures of children. Appointed **Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty**. Elected R.A. (1870).

Santa Cruz, or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. It is the principal West Indian possession of Denmark. Area 74 sq. m., pop. 18,430. Capital **Christianstadt**.—The greater part of the island is flat, but low hills extend along the north coast. The raising of sugar is the principal industry. Inhabitants are chiefly free negroes. It is governed, in connection with **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. The exports from these islands to the United Kingdom were £100,650 in 1882, £45,696 in 1883, and £38,399 in 1884; the imports to them from the United Kingdom were £200,743 in 1882, £185,692 in 1883, and £156,123 in 1884. The possession of the islands passed from one power to another, until they were finally ceded to Denmark in 1814.

Santley, Charles. The greatest baritone singer of the present day, b. at Liverpool in 1834. He studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London as a finished singer in 1857 at once took high rank. He has occasionally sung on the opera stage, but excels in oratorio.

Sarakhs. An important strategical point, 200 miles north-west of Herat. New Sarakhs, the Persian fortress on the left bank of the river, is an extensive structure, but armed only with a few guns. Old Sarakhs, on the right bank, a few miles distant in the direction of Merv, is a Russian intrenched camp with a garrison ranging from 1,000 soldiers upward. A telegraph exists between it and St. Petersburg. The Sarakhs district is fertile, and now that the Turcoman raids have ceased, will, doubtless, rapidly develop. Merv lies about 100 miles on one side of it, and Meshed the same distance on the other. The river Hari Rud, or Tejend, as the Turcomans call it, on which Sarakhs is situated, washes Herat.

Sarawak. An independent state in the island of **Borneo**. Area about 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. Capital **Kuching**. The seaboard extends 380 miles. There are fine navigable rivers, the Rejang, Sarawak, Batang Lupar, and others. Immense tracts of fertile alluvial soil suitable for sugar, rice, and tropical products. (See **BORNEO**.) Revenue £46,044, expenditure £48,215; imports from United Kingdom and colonies £188,007, exports to United Kingdom and colonies £206,008. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in 1842, who ruled as rajah till 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, the present rajah. Under the Brookes the condition of the country and people has vastly improved. Sarawak is not in any sense a British dependency.

Sardon, Victorien, French dramatist, b. at Paris Sept. 7th, 1831. He first studied medicine, but afterwards became a litterateur. His first dramatic production, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was a failure, but his next works, "Monsieur Garat" and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," which he wrote for Dejazet in 1860, were a success. In 1861 his comedy "Les

Pattes de Mouche" brought him prominently before the public. He also wrote for Madame Bernhardt (*q.v.*) "**Fédora**" and "**Théodora**." M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

Sark. One of the **Channel Islands** (*q.v.*).

Sarum, Use of. "Sarum" is still retained as the ecclesiastical name for Salisbury. In the mediæval English Church the order of service was not uniform, and many dioceses had each its own "use." Most popular of these "uses" was that of Sarum, drawn up by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1085. It comprehended a Breviary of Daily Services, a Missal of Communion Services, and a Manual of Occasional Offices. Before the Reformation it had superseded many of the other local "uses," and it was largely adopted by the compilers of our present Prayer-Book. Before this, however, a reformed edition had been published in 1531, and found much favour. See **COMMON PRAYER**.

Saskatchewan (Indian "swift current"). Named after the Saskatchewan river. A district of the **North-West Territories** and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada**. Lies north of Assiniboia, north and west of Manitoba. Area 106,700 sq. m. Capital Prince Albert. Navigable river 1,000 miles from Lake Winnipeg.

"**Saturday Review, The**" (weekly 6d.), founded Nov. 1835, has long maintained a leading position for its fearless criticisms on subjects of political, literary, and social interest; treating these from an independent standpoint. Its reviews are also distinguished by the same characteristics. Editor, **Mr. W. H. Pollock**, *q.v.* (1883). Office, 38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Savaia. See **SAMOA ISLANDS**.

Savorgnan, Pierre (Count de Brazza) is a member of an old Italian family, and joined the French navy during the time Rome was occupied by the French. He distinguished himself at an early date, when in Algeria, by taking dispatches, disguised as an Arab, from one body of French troops to another, across a country full of hostile natives. He served for some time in the South Atlantic squadron, and succeeded the Marquis de Compiègne in charge of the exploration of the **Osswai** in 1876. Since that time he has been almost uninterruptedly engaged in the work of exploring the upper basin of that river, and the country lying between it and the Congo. In this work he was at first but poorly supported by the French government and public, and drew largely on his own private resources and those of his family. He often pushed on actually alone and unattended into unknown countries, by his tact and good method of dealing with the natives. He has opened up an important trade route to the Upper Congo, and France has through his labours acquired a large increase of her African possessions. He has received the *grande médaille d'or* of the French Geographical Society, and also the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Italian order of the Crown of Italy, &c.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. See **DIPLOMATIC**.

Saxe-Coburg, Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marl, Duke of,

was b. Feb. 26th, 1861, at Vienna, being the fifth child and third son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French. Prince Ferdinand was recently put forward as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, his nomination being warmly welcomed by the Bulgarians. He has served as lieutenant in the 11th regiment of Austrian Hessians, and now holds similar rank in the Hungarian Honved. His Serene Highness has travelled much, and is a good linguist.

Saxony. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Scale (Musio). As described in the article PITCH, all musical tones are produced by vibrations (usually vibrations of the air), striking on the drum of the ear at a regular rate. Different tones, taken haphazard, jar amongst one another, but for every tone there is a group of others which will sound with it harmoniously, and which are in fact those tones whose rates of vibration are in the $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, etc., of the rate of the tone first selected. Thus, taking as a prime tone the note which is produced by 24 vibrations in a second, we find the following series of harmonious consonances, measured (by the Biren or other recognised means) at the rate of their vibrations per second:—

²⁴	²⁷	³⁰	³²	³⁶	⁴⁰
Unison.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.
		⁴⁵	⁴⁸		
		Seventh.		Octave.	

These are named as above, and it is evident that the octave, the most perfect of these consonances, stands to the unison or prime as 2 to 1, the fifth as $\frac{3}{2}$ to 2, the fourth as $\frac{4}{3}$ to 3, the third as $\frac{5}{4}$ to 4, the sixth as $\frac{5}{3}$ to 3, the second as $\frac{9}{8}$ to 8, and the seventh as $\frac{15}{8}$ to 8, this being their order of harmoniousness. We can also add a minor third ($\frac{6}{5}$ to 5), and a minor sixth ($\frac{8}{5}$ to 5), which are really inversions of the major sixth and major third respectively. (By "inversion" it is simply meant that the lower note of an interval is raised by an octave, so that its vibration number is doubled, and it becomes the upper note. The ratio $\frac{6}{5}$ to 5 is the inversion of $\frac{5}{3}$ to 3, and the ratio $\frac{8}{5}$ to 5 of $\frac{5}{4}$ to 4.) If we were to multiply the number 24 by 11, the product 264 would be the note "middle C" on the pianoforte at Scheibler's pitch, and the other numbers multiplied by 11 would in like manner give us the remaining notes of the series:—

c d e f g a b c

This we call the **major scale** of C; or, if we use the notes in other orders, as we must of course do in music, it is the **major key** of C, or the "key of C major." We get the **minor scale** (and minor key) by substituting the minor third and sixth for the major third and sixth, that is by using *e flat* for *e*, and *a flat* for *a*. The melodies formed by these scales are recognised as the same at any pitch, if precisely the same ratios between the notes are observed; and these particular melodies are said to be in **just intonation**. But if we are using keyed instruments, we are limited to one key; in our instance to the key of C. For let us move to the key of G with the notes we have hitherto used, and at the very first step of the scale we find ourselves out of tune; because whereas C:D is 24:27, G:A is 36:40. The first notes are as 8 to 9, the second as 9 to 10. So it is with the rest of the scale, it is all out of tune. What is the remedy? The remedy lies in altering all the

ratios of **just intonation** (except the octave) very slightly, so that one note may serve in several keys fairly well, though in strict truth it is not accurately in tune in any. All our keys are equally (slightly) out of tune, and the melody of our scales is (slightly) altered. To ordinary careless ears the difference is imperceptible, but it is the cause why the perfect quartet of violins or voices is so superior in sweetness to other music, since they alone can be played accurately in tune. The altered tuning above described is called the **tempered scale**; and since it is used for pianofortes, organs, and all instruments with fixed scales, it is almost universal. The octave is divided into 12 semitones, and these are precisely equidistant, so that any one of them can serve as a key note, and the series of 12 sounds becomes always the same, begin where you will. In this way alone is it possible to play in all keys on instruments with pianoforte keyboard, viz., having 12 keys to each octave. To approximate to **just intonation**, 117 keys to each octave would be necessary; that is, for an ordinary pianoforte, 820 keys in all.

Scarborough. Capital of Tebago (*q.v.*).

Scheldt River, The. See ENGINEERING (Antwerp Quay).

Schliemann, Dr. Heinrich, celebrated German archaeologist and author was born in 1822 at Nembukow, in Mecklenburg. In 1859 he travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt. In 1866, when in Paris, he applied himself closely to archaeological studies, after which he visited the island of Ithaca, and then proceeded to Asia Minor. In 1870 he started excavations in the hill Hi-sarlik, where he made wonderful discoveries. The archaeological treasures he excavated belonging to Turkish territory, he was compelled to pay £5000 for to the Ottoman Government. He brought them to London and placed them in the South Kensington Museum. Dr. Schliemann afterwards presented them to the German nation (1881). His subsequent researches were most successful, and brought to light splendid specimens, especially from Mycenæ and Tiryns. In the pursuit of his investigations, he unearthed a Cyclopean city in Ithaca, followed on at Troy, and obtained valuable relics of Boeotian Orchomenos. He has written important works in several languages on his archaeological discoveries. Dr. Schliemann is justly considered one of the greatest of living linguists and archaeologists.

Schnadhorst, Mr. W. F., b. at Birmingham 1840. Educated at King Edward VI. Grammar School. He early entered political life, and (1870) was appointed secretary of the Central Nonconformist Committee. In 1873 he was appointed secretary to the Birmingham Liberal Association, and his earliest work was the engineering of the school board election by which the Conservative was turned into a Liberal majority. The great organising powers of Mr. Schnadhorst, which were advantageously and successfully displayed in the principal elections, were specially recognised by the Liberal party by a purse of £1,000, and an address, which were presented by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., on behalf of the Liberals of Birmingham, April 9th, 1877. After 1874, when the Liberals in Birmingham, with their effective system of organisation, maintained their supremacy at a

time of general Liberal defeat, inquiries came from all parts of the country as to the nature of their organisation. Under Mr. Schnadhorst's organisation was formed (1877) the National Liberal Federation (*q.v.*), of which he was appointed secretary. The effect of this work of organisation throughout the country, and of the work which was carried out subsequent to the formation of the Federation, had a very large share in the bringing about of the great Liberal majority of 1880. In the early part of 1884 Mr. Schnadhorst resigned the office of secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and was appointed chairman. In April 1885 he received a unanimous invitation from two of the new Birmingham divisions, South and East Birmingham, to stand for M.P., which he declined. The Liberals of Birmingham, however, showed their confidence in him by unanimously electing him President of the "Two Thousand," in succession to Mr. George Dixon, M.P. Mr. Schnadhorst has since removed to London to superintend the newly-organised Liberal Federal Association.

School Attendance Committees. The Lord Sandon's Education Act of 1876 prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have a school attendance committee, chosen in boroughs and townships by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. Thus every inch of the area of England and Wales is covered either by a school board or by a school attendance committee. The chief difference of function between the two bodies in that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Preston, Birkenhead, St. Helens, York, Bury, Cheltenham, Chester, Cambridge, Accrington, Dover, Lincoln, Colchester, Southport.

School Board for London. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The usual preliminary inquiry directed to be made in all other places (whether boroughs or districts) was dispensed with in the case of the Metropolis, because the educational destitution was notorious, and would brook no delay. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act, and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. W. H. Smith, Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, Rev. A. W. Thorold (now Bishop of Rochester), etc.—**School Accommodation and Attendance.** The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then too, there was the ever growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1,000 children. Its educational progress since 1870 will be seen by the following table, and

also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period and 1886.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	2'97	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'05	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	5'90	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8	357,298	364,140	290,099
1886	8'62	378,464	384,346	303,715

The following table shows the position of the Voluntary Schools during the same periods:—

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,173	211,711	168,712
1886	260,158	207,219	163,477

Taking into account the fact that voluntary schools, accommodating 49,000 children, have been transferred to the Board, the above tables show that the work of the Board has been accomplished without any serious detriment to the attendance at the voluntary schools, notwithstanding the fact that the number of children now on the rolls of board schools alone is considerably greater than the total number of children on the rolls of voluntary schools in 1870. With regard to the rate, it should be stated that although it has constantly been increasing, the average cost per child shows but a slight fluctuation. The chief cause of the increase of cost must be looked for in the ever growing number of children, for whom the Board are compelled to make provision. The London Board labours under peculiar difficulties owing to the exceedingly high price of land, and the larger salaries paid in London, as compared with provincial towns. The buildings of the Board are well and substantially built, and improvements have from time to time been made as experience has proved their need. The health of the children has been carefully studied in such matters as lighting, warming and ventilating, under the hope that the care shown in all sanitary matters will have a great influence upon the health of the working classes of London. Outside the school building the Board have shown the same care of the children attending its schools. Extensive playgrounds have in most cases been provided, and wherever there is room, gymnastic apparatus also.—**Curriculum** (as prescribed by the New Code, 1886): reading, writing, and arithmetic (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects are singing, English, drawing,

geography, elementary science, and history. Of these two are compulsory. Besides these there are specific subjects which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school. With regard to the three Rs., it is satisfactory to note the progress which has been sustained for many years. The following table shows the results of the examinations at the end of each triennial period, and 1886:—

	1873.	1876.	1879.	1882.	1885.	1886.
Reading ...	87'9	87'1	88'2	92'1	95'1	94'7
Writing ...	83'3	83'7	84'7	90'0	89'2	89'1
Arithmetic	76'8	77'9	80'0	85'4	87'4	85'9

The fees charged by the Board (and sanctioned by the Education Department) range from 1d. to 6d. per week, with the exception of one school, where the fee is 9d. (The average fee for boys, girls, and infants is 1'8d.). They are uniform in each department, and are, in each case, determined after regard has been had to the position of the parents. The number of teachers employed is 6,141: 2,076 male and 4,065 females. There are also about 1,000 pupil teachers.—**Compulsory Attendance at School.** The bye-laws of the School Board for London, made under section 74 of the Education Act of 1870, provide that children must attend a certified efficient school, or receive instruction in some other efficient manner. In order to enforce these bye-laws, and the additional regulations relating to education and employment contained in the Education Acts of 1876 and 1880, the Board have a staff of visitors (attendance officers) in each division of the Metropolis, whose duty it is to co-operate with the teachers of *all efficient schools* in securing the attendance of children. Prosecutions are only ordered after all other means have failed to secure a child's attendance. The visitors also make inquiries in special cases of non-payment or inability to pay school fees, and also in cases of applications for labour certificates, etc. The number of visitors at present employed in the Metropolis (including ten superintendents) is 264.—**Industrial Schools.** The School Board for London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are about fifty of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also three of the latter schools: (1) a training-school on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, and (3) a truant school for boys at Homerton. In the ordinary course children are committed until they attain the age of sixteen years, with power to the managers to license out to employment at an earlier age, if desirable. In the case of truant schools the children are licensed out, after a short detention, on condition that they attend an ordinary day school. The discipline while

under detention has such a deterrent effect, that in the majority of cases, the boys attend school afterwards, but in case of failure the license is revoked and the boy taken back to the school for further treatment. Up to Midsummer 1886, 10,844 cases had been sent to industrial and truant schools, and of these 8,228 had been discharged to friends, employment, etc., leaving at that time 2,636 children still in the schools. Wherever possible the parents are called upon by the agents of the Home Office to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in these schools.—**Evening Classes** have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the Evening Classes Committee states that the results of the session 1884-5 are extremely satisfactory. The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 4,858 males, 2,488 females—total 9,346. The Board formerly consisted of 49 members, but the number is now fixed at 55. The election of the sixth Board took place in November 1885. **Constitution of the Board: City of London**—Henry Spicer, Esq., Miss Davenport-Hill, Mr. Alderman Savory, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., *Vice-Chairman*. **Chelsea**—George White, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Rev. Prebendary Eyton, M.A., William Bousfield, Esq., Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., Mrs. Webster. **Finabury**—Mark Wilks, Esq., W. Roston Bourke, Esq., Benjamin Lucraft, Esq., Rev. W. Panckridge, M.A., James Wilson Sharp, Esq., Thos. Fras. Stone-lake, Esq. **Greenwich**—Colonel Hughes, M.P., William Phillips, Esq., Henry Gover, Esq., Rev. Richard Rhodes Bristow, M.A. **Hackney**—John Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S., Charles Deacon, Esq., James Hart, Esq., Rev. Charles George Gull, M.A., Benjamin S. Olding, Esq. **East Lambeth**—Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew, M.A., Rev. Charles F. Brooke, M.A., Thomas E. Heller, Esq., G. Crispe Whiteley, Esq. **West Lambeth**—Henry Lynn, Esq., Harry Seymour Foster, Esq., F.C.A., Rev. Arthur W. Jephson, M.A., Rev. George M. Murphy, Frederick William Lucas, Esq., James Thomas Helby, Esq. **Marylebone**—Edmund Barnes, Esq., J. Russell Endean, Esq., Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A., General Moberley, Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A., *Chairman*, Rev. Canon Barker, M.A., Mrs. Westlake. **Southwark**—Sir John Bennett, Edric Tayley, Esq., Rev. Charles D. Lawrence, M.A., Rev. William Lees Bell, M.A. **Tower Hamlets**—Edward North Buxton, Esq., Rev. W. Parkinson Jay, M.A., Colonel Lenox Prendergast, Rev. John Fletcher Porter, Frederick J. W. Dellow, Esq. **Westminster**—H. N. Bowman Spink, Esq., Rev. William Sinclair, Captain Clifford Probyn, James S. Burroughes, Esq., Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P. *Chairman of the Board*—Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. Chairmen elected by the undermentioned Standing Committees, as follows:—*School Management Committee*, Rev. Joseph Diggle, M.A.; *Story Committee*, John Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S.; *Works Committee*, Wm. Bousfield, Esq.; *Evening Classes Committee*, T. E. Heller, Esq.; *Minuting and Educational Endowments Committee*, Rev. Charles Lawrence, M.A.; *Finance Committee*, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.; *Industrial Schools Committee*, Hy. Spicer, Esq., M.P.; *Statistical Committee*, Col. Hughes, M.P.; *Bye-Laws Committee*, Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A.

Financial Statement.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the School Board for London
for the Year ended on the 25th March, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 25th March, 1885				154,119	12	10
„ Grants from the Committee of Council on Education	265,431	12	0			
„ School Fees paid by Education Department		3	2	6		
„ Science and Art Department	7,555	5	8			
„ Contribution from Her Majesty's Treasury, in aid of Industrial Schools				272,990	0	2
„ Endowment				4,632	12	3
„ Payments made to the Treasurer by Rating Authorities:—				147	8	0
On account of Precepts for the Aggregate Amount of £1,045,365 os. 3d.				1,039,292	17	1
„ Government Property not included in Valuation List (Being equal to a rate at 8'62d. in the pound)				4,083	7	7
„ School Fees				1,043,376	4	8
„ Loans raised, viz.:—				111,080	5	2
Loan LIX., LX., LXI., LXII., LXIII.				700,000	0	0
„ Income arising from other sources:—						
Scholarships and Prizes				2,419	15	0
Rents of Sundry Property, less amount paid for rent and repairs				113	5	1
Insurance Fund				190	7	7
Interest on Money deposited				743	2	10
Surcharges at Lady Day, 1885, Audit				34	5	9
				3,500	16	3
				£2,289,846	19	4

N.B.—The Board have raised by Loans the sum of £7,091,409.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of Administration	63,456	5	3
Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools	984,633	11	11
Contributions towards, or Expenses of Industrial Schools	37,281	15	1
Capital Charges	623,031	19	1
Loans	318,006	2	8
Expenses not included under the foregoing heads	27,875	3	1
	2,054,285	7	1
To Balance in hand 25th March, 1886	235,561	12	3
	£2,289,846	19	4

Schorlemer-Alst, Burghard Freiherr von, Papal Chamberlain and Ultramontane member of the German Reichstag for Tecklenburg, was b. October 21st, 1825, at Heringhausen, near Lippstadt. He served for twelve years in the Prussian army as an officer of Uhlands, and has since devoted himself to agriculture, politics, and ecclesiastical questions. He is the active lieutenant of Gen. Windthorst (*q.v.*).

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (1896—Jan. 31st, 1897). See OBITUARY.

Scientific Progress in 1886. This record will be found to contain nothing of a sensational nature, though great progress has been made in each branch by earnest workers.

ASTRONOMY.—The past year has seen great advances in at least one branch of this science. The art of photography is scarcely half a century old, and yet it has found a place in almost every branch of physical science. It had been used in astronomy, principally for recording day by day the features of the solar surface, for many years; but took no prominent position until the introduction of the gelatine plate. Comets and nebulae which defied the wet collodion plate had to yield to the more sensitive "dry" plate. Draper in America, and

Common in England (1880-83), obtained some marvellous photographs of nebulae and comets, and each succeeding year adds new triumphs to workers in this field. In our last issue (1886) we drew attention to the remarkable photographs by M. M. Henry of Paris. Now still more wonderful pictures of various parts of the sky have been obtained. In the early part of the year, Mr. Roberts, the then president of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, exhibited some very fine stellar photographs at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. Since then he has obtained, by a marvellous combination of skill and patience, a splendid picture of the well-known group of stars—the Pleiades. Not only are minute stars of the 16th magnitude shown, but the whole group appears to be involved in one huge nebula. The great difficulty to overcome is the long exposure necessary for such extremely faint objects to act on the photographic film. To keep the stars on the same spot in the plate for two hours requires an excellent clock. The importance of these photographs can better be appreciated when it is remembered that these objects, conspicuous on the plate, have never yet been seen through even the largest tel-

scopes. The astronomical event of the year was the total solar eclipse of August 29th. An English expedition was sent out to the West Indies for observation, but the official report has not yet been published. It seemed extremely probable that Dr. Huggins (*q.v.*) had succeeded in photographing the solar corona without the aid of an eclipse—a great gain, and tending to diminish the importance of total eclipses—but the results of experiments during this eclipse have negated the method. Dr. Huggins' coronal appearances were due probably to some atmospheric or instrumental cause, so that we are still dependent on eclipses to obtain a few minutes' inspection of the immediate surroundings of our great luminary. The great outcome of the expedition will be found in Professor Tacchini's observations. He noted that the prominences observed on ordinary occasions are really only portions of the true prominences. The immediate result of this is to overthrow the theory that the prominences are due to upward rushes of huge columns of hydrogen gas. It seems that they are formed rather by the ejection of glowing solid matter through a stratum of hydrogen, and that the ordinary prominence of hydrogen is caused by this disturbance. A careful determination of the velocity of light, in America, gives its rate of transmission as 179,916 miles per second, and a corresponding solar parallax of 8'794" or a distance of 92,950,000 miles. The parallax as deduced from other sources is 8'85" ± 0'15". In a recent discussion of the Greenwich spectroscopic observations of the motion of stars in the line of sight, Herr Homann fixes the apex of the sun's motion in space in R. A. 320° and Dec. + 41°, which is in tolerable agreement with that deduced from the discussion of the proper motion of stars. Herr Homann considers that the solar system is moving through space at the rate of 20 miles per second. Jupiter attracted much attention in the early part of the year, and observations of the time of rotation of the great red spot confirm the remarkable retardation of its period. Professor Hall finds the mass of Saturn =

$\frac{1}{3478.7 \pm 1.10}$, which is considerably larger than Newcomb's value. Twelve small planets have been added to our list, making a total of 264. Six comets have visited us during the year, of which two are still under observation. Sir R. Ball still continues his investigations of the parallax of stars, and we now have a number whose distances can be approximately estimated. The following table gives some idea of the immense distances and velocities of four stars. The columns show respectively the name of star; its proper motion—*i.e.*, its motion across the line of sight; parallax; and velocity in miles per second:—

Groombridge	1830	7'05"	0'09"	230
Laesalle	9352	6'96	0'28	71
ε Indi		4'68	0'22	62
61 Oygai		5'23	0'46	32

The distance in radii of the earth's orbit is obtained by dividing 206,265 by the parallax. During the year three catalogues of stars have been published: viz., Cordoba, 32,448 stars; Harvard College, 1,223 stars; Second Armagh, 3,300 stars. An important addition to physical astronomy has been made in a French edition of Oppolzer's classical work on computation of orbits of planets and comets. The death of

Theodore v. Oppolzer in Vienna occurred on December 26th.—Events for 1887. To keep an *account* it is necessary to read *The Observatory* and the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. Besides one eclipse of the sun and one of the moon in February, both invisible at Greenwich, there are first a partial eclipse of the moon on August 3rd, which takes place as the moon is rising, and next a total eclipse of the sun on August 19th, visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, where the sun rises partially eclipsed,—eclipse ends at 5h. 7m. morning. Besides the usual occultations of stars by the moon, there are four of Aldebaran (Jan. 7th, March 2nd, July 17th, Oct. 7th), and one of Regulus on Oct. 13th. A very small telescope indeed is quite sufficient to note the startling suddenness of the star's disappearance behind the moon. Mercury is an evening star in March and June, and shines equal to a 1st-magnitude star for some three hours after sunset. Venus is favourable for observation in the summer evenings and autumn and winter mornings. Mars unfavourable,—it may be seen within 2° of Saturn on August 28th. Jupiter is not quite so favourably situated as in recent years, its altitude being low in these latitudes; still it is well situated up to June. Already Mr. Denning has been observing the great red spot whose rotation period still continues to diminish. The colossal equatorial of the Lick Observatory is expected to come into use in 1887.

In CHEMISTRY (Practical) as applied to manufactures, a great stride was made in the art of toughening paper by mixing with the pulp a solution of chloride of zinc: the stronger the solution, the tougher the paper; and it is said that the paper is beginning to be used instead of leather by bootmakers, "leather" bag manufacturers, etc. A method of coating iron with lead was introduced from America by Justice & Co., of Chancery Lane: molten lead is charged with a flux of borax, arsenic, phosphorus and sal-ammoniac, and sheets of iron or steel, properly cleansed and dipped therein, will receive a coating of lead, which will render them very valuable for roofing purposes.

ELECTRICITY (*q.v.*), besides its application to telegraphic and telephonic purposes, is now used as a motive power, a small boat propelled by electricity having quite recently crossed and re-crossed the Straits of Dover. Electric lighting is also advancing, though the months of October and November were noted by more than one breakdown of the system employed in the British Museum. Mr. Upward's primary battery, manufactured by Woodhouse and Rawson, of West Kensington, is a convenient method of producing the electric light on a small scale in households where no space can be found for dynamo machines or engines; but the process is too long for description here. The Great Western Railway inaugurated a gigantic system of electric lighting distributed over the Paddington, Westbourne Park, and Royal Oak Stations—a district measuring a mile and two-thirds in length, and covering nearly seventy acres of ground: two Gordon dynamos produce sufficient power for 2-arc lamps of 12,000 candle-power each, 98 arcs of 3,500 candle-power, and 4,120 Swan lights, each of 25 candle-power. Each light is under separate control, and can be turned on or extinguished at pleasure.

GEOGRAPHY.—The Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 gave observers an opportunity of acquiring very much important information. Arctic exploration has not received much attention. *M. Bunge* and *Van der Toll*, who started for *New Siberia* in March 1886, had not been heard of on the last day of the year. But *Central Asia* and *Africa* have been the principal fields of exploration. In *Asia* the *Alghan Boundary Commission* must have acquired a vast amount of knowledge, which will presently become available. The *Russian geographer Prejavelsky* returned during the summer from a long sojourn on the frontiers of *Thibet*, where he encountered *Mr. Carvey*, an English rover, who is supposed to be still wandering about that region. The *Russians*, as usual, have been hard at work in *Central Asia*, but they do not give the result of their explorations to the world at large. In *Africa* *Belgian explorers* have been busy on the *Congo river*; and *Serpa Pinto*, with a Portuguese staff of surveyors, has also been surveying the rivers, etc., on the *Mozambique Channel*. An English geographer, *Mr. Last*, sent out by the *Royal Geographical Society*, is reported to have settled himself at the eastern end of *Lake Nyassa*, where he proposes to remain till he has thoroughly mastered the geographical details of that region. A northern branch of the *Congo* has been discovered which joins the main stream close to where it crosses the equator for the second time, and has been ascended by *Mr. Grenfell*, of the *Baptist Missionary Society*, in the steamer *Peace*. In *South America* the Government of the *Argentine Republic* has instituted a thorough exploration of *Patagonia*. Various proposals have been made for *Antarctic* exploring expeditions to sail during 1887. The *British Association* has taken up the matter, so have certain *Australian geographical societies*; but *arctic* research was never very popular, and probably never will be.—In *Burma* our military expedition has opened up a region before little known to *European travellers*. The action of the *Oxford Hebdomadal Council* in endeavouring to establish a *Geographical Readership* will, no doubt, during the present year, greatly benefit geographical science.—In *North America* an expedition has been sent to *Mount Elias* by the *New York Times*, commanded by the *Arctic traveller Lieut. Schwatka*, who was accompanied by *Prof. Libby* and an *Englishman, Mr. Seton Karr*, which has resulted in considerable addition to our knowledge of glacial phenomena. The basin of the *Coppermine river* has been explored by *Lieut. H. T. Allen*; and the result of his examination of the country shows that most probably it was at a comparatively recent date entirely covered by ice.—In *New Guinea* and the *South Seas* exploration has been carried on; and it is hoped that soon the *Owen Stanley range* may be surmounted, notwithstanding the failure which has attended the gallant attempts of *Mr. Forbes*. But undoubtedly the most important geographical fact of the year is the arrival of *Mr. Dalglish* in the neighbourhood of *Lobnor*—the only *European* since *Colonel Prejavelsky* who has succeeded in penetrating those regions. Besides the gain to geographical knowledge which we may expect from *Mr. Dalglish's* labours, it is hoped that considerable commercial advantage will also accrue to *India* and this country.

GEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.—In Geo-

logy the principal work during the year has been carried on among the old metamorphic rocks, with a view of throwing light upon their origin. *Prof. Bonney* discussed the obscure subject of metamorphism in his presidential address to the *Geological Society* (Feb. 1886), and *Sir J. W. Dawson* referred to it in his discourse to the *British Association* (Aug. 1886). The *Geological Survey* has pushed forward its work among the crystalline schists and gneissose rocks of the *Scottish Highlands*, and *Mr. Rutley* among those of the *Malvern Hills*, while *Mr. Teall* has been busy among the metamorphic rocks of *Cornwall*. It is becoming generally recognised that regional or normal metamorphism may be largely due to mechanical action, and that even igneous rocks may assume a schistose structure by traction under great pressure. This has been clearly brought out by the work of *Lossen* in the *Hartz* and of *Lehmann* in *Saxony*, while in this country the subject is being ably worked out by *Mr. Teall*. The publication of the early part of *Mr. Teall's* treatise on "British Petrography" is among the more notable geological events of the year, inasmuch as no English work of equal authority had previously existed. A good deal of attention has been given by geologists, during the past year, to the subject of *volcanicity*, especially after the great eruption of *June 10th* at *Tarawera* (*q. v.*), in *New Zealand*, which resulted in the destruction of the beautiful pink and white terraces of siliceous sinter at the famous geysers and hot springs of *Rotomahana*. *American geologists* have been busy studying the effects of the *Charleston earthquake* of *Aug. 31st*, and *Prof. Milne* has continued his investigation of the volcanic and seismic phenomena of *Japan*. *Mr. Topley*, in a presidential address to the *Geologists' Association* (*Nov. 1886*), dealt ably with the subject of the erosion of the coasts of *Britain*. Under the auspices of this Association a series of lectures on the mineral resources of *India* and the Colonies was delivered at the *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*. In *Anthropology* there is not much of popular interest to chronicle. Perhaps the most notable incident has been the discovery by *Dr. Hicks* of a small flint, worked by human agency, in deposits which he regards as of glacial or inter-glacial age, at the entrance to the cave of *Cae Gwynn* in the mountain limestone of the *Vale of Clwyd*. It is maintained, however, by *Prof. Hughes*, who has studied the drifts of *North Wales*, that the deposit was not in an undisturbed condition, and affords no clue to the age of the flint. *Mr. F. Galton* has continued his remarkable researches on vital statistics, and laid some results of striking originality before the *Royal Society* and the *Anthropological Institute*. It is principally for these investigations that the *Royal Society* awarded to *Mr. Galton* a royal medal (*Nov. 1886*). During the summer a series of conferences on the native races of the *British Colonies*, organised by the *Anthropological Institute*, was held at the *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*. Just as the year was closing *Prof. De Quatrefages*, of *Paris*, published the first volume of his "Introduction à l'Etude des Races Humaines" (dated 1887), a work which promises to be of much importance to anthropologists.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.—In taking stock of the progress of medical science during the

past year the chronicler finds few salient facts to record, though the summary which follows will show that there is no halting in the march of the medical art. Its literature is as voluminous as in any previous twelve months. In **Biology** the Germans have been unusually active, and the attention of numerous observers has been directed to the comparatively new subject of **Bacteriology**. Chittenden and Lambert have adduced evidence to show that the sugar found in the liver after death is derived from proteids rather than from glycogen. Drechsel has isolated a peculiar azotised and sulphur-holding organic substance, which is contained in the liver of young animals, to which he has applied the term "jeoorin," the composition of which is highly complex. Schotten believes that human bile contains a special biliary acid, which he terms **anthropocholalic**. Langley and Edkins have shown that **pepsinogen** precedes the formation of **pepsin** in the glands of the stomach, and that the change of the former into the latter takes place only during digestion, and under the influence of acids. In **Pathology** the most notable contribution is the research of Pasteur and his pupils into the nature of **hydrophobia**, and the practice of protective inoculation based on that research. The subject of **ptomaines** and **leucomaines** has been exhaustively treated by Gautier. **Brain Surgery** has had some remarkable developments, and no less remarkable successes—witness the work of Horsley, Hulke, Barker, McEwen, and others. Several new drugs have been introduced into use: antifebrin, a new antipyretic agent; acetophenone and urethane as remedies for insomnia; lanoline as a base for ointment, etc. In the treatment of phthisis attention has been drawn to the value of inhalations by the mouth, and gaseous medication per rectum. **Electricity** has been praised in the treatment of stricture, cystitis, and sciatica. In **ophthalmic surgery** the use of cocaine has become general. A medical bill was passed in the last session of Parliament by which members of the medical profession in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland were empowered to elect representatives to the General Medical Council. The Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have decided to apply to the Crown for power to grant the degree of M.D. to those who pass their conjoint examination—a matter of some importance to Metropolitan students, to the majority of whom the acquirement of a degree has been practically impossible.

In **METEOROLOGY** (*q.v.*) it was reported at the beginning of the past year that the Mexican Government was building a station for observation on the summit of one of the highest mountains in the country, 20,000 feet above sea level. This is to be furnished with self-recording instruments which will only require attention at long intervals, as it would be difficult to keep a staff of men at that altitude. **Thunderstorms** have long been the study of the Italian *savant*, **Signor Ferrari**, who has given his special attention to over six hundred cases. He finds that each storm is preceded by barometric and hygrometric depression, while thermic depression as certainly follows. The **United States Signal Service Bureau** reported that nineteen **tornadoes** were predicted to occur in the months of June and July last, of which no less than

fifteen were verified. This shows that constant observation is enabling the modern weather prophet to arrive very nearly to the truth.

During the year Science lost some of its most noteworthy students and professors, among those deceased being Sir F. Evans, Dr. J. G. Draper, Professor Oscar Schmidt, Paul Bert, and Spencer Cobbold (see **OBITUARY**).

Scottish Peers. See **PEERAGE**.

Scribner's Magazine, monthly 1s. Started January 1887, reviving the title which was formerly held by the present *Century Magazine*, but which for certain family reasons had to be altered. It offers several attractive features for the current year—notably "Unpublished Letters of Thackeray," "Ex-Minister Washburne," *Reminiscences of the Siege of Paris*, etc., etc. Published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, and simultaneously in England by Warne & Co.

Scrutin d'Arrondissement. Single ballot system, whereby each *arrondissement* (district, parish, or ward) returns its own member for Parliament.

Scrutin de Liste. Multiple ballot system, whereby all the members who offer themselves for parliamentary election are put on the same list for the whole of the *département* (county) and returned at the same election.

Sculling Championship of the World. See **SPORT (Aquatics)**.

Seduction, Action for. This phrase has frequently given rise to misapprehension. English law does not give a right of action for seduction either to the woman seduced or to her parents. It only gives a right of action for seduction as occasioning loss of service; and where this has been occasioned, any one who stands to the woman seduced in the relation of master to servant may sue. Any slight service, such as milking the cows, making tea or nursing the children, will suffice to establish this relation. It must exist at the time of the seduction. Thus, if the woman at the time of her seduction have a home of her own, or be at service in some other person's house, her father has no action. But if she has been inveigled into a pretended service for purposes of seduction; if she be only absent from home on a visit, or is returning home after dismissal from service, then her parent has a right of action. Damages are estimated with reference not only to the loss of service, but also to the distress and dishonour brought upon the woman's family by her seducer. And evidence aggravating or palliating the guilt of the seduction and the harm done thereby is admissible.

Sealey, John Robert, M.A., professor of Modern History at Cambridge, is a son of the late Mr. Sealey, the head of a well-known firm of London publishers, was b. 1834. Educated at the City of London School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. His career as a student was one of the most brilliant on record; he was head of the first class in the Classical Tripos and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was elected a fellow of his college (1858). He subsequently became assistant classical master at the City of London School, and (1863) was appointed professor of Latin in University College, London, where he remained till 1869,

when he was elected to the chair which he now occupies. Professor Seeley is the author of "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," "Lectures and Essays," "Livy with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," "Life and Times of Stein," and "The Expansion of England." Professor Seeley has also always been regarded as the author of "*Ecce Homo*," a work which created a profound sensation at the time of its appearance (1865). "Natural Religion," by the Author of "*Ecce Homo*," did not, however, attract so much attention.

Seismology. See EARTHQUAKES.

Selangor. A Malay State under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1882), was b. 1812. Is a member of the family of Palmer of Wanlip in Leicestershire; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1837); became Solicitor-General (July 1861); Attorney-General (Sept. 1863), resigned (July 1866); acted as counsel for the British Government in the decision of claims under the Washington Treaty (1871); was M.P. for Plymouth (July 1847 to July 1852, also June 1853 to March 1857), and for Richmond (July 1861 to Oct. 1872, when he was created a peer); was Lord Chancellor of Great Britain (Oct. 1872 to Feb. 1874, and May 1880 to June 1885). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's last Government, in 1886, Lord Selborne refused to join the Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists, and in the columns of the *Times* has trenchantly exposed what he believes to be the fallacies of Home Rule. Lord Selborne, who formerly practised with great success at the Chancery Bar, has published one or two books upon Church matters, in which he takes an active interest. His last work (Nov. 1886) is "*The Case against Disestablishment*."

Selden Society. A large and influential meeting was held on Jan. 29th, 1887, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn for the purpose of founding and inaugurating a new learned society, which is designed to "encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of the common law of England," and is to bear the name of John Selden. The chair was taken by Lord Justice Fry, who was supported by the American Minister, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. W. A. Lindley, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Cookson, Q.C., Mr. Cook, Q.C., Mr. Romer, Q.C., Mr. P. E. Dove, Mr. Jeune, and about 100 members of the bar and others interested in the question. The list of the proposed committee includes the names of the American Minister, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Fry, Mr. Justice Wills, Professor Dicey, Professor Pollock, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Jeune, Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., Professor Skeat, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Meadows White, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. H. W. Elphinstone, Mr. C. T. Martin, and Mr. P. Edward Dove, of Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, as honorary secretary.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Senegambia. A French colony of Western Africa, including the basin of the Senegal and part of that of the Gambia rivers. (Name also applied to all Western Soudan and coast between Senegal and Sierra Leone.) Area 96,154 sq. m., pop. 3,360,412. Capital St. Louis.

Islands of Goree and Dakar part of the colony. Great part is fertile and rich in produce. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. Thence road now made to Bamako on Niger, and railway constructing. A steamer has been placed on the Upper Niger, and trade is being rapidly developed. Overland communication with Algeria talked of.

Sepoys, the native Indian troops in the pay of the British Government. They have mutined on six important occasions; (1) 1764, when they demanded a large donation and increased rate of pay; (2) 1806, the Vellore mutiny; (3) 1824, the Barrackpore mutiny; (4) 1844, when Scinde became a British province, and other Sepoys thus lost their pay for service there; (5) 1850, when the Punjab was annexed by England as a province; (6) 1857, the year of the Indian mutiny.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers, and sees that strangers withdraw from beneath the galleries when a division is to be taken. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who had been ordered to withdraw and had refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.

Serjeants-at-law. This is a very ancient order known as the Order of the Coif. It is said to have grown up with our laws and constitution. Before the Norman Conquest there were few lawyers who were not clerks, but this order was never an ecclesiastical one. Their ancient rendezvous was the allotted pillars in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A serjeant of the law ware and wise,
That often had been at the Parvis—CHAU'CKER.

On a barrister being made a serjeant, it was an invariable practice to eject him from his Inn of Court; and till recently, the regular judges of the land have for more than 600 years always been members of this order. The coif is a close-fitting head covering of white lawn silk, in shape like a Knight Templar's cap. These caps were worn by the serjeants in the presence of the king. When wigs were introduced at the beginning of the last century, and adopted by barristers, the coif was indicated only by a small patch on the top being covered with a piece of black silk, edged with white. For several centuries the serjeants possessed no property, but have founded two Inns—one in Fleet Street, which they leased from 1443—1758, when it was given up to the freeholders; and the members joined the other in Chancery Lane, which had been leased from 1416, and formerly known as Farrington Inn. In 1834 the members raised, by way of mortgage, a

sum of money to purchase the freehold. This sum they gradually paid off, till, in 1873, the Judicature Act practically put an end to the accession of new members by declaring that no judge shall henceforth be required to have taken the degree of S.L. In 1877 the property was sold, and the proceeds divided among the members, who were by special grace re-admitted into the Inns of Court, of which they had formerly been members. The list of serjeants now number twenty-four, but the order will soon cease to exist. Admission was by writ of summons under the great seal.

Serjeant's Inn. See SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.

Serbia. Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Milan I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power is, by the constitution, vested in the king, and the legislative in the king jointly with the Skuptchina or National Assembly. There is also a Senate or Council of State always in session, which examines and elaborates projects of laws, etc. The Skuptchina of 178 members is elected three-fourths by the nation and one-fourth by the king, and is renewed every three years. Besides this there is a Great Assembly of 538 members, none being royal nominees, called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens are electors. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education very backward; about 24 per cent. of the population at school—in England the proportion being about 124. Area 18,800 square miles, with a population of about 1,870,000. Revenue for 1887 about £1,800,000; expenditure about £2,000,000. National debt about £8,000,000. Army, in peace about 13,000, in war about 210,000. In July 1876 war was declared against Turkey; at the close of which Serbia was declared independent, and received an accession of territory—though by no means proportionate to her wishes. A convention for extension of railway communications was made with Austria in 1880. In March 1883 Prince Milan was proclaimed king. In Sept. and Oct. 1883 attempts at insurrection on the part of the Radicals were successfully repressed. Upon the announcement of the union of the two Bulgarias (Sept. 1885), Serbia mobilised her army, placed it on the frontiers of Bulgaria and Serbia, and claimed compensation in Macedonia for the increase in the power of Bulgaria, from whom she also claimed the district of Widin; and she at the same time addressed a note to the Powers, complaining of the violation of her frontiers by robber bands from Bulgaria. Prince Alexander paying no attention to the claim, Serbia concentrated her army at Pirot and the Widin frontier in October. On Nov. 14th, King Milan declared war, and on the same day crossed the Bulgarian frontier and occupied Trn. On the 16th he stormed the Dragoman Pass, after a stout resistance, and drove back the Bulgarians nearly to Sofia; a division also defeated the Bulgarians at Kula, and advanced upon Widin, which was bombarded on the 23rd. Very severe fighting took place between the two armies, in the course of which Prince Alexander and his troops displayed the greatest bravery; and eventually, after a conflict of five days' duration, the Servians were defeated with great loss, and the Dragoman Pass recovered. On the 23rd the Bulgarians advanced in their turn, drove the Servians over the frontier, and on the 26th

severely defeated them, and occupied Pirot. An armistice was then granted, upon an intimation that if Prince Alexander advanced further into Serbia he would have to deal with Austrian troops. Negotiations took place between the Powers, with the object of arranging a permanent peace, which will be, it is hoped, secured by the treaty signed between Turkey, Serbia and Bulgaria (March 3rd, 1886). (See BULGARIA.) M. Garashanine, the Premier, having, in consequence of a divergence of views regarding the policy to be pursued in the present strained relation of the Balkan peninsula, resigned, M. Ristich was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, but his efforts proving unsuccessful, M. Garashanine has (April 5th) returned to office, and formed a new cabinet.—1887. Nothing of note except cordiality of relations with Bulgaria since abdication of Prince Alexander I. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Service Books. See COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF.

Settled Estates Act. See LAND QUESTION.
Settled Land Act, The, 1882. The object of this Act is to enlarge the powers enjoyed by limited owners of real property, especially by life-tenants. But the powers which it confers upon the limited owner are to be exercised by him as trustee for all persons interested under the settlement which creates his limited ownership. Under the Act a limited owner may sell the whole or any part of the settled land or any part thereof. He may exchange settled for other land, and he may concur in the partition of any undivided share in land comprised in the settlement. He may let the settled land or any part of it upon a building lease of ninety-nine years, a mining lease of sixty years, or an agricultural lease of twenty-one years. But he may not sell or lease the principal mansion upon any settled land or its grounds without the consent of the trustees of the settlement or an order of the court. Although not empowered by the settlement to do so, he may, with such consent or order, cut down and sell timber on the settled land. Three-fourths of the proceeds, however, must be treated as capital money under the Act. When a limited owner grants a mining lease under the Act, three-fourths of the rent, if the settlement did not empower him to open new mines, and one-fourth of the rent in all other cases, must be set aside as capital money under the Act. A limited owner may obtain an order of the court to sell heirlooms comprised in the settlement; but the proceeds will be capital money. Capital money arising in the ways above mentioned and in certain other ways, particularly from sale of the settled land, must be paid to the trustees of the settlement or into court. With their consent or by an order of the court it may be expended in various ways, of which the chief are as follows: (a) in purchase of government securities or railway debentures; (b) in the redemption of incumbrances upon the settled land; (c) in permanent improvements of the settled land, such as drainage or irrigation works, embankments, cottages, farmhouses, mills, roads, tramways, railways, canals, docks, piers, markets, etc.; (d) in the purchase of other land; (e) in the payment of expenses incurred in exercising the powers given by the Act; (f) in any other way in which special provisions in the settlement authorise capital money to be spent. When

capital money is invested in securities, it follows the same course of devolution as would have been followed by the settled land which it represents. When capital money is to be spent in improvements, the limited owner must submit a scheme for approval by the trustees of the settlement or by the court. The scheme having been approved the trustees or the court are to pay for its execution on receiving a certificate of the Land Commissioners, or of a surveyor or engineer approved by them, that the work has been properly executed. Land purchased with capital money becomes subject to the trusts of the settlement. By the court is understood the Chancery Division of the High Court. The new title of Land Commissioners is given to the commissioners formerly known either as the Enclosure Commissioners, or as the Copyhold Commissioners, or as the Tithe Commissioners. The trustees of the settlement are the persons who have under it the power of sale usually inserted in settlements of real property, or the persons expressly declared by the settlement to be trustees for the purposes of the Act, or in default of both persons appointed by the court on the application of the limited owner. Under this Act a good deal of settled land has been offered for sale. More would have been offered had good prices been obtainable. A vast quantity of heirlooms (books, pictures, etc.) has been sold under the Act. It does not repeal the Settled Estates Act 1877, which had the same object but provided less effectual means for its attainment. It was the custom to insert in settlements clauses giving to trustees powers like those given by the Act. But these powers were usually less extensive, and the trustees had little inducement to use them. The limited owner has the inducement of a larger immediate income to be gained.

Settlement, Marriage. As employed by lawyers the term settlement signifies an instrument whereby the owner of property real or personal creates in such property certain limited interests to take effect at some time other than his own death. A settlement differs thus from an ordinary conveyance, by which property is transferred in its entirety from one party to another; and from a will or codicil, whose provisions take effect upon the death of the testator. The intervention of trustees is necessary in settlements of personal, but not in settlements of real estate. A settlement made upon the occasion of a marriage is a marriage settlement. Marriage constitutes a valuable consideration, which gives binding force to a disposition of property made with a view to marriage.

Seventh. See SCALE (MUSIC).

Sewer Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Sewage. See our edition of 1886.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1000 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. Total area 79 sq. m., pop. 14,081. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Victoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African Squadron. The islands are of granite foundation, and are covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation, among which is the *cocos-de-mer*, a noted fibre-tree. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. Revenue (1884), £13,004; expenditure, £14,577;

imports, £40,150; exports, £39,217, consisting of cocoanut, cacao, maize, and vacoa bags, vanilla, coffee, and nutmegs. The majority of the people are from India. There are twelve Roman Catholic primary schools and eight English Episcopal. The group was annexed in 1810.

S. G. See MINERALOGY.

Sherborne School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Shipping and Shipbuilding of 1886. Dulness characterised the shipping trade of the country for the first half of 1886, the total tonnages cleared and entered for the foreign trade in the United Kingdom for the six months being 25,101,000 tons against 26,366,000 tons in the first half of 1885—itself a bad year. During the five months ending Nov. 30th, the improvement noted in the iron and steel trades (*q.v.*) made itself visible in over-sea transactions, the total being 24,528,000 against 24,456,000 tons. As noted in our last volume, the tendency of shipbuilders has been to restrict the output; and for 1886 it is estimated that the net addition to the British mercantile marine was only about 13,000 tons of steam vessels. The production has been declining for years. In 1883 it was the largest on record—viz., 768,576 tons; in 1884 it fell to 497,442 tons; in 1885 to 435,386 tons; and while the returns for 1886 were not published when we went to press, they were known to show a still smaller figure. A feature of the year's construction has been the increased use of steel in preference to iron—a fact to be remembered when comparing the tonnages. But in the latter half of the year this restriction threatened to counteract itself; for in view of the increased trade and the consequent rise in the freight markets orders began to be more plentiful in the shipyards. Taking the Wear as a typical ship-building centre, we find the decrease in the out-turn, however, maintained for the whole year. There are sixteen yards on the river, and notwithstanding the advantages of proximity to both the metal and the mineral fields, we find that four of these establishments actually did not turn out a single vessel for the whole of the twelve months. The twelve yards which make returns for 1886, show a total of only 39 vessels (steamers), or an aggregate of 56,450 gross register tonnage, and about 5,750 nominal horse-power. The returns for 1885 were 46 steamers, 61,768 tons, and 4,896 horse-power. Of the work for 1886, at least 14 vessels were built of steel and 5 of iron. To go back to 1883, no less than 126 vessels were built, of 212,313 tons and 20,340 horse power. Of course the great decline which was so marked in 1886 has led to a large migration of workmen; but the work already in hand (Jan. 1887) affords a brighter prospect. Another typical shipping and shipbuilding centre—the Mersey—reports that the year shows a falling off in the trade of the port of Liverpool during 1886 amounting to 100,000 tons, there having been fewer foreign trading vessels paying dues to the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The tonnages are for 1886, 8,453,808, against 8,553,134 in 1885. As to the local work, the shipyards, including Messrs. Laird's at Birkenhead, have been fairly active, especially in repairing. The Clyde shows a general falling off; and at Leith at the end of the year there was the usual number of unemployed bottoms. **Lloyd's Loss Book** for the year 1886 gives the following figures:—British, 803 sailing vessels and 374

steamers, against 686 and 390 respectively in 1885; foreign, 717 sailing vessels and 166 steamers, against 770 and 146 respectively in 1885. Considerable feeling was aroused in Nov. 1886 at the announcement that the Postmaster-General, in settling the new mail contracts for carriage to the United States, had decided to send the Tuesday's mails by the newly reconstructed Inman line from Liverpool, the Thursday's mails by the North German Lloyd from Southampton, and the Saturday's despatch by the Guion line from Liverpool—leaving the White Star and the Cunard lines, by which the bulk of the mails had previously gone, entirely out of the question. Mr. Raikes's explanation was that the two last-named companies wished to set up a monopoly, which of course he could not countenance; and, moreover, that he had now secured a tri-weekly despatch for less than the sum asked for a bi-weekly service. As the arrangement was only entered into for three months, shipowners are now watching the result with interest. Similar complaints have been made as to the transference of the Gambia mail contract to a French service of steamers, made about the same time.

"Shipwrecked Mariners' Magazine. The," the organ of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. Articles and stories on maritime matters. (Quarterly, 6d.) Office: 26, Paternoster Square.

Shoa. A province of Abyssinia (*q.v.*), really a semi-independent kingdom.

Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1886. This Act provides for the protection of persons under the age of eighteen years employed in or about shops. Such persons are not to be employed for a longer time than seventy-four hours, including meal-times, in any one week. If previously on the same day employed in any factory or workshop as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act 1878, for the number of hours permitted by that Act, they must not be employed in a shop at all, or if previously employed for fewer hours, they may be employed in a shop only for so many hours as will complete that number. In every shop in which young persons are employed the employer must exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of the Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which young persons may lawfully be employed. An employer is liable to a fine of £1 for every violation of the Act; but if he can show that some other person is the actual offender, such person shall be convicted instead of the employer. The procedure under the Act is the same as under the Factory and Workshop Act 1878. The term "shop," as used in the Act, includes public-houses and refreshment-houses. This Act does not apply to persons employed in shops who are members of the employer's family.

Shorthand. Abbreviation and employment of arbitrary marks to indicate letters and sounds. Shorthand was known to the Greeks and the Romans in a limited degree. From the decline of the Roman Empire till 1588, when Bright published the first system of shorthand in England, little progress was made. Bales' "Brachygraphy" followed next (1590). These two systems were merely collections of arbitrary marks for certain words. The theory of shorthand dates from the alphabet of Willis (1602), who describes his system as "*spelling characterie*," and those preceding as "*verbal*

characterie." After Willis the principal systems have been:—Rich (1646), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Angel (1758), Byron (1767), Macaulay (1780), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Clive (1810), Lewis (1812), Harding (1823), Moat (1833). In 1837 Phonography (spelling by sound) was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and marks a new era in the history of shorthand, since by it the *sounds* of the English language are fully represented each by one stroke or motion of the hand; and are so arranged as to show, as far as possible, their mutual relations. In the consonants, *p* stands first, next *b*; the rest follow in perfectly natural order, first the mute or explosive letters, proceeding from the lips to the throat; then the semi-vocals, or continuants, in the same order; and lastly the nasals, liquids, coalescents, and aspirate. Scarcely more than half the consonants are *essentially different*; the articulations in the pairs *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *f* and *v*, etc., are the same, but the sound is, so to speak, light or "surd" in the first, and heavy or "sonant" in the second letter of each pair. The consonants in each pair are represented by strokes in the same position, and of the same shape, but that chosen for the second is written *thick*, instead of *thin*, thus, $\setminus p$, $\setminus b$, $| t$, $| d$, $\setminus f$, $\setminus v$

etc.; and thus, not only is the memory not burdened with a multitude of signs, but the mind perceives that a *thin stroke* corresponds with a *light articulation*, and a *thick stroke* with a *heavy articulation*. The vowels, twelve in number, are divided into *long* and *short*, each series commencing with the most open sound. The six long vowels, as heard in the words *palm*, *pate*, *peat*; *nought*, *note*, *food*, are represented, the first three by heavy dots, the other three by short heavy strokes, placed before or after the consonant. The six short vowels, heard in *pat*, *pet*, *pit*; *not*, *nut*, *foot*, are similarly represented, the dots and dashes in this case being light. (For a more detailed explanation of the system see Mr. Pitman's works.) Since 1837 many systems have been published, the most important being Bell (1849), Everett (1877), Pocknell (1881), Sloan-Duployé (1882). Phonography is the only system that has produced a literature. All its publications would constitute a small library. The following facts show its great and increasing popularity. The *Phonetic Journal*, a periodical published by Mr. Pitman (1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, E.C.), partly in shorthand, has a weekly circulation of 20,000. In addition, there are one weekly and two monthly magazines, lithographed entirely in Phonography. The *Phonetic Society*, instituted in 1843, receives a yearly addition of over 2,000 members. Each important town now possesses its Shorthand Writers' Association, and there are fifty such associations in existence, the largest having a membership of over 400. They have increased very rapidly of late. It is proposed to hold in London, in the autumn of 1887, an International Congress of Shorthand Writers of all systems, and of persons interested in shorthand generally, to celebrate conjointly two events of importance, namely:—(1) The Jubilee of Mr. Isaac Pitman's system of Phonography, published in 1837; (2) The Tercentenary of Modern Shorthand, which was originated by Dr. Timothy Bright about 1587. It is believed that the combined movement will have the result of bringing into closer fraternal inter-

course the large number of professional and other shorthand writers.

Shrewsbury School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Sidgwick, Henry, M.A., b. at Skipton, Yorkshire, 1838. Educated at Rugby and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow (1859-69), and Lecturer of Trinity Coll. (1859-75), when he was appointed Preelector of Moral and Political Philosophy, Honorary Fellow of Trinity Coll. (1881). He is the author of a work on "The Methods of Ethics," and "Principles of Political Economy," and several articles on philosophical and literary subjects. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, especially in the foundation and management of Newnham College.

Sierra Leone. A British colony on West African coast, including also the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah. Area, in occupation 468 sq. m., of entire settlement 3000 sq. m.; pop. 60,546, chiefly blacks. Capital, **Freetown**; pop. 22,000. Climate inimical to Europeans. Little production, but large trade with interior in palm-oil, palm kernels, bennie-seed, ground-nuts, cola-nuts, cocoa-nuts, ginger, indiarubber, copal, hides, wax, a little ivory, teak, and gold-dust. It is a Crown colony under the Governor of West Africa Settlements, but four people's representatives are called to the Legislative Council. Naval station and headquarters of a West Indian Regiment. Religious institutions flourish. Education provided for. Fourah Bay College affiliated to Durham University. Revenue, £67,760; expenditure, £70,917; debt, £58,000; total imports of West Africa Settlements, 1885, £318,505; exports, £326,932. Originally used as a refuge for rescued slaves. Progress unsatisfactory. First acquisition, 1787. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Silver, English. See MINING.

Simon's Bay. See COALING STATIONS, BRITISH.

Simplon Railway Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Sims, G. R., Mr., was b. in London 1847. He entered the literary profession as a contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Fun*. He was one of the projectors of the *Referee* newspaper, in which were first published his well-known "Dagonet Ballads." Mr. Sims came into prominence as a dramatist when his *Crutch and Toothpick* was produced at the Royalty Theatre, April 1879. *Lights of London* (Princess's, 1881), stamped his success as a graphic melodramatic play writer—a reputation which, in his subsequent works, he has consistently maintained. For some time he has written in collaboration with Mr. Henry Pettitt, and the play *Harbour Lights*, of which they are the joint authors, is now (February 1887) having a successful run at the Adelphi.

Singapore. Capital and one of the Straits Settlements (*q. v.*).

Sion College, founded in 1630 by the Rev. Dr. White, who appropriated the sum of £3,000 for the purchase of a site in the City of London for the college and the almshouse attached to it, and directed his executors to provide out of his estates in the country an annual revenue of £160, of which £120 was to be secured to the hospital and £40 to the college for ever. Out of this latter sum payments were to be made to preachers of quarterly Latin *sermones ad*

clerum, and the cost of the banquet upon the anniversary and the other appointed days, which was to reward those who listened to the sermons, was to be defrayed. The object of Dr. White in founding the college was to secure to the clergy of the City of London and of their large outlying parishes the same corporate existence which had long been secured by almost all the crafts and to most of the professions within its walls. He desired the foundation of this corporation greatly "for the glory of God, the good of His Church, and redress of many inconveniences, not prejudicial to the Lord Bishop of London's jurisdiction, whom I would have visitors, he and his successors for ever, but to maintain truth in doctrine, love in conversing together, and to repress such sins as follow us as men, that they might be admonished and ordered there to make them amend, or else the college to send them and their cause to the Bishop to be punished accordingly." Dr. White further desired the incorporation of the clergy, that they might be legally qualified to hold property for and to administer the affairs of an almshouse. It has been decided that the incumbents of the outlying parishes which have been divided are entitled to be Fellows of the college, and it is hoped that the benefits of the institution will be still further extended. The college was established by charter granted by Charles I. in 1630, and confirmed by Charles II. in 1664, and the building appropriated to its purposes was erected on the site of the priory of Elsing Spital, London Wall, the executors of Dr. White having invested the £3,000 bequeathed by him for that purpose in the purchase of about three-quarters of an acre of land. The building consisted of an almshouse for twenty "poor folk" and a library over. The original building, with a great portion of the library, was destroyed by the Great Fire, and the building which has been occupied for nearly two centuries and a half by the institution was erected on the site. That building, however, was an inconvenient one; and as the valuable library was frequently in danger of being consumed by fire, and notably during the great fire in Wood Street, which the Prince of Wales viewed from its roof, it was determined to obtain another site in a more convenient and safer locality. In order to carry out this proposal it was necessary that two Acts of Parliament should be obtained—one to enable the college authorities to sell a portion of the old site, and another to enable the City of London to sell them the present site on the Thames Embankment, the freehold of which was purchased for £31,625. It is a remarkable fact that the portion of the old site realised just thirty-three times the sum given for it in 1627. The new building, which was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect, cost £25,000, and was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1886, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and a large and influential assembly. It is a handsome red-brick edifice, having a bold projecting porch. The style of architecture is very late Gothic, of a date slightly anterior to the foundation of the building. In the basement are large kitchens, caretaker's offices, and bookrooms. On the ground floor is a fine T-shaped hall, 65 ft. long and about 45 ft. wide at its greatest width. It contains an oriel

portrait of the founder, and is lighted by a fine stained-glass window, showing the armorial bearings of former presidents, which, together with the old oak panelling on the walls, was brought from the old building at London Wall. At the side of the hall and looking upon the Embankment is the court-room. The porch is built upon arches over the underground railway, it having been a special provision in the Act of Parliament under which the Corporation of the City was empowered to sell the land to the institution that the railway tunnel should not be interfered with in any way. The arches supporting the porch consequently rest upon iron girders which span the railway and rest upon the solid ground on either side of it. Notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, some inconvenience is felt from the vibration caused by the passing of the trains beneath this portion of the building. A handsome and massive carved oak staircase leads to the library floor. The library is a fine Gothic hall, with a pointed, open oak roof, 95 ft. long, 45 ft. wide, and 42 ft. in height. On either side are four bays 10 ft. deep, affording secluded accommodation for readers, and about 20 ft. from the floor a gallery runs round the whole building, giving easy access to the upper shelves of books. The college possesses at the present time about 65,000 volumes, of which 36,000 are on the shelves of the library, the remainder being kept for the present in the extensive book-rooms at the back of the building. There is room altogether for another 30,000 or 40,000 volumes. On the same floor are the librarian's room, the assistant-librarian's room, and a pleasantly-situated room over the porch, giving a view across the Thames and up and down the Embankment. There is also a large morning-room, which serves the purpose of a common-room. All the rooms are roofed with fine specimens of carved oak work. **Sixth.** See **SCALE (MUSIC).**

Skeleton Army. Organised by the rough element of the population as a counter agitation to the Salvation Army. Their method is to parade the streets, armed with rude instruments and missiles, and to endeavour, if possible, to come into collision with the Salvation Army. In several cases serious frays have occurred, many people have been hurt, and much damage has been done to property, notably at Worthing, where the Skeleton Army has been most prominent.

Slander. Slander is defamation by word of mouth, as distinguished from libel, which is defamation by writing, etc. As a rule abusive language, however coarse, is no ground of action, unless special damage can be shown to have ensued to its object. Thus calling a man swindler or a woman a prostitute does not in itself give ground for an action. But words imputing to any person misconduct in his business or profession, words charging any person with having committed an indictable offence, and words to the effect that any person is suffering from contagious disease, are all actionable without proof of special damage. In other respects the law of slander closely resembles the law of libel. Thus in both the definitions of malice, of publication, and of privileged communications are the same. The same liability attaches to those who repeat what they have heard or read. The truth of the charge made is a good defence in slander as well as in libel. The civil remedies for

slander are the same as for libel. But slander, unlike libel, can never be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. (See **LIBEL**, and for the details of the law of slander consult "Addison on Torts," chapter 6.)

Slave Coast. The Guinea Coast between Gold Coast and Lagos. Behind it are large lagoons. Here are Popo, Whydah, the Dahoman port, German Togoland, French Porto Novo, Portuguese Ajuda, English Badagry, etc.

Slavonia. See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

Slavonians, Legislation. See **AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.**

Sliding Scale System. See **MINING.**

Small Tithes. See **TITHES.**

Smithfield Club. The national society now known as the Smithfield Club was instituted under the title of the "Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society," on Dec. 17th, 1798. In 1800 Francis, Duke of Bedford, made a proposition for a new constitution of the Society, and it was then determined to establish it as a permanent club. The first six exhibitions were held at the Dolphin Yard, Smithfield. In 1805 the Club removed to Dixon's Repository, in Barbican. From 1806 to 1838 the shows took place at Sadler's Yard, in Goswell Street, but more commodious premises being required, a removal was made (1839) to the premises then known as the Horse Bazaar, in Baker Street. In 1862 the show was transferred to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where it is now held under an agreement for twenty-one years (from 1876). In 1844 the Queen and Prince Albert visited the exhibition, being, it is believed, the first agricultural show ever honoured by the presence of the sovereign. Her Majesty again visited it (1850 and 1860). The Prince of Wales became a member (1862), and has twice filled the office of President of the Club. The President for 1886 was Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. At the annual meeting held in December 1886, it was announced that the Duke of Edinburgh had accepted the appointment of president for 1887, and the Earl of Feversham was elected president for 1888. The sum offered for competition last year was £4,366. The Club now consists of 222 life and 609 annual members. Its offices are at 12, Hanover Square, W.; See, Mr. H. J. Hine.

Smith, Mr. William, LL.D., Hon.D.C.L. Oxford, classical scholar, and editor of the *Quarterly Review* (q.v.) from 1867 to the present time (1886), b. in London, May 20th, 1813. Educated at the University of London, was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for classical literature. He is the editor of the *Classical and Biblical Dictionaries*, the author of many educational works, and was for several years Classical Examiner in the University of London.

Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu E., b. 1809. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1835), Q.C. (1852). Represented Truro as a Liberal-Conservative (1859-65), when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (1871), and a member of the Universities Committee of the same body (1877).

Smith, Sir Archibald Levin, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was b. in 1836. Called to the bar in 1860, he served his time as Junior Counsel of the Treasury (1863-68), and again (1879-83), when he was elevated to the bench. During his career Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, who never

took silk, was engaged in many important commercial cases and election petitions, and there is no judge on the bench who enjoys a greater degree of popularity.

Smith's Screw. See NAVY, BRITISH.
Smith, The Rt. Hon. William Henry, M.P., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), was b. 1825. He is Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, and J.P. for the counties of Herts, Oxford, Bucks, and Middlesex. Member of the London School Board (1870-74); of the Council of King's Coll., London; created D.C.L. of Oxford (1879). He has held the following official appointments: Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1874-77); First Lord of the Admiralty (1877-80); Secretary for War (1885). Returned in the Conservative interest as member for Westminster (1868-85); Strand Div. 1885 and 1886. On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Smith vacated the War Office and assumed the leadership of the House of Commons as *First Lord of the Treasury*. Mr. Smith is a vigorous speaker and a very careful and capable administrator. He has held many important offices, and has always been distinguished for laborious attention to his duties.

Socage Tenures. See LAND QUESTION.
Social Democrats, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Socialism. Primarily and broadly the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation merely of a reconstruction of human life generally—*i.e.*, of a complete re-adjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. Socialism may be said to be essentially **antithetic to civilisation**. The latter (*civitas*) is based on the notion of the individual possession of wealth; the former (*societas*) on that of the **collective** possession of wealth. But though Socialism discountenances the mere lust for **possession** (property) on the part of the individual, it contends that collective ownership is the first condition for the general enjoyment of those products of labour which are at present indeed possessed but often not enjoyed even by their owners. Use for each and possession for all is the motto of Socialism.—The history of Socialist theory falls into two periods nearly coinciding with the turning point of the century. The indications in the course of the French Revolution of Socialistic instincts on the part of many who drew up *projets de constitution*, etc., are many. Notably the Constitution of 1793 contains several provisions of a Socialist nature. But they are rather instinctive than conscious. The insurrection of Babeuf in 1798 was the first movement that was founded on any distinct basis of theoretic Socialism. The movement was, of course, unripe, and collapsed immediately; but it is significant so far as it goes. Hard upon this first indication of an attempt at transforming society on political lines followed the rise of the first of the Utopist or non-political schools of Socialism—that of the Englishman Robert Owen, Saint-Simon and Fourier in

France elaborated their systems soon afterwards. The distinctive feature of the Utopist Socialism, which continued more or less active till the middle of the century, is the belief in the possibility of creating a perfect society by the inculcation of a rational system of doctrines,—in other words, merely by the adoption of a creed. The idea of historic evolution is entirely absent from these systems, and necessarily so. The highest ambition of the founders and their disciples was to go out into the wilderness and establish model communities, which should convert the world by example; but which have really served only to point a moral for orthodox political economists, and adorn a tale of failure and blasted hopes.—Just as the old Utopist Socialism was declining, modern **Scientific Socialism** began to dawn. Its appearance may be dated from 1847, when Marx and Engels issued their remarkable and epoch-making "Communist manifesto." At the same time Proudhon was developing his thesis, "*La propriété est le vol.*" From the former of these two sources springs the great Collectivist-Socialist movement of modern times; from the latter (though more indirectly) the heresy of Anarchism (see ANARCHISM). The doctrine of Communist or Collectivist Socialism regards history from the evolutionary point of view, insisting that the basal factor in that evolution is its economic side. The history of civilisation, it maintains, is at bottom a history of the struggle of classes; of the transference of economic domination and therewith of political and social domination, from one class to another, with the vast conflict of interests which this involves. Thus the transference of power from land to capital, from feudal privilege to middle-class contract, from birth to wealth, which began at the close of the middle ages, and which was consummated at the French Revolution, is the foundation of every important historical event that has occurred in the course of that period. Religious development is at bottom no less than political development, the outcome of the war of classes. Protestantism represents the religious aspect of middle-class domination, as Catholicism does that of aristocratic domination. The ascendancy of the middle-classes is now complete in every department of human interests, material and intellectual. All is measured by the middle-class standard of profit and loss. Competition and so-called "free contract" are the universal conditions of things. Capital tends to become concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The result is, on the one side a small class of capitalists with the means of production; entirely in their power, who can therefore demand what terms they like for the permission to allow the labourer to live by the labour-power which is his sole possession; on the other an ever-increasing army of workmen ready to work for the barest subsistence-wages. The foundation of the antithesis of Bourgeois and Proletaire dates from the break-up of the mediæval system of production for use when only the surplus was exchanged, and the commencement of the modern system of production for profit, by means of world-wide exchange. With the great industry which succeeded the manufacture or division-of-labour system at the close of the last century, and which has been extending its sway ever since, it reached its final phase. The profit of capital is simply part of the surplus-value which the labourer produces over and above

what is necessary to his subsistence. The "iron law of wages" declares that wages tend to sink to this subsistence-level, owing to competition among the labourers, and that the surplus accrues to capital in one or other of its forms. —Socialists believe that the capitalistic, competitive, or commercial system is tending to break down, so to say, by its own weight; that the class which is its embodiment is growing unable to manage its own system, while its pressure on the working-classes grows more and more unbearable. The time is now ripe, they say, for the working-classes throughout the world to combine to take possession of the means of production, land, factories, communications, mines, etc., together with the means of distribution and exchange, warehouses, stores, banks, etc., and work them in the interest of the whole community. With the complete communication of the means of production and exchange, nationalism, they contend, would have lost all meaning, the world being divided into groups of workers who would no longer have an interest in keeping up racial barriers. Socialism is, therefore, essentially opposed to patriotism in the narrow sense of the word. —The history of Socialist parties can only be given briefly. The Chartist movement in England has been sometimes, and with a measure of truth, described as Socialistic; but its Socialism was, to a great extent, like the Socialist tendencies of the French Revolution, unconscious and unformulated. On the face of it, it was merely a political movement. Hard upon its collapse followed the attempt of Charles Kingsley and E. D. Maurice to graft certain of the sentimental sides of Socialism on to Christianity. Similar, though less honest, attempts have since been made on the Continent in the same direction. But the most important event after the Revolution of 1848—when, notably in Paris, certain forms of Socialism came to the front—was the foundation of the "International Working Men's Association" in 1864, which for nearly ten years was the embodiment of current Socialistic ideas and tendencies throughout Europe. Gradually the scientific Socialism of Marx supplanted older and cruder theories in the International, while the personality of Marx obtained increasing weight. The great work of the International was seen in the Paris Commune of 1871 which marks an epoch as the first proletarian government. After the fall of the Commune, owing to the machinations of the Anarchists, the International, as an organisation, accomplished little, and in a few years broke up. Meanwhile, Socialism had made enormous strides, especially in Germany and Austria (see GERMAN and AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). The movement did not really touch England till 1883, when the then "Democratic Federation," now "Social Democratic Federation," declared for Socialism in its manifesto "Socialism Made Plain." Early in 1885 the "Socialist League" was founded, in consequence of a secession from the Social Democratic Federation, partly occasioned by personal differences and partly divergences on questions of tactics and policy. The League has since largely developed; but hitherto its rigorous exclusion of parliamentary action and immediate questions from its programme, have prevented it attaining the proportions of the original body. Organised Socialism, in anti-thesis to Anarchism, it should be mentioned, is sometimes termed **Collectivism**.

—Names and Addresses of English Socialist bodies as under:—**Social Democratic Federation**: offices, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, Sec. W. F. Lee, weekly organ *Justice*; **Socialist League**: offices, 13, Farringdon Road, Sec. H. A. Barker, weekly organ *Commonweal*; **Socialist Union**: offices, 185, Fleet Street, E.C., monthly organ *The Socialist*; **Fabian Society** (for propaganda among the educated classes): Hon. Sec. Edward Pease, 17, Osnaburgh Street, monthly organ *The Practical Socialist*.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The, was founded in 1698, "to promote and encourage the erection of charity schools in all parts of England and Wales." By the year 1741 nearly 2,000 charity schools had been established, chiefly through the instrumentality of the S.P.C.K. In 1811 the National Society (*q.v.*) was established, mainly to relieve the parent Society of some of its heavy labours. Of late years the Society has devoted much attention to the publication of cheap, good books, principally of a religious or educational nature. The expenditure by way of free grants of money and books was (1885) £48,954. It recently spent £32,000 on the building and establishment of a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses, at Tottenham; the cost of maintenance of this was £2,700 last year. (Sec., Rev. W. H. Grove, M.A.)

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. It is 82 miles long by 20 broad, and its area is variously computed at from 1,310 to 3,000 sq. m. Since 1876 it has been under British protection, a subsidy being paid to the Arabian Sultan of Keshin, he undertaking not to cede the island to any Power but England. In 1886 it was formally annexed by England, and is now provisionally ruled by the Resident of Aden. Its people are numerous and nomadic, hitherto governed by an Arab chief appointed by the suzerain Sultan of Keshin. The capital, **Tamarida**, is on the north-east coast. The interior rises into high peaks, and much of the high land is rocky and arid. There are fruitful valleys and lower slopes, with pienteous pasture supporting large flocks and herds. Socotra is famed for its aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. Its possession may prove of importance to us, now that a rival colonising Power (Germany) is established on the neighbouring Somali mainland.

Sodo. See PORT HAMILTON

Sokoto. See SOUDAN.

Solicitor. This is the name given to the lower branch of the legal profession. It was formerly used by those whose practice was in the Chancery Courts, while **attorney** was used in the Common Law Courts. By the Judicature Act of 1873 all attorneys, solicitors, and proctors shall be called solicitors of the Supreme Court. They are obliged to take out annually a certificate, and are considered officers of the court, and are under the control of the judges who may, on motion made to them, strike any offender off the rolls. They are enabled to sue for their costs, and may be sued by their client for negligence. Their interests are protected by the society named the **Incorporated Law Society** (*q.v.*), Chancery Lane, the president of which is Henry W. Parker.

Solicitor-General, The, is one of the chief counsel to the Crown (see QUEEN'S COUNSEL) and assistant to the Attorney-General. He is

in nearly all cases a member of parliament, and has political as well as legal duties. The present Solicitor-General is Sir Edward Clarke.

Somali-land. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. Zeilah and Berbera are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and are now British, having been declared so in 1885. In February 1886 the German Government declared a Protectorate over the whole promontory; taking the coast beyond the British territory (Berbera) on the north, and as far south as Warshaikh, where the Zanzibar claims begin. Treaties have been effected with the various native rulers of the Somali coasts and country. The interior of the country appears to be an elevated plateau, with vast tracts of stony, waterless desert, but also with some fertile regions. About the centre of the promontory lies the country of Ogadaya. South of it is the rich valley of the Webbe Shebayli ("Leopard river"). Burton, in 1856, visited Harar, which lies about 175 miles south from Zeilah; a walled town of 35,000 inhabitants, surrounded by fields and orchards. It was the capital of Hadiyeh, one of the seven provinces of the Arab empire of Zeilah, founded in the seventh century. In 1875 it was occupied by Egyptian troops. In 1886 a party of British subjects (Indian) and others, were killed near Harar by the natives. It sends slaves, ivory, tobacco, gums, tallow and other produce to Berbera. The Somali breed immense numbers of camels, for the sake of their flesh. The price of a camel in the markets is from eighteen to twenty-five dollars. Off Cape Guardafui lies the British island of Soootra (*q.v.*). The Somali are a Hamite race, nearly akin to the ancient Egyptians, and are closely related to the Gallas, who dwell south of Abyssinia—with whom, however, they are in perpetual feud. The Somali are a pastoral people, carrying arms and ever ready to use them. They are divided into tribes, under sultans, and are not altogether barbarous. See BERBERA, ZEILA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc. (Consult a paper by F. L. James, in "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Oct. 1885.)

Somers Islands. An obsolete name of the Bermuda Islands (*q.v.*).

Sothern, Lytton Edward, actor, son of the late E. A. Sothern, of "Lord Dundreary" celebrity. Mr. Sothern has for some years played in London and elsewhere with great acceptance in the characters rendered famous by his father.

South America. Under this head are comprised the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, each of which will be separately treated.

South Australia. A colony comprising the central section of Australia. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the Northern Territory, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., and north of 26° S. lat. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. miles, extending 1,850 miles N. to S. and 650 miles W. to E.; pop. 312,590. Capital Adelaide, pop. 38,779, or, with surrounding suburbs, 60,000. It is a beautiful and well-built city, with many fine buildings and institutions. Towns, not suburban, are mostly small centres: Gawler, Kapunda, Koorunga, Moonta, Naracoorte, Port Victor, Wallaroo, the largest; Palmerston and

three others in Northern Territory. Settled part of colony divided into 36 counties, hundreds (agricultural blocks), 21 municipalities, and 112 District Councils—the last of most importance. Also four pastoral districts.—Chief rivers are portions of lower Murray, Wakefield, Gawler, Torrens, in south, and the large and navigable Roper, Adelaide, Victoria, Daly, etc., in the Northern Territory. Country around St. Vincent Gulf very rich and fertile. Extensive pastoral regions farther back. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. Interior not entirely sterile. Very many salt lakes. Much fair pasture-land. But the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. Northern Territory rich soil near rivers, covered with timber, bamboo, etc. Rugged but low table-lands behind. Suitable for tropical agriculture. Minerals are copper, iron, silver-lead in quantity; gold, tin, and bismuth, not so prevalent. Gold-fields both in south and north have lately been opened. Marble quarried, and petroleum raised.—Executive the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members—eight retire triennially—elected by colonists of three years' residence, owning £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or paying £25 annual rent; whole colony voting in four constituencies. Assembly elected triennially on manhood suffrage: fifty-two members. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Northern Territory ruled by a Resident and staff. Religion and education are well provided for. Volunteers and reserve number about 2,000 of all arms. The colony possesses a modern efficient ironclad and torpedo-boats. South essentially pastoral and agricultural 2,785,490 acres cultivated, of which 1,942,453 are under wheat, yielding 14,621,755 bushels, or 7½ bushels per acre; 7,264 acres are under oats, producing 88,639 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre; 15,697 acres are under barley, producing 211,207 bushels, or 13½ bushels per acre; 46,366,420 lb. of wool exported, and 84,591 tons of breadstuffs (1886); minerals, chiefly copper, value £338,132. In 1885 4,500 acres of vineyard produced 473,553 gallons of wine and 4,000 gallons of brandy; horses numbered 168,000; cattle 389,000; sheep 6,700,000. There are 1,211 miles of railway; 3,650 miles of good main road; and 9,718 miles telegraph. Revenue, £2,279,039; expenditure, £2,383,290; debt, £18,353,300. Imports, £4,947,265; exports, £4,093,412. Gold produced in 1885 was 4,692 oz., value £18,295. The undeveloped resources of the colony are considerable. In the Northern Territory land suitable for sugar, tea, cinchona, etc., can be had in blocks of two square miles, at 6*d.* per acre rent or 7*s.* 6*d.* purchase; pastoral leases for twenty-five to three hundred square miles at 6*d.* rising to 2*s.* 6*d.* per mile, for twenty-five years, and stock conditions.—Colony founded in 1836, under auspices of South Australian Colonisation Association; government vested in Governor appointed

and commissioners approved by the Crown. Lands to be sold at not less than £1 per acre, and funds devoted to emigration from England. Early difficulties: large debt to Imperial Government incurred. Recovery began 1844, when 30,000 acres under cultivation, much stock, exports value £82,000. Rich copper mines discovered, proving great source of wealth. Representative government introduced, and, in 1852, local government of districts. In 1856 the constitution was given and proclaimed. Responsible government from that date. Northern Territory annexed in 1864. Overland telegraph from Port Darwin opened in 1872. (Consult Boothby's "Statistical Sketch of South Australia," Harcus' "South Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australasian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.)

South Georgia. A barren, snow-covered island in the South Atlantic, lying 800 miles E.S.E. of the Falklands, to which colony it has been annexed for the safety of the whale and seal fisheries. Area 1570 sq. m.

Southwell, New Bishopric of (founded 1884), includes the counties of Nottingham and Derby. First bishop, **St. Rev. George Ridding**, D.D. (consecrated 1884).

Spain. A monarchy lately under Alfonso XII., of the House of Bourbon, now under a regency. By constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in king, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the king. Cortes composed of senate and congress equal in authority. Senate in three classes—1st, senators in their own right; 2nd, 100 Crown nominees (the two first classes not to exceed 180); 3rd, 180 elected by communes, church, universities, and largest taxpayers, half to retire every five years. Congress composed of 431 deputies, elected by citizens of twenty-five years of age paying taxes. Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico represented in Cortes. Each province has its own parliament for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Area, 197,767 sq. miles. Pop. 16,634,745. Revenue, June 1886, about £35,000,000. Expenditure about £36,000,000. National debt about £256,700,000. Finances of Spain have for many years been in bad condition, owing to civil war, costly efforts to repress Cuban revolt, and bad faith with public creditors. Army in peace about 100,000, home and colonial; in war about 450,000. Navy, 7 ironclads and about 120 other vessels. [For history from 1868—1885 see 1886 edition.] In August 1885 a dispute arose with Germany as to the possession of the Caroline Islands (*q. v.*) On the news reaching Madrid, an assault was made by the mob upon the German Legation, and the Imperial arms were insulted. Apologies were made for the insult offered to the Legation, and the dispute as to the possession of the islands was referred to the Pope as mediator, under whose advice the sovereignty of the islands was adjudged to Spain, full liberty of trade, etc., being conceded to Germany. A treaty to this effect was signed on November 26th. The British Government, who had previously disputed the Spanish title, will, it is reported, acknowledge the same upon similar concessions. On November 25th, King Alfonso died of consumption, aged twenty-seven leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom is but five years old. Marshal Serrano died

November 26th. The Regency has been assumed by the Queen's mother, Queen Christina—the Canovas' ministry having on the decease of the King given in their resignations, and being succeeded by a Liberal ministry under Sagasta. The prospects of peace are at present extremely uncertain. A military mutiny occurred at Carthage on January 10th, 1886, which was suppressed. Electoral and financial reforms in Cuba are proposed, to include the consolidation of the debts of the island under the guarantee of the mother country, the revision and reduction of the tariff, and a commercial treaty with the United States. Manifesto of the Spanish bishops. On March 9th the Cortes was dissolved; the new elections for deputies (April) resulted in the return of the ministerial candidates. Commercial treaty with England, to expire 1892, but renewable, securing most favoured nation privileges, and extending limit of alcoholic scale in respect of wines to 30 per cent., laid before Cortes, April 14th, and passed into law July 29th. May 12th, Loan approved for 626,000,000 pesetas, for extinction of floating and conversion and consolidation of permanent debt of Cuba, on security of the customs and stamps revenue of that island. 17th, Queen delivered of a son. July 30th, Chamber authorised Colonial Minister to abolish slavery, the freed-men to serve an apprenticeship of four years. September 20th, Revolt of General Villacampa and part of Madrid garrison. Suppressed by the other troops; leaders taken and condemned to death by court martial—sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. October 15th, Re-arrangement of Cabinet by Sagasta, with object of uniting dynastic Liberals, in consequence of divergence of views as to the commutation of the punishment of the captured insurgents. November 29th, Bill for increasing navy, involving annual expenditure of £1,700,000 authorised, as well as extraordinary outlay, of £9,000,000, spread over nine years, for building fast cruisers, torpedoes, and extending arsenals. December 5th, Puigcerver's proposal of financial reform. Tobacco monopoly to be handed over to farmers, and the sum paid for buildings and plant to Government to be applied to reduce deficit. General Castillo has been authorized to introduce such reforms into the organization and discipline of the army as will prevent it taking part in future in political movements.—1887. Jan. 6th. Escape of military prisoners with the presumed connivance of their guards has made a great impression. 10th. The Alcazar of Toledo burnt to the ground. 17th. New Session of the Cortes opened. It is proposed to carry out the measures for reinforcing the navy proposed by Admiral Béranger, the late Minister of Marine. For this purpose a sum of £9,000,000 will be spent in nine years on new vessels and strengthening the fleet. 26th. Strong opposition in the Senate against Bill for the reform of the penal code. 29th. Asylum for orphans of officers at Aranjuez opened by the Queen, large gathering of Colonels of the Spanish army, who gave a banquet to General Primo Rivera. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.
Spanish Political Parties and the Cortes. The Cortes or parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a Senate and a Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, of 100

members nominated by the Crown, and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. A general election for the last-named class took place on April 25th, 1886, and resulted in the return of about 130 Ministerialists, or followers of Señor Sagasta (*q.v.*), and 25 Conservatives of the Canovas group, the remaining 25 belonging to small and unimportant factions. In the entire Senate the Government commands a tolerably steady majority of 40 or 50 votes on nearly all questions; but when purely administrative matters are before the House, the Government usually receives the addition of from ten to fifteen votes from the senators who hold offices in the Royal Palace. The President of the Senate is General Marquis de la Habana, a Liberal-Conservative. The present Congress contains over 400 members, who are elected (in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls of the population) by limited suffrage under the constitution of March 27th, 1876, which, after the accession of the late King Alfonso, replaced the more liberal constitution of 1869. The political divisions of the present Congress (elected in April, 1886) are very numerous, although for ordinary voting purposes they may be classed as **Ministerialists** 280, **Opposition** 120. Each of these two divisions, however, contains several groups, the Opposition particularly being made up of the most conflicting fractions, from members of the Republican revolutionary coalition to Conservatives of the most reactionary type. Chief among them are the followers of **Señor Canovas del Castillo**, ex-prime minister, who constitute about a half of the whole Opposition. They are for the most part men of high position and exceptional talent, very many of the number being ex-ministers. Next in numerical importance come the Liberal Reformers, a new group only formed at the beginning of the present year (1887). The party numbers 20, and is composed of 7 followers of Señor Romero y Robledo, the Dissident Conservative leader, and ex-Minister of the Interior in the cabinet of Señor Canovas, and of 13 members of the Dynastic Left, who follow General Lopez Dominguez, a nephew of Marshal Serrano. There are, further, the **Republican coalition** of 17, comprising 9 followers of Señor Salmeron (whose aim is the establishment of a Republic by pacific means), 7 Zorrillists or Revolutionaries, and 1 Federalist; the **Pacific Republicans**, or **Possibilists**, 8 in number, who follow Señor Castelar (*q.v.*), and usually vote with Señor Sagasta; 3 Republicans belonging to no party; 6 Autonomists, who advocate home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico; 1 Carlist, who, however, never goes to the Chamber. The Ministerialists are less divided. The chief strength of the Ministry is obtained from 218 deputies who form the personal following of Señor Sagasta, and whose political creed may be described as moderate Liberalism. There are also comprised within the majority 30 **Democrats**, who follow Señor Martos, the President or "Speaker" of the Congress; 20 **Centralists**, who represent the Conservative wing of the majority; and 12 **Dissidents**, led by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, who, however, give only a half-hearted support to the Ministry. Señor Sagasta's programme is a thoroughly Liberal one, and is as well calculated as anything is likely to be to cope with the Clerical and Carlist parties and to hold in check the impetuous Republicanism of Señor Castelar, and the

revolutionary aspirations of Señores Pi Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla. Chief among Ministerialist party are Señor Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Montero Rios.

Spanish Town. See JAMAICA.

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker. On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman. On the following day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons. The Speaker then, in the name and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it. (See HOUSE OF COMMONS, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the Royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. There has been no contested election for Speaker since 1839. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament:—Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected 1817), 1832-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, 1835-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the present Viscount Eversley), 1839-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), 1857-72; Sir H. Brand (the present Viscount Hampden), 1872-84, when Mr. Peel was elected. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See also CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Speaker's Claim of Privileges. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Speaker's Commentary, The. A commentary on the Bible, contributed to by Anglican bishops and clergy; edited by the Rev. Canon Cook, of Exeter; and published by Mr. John Murray, in ten volumes, 1871-81. The plan of the undertaking originated with Mr. J. E. Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, which accounts for its title.

Special Licence. The law requires that before the celebration of a marriage according to the rites of the Church of England the banns be thrice published previously in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised. But a licence may be had to dispense with this ceremony. An ordinary licence is issued by the Ordinary or by his surrogate. A special licence is issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and empowers the parties to be married

at any time, not only in any church or chapel, but in any other meet and convenient place. A special licence is issued from the Faculty Office, Doctor's Commons, and bears a £5 stamp. A special licence and the Ordinary's licence are obtained in the same way, but a special licence is supposed to be obtainable only by persons of rank.

Species. A purely artificial term used in the classification of plants and of animals. Each genus—as artificial a term as species—is divided for convenience sake into two or more species. Originally, whilst the idea of special creation as distinct from evolution (*q.v.*) was in vogue, a species was regarded as a group of living beings all descended from one primary individual or pair of individuals. Linneus [1707-78] held the idea of the fixity of species. He defines it thus: "a group of plants or animals so closely resembling one another as to give rise to the belief that they might all be descended from a single ancestor or pair of ancestors." Buffon [1707-88] suggested that one species may be evolved normally from another. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in 1795, concluded that species are derived from one or more primitive types, and this belief he defended in the French Academy of Science against Cuvier. On the struggle Goethe looked with the eyes of one that had, of himself, seen the new idea and its pregnant consequences. Erasmus Darwin [1731-1802], grandfather of Charles, adopted Buffon's notion, and suggested, as the cause of such evolution, the actions and the wants of the living things themselves. Here was the germ of natural selection (*q.v.*). Lamarck [1744-1829] contended that all species, even man, were the result of descent with modification. With advancing knowledge, more living things became known, and each of them known with greater and greater completeness. In 1859 Charles Darwin (*q.v.*) published his work on the "Origin of Species." Thenceforth, a species was regarded by the majority of scientific thinkers as an arbitrarily limited group of organisms, resembling one another in the main as to certain arbitrarily chosen characters.

"**Spectator, The**" (*6d.* weekly), founded July 5th, 1828. Originally started as a Liberal review, under the editorship of Mr. Rintoul. In 1862 the department of news was altered in form, and reduced to paragraph articles. *The Spectator* is entirely opposed to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland.

S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England being established in 1701. Office, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Secretary, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A. Income for 1885-6, £118,000.

Spencer, Herbert, English philosopher, b. at Derby 1820. Educated by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, a profession he gave up some seven or eight years later. During this period Mr. Spencer contributed to various journals. At the house of Dr. John Chapman, editor of the *Westminster*, Mr. Spencer met, and became the life-long friend of George Eliot and George Henry Lewes. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed," appeared

in 1851. In 1855 appeared the "**Principles of Psychology.**" Mr. Spencer has always contributed largely to various periodicals, and these articles have, for the most part, been reprinted in pamphlet or book form. In 1882 Mr. Spencer visited America, where he gave several lectures, among others one on "American Nervousness." Mr. Spencer is said to be an evolutionist and agnostic, and in his various works has especially attempted to apply the principles generally known as "Darwinian," and the yet larger ideas of which these are only a part, to the phenomena of mind and of society. In his "First Principles" he deals with biological problems generally. Among his many important works stand pre-eminent, in addition to "The Principles of Psychology," "Political Institutions" (being Part V. of "Principles of Sociology"—1882). Of Mr. Spencer's many recent review articles, a series from the *Contemporary* has been reprinted as "The Man versus The State" (1884; 7th Thousand, 1886), which contains the articles on "The New Toryism" and "The Coming Slavery," an attack on Socialism; "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (being Part VI. of "Principles of Sociology"—1885).

Spirit Duty. See REVENUE.

Sport. In the appended article will be found the results of the leading sporting events of 1886, together with dates of interest pertaining to the pastimes of 1887:—

AQUATICS.—The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race, which was inaugurated in 1829, but continued with irregularity until 1856, takes precedence of all the rowing contests of the year; and the struggle witnessed between the rival eights on the 3rd of April last was perhaps the most severe in its history. Betting ruled even at the start, and the Light Blues striking more rapidly than their opponents, held a slight lead to the Crab Tree; but from this point to Barnes Bridge the long sweeping stroke set the Oxford crew by Mr. Girdlestone (Magdalen) brought them well to the front. At the Limes, Mr. Pitman (Third Trinity) called upon his men for a final effort; and the rapidity and vigour with which his blade flashed through the water elicited hearty cheering. As far as their fast-failing powers now permitted, the Dark Blues strove to retain the lead; but the Cambridge eight, pulling as one man, drew level ere the winning post was quite reached. A few more strokes, and Oxford was beaten, the Light Blues speeding past the winning post two-thirds of a length in advance of their rivals, in 22 minutes 20½ seconds. Of the 43 contests so far decided, Oxford have been credited with 23 wins, and Cambridge with 19, the race of 1877 ending in a dead heat. Outriggers were first used in 1846; in 1857 boats without keels were introduced; in 1873, in which year the time occupied by the winners was 19 minutes 35 seconds, the quickest on record, sliding seats were first employed; since 1864 the course has invariably been from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about 4½ miles; and, with but few exceptions, the date has been fixed for the Saturday before Good Friday. The race for this year has been fixed for March 26th. The *Royal Regatta at Henley* on July 7th, 8th, and 9th, presented one of the gayest scenes witnessed throughout the London season; and both the alteration in the course and the extension of the reunion proved highly satisfactory. Of the many challenge cups offered for compe-

tion, Cambridge Trinity Hall won the Grand; the London Rowing Club was awarded the Thames; Cambridge First Trinity gained the Visitors'; Pembroke College was successful in the Ladies' Plate; the Thames Rowing Club secured the Stewards', as did a four of the same club the Wyfold; Messrs. Muttlebury and Churchill defeated Messrs. M'Lean in the Silver Goblets; and the Diamond fell to the share of Mr. Pitman, who later on was also accorded the Wingfield Sculls, which carries with it the amateur championship of the Thames. At Marlow Regatta, on July 10th, the Thames Rowing Club won the Grand Challenge Cup, and Bedford Modern School was successful in the Public Schools Challenge Trophy. Not since the days of Renforth and Chambers has professional sculling attracted the attention bestowed upon it last year, a result attained, however, more through the performances of the Australian and American visitors than from any remarkable excellence on the part of our own representatives. The match for the Championship of the World and £1,000, on the Thames course, between W. Beach (Australia) and Jacob Gaudaur (St. Louis), on Sept. 18th, was closely contested; and although the hero of the Paramatta appeared beaten after passing the Duke's Bathing Place, his opponent had by this time become quite exhausted, and Beach won by the sheer force of his giant strength. A week later he easily disposed of Wallace Ross for a similar stake, over the same course, and thus retains the title he wrested from Edward Hanlan on the Paramatta. Every effort was made to arrange a match between these celebrities in September and October last, but all negotiations proved futile. It is understood, however, that next season they will meet on the Nepean, N.S.W.; and the manner in which the victories gained by Beach in this country are estimated in the sunny land of gold can be best appreciated by the fact of the enthusiastic receptions which awaited him on his reaching Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The first victory gained by Beach on the Thames was in the International Sweepstakes, the chief prize in which was £1,200, J. Teemer (America) taking the second of £400, whilst substantial sums were also awarded to G. W. Lee (America) and Neil Matterson (Australia). The *Boulling Handicap* on the lake at Hendon would have resulted in a fiasco had it not been for the generosity of the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, who have always shown an especially warm interest in this branch of sport; and although it is hardly probable that the experiment will be repeated, the venture furnished some excellent racing. George Bucear won the first prize, and a companion of Hanlan's, in J. Ten Eyck (America), secured the second. Of the other important matches decided over the Thames championship course G. Perkins beat J. Lagan, G. Bucear beat W. Pearce, G. Perkins beat Neil Matterson for the championship of England, G. Bucear beat Christian Nelson, Neil Matterson defeated D. Godwin, G. Perkins beat P. Kemp (Australia), and the latter was also beaten by G. Bucear. Neil Matterson next defeated G. Perkins, but the coveted title of champion was not involved in this race, and the latter retained it until Feb. 7th of this year, when he was easily beaten by Bucear on the Tyne. Teemer and A. Hamm defeated Perkins and Godwin in the final of the double-sculling handicap, and Eyck, Hamm, Teemer, and Hanlan (stroke) beat Perkins,

Lee, Ross, and Bucear (stroke) in the four-oared match. *Doggett's Coat and Badge*, originally instituted by Mr. Thomas Doggett, a well-known actor of his day, in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of England, was, as usual, rowed on August 1st, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The event is confined to young watermen of the Thames, and the Fishmongers' Company contribute very generously to the prizes. The winner on the last anniversary was H. Cole, of Deptford, who was awarded the coat and badge and six guineas, the second award of five guineas being gained by H. Eastland, of Kingston.

ATHLETICS.—The governing body in this branch of sport is the *Amateur Athletic Association*, and having amicably settled its dispute with the *National Cyclists' Union* (see CYCLING), both bodies can now give their undivided attention to the interests of their respective pastimes. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* at Lillie Bridge on April and resulted in favour of the Dark Blues, who won six of the customary nine events comprising the programme. The *Southern Counties' Cross-country Championship*, at Sandown Park, attracted 133 runners, representing sixteen clubs; and the first man in was W. Ooad, of the South London Harriers, which club again proved victorious, the Spartan Harriers being second, the Highgate Harriers third, and the Blackheath Harriers fourth. The latter club, however, secured leading honours in the *National Cross-country Championship*, over the more holding pastures at Croydon, on which occasion the competitors numbered fifty-nine. The *Godiva Harriers* were second, but they had the satisfaction of seeing Hickman come in ahead of the field; whilst third honours were secured by the *Liverpool Harriers*. Amongst the best performances of the season may be cited those of W. Lyle Smith, who at the *Civil Service* fixture at Stamford Bridge on June 5th ran 250 yards in 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, the *fastest time* ever made in this country; of A. Wharton (Darlington College), who ran 100 yards in 10 seconds (record) at the *Amateur Championship* meeting; of G. G. Wood (Blackheath Harriers), who defeated the last-named in a 220 yards' race on the grass at Kennington Oval on the occasion of the *South London Harriers'* meeting in September, covering the distance in 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, the quickest on record; and of H. C. L. Tindall, Cambridge University, who ran 600 yards in 1 minute 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Duncan again won the mile race at the *Scottish Championship* gathering at Edinburgh, and Gourif secured a similar event at the *Irish Championship* fixture at Dublin. In the *Walking Competition from London to Brighton*, J. M'Intosh (Compton C.C.) outstayed all his opponents, and travelled the distance in 9 hours 25 minutes 8 seconds, thus beating O'Malley's time by 22 minutes 52 seconds. W. G. George, the ex-amateur, did not show at his best during his visit to America; but in his series of three races with W. Cummings, the celebrated professional runner, he gained two victories. He won the mile in 4 minutes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds (a record); Cummings secured the four mile race in 20 minutes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; and in the third contest, over a distance of ten miles, George won easily, covering the first five in the record time of 25 minutes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. The meetings of the

Kildare and London Athletic Clubs proved uniformly successful throughout the season, and the latter important association is now in a flourishing condition.

BILLIARDS.—State tables were first played upon in this country in 1827; and upon the championship table there is no player who can approach **J. Roberts, jun.**, the champion. The **National Billiard Association**, of which **Mr. J. Jennings**, of the *Sportsman*, was the chief organiser, opened well, but its subsequent policy did not meet with very general support. The records credited to both **Roberts** and **W. J. Peall** have been enhanced by their later performances, and the 604 scored by the former in the course of his spot-barred match for £200 with **W. Mitchell**, at the Billiard Hall, Argyll Street, exceeds by 230 any total ever made by any other player. **Roberts**, however, had previously contributed breaks of 534, 506, and 457. It should also be stated that the 604 was scored in the remarkable time of thirty-one minutes. In the all-in game, **W. J. Peall**, whilst playing against **G. Collins**, at **Westminster Aquarium**, on November 4th and 5th last, scored the remarkable number of **4,418**, which included 334, 449, and 3 spot strokes, thus excelling his previous record by 424, and **Mitchell's** famous break by 792. The most interesting match of the year was that between the champion and **J. North** for £1,000, at the Billiard Hall, where the former attempted to concede his opponent 4,000 points out of 12,000; but, after a stubbornly contested game, **Roberts** was defeated by 116. Many other matches and exhibition games have been decided, and a tournament, on the American principle, was a feature at the **Albert Palace, Battersea**, during the first month of 1887.

CHESS.—1886 will always be remembered in chess circles as the year of the **Steinitz-Zukertort** match. It has been in other respects a year of great activity. Tournaments, matches, international contests, problem toursney, club and county meetings, have all been numerous and well contested. But the great match has dwarfed everything else in the public mind, and stands alone as the event of the year. The magnitude of the stake, the reputation of the players, and last, but not least, the picturesque descriptions of the American reporters, have united to produce this result. The agreement was entered into on the 20th December, 1886, and expressly stated that the match was for the **Championship of the World** and a stake of two thousand dollars a side. This is the largest sum ever staked in a public match at chess. The winner of the first ten games, draws not counting, was to be the winner of the match. The match was to commence under the auspices of the **Manhattan Chess Club, N.Y.**, but as soon as either player scored four games the scene of action shifted to **St. Louis**, and after three more games being added to his score by either player, the venue was again removed to **New Orleans**. The time limit was thirty moves for the first two hours, and fifteen moves an hour afterwards. There is little doubt that this shifting from place to place, with its consequent fatigue, added little to the mental condition of the players. Owing to this cause, and also probably to the magnitude of the stake at issue, the play in the great match was by no means up to expectation. The games were monotonous, each player commencing in nearly every instance with the same openings, namely, **Steinitz** with the **Ruy Lopes** and **Zukertort** with the **Queen's Gambit**, which

Steinitz invariably declined. No attempts at brilliancy were made, each of the champions appearing to be afraid of the other's power; and yet, in spite of the excessive caution, miscalculations which, having regard to the rank of the players, might almost be described as blunders occurred. Play commenced on the 11th January, 1886, and **Mr. Steinitz** succeeded in winning the first game, but **Dr. Zukertort** won the next four. At **St. Louis**, **Mr. Steinitz** won three games and drew one, suffering no defeat, thus leaving the score at the opening of the third stage four all. In the last stage **Dr. Zukertort**, who was in ill-health, fell all to pieces in his play, and could only succeed in winning one game and drawing four, while his opponent scored six wins, and won the match. The full score at completion was—**Mr. Steinitz**, 10 games; **Dr. Zukertort**, 5, and 5 draws. Thus ended, on the 29th March, a match which excited in the chess world an interest that has never been surpassed, and probably has been unequalled since the days of the great **Paul Murphy** himself. The next great event in the order of date was the **Masters' Tournament and Handicap of the British Chess Club**, which took place in the months of February and March. In the **Masters' Tournament** the prizes were—first prize, £18; second prize, £12; third prize, £8; fourth prize, £4. The following is the final score:—

	Bird.	Blackburne	Guest.	Gunsberg.	MacDonnell.	Mason.	Pollock.	Reeves.	Total.
H. E. Bird	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
J. H. Blackburne	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
A. Guest	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
I. Gunsberg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Rev. G. A. MacDonnell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Jas. Mason	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3*
W. H. K. Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3*
A. Reeves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

* Scored by forfeit.

Thus **Blackburne** took first prize with a score of 6½ out of a possible 7, **Bird** and **Gunsberg** divided second and third honours with 5 games each, and **Mason** secured the fourth prize with 3½. In the handicap which was played off during the progress of the tournament the prize-winners were Messrs. **Mills**, **Jones**, and **Hezzrell**, in section A, and Messrs. **Hunter**, **Kirsch**, and **Hooke**, in section B. Perhaps the most interesting incident of the past year from a cosmopolitan point of view was the contest at **Paris** between a team of the **British Chess Club** and one of the **Cercles des Ecoles**. The result, somewhat to the surprise of both parties, was a draw, the score being 4 wins on each side and 2 draws. In July was held the **Congress of the British Chess Association**. This body, which commenced to exist, amidst many prognostications of failure, in 1885, has been hitherto extremely successful. At the general meeting held on the 3rd March it was announced that the association consisted of twenty-eight metropolitan and provincial clubs federated with the association, representing, with individual and life members, a total of about 1,500 members. The congress was international, and a number of the best-known masters on both sides of the

Atlantic entered and contested with the following result:—

Name.	Bird.	Blackburne.	Burn.	Gunsberg.	Hanham.	Lipschütz.	Mackensie.	Mason.	Mortimer.	Follock.	Schallop.	Taubenhaus.	Zukertort.	Total.
Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Blackburne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Burn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Gunsberg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Hanham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Lipschütz	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Mackensie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Mortimer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Follock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Schallop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Taubenhaus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Zukertort	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13

The ties having been played off, the following was the list of winners: First prize, £80, J. H. Blackburne; second prize, £50, A. Burn; third prize, £40, and fourth prize, £25, I. Gunsberg and J. Taubenhaus (tie and division); fifth prize, £15, James Mason; brilliancy prize, £2 2s., E. Schallop. The following are the results of the more important of the remaining chess struggles of 1886: March 4th, St. George's Chess Club beaten by City Chess Club by 9½ games to 6½. April 4th, Oxford defeated Cambridge by 6½ to 3½, while the two Universities were both beaten by the City by 11 games to 9. On the 3rd the Athenæum beat Cambridge by 5 to 3, while Oxford sustained defeat at the hands of St. George's by 9 to 7. Oxford retrieved some of its lost laurels by a victory over a team drawn from the second and third class players of the British Chess Club by 7 to 4, but the two Universities were again beaten by Brighton, with a score of 3½ to 7½. A match was arranged between Bird and Burn, and ended by consent in a draw, with the score at 9 all. Mr. G. E. Barbier won the Championship Cup and first prize at the congress of the Scottish Chess Association, which commenced on April 8th. London University beat the City of London by 9½ games to 7½ on May 12th. At the Masters' Tournament of the Nottingham Chess Congress Burn took the first prize, value £40, and Schallop, Gunsberg, and Zukertort, were the other prize-winners. The celebrated Mosahy trophies, consisting of various presentation sets of chessmen and boards, etc., given to the king of chess kings on various occasions as marks of appreciation of his victories, were sold by auction in New Orleans on the 25th June, and fetched high prices. Not the least noticeable feature of the past year is the increased activity and success of the various county and other chess associations. In Scotland especially several new clubs have been started, with almost uniform prosperity. It is beyond dispute that chess is each year increasing in popularity.

CRICKET.—The Marylebone Club, or, as it is generally termed, the "M.C.C." (Secretary, Mr. H. Perkins), is regarded as the guiding authority upon all matters pertaining to this summer pastime, and a meeting of secretaries is held annually at the headquarters of the club, at which the fixtures of the coming season are arranged. The motion made by Lord Harris,

which gave rise to much discussion last season, met with scanty support, and the two years' residential qualification remains in force. The list of county fixtures for 1886 was unusually heavy, fifty-nine matches being played between the nine first-class shires. Under the system now prevailing of apportioning honours, Notts must be awarded first position, having alone gone through the season undefeated, the return being—7 won, 0 lost, 7 drawn—total, 14. It is very doubtful, however, from mathematical computation, whether Surrey should not be placed at the top of the tree, as, of a total of 16 matches, this county won 12, lost 3, the remaining one being drawn. Lancashire comes third with 5 won, 5 lost, and 4 drawn; and Yorkshire and Kent run in effect a dead heat for fourth honours, their respective returns being—Yorkshire, 4 won, 5 lost, 7 drawn—total, 16; and Kent, 5 won, 6 lost, 3 drawn—total, 14. Following these come Middlesex, with 3 won, 4 lost, 3 drawn—total, 10; Sussex, with 4 won, 6 lost, 2 drawn—total, 12; Gloucestershire, with 3 won, 6 lost, 4 drawn—total, 13; and Derbyshire, with no win, 8 losses, and 1 draw—total, 9. The scoring generally was heavy, and Surrey's total of 494 against Derbyshire is the highest made by any county, whilst Shrewsbury's 227 not out for Notts against Gloucestershire, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, is the best individual innings. Mr. W. W. Read, with 1,003 runs, is the only batsman whose aggregate reaches four figures, although G. G. Hearne, Shrewsbury, Hall, Maurice Read, and Bates rank high in the list, whilst Mr. W. G. Grace showed, on several occasions that he has in no way lost the skill and brilliancy of hitting which has made his name so popular throughout the cricketing world. Contrary to general expectation, Oxford beat Cambridge in the annual match at Lord's by 133 runs, a result in great measure due to the long stand made by Mr. Rashleigh and Mr. Key, who, in their second innings, created a record by hitting up 243 prior to the fall of a wicket. Mr. Key's 143 is the highest individual score in the history of the inter-university matches, whilst Mr. Bainbridge was the only representative of the Light Blues who displayed good batting power, his 44 and 79 respectively being gained without a mistake. Of the 53 matches played, Cambridge are credited with 26, and Oxford with 24, the remaining two being drawn. At the same fashionable ground, on July 12th, Eton defeated Harrow by six wickets, Crawley and Fair being the principal scorers on the side of the losers, whilst Foley's 114 in the first innings of the victors was contributed in faultless style. The Australian team which last visited this country brought their tour to a close with a drawn match against an England eleven on September 28th, and it can safely be said that the men captained by Mr. Scott failed to realise the high expectations formed by the exploits of earlier elevens. In all they played 39 matches, of which number they won but 9, and lost 8, the remaining 22 ending in draws, as a rule, unfavourable to the visitors. Their highest total was 488, made against the Gentlemen of England at Kennington Oval, and their lowest 28, at Oxford, against the Dark Blues. English teams have in turn visited America and Australia, and so far Shaw's team in the latter country has more than held its own. The other most important fixtures of the season of 1887 are: On May 19th, at Oxford, Oxford University v. M.C.C. and Ground;

May 23rd, at Manchester, Lancashire v. Sussex; **May 26th**, at Lord's, Middlesex v. Surrey, at Blackheath, Kent v. Gloucestershire, and at Oxford, Lancashire v. Oxford University; **May 30th**, at Brighton, Sussex v. Gloucestershire, at Lord's, North v. South, at Nottingham, Notts v. Surrey, and at Sheffield, Yorkshire v. Kent; on **June 2nd**, at Cambridge, the University v. Yorkshire, at Lord's, Middlesex v. Gloucestershire, and at Manchester, Lancashire v. Derbyshire, and at Oxford, the University v. Surrey; on **June 13th**, M.C.C. v. England; on **June 16th**, at Brighton, Sussex v. Cambridge University, at Manchester, Lancashire v. Surrey, and at Nottingham, Notts v. Yorkshire; on **June 20th**, at Bradford, Yorkshire v. Sussex, at Lord's, Middlesex v. Kent, at Manchester, Lancashire v. Oxford University, and at Kennington Oval, Surrey v. Cambridge University; on **June 23rd**, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire v. Surrey; on **June 27th**, Derbyshire v. Yorkshire, at Gravesend, Kent v. Lancashire, at Lord's, M.C.C. and Ground v. Cambridge University, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Oxford University; on **June 30th**, at Lord's, M.C.C. v. Oxford University, at Brighton, Sussex v. Kent, at Nottingham, Notts v. Lancashire, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Middlesex; on **July 4th**, at Lord's, Oxford v. Cambridge, and at Sheffield, Yorkshire v. Surrey; on **July 7th**, at Beckenham, Players of the North v. Players of the South (Jubilee Match); on **July 6th**, as already intimated, Eton and Harrow play at Lord's; on **July 11th**, at Lord's, Gentlemen v. Players, and at Tonbridge, Kent v. Sussex; on **July 14th**, at the Oval, Gentlemen v. Players; on **July 18th**, at Nottingham, Notts v. Kent; on **July 21st**, at Beckenham, Kent v. Surrey; on **July 21st**, at Brighton, Sussex v. Notts, at Long Eaton, Derbyshire v. Lancashire, and at Manchester, Lancashire v. Gloucestershire; on **July 25th**, at Sheffield, Yorkshire v. Derbyshire; on **July 28th**, at Derby, Surrey v. Derbyshire, and at Nottingham, Notts v. Gloucestershire; on **August 1st**, at Canterbury, Kent v. Yorkshire, at Clifton, Gloucestershire v. Sussex, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Notts; on **August 4th**, at Canterbury, Kent v. Middlesex, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Gloucestershire; on **August 5th**, at Bradford, Yorkshire v. Lancashire, at Brighton, Surrey v. Sussex, and at Clifton, Gloucestershire v. Nottinghamshire; on **August 11th**, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire v. Middlesex, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Lancashire; on **August 15th**, at Brighton, Sussex v. Yorkshire, at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire v. Lancashire, at Nottingham, Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Derbyshire; on **August 18th**, at Manchester, Lancashire v. Notts, at the Oval, Surrey v. Yorkshire, and at Tonbridge, Kent v. Derbyshire; on **August 22nd**, at Brighton, Sussex v. Lancashire, at Clifton, Gloucestershire v. Middlesex, at the Oval, Surrey v. Kent, and at Sheffield, Yorkshire v. Notts; on **August 25th**, at Clifton, Gloucestershire v. Kent, at Manchester, Lancashire v. Yorkshire, and at Nottingham, Nottinghamshire v. Sussex; on **August 29th**, at Maidstone, Kent v. Nottinghamshire, and at the Oval, Surrey v. Sussex. Among other interesting cricket records are the following:—**Throwing the Cricket Ball**: 127 yards, out and home, by G. Brown, on Walderton Common, about 1810; 127 yards 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, Oxford University Sports,

March 13th, 1873; 126½ yards, by E. B. Fawcett, Brighton, June, 1888; and 122 yards 1 ft. 9 in., by W. Forster, Eton, March, 1875. **Largest Individual Scores**: A. E. Stoddart, 485 (Hamstead v. Stoics), August 4th, 1886; J. S. Carrick (not out), 419, 1885; W. N. Roe (not out), 415, 1881; E. F. B. Tylecote, 404 (not out); and in a first-class match, 344, by W. G. Grace. **Largest Gross Scores**: Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, on August 3rd, 1882; Hamstead v. Stoics, August 4th, 1886, score — Hamstead (eight wickets down), 814; New South Wales v. Victoria, Australia, 775, on Feb. 13th, 1882; West of Scotland (four wickets down) v. Priory Park, Chichester, 745, on July 14th, 1885; United Service v. Non-descripts, 734, on August 10th, 1882; Royal Engineers (eight wickets down), 724, in 1875; and Emmanuel Long Vacation Club (four wickets down) v. Caius L.V.O., 708, on July 12th, 1881.

CYCLING. A dispute as to whether the **National Cyclists' Union** or the **Amateur Athletic Association** should frame the conditions governing bicycling and tricycling contests was, after months of weary discussion, brought to a close by the adoption of an arrangement which allowed of all cycling affairs being controlled by the N.C.U., and all athletics by the A.A.A. Strict rules are in force with regard to professionalism, and at a meeting of the Council, held on April 7th, it was decided "that no licence be granted for an amateur cycle race held in connection with a professional meeting." The first **International Tournament** ever held in Great Britain was opened at Alexandra Park in **May**, and proved a great success. Several records were made at this gigantic gathering, which attracted cyclists from all quarters of the globe. The **five miles scratch race** for the international challenge shield was won by P. Furnivall (Berretta Club), E. M. Mayes (Surrey), being second, and H. A. Speechley (Ranelagh Harriers) third. The **two miles tricycle scratch** was won by J. Lee (Clay Cross), and the **five miles tandem scratch race** by E. Kiderlen and E. de Beukelaer (of Holland). **Monster meets** were also held at Birkenhead, Weston-super-Mare, Liverpool, Harrogate, Guildford, Woodford, and over four hundred cyclists assembled at Woodside Crescent, Charing Cross, Glasgow, on the occasion of the eighth **West of Scotland** gathering. The **Stanley show** was held at Westminster Aquarium, the **Speedwell** at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, and the show at Leicester included exhibits from all known makers. The most remarkable ride in the history of cycling was brought to a close "in the month of bleak December," and the courage and energy shown by **Mr. Thomas Stevens** in his journey of a little over twelve thousand miles has gained for him the appellation of "Bicycle Stanley." The undertaking entered into by him was that he should ride round the world, or, at least, across the continents of America, Europe, and Asia on a bicycle. He started in the April of 1884, and finished at Yokohama, Japan. He rode through America, across Europe to Teheran, on to Meshed, through Berjande and Furrah to Herat, and back to Meshed; from thence to Astrabad, Lahore, Calcutta, and China, reaching Canton early in last October. Dangers from wild animals and savage tribes had been overcome by coolness and daring, and the most harassing portion of his long journey was experienced in China, where the roads are rugged and bewildering, and where the inhabitants are averse to any foreign tra-

velling inland. At Kiukiang he was met by the English and American consuls, and hospitably entertained, and, after a brief stay, departed for Shanghai, on to Nagasaki, and thence to Yokohama, where, as already intimated, he terminated his bicycle ride, and took steamer for America. On June 12th **Maerne** won the 100 miles road race of the London Bicycle Club in 7 hours 18 min. 5 sec., and, on the following day, **J. Lennox**, of the Dumfries C. C., reached John o' Groat's House, having ridden from Land's End in 6 days 8 hours and 25 min. This performance, however, was altogether eclipsed by **G. P. Mills**, who travelled from the same point on a bicycle in 5 days 1 hour and 45 min., and on August 12th he completed his tricycle ride from these extremes of England and Scotland in 5 days and 10 hours. On the 6th of October this gentleman started from Biggleswade, and rode 2943 miles in 24 hours. Messrs. Mills and Wilson, of the North Road Club, rode 50 miles on a tandem tricycle in 2 hours 46 min. 2 sec., this being a record performance, and Mr. Mills also rode 50 miles on a safety bicycle in 2 hours 47 min. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., another record. The first rider to travel 20 miles within an hour on a tricycle was **G. Gatehouse**, who completed this distance over the Long Eaton track in 59 min. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. The mile bicycle (2 min. 46 sec.), five miles bicycle (14 min. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.), and mile tricycle (3 min. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.) championship races of the year were won by **P. Furnivall**, the five miles tricycle championship by **F. W. Allard**, the 25 miles (1 hour 19 min. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.) and fifty miles (2 hours 47 min. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.) bicycle championships by **J. E. Fenlon**, and the 25 miles tricycle championship by **R. J. McCreedy**, of Dublin (1 hour 55 min. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.). Among other amateurs holding records are **G. L. Hillier**, **R. H. English**, **J. B. Tierney**, **F. R. Fry**, **H. A. Speechley**, **M. Webber**, **F. J. Nicholas**, **C. Potter**, **H. J. Webb**, Major **Knox-Holmes**, and **J. H. Adams**; whilst **R. Howell**, **F. Wood**, **F. J. Lees**, **T. Battenby**, and **G. Waller** are the leading professional riders. **W. A. Rowe**, the famous American bicyclist, however, is the fastest rider of the present day, and his record of 22 miles, 150 yards, made at Springfield (U.S.) on October 14th, 1886, will, in all probability, remain long unbeaten.

FOOTBALL.—Last season an important alteration was made in the Rugby Code, which gives a relative value to goals and tries, and allows of a far more reliable result being obtained. The new rule provides for every match being decided by a majority of points, each goal to count as three, and each try as one; but when a goal is kicked from a try, the goal only is to be counted; if the points be equal, or no goal or try be scored, then the match must be considered as drawn. A split was threatened in the Football Association at one period through the recognition of the professional element, and other causes; but happily differences were settled, and Major **F. A. Marindin** remains as President, and **Mr. C. W. Alcock** (Wanderers), 51, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., continues as Secretary. The remaining executive consists of two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two auditors, and a committee of sixteen, in addition to a representative of each of the several affiliated associations. The Association Challenge Cup was instituted in 1871, and is now held by the Blackburn Rovers, who beat West Bromwich Albion in the final round, after

a drawn game. Of the 130 clubs which enter for the Cup competition in 1886-7, 96 represent the North, and 34 the South. The entries the London Association Challenge Cups number 89, which shows the advance the game making in the Metropolis, where the campaign is generally opened on the last Saturday of September. The most important contest of the year, perhaps, is that between England and Scotland, which is fixed for March 17th, and which last season ended in a draw. Of the fifteen matches so far played, nine have been won by the representatives of the Thistle, and two only by those of the Rose, the remaining four having resulted in draws. The first match ever played between Gentlemen and Players on Jan. 16th, at Preston, ended in favour of the former, but on March 20th the Players succeeded in beating the Gentlemen. The South defeated the North at Kennington Oval on January 30th, and on February 24th, on the same ground, Cambridge beat Oxford, the Light Blues having nine games to their credit out of the thirteen played. Wales beat Ireland at Wrexham on Feb. 27th, and the latter also suffered a defeat at Belfast on March 13th when meeting England, whilst Wales in turn were beaten at Wrexham on March 20th by England, and at Glasgow on April 10th by Scotland. On Dec. 17th the Players again defeated the Gentlemen. As regards the question of professionalism, the Rugby Union take a decided stand, and emphatically declare it to be illegal, and the Scottish, Irish, and Welsh unions are in perfect accord with the parent union on this point. In Australia this code is rapidly gaining ground, and an able review of the season recently published in the *New Zealand Referee* shows the rapid advance the game has made during the past ten seasons, more especially in the Canterbury, Christchurch, Otago, Wellington, and Wairapa districts. The ruling body consists of Mr. L. Stokes, President, Mr. G. Rowland Hill (Queen's and Kent), The Circus, Greenwich, S.E., two vice-presidents, and a numerous committee; and at present nearly two hundred clubs belong to the union. As with the Association, the most important contest of the Rugby calendar is that with Scotland, which is fixed for March 5th, 1887. The contest of last season ended in a draw, and of the remaining fourteen England is credited with six, whilst Scotland has only been successful on three occasions (1871, 1877, and 1882), the remaining five having been drawn. On the last occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge meeting the latter were victorious, and now total four wins to six scored by their rivals, four having been drawn. At Blackheath, on December 18th last, the South again beat the North, and now claim ten wins to three, the match of 1874 resulting in a draw. Scotland has beaten Wales on each occasion of meeting, except in 1884-5, which contest ended in a draw; and England has defeated Ireland in eleven out of twelve years, that of 1882 ending in a draw. Scotland has also beaten the wearers of the shamrock by eight matches to one (1881); and the representatives of the land of the sacred mistletoe succeeded in making a draw of their sixth annual match with England at Llanelli on Jan. 8th, 1887, the five previous contests being credited to their opponents. One of the most pleasing features of the past season was the Charity Match at Kennington Oval, which both the Association and Rugby Union bodies combined to render a success,

and the result was a clear gain of £405, which was distributed among various benevolent funds. The Prince of Wales was present for the first time, and was much pleased with the arrangements of the ground, which is his property, and which he lets to the Surrey County Cricket Club at a nominal rent.

RACING.—The flat racing season of 1886 opened at Lincoln on March 2nd, and closed at Manchester on November 27th. The rules guiding the national pastime are framed by the Jockey Club, the present stewards of which are the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Lord Hastings, and the Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, whilst the remaining members number eighty-three, and include the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, Lord Alington, Earl Cadogan, Lord Calthorpe, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, Mr. W. G. Craven, Earl of Durham, Lord Falmouth, Earl Granville, Marquis of Hartington, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, Marquis of Londonderry, Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Earl of Rosebery, Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., Duke of St. Albans, Prince Soltykoff, Duke of Westminster, General Owen Williams, and the Earl of Zetland. The Grand National Hunt Committee govern all steeple-chasing and hurdle-racing events, and the stewards now in power are Col. Harford, Duke of Montrose, Lord Yarborough, Mr. G. E. Paget, Mr. E. C. Burton, and the Hon. Cecil Howard. The remaining twenty-nine members comprise some of the best-known cross-country patrons. The rules of betting have been considerably improved of recent years by the committee of Tattersall's Subscription Room, which body consists of the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Montrose, Earl of Zetland, Lord Calthorpe, Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, Earl of March, Marquis of Londonderry, Hon. W. Gerard, Sir Robert Peel, Prince Soltykoff, Sir George Chetwynd, Col. Robert Baring, D. Cooper, Esq., Col. Fludger, G. E. Paget, Esq., C. Perkins, Esq., E. Clay Ker Seymer, Esq., and Major Gilbert Stirling. Newmarket is looked upon as the headquarters of the turf, and the famous Heath affords some of the best galloping ground in the country. The tragic story of the death of F. Archer will ever be linked with the racing year of 1886, and the untimely end of this celebrated jockey revived the question of raising the scale of handicap weights, which had been neglected from the time of Mr. Alexander's singular proposition to the contrary made a few years back. Archer had reduced himself very much in order to ride St. Mirin in the Cambridgeshire, and a few days afterwards he caught a severe cold. Typhoid fever supervened, and in a fit of delirium he shot himself on November 8th. His will was proved on January 18th, his personal property being sworn at £66,000. The fame of the Duke of Westminster's Ormonde will also be long associated with the season which first witnessed the introduction of such valuable prizes as that promoted by the Sandown Park executive, the winner crediting its owner with no less a sum than £10,000, whilst second and third were also awarded substantial sums. The list of winning owners is headed by the Duke of Westminster, who in stakes alone won over £24,000, a result in great measure due to the exploits of the three-year-old son of Bend Or and Lily Agnes. The Duchess of Montrose comes next with £14,000 odd, Mr. "Abington" being third with close upon £12,000, Mr. Barclay fourth with a little over £11,000, and

the Duke of Beaufort fifth with about £10,000. Notwithstanding his demise prior to the termination of flat racing for the year, the name of F. Archer ranks highest in the return of winning jockeys with 170 wins out of 513 mounts. C. Wood's totals being 167 victories out of 512 attempts. G. Barrett follows with 698 mounts and 127 wins, and his brother, F. Barrett, is credited with 94 successes out of 577 rides, whilst J. Watts comes fifth with 93 wins out of 472 mounts. Dealing first with the great three-year-old races, Ormonde carried the yellow and black of the Duke of Westminster to victory in the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger, thus emulating the deeds of West Australian in 1853, of Gladiateur in 1865, and Lord Lyon in 1868. In the Guineas, which is run over the Rowley Mile at Newmarket, Ormonde was followed home by Mr. Vyner's Minting, Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto, and three others; in the Derby, which is decided over a mile-and-a-half course at Epsom, by Mr. Peck's The Bard, the Duchess of Montrose's St. Mirin, and six others; and in the St. Leger, over one mile six furlongs and 132 yards of the famous Town Moor at Doncaster, by St. Mirin, Mr. Jennings's Exmoor, and four others. Altogether the hero of the triple crown won all ten races for which he started during his three-year-old career, including the walk-over in the sensational sweepstakes of £1,000 each with Lord Hastings's Melton and The Bard. The One Thousand Guineas were credited to the Duke of Hamilton's curiously named daughter of Petrarch and Lady Portland, Prince Soltykoff's Argo Navis being second, and Lord Zetland's Jewel Song third. In the Oaks Miss Jummy confirmed this form by again defeating Argo Navis, Mr. Benholm's Braw Lass on this occasion securing third honours. In the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) M. Lupin ran first and second with Fresta and Perline; the Prix du Jockey Club resulted in a dead heat between Baron de Shickler's Sycamore and Count de Berteux's Upas; and the Grand Prix de Paris was awarded to Minting, who defeated M. Euphrussi's Polyeucte and Sycamore. With reference to the leading two-year-old races, Mr. Fern's The Baron made a successful debut in the Maiden Plate at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and fairly established his claim to Derby honours by his subsequent victories in the Woodcock Stakes at Epsom, in the International Stakes at Kempton Park, and in the Astley Stakes at Lewes. The Middle Park Plate was won by Lord Calthorpe's Florentine, the Clearwall Stakes by the Duchess of Montrose's Lourdes, the Criterion Stakes by Mr. J. Dawson's Caller Harrin, and the Dewhurst Stakes by the Duke of Beaufort's Reve d'Or; whilst the prestige of the two-year-olds was further sustained by the performances of Annamite, Enterprise, Lady Muncaster, Panzerschiff, Grandison, Glenstrae, Gallinule, The Gloamin', Kilwarline, Martley, Purple Emperor, Mamma, Devils-hoof, Timothy, Nora, St. Mary, Bessie, Shimmer, and Freedom. The Elopse Stakes of £10,000 were run for over the mile-and-a-quarter course at Sandown Park on July 23rd, and this valuable prize was, as already intimated, won by Mr. H. T. Barclay's Bendigo, a six-year-old son of Ben Battle and Hasty Girl, ridden by T. Cannon, and carrying 9 st. 7 lb. Lord Alington's Candlemas, 3 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb., was second, and Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien, 5 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb., third, whilst in the rear of this trio finished

nine others. Royal Assot was chiefly noticeable for the race between Ormonds and Melton in the Hardwicke Stakes, which terminated in the defeat of the Derby hero of 1885, and the St. James's Stakes were also credited to the Duke of Westminster by the aid of his handsome colt. St. Gatien only defeated St. Michael by a head in the Roux Memorial Stakes, but St. Murin experienced no difficulty in disposing of Saraband and five others in the Derby Stakes, and Argo Navis won the Coronation Stakes, whilst the hitherto disappointing Despair gained a sensational victory in the Royal Hunt Cup. The Gold Vase was awarded to Mr. Douglas Baird's Bird of Freedom, the Thirty-second Triennial to Red Ruin, the Twenty-eighth Biennial to Saraband, the Assot Stakes to Belinda, the Gold Cup to Althorp, the Alexandra Plate to Blue Grass, and the Duchess of Montrose brought off a well-planned coup in the Wokingham Stakes by the aid of Loved One. Mephisto won the Thirty-third Triennial, and after a dead heat with the colt by Springfield — Morgiana, the Duke of Beaufort's Button Park was awarded the Prince of Wales Stakes. Journeying on to Goodwood, a genuine surprise was afforded in the Stewards' Cup by the success of Crafton, a 40 to 1 chance, and a splendid handicap performance was furnished in Saraband's defeat of fifteen opponents in the Chesterfield Cup, in which Mr. Childwick's three-year-old carried 8 st. 5 lb. The Duke of Westminster's ill-tempered Whitefriar won the Gratwicke Stakes, Winter Cherry credited the Duke of Beaufort with the Goodwood Stakes, and St. Michael secured the Drawing Room Stakes. The Sussex Stakes fell to Chelsea, the Chichester Stakes to Offspring, the Singleton Plate and Goodwood Cup to The Bard, and the Nassau Stakes to Miss Jummy, the latter also walking over for the Racing Stakes. Of the other leading handicap and weight-for-age races, the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by Mr. Naylor's Fulmen (who started at 100 to 7 against), the Liverpool Spring Cup by Mr. W. Anson's Prince Rudolph (5 to 2 agst.), the Earl Spencer Plate by M. Lefevre's Present Times (7 to 1 agst.), the Great Northamptonshire Stakes by Lord Hartington's Sir Kenneth (100 to 14 agst.), the Leicester-shire Spring Handicap by the Duke of Portland's Arcadian (10 to 1 agst.), the Great Metropolitan Sweepstakes by Mr. T. Cannon's Postscript (10 to 1 agst.), the City and Suburban by Mr. "Childwick's" Royal Hampton (8 to 1 agst.), the Newmarket Handicap by Sir Kenneth (100 to 7 agst.), which also won the Great Northern Handicap at York (3 to 1 agst.), the Crawford Plate by Lord Durham's Silver Crown (20 to 1 agst.), the Babraham Plate by General Owen Williams's Hambletonian (7 to 2 agst.), the Chester Cup by the Duke of Beaufort's Eastern Emperor (5 to 1 agst.), the Somersetshire Stakes by Mr. Barclay's Criterion (5 to 2 agst.), the Payne Stakes at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting by Lord Zetland's Grey Friars (100 to 15 agst.), the Newmarket Spring Handicap by General O. Williams's Lisbon (10 to 1 agst.), the Manchester Cup by Sir R. Jardine's Riversdale (9 to 4 agst.), the Midland Counties' Handicap by Mr. Townley-Parker's Hammoon (11 to 4 agst.), the Northumberland Plate by Mr. Vyner's Stone Olink (100 to 8 agst.), the Newmarket July Handicap by Lord Hartington's Coruna (5 to 1 agst.), the July Cup by Melton (5 to 4 agst.), and the Cumberland Plate by Mr. Abington's Ben Alder (2 to 1 agst.). In the Liverpool Spring Cup Mr. L. de Rothschild's Middlethorpe and Mr. Benholm's Ferdita II. ran

a dead heat. The Brighton Stewards' Cup fell to Sir George Chetwynd's Kingwood (7 to 4 agst.), the Marine Stakes to Capt. Machell's Crafton (3 to 1 agst.), the Lewes Handicap to Mr. Lambert's Gonsalon (7 to 1 agst.), the Great Ebor to Mr. Childwick's Le Gaisair, the Yorkshre Stakes to the Duchess of Montrose's Gay Hermit (4 to 1 agst.), the Peveril of the Peak Plate at Derby to Crafton (7 to 2 agst.), the Harrington Plate to Mr. Daly's Tyrone (7 to 1 agst.), the Portland Plate at Doncaster to the Duke of Portland's Modwena (100 to 6 agst.), the Great Eastern Handicap to Lord Hastings's Pearl Diver (100 to 14 agst.), the Newmarket October Handicap to Mr. Houldsworth's Ivy filly (100 to 8 agst.), the Cesarewitch to Mr. Vyner's Stone Olink (33 to 1 agst.), the Cambridgeshire to Mr. Gilbert's The Sailor Prince (1,000 to 45 agst.), the Liverpool Cup to Lord Hastings's Melton (12 to 1 agst.), and the Manchester November Handicap to Mr. A. Taylor's Stourhead (11 to 4 agst.). The accidents usually attendant on steeple-chasing and hurdle-racing kept many a good rider out of the saddle for a portion of the cross-country season, the chief event of which — the Grand National Steeplechase, run over a four-and-a-half mile course at Aintree, near Liverpool — was won by Mr. Douglas's Old Joe (25 to 1 agst.), Count Erdody's Too Good being second, and Mr. E. Jay's Gamecock third. The Grand National Hurdle Race at Croydon was awarded to the Duke of Hamilton's Fenelon (2 to 1 agst.), the Great Sandown Steeplechase to Gamecock (11 to 2 agst.), the December Steeplechase to Capt. Machell's old veteran Black Prince (100 to 14 agst.), the Grand International Hurdle Race at Croydon to the Duke of Hamilton's Bolero (9 to 4 agst.), and Mr. D. J. Jardine's Why Not (3 to 1 agst.) won the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Malton. Early in the present year M. Say gave £10,000 for The Bard, and the son of Petrarch and Magdalene will in future be located in France. For the convenience of our readers we append a list of Derby winners from 1831—1886.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1831. Spaniel. | 1860. Thormanby. |
| 1832. St. Giles. | 1861. Kettle drum. |
| 1833. Dangerous. | 1862. Caracacus. |
| 1834. Plenipotentiary. | 1863. Macaroni. |
| 1835. Mundig. | 1864. Blair Athol. |
| 1836. Bay Middleton. | 1865. Gladiateur. |
| 1837. Phosphorus. | 1866. Lord Lyon. |
| 1838. Amato. | 1867. Hermit. |
| 1839. Bloomsbury. | 1868. Blue Gown. |
| 1840. Little Wonder. | 1869. Pretender. |
| 1841. Coronation. | 1870. Kingcraft. |
| 1841. Attila. | 1871. Favonius. |
| 1843. Cotharstone. | 1872. Cremorne. |
| 1844. Orlando. | 1873. Doncaster. |
| 1845. Merry Monarch. | 1874. Geo. Frederick. |
| 1846. Pyrrhus the 1st. | 1875. Galopin. |
| 1847. Cossack. | 1876. Kisber. |
| 1848. Surplice. | 1877. Silvio. |
| 1849. Flying Dutchmn. | 1878. Sefton. |
| 1850. Voltigeur. | 1879. Sir Bevys. |
| 1851. Teddington. | 1880. Bend Or. |
| 1852. Daniel O'Rourke. | 1881. Iroquois. |
| 1853. West Australian. | 1882. Shotover. |
| 1854. Andover. | 1883. St. Blaise. |
| 1855. Wild Dayrell. | 1884. *St. Gatien. |
| 1856. Ellington. | 1884. *Harvester. |
| 1857. Blink Bonny. | 1885. Melton. |
| 1858. Beadsman. | 1886. Ormonds. |
| 1859. Musjid. | |

* Dead heat.

SWIMMING.—The *One Mile Amateur Swimming Championship* race took place in the lake at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on July 24th, and resulted in favour of H. C. Schlotel (Surbiton Club), the half-mile champion; G. Bell (Sandringham Club), the long-distance champion, was second, and T. Hedges (Bristol Leander) third. On Sept. 20th, at Lambeth Baths, J. Nuttall swam 100 yards in the fastest time on record—1 min. 9 sec.—and amateur championships are also held by H. Davenport, G. A. Barlow, A. E. France, H. Greenland, R. Magee, R. Law, and J. Rule; whilst among professionals might be added the names of J. J. Collier, J. Haggerty, and J. Finney. In the championship races confined to ladies, Miss Minna Wooley (Bristol), Miss Green (Southsea), and Miss T. Johnson (Eastbourne), are the most recent winners.

YACHTING.—Widespread interest is always evinced in any attempt on the part of English yachts to wrest from America the 100 guinea cup won at Cowes in 1851 by *The America*. The cup was originally presented for open competition by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the owner of the *America* subsequently set it apart as "a perpetual challenge for friendly rivalry between foreign countries," but its possession has not been very frequently disputed. It was not, in fact, until nearly twenty years after *The America's* original victory that the first attempt to recover the cup was made. This was in 1870, when the *Cambria* failed to bring back the trophy, as did the *Livenia* in the following year. Since then the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin*, the *Atalanta*, and the *Genesta* have made equally futile efforts to defeat the American yachts selected to represent the Stars and Stripes; but, in no way dismayed, the *Galatea* essayed the task last September. The *Mayflower*, however, proved far too speedy for her English rival, and won easily on each occasion. Other international matches followed, in which the American yachts *Sachem* and *Thetis* defeated the *Miranda* and the *Stranger*, although the latter subsequently beat the *Thetis*. There are thirty-six clubs in the United Kingdom, the oldest of which is the *Corwall*, stationed at Falmouth, and which was established in 1720, although the date of the Admiralty warrant is the same as that of the *Worthern*, whose station is at Rothesay. The *Prince of Wales* is the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron (Cowes), the *Albert* (Southsea), the *Alfred* (Kingstown), and the *Thames*. Regattas are held at various points during the year, and the waters of the Solvent are studded during August with yachts of varying kind and tonnage.

Spuller, Jacques Eugene, was b. at Seurre (Côte-d'Or), Dec. 8th, 1835. The son of German parents, M. Spuller is now French enough to be called a Chauvinist. The faithful henchman of Gambetta, he served the Republic in the press only, until 1876, when he entered the Chamber of Deputies, and has sat continuously since. He was Gambetta's Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, and retired with his chief. He is editor of the *République Française*, and a leading member of the Republican Union.

Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, Rev., b. 1834. Educated at Colchester, Maidstone, etc. On relinquishing the Pædo-Baptist views of his family he became associated with the church at Cambridge of which the celebrated Robert Hall had been pastor; and as a member of the preachers' association of this congregation

Mr. Spurgeon first began to hold services in surrounding villages. Pastor at Waterbeach (1851), preached for the first time in London (1853). Pastor, New Park Street (1854); but in consequence of the great crowds attracted services were held at Exeter Hall, and at the Great Hall, Royal Surrey Gardens. Pastor of the *Metropolitan Tabernacle*, erected at a cost of £30,000 (1861). Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each issue are sold, have been published since the first week of 1855, and are translated into various foreign languages. As an author he has produced numerous works, the chief being the *Treasury of David*, 7 vols. 8vo.; Mr. Spurgeon is the founder of the *Stockwell Orphanage* (1867); the *Pastors' College*; the *Colportage Association*; the *Book Fund*; and the *Supplementary Pastors' Aid Fund*. Minor institutions too numerous to mention are also attached to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon's letter on the Irish Question exerted an important influence in Nonconformist circles at the time of the recent election.

Stagelrite, a name sometimes given to *Aristotle*, owing to his having been born at Stageira, in Greece (B.C. 384).

Stamboul—namely, *Islam-boul*; the town (or city) of Islam; the Turkish name for Constantinople, the latter name being Greek.

"Standard, The," first published in 1827. Its present price is a penny, and it is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (1861). Its present circulation is close on a quarter of a million daily. The political principles of *The Standard* are Conservative; but it reserves, and on occasion exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were marvellously popular, and the services of its war correspondents—notably Mr. G. A. Henty, and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayona desert—have always been prompt and efficient. The present editor, under whom the prosperity of the paper has steadily advanced for the past decade, is Mr. W. H. Rudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See GRAND COMMITTEE and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. I. Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—e.g., in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. II. Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. III. Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, and OBSTRUCTION.

Stanford, Charles Villiers, who has done

so much for the cause of music at the University of Cambridge, is the son of an accomplished amateur musician. He was born at Dublin in 1852, went to Cambridge as Choral Scholar of Queen's, became Organist of Trinity in 1873, and soon afterwards Conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society. His university career was also distinguished. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet" (not yet heard in England), "Savonarola" (played at Covent Garden), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (written for Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane). His oratorio "The Three Holy Children," written for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, and his choral ode "The Revenge" (Leeds Festival, 1886), are well worthy of his reputation. He is Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, and one of the leaders of advanced musical thought.

Stanley. Capital of the Falkland Islands (*q.v.*).

Stanley, Henry M., b. 1841. He became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In 1868 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequent to this he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In 1869 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley "to go and find him." Early in 1871 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In 1873-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Kumassi, as a war correspondent again. In 1876 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in 1877 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In 1879 the King of the Belgians gave Stanley the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association for the purpose of exploiting the Congo. Stanley has succeeded in planting stations, and securing steam-navigation upon the upper river, and may be said to have made what is now the Congo Free State. He remained at work from 1879 till 1885, with the exception of a short absence in 1882; and is (Feb. 1st, 1887) on his way in command of an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey (*q.v.*). Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, and presented with the freedom of the City of London.

Star of India, Order of. Established in 1861. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It has three classes:—

- G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . Companions.

The present numbers are:—

- G.C.S.I. 36 (and 6 Honorary)
- K.C.S.I. 69
- C.S.I. 140.

excluding the sovereign and the Viceroy of India, who is the Grand Master.

Starvation, Death from. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Stead, Mr. William Thomas, editor of the

Pall Mall Gazette (*q.v.*), and son of Rev. W. Stead, congregationalist, Howdon-on-Tyne, was b. July 5th, 1849; married 1873; educated privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed (1863) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* (1871); appointed assistant-editor (1880) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief (1883); interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. 1884); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. 1884), "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" (July 1885), and "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of 1886. Was committed to prison (Nov. 1885) for three months, for abducting Eliza Armstrong, and three months for subjecting her to examination by a midwife; his avowed object being to show the public how easily girls could be abducted for immoral purposes.

Stephen, Sir J. F., son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen, was b. 1829. Called to the bar (1854), Q.C. (1868). For about two years and a half (1871-72) he was legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and by his codification of the criminal law of that country conferred lasting advantage upon its inhabitants. He was Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court (1875-79). Appointed a judge (1879). Mr. Justice Stephen, who never succeeded in getting into Parliament, is a high authority on criminal law. He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Digest of the Criminal Law," and other legal works, as well as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and "Essays by a Barrister." Mr. Justice Stephen's attempts to secure the codification of our criminal law have not yet met with success, although the project has from time to time been under consideration.

Stephenson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Charles Arthur, K.C.B., b. 1821. He joined the Scots Guards (1837), lieut.-col. (1854). Served in the Crimean war (1854-55), was A. and D.A.G., and part of the time Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, receiving at the conclusion of the campaign the medal with four clasps, Legion of Honour, 4th class Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. In China he served with the expeditionary force, receiving the medal and three clasps. Commanded the Home District (1876-79), and in 1883 was appointed to the command of the forces in Egypt, during which he received the honour of knighthood. On Sept. 9th, 1884, Lord Wolseley arrived in the country and assumed the chief command. At the conclusion of the Nile expedition, Lord Wolseley returned, and left Alexandria, July 7th, 1885, handing over the command again to Sir F. Stephenson. Gen. Stephenson left on Dec. 8th, 1885, for the front, and at the end of that month the enemy were severely beaten, and Ginnis occupied. During the year 1886 Gen. Sir F. Stephenson's command on the Nile side of the Soudan had a comparatively quiet time, there being no decisive engagement since Ginnis. At the end of the year a general depletion of Sir Frederick's command commenced, the principal reductions being fixed to begin in February and end in March 1887. Sir F. Stephenson, it is understood, retains the command.

Stewart, Balfour, LL.D., F.R.S., b. Nov.

1st, 1828, at Edinburgh. Educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities. Appointed director of the Kew Observatory (1859); Professor of Physics in Owens College, Manchester (1870). Dr. Stewart is the discoverer of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, for which he received the Rumford medal from the Royal Society (1868). He is the author, jointly with Messrs. De la Rue and Loewy, of "*Researches on Solar Physics*"; joint author with Professor Tait of "*Researches on the Heating produced by Rotation in Vacuo*," and of the "*Unseen Universe*," which has gone through many editions, and numerous papers on meteorology and magnetism, etc.

Stirling, Mrs. (née Fanny Clifton), b. 1816. Since 1836 she has been well known in the profession, having played in company with many celebrities, including Macready and Miss Faucit. At the first production of the late Tom Taylor's "*Masks and Faces*" Mrs. Stirling "created" *Peg Woffington*, which is one of her best impersonations. She has also achieved great success in Mrs. Malaprop (*Rivals*), and the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*. Quite recently she took the last-mentioned part in Irving's *Romeo and Juliet*, produced at the Lyceum. Mrs. Stirling is also well known as a dramatic reader.

Stirling, Sir James, b. 1836. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar (1862), Junior Counsel to the Treasury (1881), Member of the Bar Committee (1883). Formerly he reported for the Incorporated Law Society. Created a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1886 he received the honour of knighthood.

Stock Exchange, The. The first recorded dealings in securities appear to have taken place in 1694, after the first charter had been granted to the Bank of England, giving it the privilege of dealing in bills of exchange and buying and selling of bullion, etc., and after capital stock could be transferred. The dealings were at first extensively carried on within the walls of the Bank itself; but about the year 1700 the number of dealers had so increased that it became necessary to change their place of meeting. They accordingly went to *Change Alley*, which they continued to frequent for many years. The practices of the dealers about this time appear to have become so unscrupulous, that in order to check their operations, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1732, making "time bargains" (see *STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS*) illegal. The attempt, however, did not succeed, as the Government itself encouraged the system of lotteries and other schemes to raise money. In 1773 a room was engaged in *Sweeting's Alley*, which was called the Stock Exchange, and where any one might transact business on payment of a fee of sixpence. At the beginning of the present century a committee was formed, and subscriptions raised to erect a building for the special purpose of dealing in public securities. The site chosen was in *Capel Court*, where the present Stock Exchange stands. After the erection of the new building free admission ceased, and only members who were elected by ballot could be admitted at a small annual subscription without entrance fee. For the purposes of business the Stock Exchange is regulated by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the

"Committee for General Purposes." This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The Stock Exchange recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house." The transactions are liquidated twice a month, the settlement extending over three days. The dates are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others. In the case of *Consols*, however, it is different, the settlement in English government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month. The Stock Exchange contains about 2,500 members, who are either *Jobbers* or *Brokers*. The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. **Stock Exchange holidays**—January 1st; Easter Monday; May 1st; Whit Monday; the first Monday in August; November 1st; December 26th; unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee.—**Official List.** The first list of any kind was published in August 1697, under the title of *The Course of Exchange*. It contained six securities, chiefly government stocks, and was published as a private enterprise twice a week from that time down to the year 1787, when a sort of official recognition was apparently extended to it, and Mr. Edward Wetenhall was elected publisher. In July 1803 it was first published by the authority of the committee of the Stock Exchange. Between 1697 and 1747 the number of securities increased to twenty, at which number they remained until January 1st, 1811, when *The Course of Exchange* was increased to more than twice its original size, and Canals, Insurance, Water, and Miscellaneous Companies were included. The first railway recognised by the Stock Exchange was the Surrey iron railway; and in January 1811 five American stocks first appeared. In August 1816, French 5 per cent. consols were added, under the head of Foreign Stocks. Mines, bridges, and literary institutions were first quoted in January 1817. Scotch securities, which had hitherto been quoted separately, were included in 1827. Up to and including the year 1843 *The Course of Exchange* was published bi-weekly, and was the only list obtainable which showed the daily prices. At the commencement of 1844, when railway securities were becoming of more importance, the *Daily List* was established, and was called the *Daily Railway Share List*. It contained at the outset seventy-six English and eleven foreign railways, and nothing else. In 1847 and 1857 *The Course of Exchange* was again enlarged, and in the beginning of the latter year it was published as a general daily list. At the present time there are about 1,800 different securities quoted in the *Official List*, with a total authorised issue of about £6,100,600,000. Of this amount £2,650,276,000 belongs to foreign government securities; £813,224,000 to British funds; £264,950,000 to Colonial issues; £710,714,000 to English railways; £393,700,000 to American railway securities, and the remaining capital is divided amongst foreign railways, banks, insurance companies, and miscellaneous securities.—**Terms.** *Scrp* is an abbreviation of the term subscription, and is applied to the certificates

of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds. **Time Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either paying for the stock or shares they have bought, or delivering those they may have sold. If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference. If below he receives it. **A Bull** buys with the view to a rise in price before a settlement at a future date. **A Bear** sells with the view of buying back at a future date at a lower price. **Contango** is a sum paid by the speculator for the rise, per share or per cent., for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement. **Backwardation** is a sum paid by the speculator for the fall, to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement. **Continuation rates** embrace both contango and backwardation. **Options** are transactions by which a speculator can limit his loss by paying a fixed sum when the bargain is made. They may be either a "put and call," a "put," or a "call." **A put and call** enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price on a certain day. **A put** is a transaction by which a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price at a future time, for which he pays an agreed rate. **A call** is a transaction by which stock can be claimed on a settled day for a certain consideration. **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter" striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing a dealer from obtaining what he has previously sold except at greatly enhanced prices. For example, if A sells B a number of shares or stock for delivery on a certain day, and finds he is unable to deliver them, B can have the securities publicly bought in by the secretary to the committee, or by the clerks of the "house." The sellers of such securities under the circumstances necessarily raise the prices severely against A, who has to pay the abnormally enhanced price. A is then said to be cornered. Amongst the abbreviations used in the Stock Exchange the following are the principal:—**Brams**, a name given to London & North-Western Railway stock; **Berwick** stands for North-Eastern stock; **York "A,"** Great Northern "A" stock; **Dinah**, Edinburgh and Glasgow; **Haddocks**, Great North of Scotland; **Sara**, Sheffield Deferred; **Potts**, North Staffordshire; **Caley**, Caledonian; **Bertha**, Brighton Deferred; **Dover "A,"** South-Eastern Deferred.

Stocks, Lumb, R.A., b. 1812. Commenced his profession as a line engraver (1833), and has engraved subjects after Stothard, Maclise, Calcott, Webster, Lander, Wilkie, Frith, Mulready, Sir F. Leighton, T. Faed, Sir Noel Paton, and many other eminent artists. Elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy (1853), R.A. (1872).

Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo. Educated at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1841) as senior wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics (1849). Awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, in recognition of

his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light (1852). Dr. Stokes, who was chosen of the secretaries to the Royal Society (1852) was president of the British Association Exeter (1865), and is President of the Royal Society, has contributed to the transactions several learned societies, and has delivered professional lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. Prof. Stokes is LL.D. Edin. (1871).

Stone, Marcus, Mr., R.A., is the son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A. Born in 1840, he illustrated various books and magazines, and achieved his earliest success in 1863 with his "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture representing Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. Several of his subsequent domestic pictures have been engraved, and one or two of them purchased by the Royal Academy under the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Stone, who has occasionally painted landscapes and water-colour pictures, was made an A.R.A. (1877), R.A. (January 1887).

Storm Warnings. See METEOROLOGY.

Storthing. See SWEDEN.

Stoughton, Rev. John, D.D., author and nonconformist divine, was b. 1807. Educated at Highbury Coll., and Univer. Coll., London. After holding successive churches at Windsor (1832) and Kensington (1843), he became (1875) Professor of Historical Theology in New Coll., London; D.D. Edinburgh (1869). Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, among which are the "Ecclesiastical History of England" (6 vols.), "Ages of Christendom," "Progress of Divine Revelation," "Golden Legends" (1886), etc.

Straight, Mr. Justice, a *puisne* judge of the High Court of Allahabad, had a phenomenal success at the English bar, to which he was called in 1865, when only just of age. Mr. Douglas Straight exhibited a peculiar clearness of head and wonderful tact in the conduct of his cases. He confined himself exclusively to criminal practice. At the age of twenty-six he was elected for Shrewsbury as a "Liberal-Conservative." His connection with politics, however, brought him the appointment of junior counsel to the Treasury; and in May 1879 he was made an Indian judge, at the age of thirty-five. He is not only a great social favourite in our Eastern dependency, but has secured an excellent reputation as an administrator of the law.

Straits of Northumberland (Canada) Tunnel. See ENGINEERING.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It consists of the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory and islands of the Dindings, the island of Penang, and Province Wellesley. The native states of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong are controlled by the Colonial Government. The Cocos Islands are a distant dependency. The whole area of the actual colony is about 1,445 sq. m., pop. 423,384. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore.—Singapore is an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 155,000. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products are pepper and gambier. The varied fauna includes tigers. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre.

for the East. It has a commodious harbour, now being strongly fortified. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Its area is 107 sq. m., pop. 93,597. The port and capital is called **Georgetown**, a well-built city. The island is partly level and fertile, partly hilly. There is a famous waterfall in it, and the scenery is charming. Sugar-cane, rice, and cocoa-nut are the chief crops. The harbour is a good one, and there is large commerce. The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control administration.—**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 270 sq. m., pop. 97,000. It is level, well-watered, fertile, and highly cultivated. Sugar-cane, rice, and tapioca are the staple productions.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. The area is 659 sq. m., pop. 93,500. The town is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been acquired by the Portuguese in 1511. The Dutch captured it from them in 1641. It was taken by England in 1795, afterwards restored, and in 1824 ceded by the Dutch in exchange for English settlements in Sumatra. Its trade and importance are now slight. The interior is mountainous and picturesque, with fertile valleys. Tapioca is the chief local product. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—The **Dindings** consist of the island of Pulo Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, about 80 miles south of Penang, and politically annexed, recently, to that settlement.—**Oceea Islands** and **Koeling Island** are a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. They produce coconuts, and are inhabited by an English family and Malay labourers. They are now included in the government of the Straits Settlements.—**Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong**, the protected states, are practically dependencies of the colony. They lie along the coast between Penang and Malacca, stretching inland to the mountain backbone of the Peninsula. Since the war of 1876 each of them has been controlled by a Resident, appointed by the Governor of the Straits. English officials hold many posts under the native governments, and English officers control the native military police. These countries are flourishing and progressive. Roads and railways are constructed and being made, and the rich resources of mountain, valley, and lowland, well watered and splendidly wooded, are being developed. Tin is produced in large quantities, while tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, cacao and cinchona are being successfully cultivated. Perak has an area of 7,949 sq. m., pop. 118,000; a revenue of £238,740, and has liquidated all debts. Its port is Port Weld, and capital Panker. Selangor has an area of 3,000 sq. m., pop. 46,568, revenue £75,110. Its capital is Kuala Zurnpor. Sungai Ujong has an area of 660 sq. m., pop. 14,000, revenue £20,176. Other native states in the Peninsula are more or less under British influence.—**The Straits Settlements** form a Crown colony. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Revenue, £628,530, expenditure, £643,773.

debt, £55,900; imports, £18,636,695, exports, £16,922,334. The last consists of products already mentioned, together with tin, spices, sago, hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, gums, oils, drugs, and dye-stuffs. All the ports are free. The currency is the dollar (3s. 4d.) and cents of it. Malays and Chinese are the most numerous of the population, Klings come next, then Indians and Europeans.—The history of the colony has been similar to that of the Indian Empire. Penang was our first settlement (1795), Malacca finally ours in 1824, and Singapore in 1819. Gradual enlargement of British territory has followed, while the native states are passing into the same position as those of the Indian Empire. The colony is well ordered, extremely valuable, and its development proceeding rapidly. (Consult Miss Bird's "Golden Chersonese," Cameron's "Our Tropical Possessions," Keane's "Asia," etc.)

"**Strike off the Rolls.**" See ROLL OF SOLICITORS.

Structures, Apparently Useless. See ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Sub-Feudarii. See LAND QUESTION.

Subpoena—literally under penalty (Lat. *sub pena*), the name of a writ requiring something to be done under a penalty for neglect. Subpoenas are of two kinds: the *subpoena ad testificandum*, compelling a witness to give evidence in an action, and the *subpoena duces tecum*, compelling a person who has in his possession documents relevant to the issue of an action to appear and produce them in court. The penalty named in the writ is one of £100.

Succession Duty. See REVENUE.

Sues Canal. See ENGINEERING.

Suicide. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Sullivan, Barry, Mr., actor, b. at Birmingham 1824. Made his first appearance on the Cork stage (1840). Though Mr. Sullivan has frequently appeared on the London boards, he is best known in the provinces. His principal parts are "Richelieu," "Richard III.," and "Beverley" in *The Gamester*.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. Sullivan, who was a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in 1856, and there completed his musical education. He went to Leipzig from 1858 to 1861. His music to Shakespeare's *Tempest* at once struck the public favour on his return in 1862. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," 1864, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," 1869; "Light of the World," 1873), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. They are uproariously funny, yet elegantly written, and are as yet unique. The first was "Trial by Jury" (1875), followed by "The Sorcerer" (1877), running for 175 nights; "H.M.S. Pinafore" (1878), for 700 consecutive nights, and having probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" (1880); "Patience" (1881); "Iolanthe" (1882); "Princess Ida" (1884); "Mikado" (1885); "Ruddy Gore" (1887). For the *Lodo Festival*, in Oct. 1886, he set to music an arrangement, by Mr. J. Bennett, of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which must rank among his finest compositions. Sir

A. Sullivan received the honour of knighthood (1883), and the Legion of Honour (1888). He is D.C.L. (Oxon. 1876), LL.D. (Camb. 1879), and is one of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

Sullivan, Sir Edward, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, d. April 13th, 1885. He was b. 1822, and was educated at Trinity College, where he distinguished himself by several times obtaining double firsts in classics and science. In 1848 he was called to the Irish bar, and in 1858 made a Q.C. He was made serjeant-at-law (1860), Law Adviser in Dublin Castle (1861), and Solicitor-General (1865). In that year he was returned for his native town of Mallow, which he represented up to 1870. In 1868 he became Attorney-General, and in that capacity discharged the duty of piloting the Irish Church Act and the first Land Act through the House of Commons. In 1870 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor for Ireland.

Sulu. A native independent state in **Borneo** (*q.v.*). Also an archipelago extending between Borneo and the Philippines.

Sulu Islands. A group of the Malay Archipelago, area 950 sq. m., pop. 75,000. Officially a Spanish possession, in reality under various native rulers, Dyaks and others, who are much given to piracy. Herds of elephants are a feature of the group.

Sumatra. A large island of the Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 750,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000. The Dutch hold several provinces, and exercise some control over the remaining independent states, of which Acheen, in the north, is most important. Chief Dutch ports are Padang and Benkulen. See **JAVA, BORNEO**, etc.

Sunday Closing Acts. Acts of this name have been enacted at different times for Ireland and Wales. They provide for the total closing on Sunday of houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor. Such liquor, however, may be retailed to persons living in the house or to *bona-fide* travellers. The law in Wales is permanent, but in Ireland is renewed from year to year. In Ireland the Dublin Police District, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford are excepted from the operation of the Act. But in these places houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor may remain open on Sunday only from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Bills to apply the principle of Sunday Closing to single English counties have been introduced, but none have become law. The Scotch law of licensing contains provisions to the same effect as those of the Sunday Closing Acts so called.

Sungei Ujong. A Malay State under British protection. See **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session for any service is for the exact period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supple-

mentary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in committee of supply. Army and Navy Estimates are each made the subject of an explanatory statement; and on resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulations of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. For the sums voted in supply during 1886 see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench Exchequer and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex-officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or

foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (c) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce, is exclusively exercised by the Judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single Judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building.

Surinam. A Dutch colony in Guiana, South America. Area 46,000 sq. m., pop. 55,533. Capital **Paramaribo**, on the Surinam River. Separated from **British Guiana** by the Corentyn, and from **Guyenne** by the Maroni. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cotton. Ruled by a governor-general and officials. Trade and industry somewhat backward. Bulk of population are negroes, freed from slavery 1803; capitulation grant £25. Dutch first settled in Guiana in 1580, losing provinces to England 1803. See **GUIANA**.

Sussex Fortnight, The. See **SPORT (Racing)**.

Suva. Capital of Fiji (*q.v.*)

Swazi-land. A small native state in South Africa, lying between Natal, the Transvaal, Zululand, and Portuguese territory. Area 9,000 sq. m., pop. 50,000. It is a mountainous tract with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it. The Swazi are a section of the warlike Zulu race, and, during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand, were our firm allies. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swazi-land agreed to. But with their customary contempt for treaties

and disregard of native rights, the Boers have (1885-6) largely encroached on Swazi-land. Umbandine, king of the Swazi, has petitioned for British assistance, and the appointment of a British Resident as his adviser. No reply has yet been given. The development of gold-fields and possible inrush of adventurers into Swazi-land is likely to add to the difficulties brewing in this quarter. See **ZULULAND**, and **RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA**.

Sweden. A kingdom under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, by charter of 1815 indissolubly united with the kingdom of **Norway** without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by council of state, on which both nations are represented. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which, possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 130 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 216 members (1 to every 10,000 of population, elected directly for three years). The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated.—**Sweden.** Revenue (1886) and expenditure, £4,537,438; national debt, £12,600,000; army, in peace, 40,000 men; in war, 178,000 men; navy, 15 armoured and 40 other vessels; area, 170,979 sq. m.; pop., 4,600,000. The King has right of veto; but if a law be thrice passed by three Storthings separately elected, his veto is overridden. The Norse Constitution of 1814, which vests the legislative power in the Storting, is elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storting. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of one-fourth of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the measure must be passed by a two-third majority.—**Norway.** Revenue in 1886, £2,381,495; expenditure, £2,357,142; national debt, £6,000,000; army, in peace, 18,000; in war, 40,000; navy, 4 ironclad and 36 other steamers; area, 122,869 sq. m.; pop., 1,806,000.—**1880.** In Sweden, an agitation for extension of franchise commenced, and in Norway the king refused his sanction to a proposed amendment in the constitution (that the ministers should take part in and be bound by the proceedings of Storting) passed in two previously elected Storthings. The Storting then resolved that the sanction of king was unnecessary; but he, under advice of ministers, claimed an absolute veto, and refused to admit the validity of the resolution. In 1881, the University of Christiania having advised that the king possessed an absolute veto, the king vetoed schemes for army and electoral reform. In return increased allowance to Crown Prince on his marriage was refused, and budget severely criticised. In 1882 the Storting, being three years old, was dissolved. On the September elections a strong Radical majority was returned. On the meeting of the house in Feb. 1883 the ministry having refused to resign

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Taafe, Count Edward Francis Joseph, in the Austrian peerage, and Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, was b. at Prague Feb. 24th, 1833, and was brought up as a youth along with the present Emperor Francis Joseph. Count Taafe is a descendant of the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. The present Count was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 1863. In 1867 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of 1869 he served as Minister President, but resumed his former post as Minister of the Interior in the following year. In 1871 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In 1880 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, and since that year he has continued to hold the post without interruption. The distinguishing feature of Count Taafe's Clerical and Federalistic administration has been to give greater weight to the Slav nationalities, especially the Czechs and the Poles, as well as to the Clericals, in the public affairs of the Empire; and to conciliate the divergent nationalities comprising the kingdom.

Tahiti (Society Islands). A Polynesian island belonging to France. Area 453 sq. m., pop. 10,630. Hilly, volcanic, richly fertile, beautiful, with good harbour. Produce pearl-shell, sugar, cocoa-nut, arrowroot, béche-de-mer, perfume and dye-woods, etc. Natives very cheerful, sociable, civilised. Consult "South Sea Bubbles," Wallace's "Australasia," etc.

Taine, M. French author, philosopher and critic, b. at Vouziers, April 21st, 1828. He received his education at Collège Bourbon, and at the Ecole Normale, in Paris. His first work, "Essai sur l'ité Live" (1854), was crowned by the Academy. M. Taine's "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," published in 1864, excited a great sensation among the orthodox and Catholic party in France. By the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III. he was appointed Professor of Art and Aesthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. He also wrote "Notes sur l'Angleterre." Translated into English, it has been much read. M. Taine became a member of the Academy in 1880.

Tait, Peter Guthrie, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and one of the authors of "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy," late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was awarded, on November 30th, 1886, a Royal Medal by the Royal Society, London, for his various Mathematical and Physical Researches. He is General Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Tajurah. See RED SEA LITTORAL.

Talmud. See our edition of 1886.

Tamatave. A port on the east of Madagascar (q.v.).

Taoism. See our edition of 1886.

Tarawera Eruption. In North Island, New Zealand, active volcanic agencies have been in operation so far back as native tradition extends. The region of their operation commences south-west of Lake Taupo, with the smoking craters of Tongariro and Ruapehu, north-east to the Bay of Plenty, where it terminates in White Island. The

belt of country is about 120 miles long, and some 50 at its widest. Between Lake Taupo and the Bay occur a number of lakes, familiarly known as the "Hot Lakes." Around and about them are innumerable geysers, fumaroles, solfataras, boiling springs, etc. The land round is mostly poor, though very fertile tracts occur. It has been but sparsely populated. In 1881 the New Zealand Government acquired the territory from the natives, and a district was formed called the **Thermal Springs District**. Roads were made, and a railway is in process of construction. A township was laid out on the north shore of **Lake Rotorua**, including every requisite for a great national sanatorium and spa, under Government auspices. For the hot springs afford a great variety of mineral waters, some of which, as baths, are wonderfully curative in many disorders. South-east of Rotorua lie Tarawera Lake and Mountain, and not far from them the little Lake Rotomahana. The last has always been a spot of great interest to tourists. Not only was it fed by hot springs in its bed, but there were at different points upon its shores two geysers. The waters of these deposited siliceous sinter, forming a succession of beautiful stalactitic terraced basins. The two piles of terraces, well described as looking from the bottom like foaming cataracts changed into marble, were known as Otukapuanga, the **Pink Terrace**, and Te Tarata, the **White Terrace**, and were chief objects of admiration to visitors to the lakes. There are dangerous spots about the lakes, where the ground is hot and rotten, or where unsuspected hot springs of mud and water underlie the surface; and frequent changes in the position of these springs and steam-holes have taken place. On June 9-10th, 1886, without any premonition, a tremendous catastrophe occurred. The interior crust of obsidian, which for centuries had effectually sealed the ancient crater of Tarawera, suddenly gave way under tremendous pressure from below. The mountain was rift from top to bottom, and a great part of it blown up to an immense height, the crater vomiting dust, ashes, volumes of smoke, and quantities of burning rock. All this fell in showers upon the surrounding country. Almost immediately afterwards a second eruption occurred. The shock of the Tarawera eruption was communicated to Rotomahana, ten miles away. The subterranean channels of the geysers and hot springs appear to have been broken, and all the water in the lake immediately ran down into the bowels of the earth. There it met the volcanic fire, enormous quantities of steam were generated, and opened fresh craters in the efforts of expulsion. Mud was chiefly thrown up, under which much country round was buried, the terraces were shattered to atoms, and the former bed of the lake became a series of seething craters. The little settlement of **Wairoa** and some native villages were engulfed and destroyed; Messrs. Hazard and Bainbridge and others, including nearly a hundred Maori, perished, and for more than a hundred miles round Tarawera the land was covered with mud or dust. (For descriptions of the lake and terraces prior to the eruption see Domett's poem "Ranolf and Amohia," Hochstetter's "New

Zealand," and "The New Zealand Official Guide," 1883.) Maori names are pronounced as spelt, the vowels being sounded as in Italian, and every syllable ending with a vowel: thus —Ro-to-ma-ha-na. It is stated (Feb. 5th, 1887) that there are fresh disturbances of a seismic nature over this part of the country.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass Strait, 120 miles across. Formerly called *Van Diemen's Land*. Extends 170 miles north to south, and 160 miles west to east, containing 26,215 sq. miles, with a population of 133,791. Capital, Hobart, pop. 29,000, in the south. Second city, Launceston. Other towns Georgetown, Longford, New Norfolk, Mount Bischoff, Lefroy, and Beaconsfield. Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Very fertile; mild and salubrious climate; well watered and wooded throughout. Chief rivers, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar. Coast bold, rocky, with numerous harbours and islands. Country very hilly, peaks attaining 5,000 feet. Much dense heavy forest, containing splendid timber, notably the "Huon pine." Flora very rich, chiefly of Australian type, brilliant with beauty. Fruit attains marvellous perfection of quality and surprising abundance. Fauna includes the "devil," "tiger," wombat, opossum, wallaby, platypus, 150 species of birds, etc. Rabbits a nuisance. Colony famous through Australasia for stud-sheep (Merino) and cattle (Devons). Minerals are gold, silver, tin, copper, iron, bismuth, and coal. Aborigines extinct. The lake and mountain scenery of the centre is very fine. Wealthy Australians visit Tasmania as a sanatorium. Ruled by a Governor and responsible ministry. Two elective Houses of Parliament, Legislative Council of sixteen members, House of Assembly of thirty-two. Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There are volunteer corps, about 1,000 of all arms, for defence. Batteries defend the Derwent and Tamar estuaries, and there are two torpedo boats. Church of England the dominant religious sect. Education is compulsory and good. Exports chiefly wool, tin, grain, fruit and preserves, hides, gold, etc. Revenue, £571,397; expenditure, £585,767; debt, £3,357,000. Imports, £1,757,486; exports, £1,313,993. Railways through island 257 miles, 185 being added; coach roads and tramways in settled parts. Telegraphs 2,071 miles. Chief industries, sheep rearing, farming, fruit growing, mining, and timber cutting. There were, in 1885-6, 417,777 acres of land under cultivation; of this wheat occupied 30,266 acres, producing 524,353 bushels, or 17½ bushels per acre; oats occupied 29,247 acres, producing 784,325 bushels, or 26½ bushels per acre; barley occupied 6,833 acres, producing 176,466 bushels, or 25½ bushels per acre. Most of the remaining cultivated land was fruit-orchards and gardens. There are some 2,000,000 acres of pasture, supporting 28,610 horses, 138,642 cattle, 1,648,627 sheep, and 67,395 swine. There are not many immigrants into the colony, though the advantages offered are very good. There is much rich land yet unoccupied, and obtainable at cheap rates on deferred payments. Manufactures growing into importance. Settled as penal colony in 1803. Severed from Government of New South Wales in 1825. Convict system abolished 1853, and representative government introduced in 1856. Received a constitution and

responsible government in 1871. For Minis etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult the off "Progress of the Colony of Tasmania" [Hob 188a]; also Just's "Tasmaniana," and Pettick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library.")

Tattaralla. See our edition of 1886.

Taxation of Costs. This is the scrutiny of an officer of the Court of the bill of costs solicitor. Its object is to prevent excess charges for legal service. It may take place either in the course of some judicial proceeding, or under the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1843.

(1) Taxation of costs in a judicial proceeding is optional where the costs are to be paid by the beaten party, for if he likes he may pay all that is demanded; but it is compulsory where the costs are to be defrayed out of a trust fund or similar property, for the persons interested in the property have a right to protection. (2) Taxation of costs under the Attorneys and Solicitors Act takes place at the request of any one who is dissatisfied with a bill of costs sent in to him by his solicitor. But he cannot insist on the taxation of a bill which he has already paid without protest, or of any bill which he has left unpaid for a year, unless he had special grounds for so doing. If the client applies to have the bill taxed, the solicitor cannot bring an action against him until the taxation is complete. Taxation of costs is performed in the Queen's Bench Division by the Masters, in the Chancery Division by the Taxing Masters; in the Probate Division and in the county courts by the registrars.

Taxes. See REVENUE.

Tay Bridge. See ENGINEERING.

Tchad Lake. See SOUDAN.

Tcherniaief, General Michael Gregorovitch, Russian general, and Commander-in-chief of the Servian army; b. October 24th, 1828. He entered the army in 1847, and was made general during the Crimean war, in which he took an active part. He led afterwards a very active life in the East, where he extended the possessions of the Czar. In 1859, he led the expedition against the Khivans, and in 1864, in spite of immense difficulties, he crossed the desert of Turkestan, and succeeded in joining the force coming from Siberia. He captured Tschemkend (1864), and Taschkend (1865). The Emperor of Russia recognised his services by the gift of a sword of honour; but through pressure from the Western powers he retired. In 1864 he became editor of a Pan Slavist organ, the *Russki Mir*. He resumed active life in raising Herzegovina in revolt against the Turkish rule, and in consequence of his successful efforts, was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Servian army. Though beaten in 1876, his revolutionary propaganda led to the Russo-Turkish war, concluded in March 1878, when Prince Milan was created King of Servia.

Technical Education. Specific instruction required by every person engaged in a particular occupation, in addition to the general education needed, more or less, by all the citizens of a state. In the learned professions this special training is still carefully attended to, as it used to be for all handicraftsmen. But of late years, owing to the introduction of machinery, the growth of large firms, and the establishment of great workshops, the technical training of artisans has, in most trades, become almost nil; while in nearly all other occupations, agricultural operations, engineers' labourers, domestic duties, etc., there has never

been any pretence of systematic training for the life-work required. Within the past ten years a considerable amount of interest has been manifested in the technical training of artisans, and large sums have been, and are being, expended in providing for them such instruction as the leading men interested in the subject are beginning to perceive is absolutely necessary. Private manufacturers and public authorities on the Continent have been much in advance of England in establishing good technical schools for apprentices and journeymen. The basis of all technical education lies in the proper instruction of youths. This was formerly secured by a universal system of apprenticeship, with careful provision for due instruction and supervision in their indentures. That system, in most trades, has broken down. Even where it still nominally exists, scarcely any provision is made for teaching a lad his trade even by "rule of thumb," still less for teaching it scientifically; and he has to pick up what knowledge he can by watching and "guessing," sometimes by "treating" a journeyman or foreman. Too often he is kept in one or two grooves during the whole time of his real or nominal apprenticeship, because his labour is thus made more profitable to his master. One of the remedies proposed is the revival of strictly indentured apprenticeships, whereby the master is compelled to see that the apprentice regularly attends technical classes so many hours a week, and passes an examination at the end of his time, as in Germany, before his indentures are given up to him. In his possession, they then become a certificate for life of his having had a thorough training for his trade. The two chief requirements for securing efficient elementary technical instruction are: First, to employ as teachers men who, to practical knowledge learnt at the bench, in the workshop, factory, or farm, add a thorough acquaintance with the scientific or artistic principles which underlie the practice of their trade; and, secondly, to make instruction in the methods of applying those principles to the actual materials employed in their trade (that is, making models to scale, performing experiments, etc.), to the practical manipulation, in fact, of those materials—a main element in their teaching. For more advanced teaching men of higher scientific attainments are required. It must be distinctly understood that no class-room teaching can be a substitute for workshop training, but that no workshop can give either the scientific knowledge, or its ready application to material, without which all specific trade faculty is merely empirical, rule of thumb, and guess-work. The knowledge picked up at random in the "hurry and drive" of the modern workshop is available at the best only for a particular job, and gives no general principles for the accurate, speedy, and economical execution of other jobs. It is a system as wasteful for the employer as it is clumsy and tedious for the workman, and places the productions of British industry at a great disadvantage in competition with foreign manufactures. The first institution in this kingdom to introduce a sound system of technical education for mechanics was the *Artisans' Institute* in St. Martin's Lane, London, founded in 1874. Its technical classes were transferred in 1881 to the City and Guilds of London Institute in Finsbury, and other somewhat similar

classes have since been established at the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, in Regent Street. In Manchester, Nottingham, and other towns, the principles above described are taking root. A great impetus to technical education has been given by the report and "evidence" presented to Parliament by a Royal Commission appointed in 1881. The City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education is carrying on with valuable results the work for which it was established in London and in the provinces.

Teetotalism. From the word "teetotal," first coined by "Dicky Turner," one of the early Preston teetotalers, in 1833, from which time it has been used to signify total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The first strictly teetotal pledge was drawn up by Joseph Livesey, and signed by seven of his friends on Sept. 1st, 1832, being subsequently adopted by the *Preston Temperance Society*, which, however, also retained its anti-spirit pledge till 1835. In 1834 the first periodical solely devoted to the interests of teetotalism, the *Preston Temperance Advocate*, was published by Mr. Livesey. In the same year the first exclusively total abstinence society was formed by the young men of Preston. Temperance missionaries, originally from that town, held meetings and formed temperance societies all over the country; and in 1835 representatives from Yorkshire and Lancashire, at a two-days conference, constituted the *British Temperance Association* (now *League*), Messrs. J. Silk Buckingham and Joseph Brotherton, M.P.s, being vice-presidents. In addition to these gentlemen, the list of early temperance reformers includes several other M.P.s, among whom were Sir Edward Baines, John Bright, and Benjamin Whitworth. Joseph Livesey and others had in 1838 assisted a total abstinence society in London, and the next year this developed into the *New British and Foreign Temperance Society* (1839) of which the organ was the *Temperance Journal* (weekly *1d.*). Earl Stanhope shortly afterwards became president; but this and a rival society were in 1842 merged in the *National Temperance Society* (now *League*). In 1836, in which year the Western Temperance League was formed in Somersetshire, there were six temperance periodicals. *Father Mathew's* work in Ireland, commencing two years later, resulted in above 1,500,000 people taking the pledge, and the drink revenue being lessened by £750,000. At a great "World's Temperance Convention" in London, in 1846, over 300 delegates attended, from the United States and all parts of the United Kingdom. In the following year the declaration of two thousand medical men on total abstinence appeared. For more than twenty years annual *Temperance Fêtes* have been held at the Crystal Palace, at which many thousands of members and friends of the various temperance organisations have attended from different parts of the country. There are now over seventy temperance papers published in the United Kingdom. At least one-seventh of the population, or about five millions of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, are supposed to be teetotalers, of whom half are abstainers attached to some of the many temperance leagues, associations, orders, or societies. (See **TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS.**) Special advantages are now granted to ab-

stainers by Temperance Life Offices, and by some of the leading assurance offices. [Consult "The Dawn and Spread of Teetotalism" (Livesey's Temperance Tract Depot, 57, Tithebarn Street, Preston); "The Temperance Movement" (Ward, Lock, & Co., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.).]

Tehuantepec Ship Railway. See ENGINEERING.

Telegraph Address, Abbreviated. See POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraph Convention, International. See POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telpherage. A system for the automatic transport of goods by means of electricity. (See our edition of 1886.)

Tembuland. See TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

Temperance. See SCALE.

Temperance Hospital, London. Originated in 1873, at 112, Gower Street, into which the first patient was admitted Oct. 6th. Only 17 in-patients could be admitted at one time, but in 1881 a spacious building in the Hampstead Road for the reception of 54 in-patients was opened by the Lord Mayor of London (Sir W. McArthur); since which time another section has been opened by the Bishop of London (Oct. 1885), so that the hospital can now accommodate at once upwards of 120 patients; but only about 70 beds are in use, as there remains a debt of £4,000 on the Building Fund. There is also an out-patients' department, where more than 3,000 new patients are treated annually. Down to April 30th, 1886, the number of in-patients had been 3,486, and out-patients 22,790. The deaths had been 183—a mortality of only 5 per cent. This hospital exists for the treatment of medical and surgical cases without alcohol; and though alcohol may be given in "exceptional cases," under strict conditions, only four cases of the kind have occurred, and in no case was the patient benefited. Nearly £50,000 has been received for purchase and building purposes, and the annual income now required is above £5,000. **President,** The Duke of Westminster; **Chairman,** Mr. T. Cash; **Treasurer,** Mr. J. Hughes; **Sec.,** Mr. T. Mundy. **Visiting physicians—**Dr. J. Edmunds, Dr. R. J. Lee, and Dr. J. J. Ridge; **Visiting surgeon,** Mr. A. Pearce Gould, M.S.

Temperance Organisations. British Temperance League (see TEETOTALISM), 1835; annual income, £2,000; organ, *Advocate*; offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield. Western Temperance League: income, £1,700; organ, *Herald*; offices, Redlands, Bristol. United Kingdom Alliance (*q.v.*) National Temperance League, formed 1856, of National Temperance Society, started 1842, and London Temperance League: income, with National Temperance Tract Depot, £12,000; organ, *Record*; offices, 337, Strand, London, W.C. United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 1855, has affiliated, with its county, district, or town Unions, 11,400 societies, having 1,414,000 members: income, £5,350; organ, *Chronicle*; offices, 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Midland Temperance League, 1857: income, £500. North of England Temperance League, 1848. Independent Order of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and two Sons of Phoenix Orders are temperance sick benefit societies. The first, established 1855, has a membership of 95,000; capital, £350,000; organ, *Rechabite Magazine*; offices, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester. The members of the Sons number 110,000; capital, £62,660; organ, *Son of Temperance*; offices, 29, Pitt

Terrace, Miles Platting. Good Templary (*q.v.*) Sunday Closing Association, 1866: income £3,000; organ, *Reporter*; offices, 14, Bro Street, Manchester. In Scotland—in addition to Highland Temperance League—the Scottish Temperance League, 1844, income £6,000; organ, *Temperance*; offices, 106, Leith Road, Glasgow. Glasgow Temperance League, 1844, income £6,000; organ, *Reformer*, 112, Bath Street, Glasgow. The Irish Temperance League, income £2,228; organ, *Irish League Journal*, 18, Lombard Street, London, E.C. Irish Temperance Association, *Banner*, Eustace Buildings, Dublin. Church of England Temperance Society: income, £9,500; offices, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.; organ, *Chronicle*; heads list of denominational societies, among which are the Congregational and Baptist Associations; Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Bible Christian, Swedenborgian, and Friends' Societies; and Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic Leagues, some of which have official organs.—The Medical Temperance Society, British Women's Temperance Association, Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission (*q.v.*), and Young Abstainers' Union, have each papers of their own. To these may be added the National Deaf and Dumb, Travellers', Police, Cab-drivers', Soldiers', and English and Scotch Railway Temperance Societies. The Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and the National Temperance Federation (Offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield), have been recently formed, fifteen national societies being affiliated with the latter, which has been chiefly engaged in parliamentary work. In London, the Temperance Permanent Building Society has probably advanced over £3,000,000 since 1854; and the Artisans' and General Dwelling Company, now in its twentieth year, has built over 4,000 houses on its estates in the suburbs, where no licenses are allowed. During the past few years several Inebriates' Homes have been opened in different parts of the country. (Consult the Organs and Annual Reports of the various Organisations.)

Temperance Orphanage. See GOOD TEMPLAR ORDER.

Temple, Inner and Middle. See INNS OF COURT.

Tenant-right. A right of property in his farm given to the agricultural tenant by the custom of the country. This right may be resolved into two elements: (1) the right to improvements executed by the tenant and his predecessors; (2) a right not to be disturbed in the holding as long as therent is paid. Where tenant right exists, it sold by an outgoing, and bought by an incoming, tenant. The landlord may, indeed, refuse to accept the purchaser as his new tenant, but only on some reasonable ground, such as a want of capital or skill. The best-known example is the Ulster tenant-right. This has been sold often for half and sometimes for as much as the full fee-simple of the farm. Rights similar to the Ulster tenant-right had been established by custom in various parts of Ireland before the Irish Land Act of 1870 gave them the sanction of positive law. In England, where permanent improvements are commonly made by the landlord, and eviction is not frequent, there is practically nothing which answers to the Ulster tenant-right. Where tenant-right prevails there is practical fixity of rents, and

thus the value of the tenant-right varies with the fluctuations of agricultural prosperity. The Irish Land Act of 1881, by fixing rents, has established a legal tenant-right all over Ireland.

Tenants, Various Kinds of. See LAND QUESTION.

Tender, Legal. See LEGAL TENDER.

Tenniel, John, (artist, was born (1820). Showing an early taste for art, he may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall (1845), and painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster; but has only produced a few pictures since, and those chiefly for private collections. In 1851 Mr. Tenniel joined the staff of *Punch*, and has since been a valued contributor to that periodical, besides illustrating a great many books.

Tennis (Lawn) Championship.

Year.	Winner.	Played at.
1880	J. T. Hartley.	Wimbledon
1881	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon
1882	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon
1883	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon
1884	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon
1885	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon
1886	W. Renshaw.	Wimbledon

Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron (creat. 1884); son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire; b. at Somersby, Aug. 6th, 1809. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon (1835); has been Poet Laureate (*q.v.*) since 1850. Lord Tennyson, as the chief of English lyric poets, has acquired a wide reputation not only in England, but also in other countries. His first work was a poem, "Timbuctoo," in blank verse, which gained for him the Chancellor's medal. This was followed (1830) by "Poems chiefly Lyrical," "May Queen," and "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam" (1850); his other chief works being "Idylls of the King" (1858), "Enoch Arden" (1870), "Gareth and Lynette" (1872), "Queen Mary" (1875), "Harold" (1876), "The Cup" (1881), "The Promise of May" (1882), "The Cup and the Falcon" (1884), "Tiresias" (1885), "Lookalike Hall: Sixty Years After" (1886).

Terriss, William (*nom de théâtre*), was b. in London (1849), and is a nephew of the eminent historian George Grote. Entering the Royal Navy, he served as midshipman in different parts of the world for two years. Before he fairly settled down to the theatrical profession Mr. Terriss seems to have led a chequered and adventurous life, sometimes on the boards in England, at other times stock raising in North or South America. Had Mr. Terriss been successful in sheep-farming the British stage would have been *minus* a most excellent actor. After a creditable theatrical career, he made a decided impression in his impersonation of "Squire Thornhill" in Mr. Will's "Olivia," 1878. His next important engagement was with Mr. Irving's Lyceum company, in which, for some seasons, he played leading parts, only severing that connection quite recently. At present Mr. Terriss takes the principal character

in Sims and Pettitt's drama "Harbour Lights," now running at the Adelphi.

Terry, Edward O'Connor, actor, b. 1844, first appeared 1863. He is well known as a comedian, but his forte is burlesque acting. Mr. Terry is now (January 1887) playing at the Olympic in a piece of his own adaptation, "The Churchwarden."

Terry, Miss Ellen, b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848; made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in 1858, playing the parts of Mamilian in "The Winter's Tale," and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She made her *début* in London, March 1863, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. 1864 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. 1867, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London; and in the December following played Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew," on which occasion she first acted with Mr. Irving. In Jan. 1868 she again retired from the stage, and did not reappear until 1874, when she took the character of Philippa Chester in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia; and from thence she went to the Court Theatre, where, amongst other characters, she represented Lillian Vavasseur in "New Men and Old Acres," and Olivia in W. G. Wills' play of that name. On Dec. 30th, 1878, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram," &c. On May 27th, 1885, "Olivia" was revived by Mr. Irving, with Miss Terry in her original character; whilst one of her greatest successes is that of Marguerite in W. G. Wills' play of "Faust," now running. Miss Terry has been twice married, and is now a widow, her second husband dying in 1885.

Tewfik Pasha. Mohammed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, b. in 1852. He is the eldest son of Ismail Pasha (*q.v.*), who was obliged to abdicate the throne of Egypt by France and England (1879). Tewfik succeeded his father, and his reign has been marked by troublesome events. Arabi Pasha endeavoured to overthrow European control in the affairs of Egypt, and forming a conspiracy among the Egyptian officers, he led them to open rebellion. Difficulties and complications with the Powers ensued, and the combined fleets of England and France were sent to Alexandria, and the city bombarded by the British fleet (July 1882). England then commenced military operations in Egypt, and Tewfik placed himself under her protection. The events of the war were fatal to Arabi Pasha, who was exiled. Tewfik Pasha is the *protégé* of England, by whom at present the affairs of Egypt are supervised.

Textile Trades, The. See TRADE OF 1885.

Thee-Baw-Meng, the last King of Burmah, ascended the throne by proclamation, September 19th, 1879, at the age of eighteen. He is the son of the late King **Meng-Dun-Meng**. At the conclusion of the British expedition up the Irrawaddy (1885) (see BURMAH), and on the occupation of Mandalay, Colonel Sladen, the political agent and the other officers proceeded to arrest Thee-Baw. He was removed with the chief queen and queen-mother, and interned at Arcot, Madras. A telegram dated Madras, April 11th, 1886, stated that the ex-King had been taken to Rutnagberry, in the Bombay Presidency.

Thegns. See ARMY.

Theistic Church. See our 1886 edition.

Thermometers. See HEAT and METEOROLOGY.

Thibet. A country occupying the tableland north of the central and eastern portion of the Himalaya, computed to have an area of 651,500 sq. miles, and a pop. of 6,000,000. It has been more or less dependent upon China at all times; but the despatch of a Chinese army in 1713 to rescue it from the Eleuths, and of another force in 1792 to repel a Goorkha invasion, gave the dependency of Thibet on China a practical meaning which it had not previously possessed. The nominal ruler of the country is the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa on the Sanpou; while another Lama, called the Teshu, exercises a powerful spiritual influence in the southern part of the country. His capital is Shigatze. The real ruler of the country is, however, the Chinese Amban, who is in direct communication with the Emperor at Peking. Our recent knowledge of Thibet is derived from the journeys of the two native explorers Nain Sing and A. K., but the earlier English travellers, Mr. Bogle, Captain Turner, and Mr. Thomas Manning, left the most interesting information we possess about this state and its inhabitants. The French missionaries, Hue and Gabet, who visited Lhasa thirty years after Manning's departure, added some graphic details. The principal trade of Thibet is that in brick tea with western China, valued at half a million sterling; but the indirect trade with India through Nepal is equally considerable. Great hopes were indulged as to the development of commercial relations between Bengal and Thibet, through the instrumentality of Mr. Colman Macaulay's mission to Peking; and it was expected that the additional article of the Chefoo Convention would be at last practically carried out. The question of land relations between India and China is a great problem, which will not be settled at any one point until a uniform policy has been agreed upon wherever the two empires touch. The wealth of Thibet consists in its flocks of sheep and yaks, and in its mineral resources. It is already recognised that if Thibetans are to buy Indian tea, its flavour will have to be adapted to suit the native palate, which has grown accustomed to the brick tea of Schuen. Thibet is also of interest in connection with Buddhism; and it is not improbable that the Lamaseries contain some very interesting documents, as well as vast stores of wealth. The Macaulay mission above referred to reached Darjeeling early in 1886, and it was expected to go forward in the summer. A delay, however, arose, and the party were kept waiting in the border town till July, when (29th) it was announced, along

with the statement of the agreement with China on the Burmese question (see BURMAH), that the expedition to Thibet was to be continued, owing to the local difficulties feared by China, which country, however, promised to promote the trade. It has since been alleged that Mr. Macaulay's *entourage* was imposing. In a letter dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 6th, 1887, the *Novos Vremya* is quoted as stating that the Central Asian Commerce Company Koudrine had sent a caravan through Kashgar, and that it had safely entered the territory of the Dalai Lama.

Thistle, Knight of the Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687. Its abbreviation is K.T., its badge a green ribbon, with motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" ("None annoys me with impunity"). There are at present twenty-five K.T.s, including the Sovereign.

Thomas, William L., was b. 1830. In early life studied engraving in Paris and Rome, under his brother, the late Mr. G. H. Thomas. Visited America, and started there the first illustrated American paper. On returning to England entered into business as a wood-engraver. In 1869 the *Graphic* was launched under Mr. Thomas's direction, of which he is still managing director. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Thomson, Sir William, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., b. at Belfast, 1824. Educated at Glasgow University, whither his father had removed, and Cambridge, where he graduated (1845) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow (1846), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* (1846), to which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers have been of the greatest service. It is, however, in connection with *submarine telegraphy* that Sir W. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known. He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of *heat*. Sir William has received many honours and acknowledgments of his scientific skill. Was President of the British Association at Edinburgh (1871), and President of the section of mathematical and physical science at York (1881), where he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect. Knighted in 1866.

Thorburn, Robert, A.R.A., miniature painter, d. Nov. 3rd, 1885. He was b. at Dumfries in 1818. Studied art at Edinburgh, under the well-known portrait painter Sir W. Allan; carried off the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, and proceeded to London, where he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He was a constant exhibitor at the Academy, and was elected A.R.A. in 1848. He gained the first gold medal at the great Paris Exhibition of 1855, and was elected an hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Thorough Bass. See our edition of 1886.

Thought-Reading. A branch of the art of mesmeric influence, the exponents of which profess, while blindfolded, and ostensibly without the aid of confederates, or collusion with the object of their skill, to find articles hidden during the professor's absence; to give the numbers of bank notes, and various other clever tricks. Their mode of procedure is to hold the hand and pulse of the patient during the display of the art, and they profess to be able to discover, by a mesmeric sympathy, what is required. The principal exponents of the art are Messrs. Irving Bishop, Stuart Cumberland, and Madame Card, and others.

Tilbury Deep Water Docks. See **ENGINEERING.**

"Time," a monthly magazine (1s.). Contains a serial novel, with articles on subjects of social, political, and general interest. In addition, a summary of the political events for the month is given, with reviews of current literature, and a classified bibliography of the best new books published each month. (New series, 1885.) Office, 6, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Time, "Standard." See **UNIVERSAL PRIME MERIDIAN.**

"Times, The," is the representative English political daily paper. It was first published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, on January 1st, 1785, at 2d., which name was changed to *The Times* on January 1st, 1788.

Editors and Years of Appointment.

Dr. Stoddart (retired)	1812
Thomas Barnes (died)	1817
J. T. Delane (retired)	1841
Professor Thomas Chenery	1877
G. E. Buckle (present Editor)	1884

Besides containing political and general information from the best and most reliable sources, its columns treat of every topic of social, literary, and artistic interest. **"The Mail,"** published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times*. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the parliamentary debates, law reports, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. **Palmer's "Index to The Times"** provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event. *The Times* was the first morning paper to announce (Dec. 24th, 1886) the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Timor. An island of the Malay Archipelago. Area about 25,000 sq. m. Part belongs to Holland—capital Kupang; part to Portugal—capital Dely. Products, etc., similar to Java. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Tin. See **MINING, and TRADE OF 1886.**

Tires. See **TYRES.**

Tisza von Borosjenő, Koloman, Hungarian Premier, was b. at Geszt, Dec. 16th, 1830. He was elected to the Imperial Diet in 1863, and speedily became the leader of the Left Centre party. As a Protestant he had previously declared himself an opponent of the policy of the Government. In the Reichstag he opposed the "Ausgleich," and on the dissolution of the Deak party he founded the new Liberal party, which was a fusion of Moderate Liberals and followers of Deak. As head of this party he became, in 1875, Minister of the Interior and Premier. While nominally supporting the foreign policy of the Crown, Herr von Tisza has frequently succeeded in moulding

it in accordance with Hungarian views. He has gained important concessions for Hungary, and has been largely instrumental in excluding Austria from Russian influence.

Tithes. The payment of tithes out of the yearly produce of the soil for the maintenance of religion and its ministers was enjoined in the **Jewish Church**, and very early inculcated as a pious duty in the **Christian Churches of the West**. That the preaching of the early Fathers on this subject was effectual in England we have ample evidence to show. Though always for convenience called "tithes," the offerings of early times were not always a tenth, but varied as much in amount as in the nature of the produce on which they were paid. What was at first a common custom soon grew into a recognised duty, and rules and regulations came to be made for the disposal of the tithes and offerings. In Europe generally—some two centuries before England became a kingdom—it was the custom to pay them into the common treasury of the diocese, where they were usually divided into four parts, of which one went to the bishop, one to the clergy, one to the building and maintenance of churches and cathedrals, and one to the poor. In England, however, this quadripartition was by no means general, but in the **early Saxon times** the clergy lived in common at some collegiate or cathedral centre, called a **minster**, from which they attended as circuit ministers to the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood. Very soon, as through the liberality of the landowners churches began to spring up in every town and village, it became customary for the founder and patron of a church to pay his tithes and offerings to the minister of that parish. Such parish churches were duly established and consecrated by the bishop, who assigned the limits of the parish, and generally saw that a churchyard, a glebe, and a manse was attached to it. Thenceforth the tithes of the parish so constituted were paid to the resident minister, henceforth called the rector. The tithes thus definitely appropriated was no longer a voluntary offering, but part of the parochial endowment, and all subsequent changes of ownership of the tithable lands were made subject to this proprietary right. Of these parishes there are 4,998 now existing. Thus voluntary custom grew into voluntary perpetual endowment. It therefore appears that **parochial tithes** was not a tax levied, but a charge equivalent to a rent-charge, created by a proprietor with full authority, and was henceforth the property neither of landlord nor tenant. This presently appears more clearly in the abuses which ensued. Tithes being now made an incorporeal hereditament, became subject to alienation. In **medieval times** England became filled with **abbeys, priories, monasteries,** and other religious houses, manned by monks capable of undertaking the duties of parish ministers. Wherever a founder or patron or controlling authority could be persuaded to allow one of these bodies to undertake the duties of a parish, such house became possessed of the tithes and other endowments of that parish, on condition of providing for the services. For this purpose they put in a **Vicar** (substitute), and allowed him generally the "small tithes"—i.e., the tithes of what was left when that on corn, hay, and wood (called the "great tithes") was otherwise appropriated. Of old vicarages

so constituted there are 3,469 in this country. At the Reformation the Religious Houses were swept away by Henry VIII., and their property, for the most part, either bestowed on favourites, or sold at a trifling price to the country gentry to attach them to the throne. Thus over a great part of England the nobility and squirearchy became possessors of the "great tithes," and hence known as "**lay impropriators**," whose one remaining obligation to their Church is to keep the chancel in repair. Originally, as we have seen, the tithe was a tenth (roughly speaking) of the produce of things tithable. But payment in kind becoming for many reasons undesirable, the 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (in 1836) was passed, and has been subsequently amended by several smaller Acts, to commute them for a money payment. They were accordingly commuted for an average annual sum based on the clear annual value for seven years of the tithes of the parish. This is the commutation for the whole parish, and is divided among the several lands in proportion to their average tithable produce. It is also arranged that the charge shall vary from time to time according to the officially-advertised price of corn. Taking the average of the year of commutation at £100, the charge for 1867 is £87 8s. 10d., about 3/2 per cent. lower than last year. In 1883 it stood at £107 2s. 10d., and the average value for fifty-one years has been £102 5s. 8d. At the time of commutation it was found difficult to bring the tithes of hops and fruit and market-garden produce into the ordinary average, and by the desire of the tithe-payers it was arranged to pay an extra sum upon this extraordinary produce, whenever it was grown. This was called **extraordinary tithes**. But the hop-growers have ever since protested and rebelled against their own arrangement, and last year (1886) an Act was passed to extinguish the charge on a certain compensation to be paid to the parishes affected. The agitation so successful against extraordinary tithes is now conducted especially in Wales, against the ordinary tithe; with what show of justice those who have read our historical summary must determine for themselves. The present total income of the Church from tithe and glebe acquired as above before the Reformation is estimated at £1,946,000. The present value of that confiscated by Henry VIII. would be about £3,000,000 annually.

Title by Deed. See LAND QUESTION.

Titles of Courtesy. The eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl, takes by courtesy the second title of his father, which is generally, but not always, the next in degree. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, but the present Earl of Derby was Lord Stanley during the lifetime of his father, the second title being, not viscount, but baron. Where the second title is of the same name as the first it is dropped, to avoid confusion; for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne. Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and younger daughters of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname, and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of master is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron. A duke's eldest son's eldest

son or a marquis's eldest son's eldest sometimes takes by courtesy the third title the duke or marquis. While all of the courtesy titles are invariably used when dressing the persons taking them, they are accorded full recognition in certain formal documents: for example, the name of the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son appears sometimes in the House of Commons journals as "Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish," commonly called the Marquis of Hartington. In the following list the first column gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a duke, marquis, or earl; but it will be borne in mind that in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son. Thus what was once a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, has long been in abeyance as a courtesy title, the Duke of Rutland's heir presumptive being his brother, Lord J. Manners, M.P.

Aberdour L.	Morton E.
Aboyne E.	Huntly M.
Acheson V.	Gosford E.
Adare V.	Dunraven E.
Alexander V.	Caledon E.
Alford V.	Brownlow E.
Altamont E.	Sligo M.
Althorp V.	Spencer E.
Amberley V.	Russell E.
Angram E.	Lothian M.
Andover V.	Suffolk E.
Anson V.	Lichfield E.
Apsley L.	Bathurst E.
Arundel & Surrey E.	Norfolk D.
Ashley L.	Shaftesbury E.
Baring V.	Northbrook E.
Bective E.	Headfort M.
Belfast E.	Donegal M.
Belgrave V., grandson of	Westminster D.
Bennet L.	Tankerville E.
Berehaven V.	Bantry E.
Bernard V.	Bandon E.
Berriedale L.	Caitness E.
Bertie L.	Lindsay E.
Bingham L.	Lucan E.
Binning L.	Haddington E.
Blandford M.	Marlborough D.
Boringdon V.	Morley E.
Bowmont M.	Roxburghe D.
Boyle V.	Shannon E.
Brabazon L.	Meath E.
Brackley V.	Ellesmere E.
Brecknock E.	Camdun M.
Brooke L.	Warwick E.
Bruce E.	Ailesbury M.
Bruce L.	Elgin E.
Burford E.	St. Albans D.
Burghersh L.	Westmorland E.
Burghley L.	Exeter M.
Burke V.	Clanricarde M.
Bury V.	Albemarle E.
Campden V.	Gainsborough E.
Cantilupe V.	De La Warr E.
Cardross L.	Buchan E.
Carlow V.	Portarlington E.
Carlton V.	Wharnciffe E.
Carmarthen M.	Leeds D.
Carnegie L.	Southesk E.
Cassilis E.	Ailsa M.
Castle Cuffe V.	Desart E.
Castlereagh V.	Londonderry M.
Castlerosse V.	Kenmare E.
Caulfield V.	Charlemont E.
Chandos M.	Buckingham D.

Chelsea V.	Cadogan E.	Grey of Groby L.	Stamford & War-
Chewton V.	Waldegrave E.	Grey de Wilton V.	ington E.
Clandeboyne V.	Dufferin E.	Grimston V.	Wilton E.
Clements V.	Leitrim E.	Grosvenor E.	Verulam E.
Clifton L.	Dartry E.	Guernsey L.	Westminster D.
Clive V.	Powis E.	Haddo L.	Aylesford E.
Cionmore L.	Wicklow E.	Hamilton M.	Aberdeen E.
Cochrane L.	Dundonald E.	Hartington M.	Abercorn D.
Coke V.	Leicester E.	Hastings L.	Devonshire D.
Cole V.	Enniskillen E.	Hawarden V.	Huntingdon E.
Compton E.	Northampton M.	Helmsley V.	De Montalt E.
Corry V.	Belmore E.	Herbert L.	Feversham E.
Courtenay L.	Devon E.	Hillsborough E.	Pembroke & Mont-
Cranborne V.	Salisbury M.	Hinchinbrook V.	gomery E.
Cranley V.	Onslow E.	Hinton V.	Downshire M.
Crichton V.	Erne E.	Hobart L.	Sandwich E.
Cromorne L.	Dartrey E.	Holmesdale V.	Poulett E.
Crowhurst V.	Cottenham E.	Hope L.	Buckinghamshire E.
Curzon V.	Howe E.	Howard of Effingham L.	Amherst E.
Dalkith E.	Buccleuch D.	Howick V.	Hopetoun E.
Dalmeny L.	Rosebery E.	Huntingtower L.	Effingham E.
Dalrymple V.	Stair E.	Hyde L.	Grey E.
Dalzell L.	Carnwath E.	Ikerrin V.	Dysart E.
Dangan V.	Cleveland D.	Ingestre V.	Clarendon E.
Darlington E.	Coventry E.	Inverurie L.	Carrick E.
Deerhurst V.	Ripon M.	Jermyn E.	Shrewsbury & Tal-
De Grey E.	Westmeath E.	Jocelyn V.	bot E.
Delvin L.	Hamilton D.	Kelburne V.	Kintore E.
Douglas M.	Moray E.	Kilcoursey V.	Bristol M.
Downe L.	Wellington D.	Kildare M.	Roden E.
Douro M.	Queensberry M.	Killeen L.	Glasgow E.
Drumlanrig V.	Bute M.	Kilmarnock L.	Lansdowne M.
Dumfries E.	Camperdown E.	Kilworth L.	Cavan E.
Duncan V.	Bessborough E.	Kingsborough V.	Leinster D.
Duncannon V.	Zetland E.	Kirkwall V.	Fingall E.
Dundas L.	Cork & Orrery E.	Knebworth V.	Errol E.
Dungarvan V.	Home E.	Kynnauld V.	Mountcashel E.
Dunglas L.	Clancarty E.	Lambton V.	Kingston E.
Dunlo V.	Antrim E.	Lascelles V.	Leven & Melville E.
Dunluce V.	Stradbroke E.	Leafield V.	Orkney E.
Dunwich V.	Kinnoull E.	Lewes E.	Lytton E.
Dupplin V.	Berkeley E.	Lewisham V.	Newburgh E.
Dursley V.	Clonmell E.	Lincoln E.	Durham E.
Earlsfort L.	Somers E.	Lindsay L.	Harewood E.
Eastnor V.	Fortescue E.	Loftus V.	Rothas E.
Ebrington V.	Dudley E.	Lorne M.	Graville E.
Ednam V.	Wemyss & March E.	Loughborough L.	Abergavenny M.
Elcho L.	St. Germans E.	Lowther V.	Dartmouth E.
Fliot L.	Beauchamp E.	Lumley V.	Newcastle D.
Elmley V.	Cawdor E.	Lymington V.	Crawford & Bal-
Emlyn V.	Eldon E.	Macduff V.	carres E.
Encombe V.	Strafford E.	Mahon V.	Ely M.
Enfield V.	Listowel E.	Maidstone V.	Argyll D.
Ennismore V.	Mar & Kellie E.	Maitland V.	Roselyn E.
Erskine L.	Ravensworth E.	Malden V.	Lonsdale E.
Eslington L.	Grafton D.	Mandeville V.	Scarborough E.
Euston E.	Dunbigh E.	March E.	Portsmouth E.
Feilding V.	Dunmore E.	Marshall V.	Fife E.
Fincastle V.	Malmesbury E.	Mauchline L.	Stanhope E.
Fitzharris V.	Radnor E.	Melgund V.	Winchelsea E.
Folkestone V.	Granard E.	Milton V.	Lauderdale E.
Forbes V.	Cowper E.	Molyneux V.	Essax E.
Fordwich V.	Perth & Melfort E.	Montgomerie L.	Manchester D.
Forth V.	Galloway E.	Moore V.	Richmond D.
Garlies V.	Cairns E.	Moreton L.	Romney E.
Garmoyle V.	Lindsay E.	Morpeth V.	Loudoun E.
Garnock V.	Tweeddale M.	Mountcharles E.	Minto E.
Gifford E.	Clanwilliam E.	Mulgrave E.	Fitzwilliam E.
Gilford L.	Strathmore E.	Naas L.	Sefton E.
Glamis L.	Norbury E.		Eglintoun E.
Glandine V.	Limerick E.		Drogheda M.
Glentworth L.	Annesley E.		Ducie E.
Glerawley V.	Montrose D.		Carlisle E.
Graham M.	Rutland D.		Conyngham M.
Grahamy M.	Cathcart E.		Normanby M.
Greenock L.			Mayo E.

Newark V.	Manvers E.
Newport V.	Bradford E.
Newry & Morne V.	Kilmorey E.
Newtown-Butler L.	Lanesborough E.
Norreys L.	Abingdon E.
North L.	Guilford E.
Northland V.	Ranfurlay E.
Ockham V.	Lovelace E.
Ogilvy L.	Airlie E.
Ormelie E.	Breadalbane M.
Ossory E.	Ormonde M.
Oxmantown L.	Rosse E.
Parker V.	Macclesfield E.
Pelham L.	Chichester E.
Perceval V.	Egmont E.
Percy E.	Northumberland D.
Petersham V.	Harrington E.
Pevensey V.	Sheffield E.
Pollington V.	Mexborough E.
Porchester L.	Carnarvon E.
Proby L.	Carysfort E.
Ramsey L.	Dalhousie E.
Raynham V.	Townshend M.
Reidhaven V.	Seaford E.
Rocksavage E.	Cholmondeley M.
Rosehill L.	Northesk F.
Royston V.	Hardwicke E.
Russborough V.	Milltown E.
Sandon V.	Harrowby E.
Skelmersdale L.	Latham E.
Silchester L.	Longford E.
Somerton	Norhampton E.
St. Asaph V.	Ashburnham E.
St. Cyres V.	Iddesleigh E.
St. Lawrence V.	Howth E.
St. Maur E.	Somerset D.
Stafford M.	Sutherland D.
Stanhope L.	Chesterfield E.
Stanley L.	Derby E.
Stavordale L.	Ilchester E.
Stovord V.	Courtown E.
Stormont V.	Mansfield E.
Stuart V.	Castle Stuart E.
Sudley V.	Arran E.
Suirdale V.	Donoughmore E.
Tamworth V.	Ferrers E.
Tarbat V. (and son of Duke of Sutherland)	Cromartie, Countess of.
Tavistock M.	Bedford D.
Tewkesbury L.	Munster E.
Throwley V.	Sondes E.
Titchfield M.	Portland D.
Trafalgar V.	Nelson E.
Tullibardine M.	Athole D.
Turnour V.	Winterton E.
Tyrone E.	Waterford M.
Uffington V.	Craven E.
Uxbridge E.	Anglesey M.
Valetort V.	Mount-Edgcombe E.
Vaughan L.	Lisburne E.
Villiers V.	Jersey E.
Walpole L.	Orford E.
Weymouth V.	Bath M.
Wiltshire E.	Winchester M.
Wodehouse L.	Kimberley E.
Wolmer V.	Selborne E.
Worcester M.	Beaufort D.
Worsley L.	Yarborough E.
Yarmouth E.	Hertford M.

Tobago. A British West Indian island belonging to the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area 114 sq. m., pop. 118,051. Capital Scarborough. The island is divided into seven parishes.—Consists of a mass of rocks rising steeply on the north-east and sloping to the south-west. The coast affords some fine bays.

is well watered, but none of the rivers navigable. Possesses fertile soils, and a third of area under valuable forest. Sugar main production; cacao, coffee, and sp. neglected. Horses and cattle numerous. Poultry, game, and fish abundant. There deer, peccaries, and other animals.—An administrator presides over local councils, all ordinances must be approved by general government and Governor of the Windward Islands. Revenue, £10,826, expenditure, £12,031; imports, £30,758, exports, £38,437. The price of land is high. The police is semi-military, and there are two companies Volunteers. British flag planted on Tobago in 1780. The island passed to various owners subsequently, but has remained British since 1793. (Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

Togo-land. A German colony on the Slave Coast, Guinea. Area about 100 sq. m., pop. 100,000. Togo, Little Popo, Ague, and Great Popo, are four little territories lying between the Gold Coast colony and the Dahoman seaboard. Togo-land consists of a "beach," about twelve miles long, on which are the port-villages of Lomé, or Bé, Bagrida, Porto Seguro, and Gum Koffi. Behind the beach is a lagoon, and then the "mainland," which extends inland about ten miles, lying round the Avon, or Hakko lagoon. The country is very populous, and is an outlet for considerable trade in palm oil and other produce. It is low, but fertile, growing pepper, indigo, cotton, and native fruits and vegetables. Togo, Gbomé, and Wo, are inland villages and markets. Acquired 1885. (Consult "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," June 1885.)

Tonbridge School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Tonic Sol-fa Method. See our edition of 1886.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, formerly a province of Annam, made a French colony in 1884. Area 34,615 sq. m., pop. 9,000,000. Capital Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi River. Country mountainous in the north, rich and fertile, but climate of lowlands unhealthy for Europeans. People hard-working fishers and agriculturists. Gold is among the minerals. French troops have for some time past been engaged in active operations, and the country is still in an unsettled condition towards the Chinese border. See ANNAM.

Toole, James Lawrence, was b. 1833. Educated at City of London School. After being for some time in a mercantile office, he joined the City Histrionic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre (1852). Engaged under Mr. Dillon at Queen's Theatre, Dublin, and met with great success. Played at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and (1854) was engaged at St. James's Theatre, London, where he played in various characters of low comedy. Engaged afterwards at the Lyceum; and on the opening of New Adelphi Theatre became principal comedian. Makes a professional tour in the provinces every year, and visited the United States, America (1874), where he appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York. On his return to England appeared at Gaiety Theatre (1875). At close of 1880 he commenced the management of the Folly Theatre, which he has had reconstructed and named after himself, "Toole's Theatre." His acting is distinguished

by its faithful attachment to nature in all the parts he assumes.

Toronto (Indian "oaktrees rising from a lake"). Capital of Ontario (*q.v.*), pop. 120,000. Situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Noteworthy for its university, and for its fine harbour.

Torreded Barley. See our edition of 1886.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area 26 sq. m.; capital *Roadtown*. The island is a rocky mass, rising to 1,600 feet. Suffers from hurricanes. A little sugar and cotton grown; fisheries productive; cattle and poultry reared. First settled by pirates, who were expelled by English colonists in 1666.

Tortuga ("Little tortoise"). A West Indian island off the coast of and belonging to Venezuela.

Tower Bridge (London). See **ENGINEERING**.
Tractarian Movement. See our edition of 1886.

Trade, Foreign, 1886. It is well known that in spite of the improvements, or supposed improvements, recently made by our Foreign Office in the mode of publishing consular trade reports, the most valuable information is not supplied solely by our representatives, but often by the consuls of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and the United States. It is equally well known that English money articles consist of a mass of figures and of notices which have next to no interest for the merchant or manufacturer, who is far more concerned in acquiring information about the export and import trades of the world, than in being told of the latest attempt to float a limited liability company. A very large amount of the most valuable foreign information with regard to trade matters is never heard of or seen in this country, because, although foreigners carefully study our consular reports and trade news, we do not read their papers. We have therefore made a careful examination of all the foreign consular reports of the world during 1886, together with the principal commercial newspapers, for the purpose of preserving in a permanent form hints to British traders which are likely to be of service to them during the present year. We deal with these consular notes chronologically rather than under specific trades, because manufacturers will then be the better enabled to judge how far the circumstances of any particular trade have changed.—In January a valuable report was published from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. He strongly recommended the establishment for the South American market of sample houses, and the sending out by manufacturers of a few packages on their own account. He said that the Argentine people were peculiar in their ideas as to dress goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, wearing apparel, and even agricultural machinery, and he strongly urged a study of the local needs of the market as the first element of commercial success in South America. In the same month the Belgian Consul-General at Buenos Ayres stated that it will be difficult for a long time to come to produce very fine wool in the country, as the animals live in the open air in all seasons. The same gentleman remarks that the local bankers there make on an average the very

handsome profit of 15 per cent. The Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul at Singapore answers the question people have often asked, Why Europeans can never make mining pay in the Malay Peninsula. It appears that the mines are carried on by Chinese, and in a very primitive fashion. Much of the profit of the proprietors is derived from gambling houses and a retail trade in victuals. Something very similar, we believe, exists in the so-called "ruby mines" of Burmah. Cork could do a large trade in butter with Singapore if it pleased. Attention should be paid to the ornamentation of the label, and a narrow white paper ribbon should be fastened upon it, describing the contents in words. Sardines also are in large demand. The United States Consul at Canton and Buenos Ayres strongly recommend the use of co-operative trading steamers to American manufacturers anxious to cultivate a trade with China. The experiment has been tried in Europe by France, Italy, Germany, and Sweden, and we believe that in no case have the results been very brilliant.—In the following month (February) the German Consul at the *Dardanelles* explained why this and other countries are flooded with so much bad and spurious "olive oil." The fruit of the wild olive, which is no larger than a sweet pea, contains but little oil. It is bitter and unpalatable, and the oil extracted from it can only be used for burning or lubricating. In the plantations, however, there is a sun-dried olive as large as a hazel nut. This is gathered in October or November, and is rich in oil equal to the best French. Unfortunately there is a great scarcity of oil presses, and the ripeness of the olive itself is a point too frequently lost sight of. The presses in use are so primitive that immense quantities of olives are wasted. The Italian Consul at Jerusalem reported that cheap silk goods mixed with cotton would find a ready sale in Palestine. From a report of the French Chamber of Commerce in Mexico, we see that Belgium, Germany, and France do a very large trade with that country in an inferior kind of cloth, but England's share of the business is only 5 per cent.—Judging from a paragraph in the ensuing month of March which appeared in *L'Economiste Française*, Patagonia will be the hunting ground of gold prospectors, when the present "boom" in Queensland is at an end. Gold is to be found in more or less quantities over a length of twenty-eight leagues in that country. Speculative mining engineers would do well to turn their attention to this very promising field. There are, according to the United States Consul-General at La Paz and Bellvis, deposits of alabaster and of many varieties of fine marble there, which could be worked with great advantage. It is a far cry from Bolivia to Roumania, but the Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul at Roman, writing in April, also then approaching opening of the railway from Romnic to Velcea and Slatina, pointed out that it would tap a district especially rich in forests growing oak and other valuable timbers, the whole of which is as yet unexplored. A French paper published in America recommended to its readers a new use for sawdust. Water is added up to a degree of plasticity, resinous sawdust is added in the proportion of one to three parts, and one part of washed kaolin. The mixture is ground and pressed by means of a press. The lumps thus obtained are dried

in the air, then placed in a stove, and lastly vitrified in ovens under white-hot temperature. These blocks can be planed, sawn, and polished like incombustible bricks, and they are said to make capital firing. The **Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Alexandria** congratulated his compatriots on the fact that they had ousted England and Germany in the supply of beer to Egypt. A light sparkling liquid is required, and to this the Arabs are taking very kindly. The Austrian "Steinfelder" brewery is rapidly getting the trade into its own hands.—Speaking of sawdust as fuel, the **Austro-Hungarian Consul at Cardiff** stated in June that in 1885 Newport exported its first briquettes, made of small coal welded together with tar or some other substance. From May to December 1885 a total of 21,179 tons of briquettes were exported. These blocks are also made in Belgium, and are sold in London at 14s. a ton. The **Consul of the same nation at Amsterdam** speaks of a new material called *carbolinum avenarium*, for the preservation of the wood of ships, bridges, floodgates, and sleepers. It is much cheaper than and quite as effective as the expensive tars, oils and other substances heretofore used. One kilogramme is sufficient for six square metres. It dries in the open air within twenty-four hours, and in a close room within eight days. It will be seen that Austro-Hungarian reports figure largely in our list. Austria, in truth, is making very strenuous efforts to extend her trade; and when she seizes Salonica, or even before, a regular line of steamers is to run—according to a Belgian consul in that place—to India, with which country Austria has large business relations.—In September the *Bulletin du Musée Commercial* stated that a large trade is to be done with the Argentine Republic in empty bottles. About a score of small sailing vessels do nothing else but convey bottles, mostly in bulk, wrapped up in straw. Beer bottles sell the best. Bills of lading should have the words "common bottles" written on them.—In October the **Belgian Vice-Consul at Trebizond**, writing on the trade of Asia Minor, observed that the cloth supplied to that market by Belgium is generally sent *via* Marseilles and Trieste, a very expensive mode of transit. A direct line from London and Antwerp would probably lead to a very large trade. About five-eighths of the imports in drapery and novelties come from Belgium, the rest from Germany, France, and England. For some time candles have only been imported from Belgium—a result due to the perseverance of the Belgian candle-makers with their clients. Their example is worthy the attention of other manufacturers. Many Belgian makers ask for credit on a bank when orders are sent to them. This request cannot be complied with, as there are no banks in Asia Minor. All that manufacturers need do is to get hold of a reliable house in Trebizond.—The most noticeable feature in the **November foreign reports** comes from Japan, where "upright" pianos, made of well-seasoned wood and without the use of glue, are in great demand. The pegs must not rest on metal foundations: the great moisture during the summer would soon corrode them. Good pianinos from Hamburg and the United States, and "grands" from London, fetch very high prices—those for pianinos being from £50 to £70, and for "grands" from £72 to £120.—The **foreign reports in December** were full of interest. The **United States Consul**

at Amsterdam, writing about the trade with Congo, says that, according to written statements before him from the Department of Finance at The Hague and from the collector of customs at Amsterdam, the exports of intoxicating liquors from the Netherlands Africa were as follows in 1883-4-5:—

Whither Exported.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Litres.	Litres.	Litres.
Africa—E. Coast .	217,339	7,479	20,84 x
W. Coast .	3,214,312	4,636,040	4,119,553
Algiers	—	1,377	689
Egypt	—	14,595	19,502
Total	3,431,651	4,659,491	4,160,675

The **Department of Finance** informs him that separate statistics of figures of the exports to the Congo cannot be given: they are included in the quantity of the exports to the West Coast of Africa. All exporters clear their goods, spirits, etc., for the "West Coast of Africa," a vague designation, which is probably done to hide the destination,—the Congo in most cases. It is said that on the Congo the Germans and Belgians spoil the business by selling at wretchedly low prices, after having imported on a ridiculously large scale for so small a consuming community. Eatables the natives do not want there from Europe, clothing hardly, fineries to only a small extent; but gin and rum they do want sorely, and these are provided for them often in the most miserable form of adulterated stuff. The English and French houses manufacture rum, it is said, from malt wine, using certain essences for the purpose, and dispose of it in that section.—We will conclude these hints to manufacturers with a description of what is going on in that greatest of all markets—China—written December 1886 by a correspondent of a French journal. He says that "the Chinese merchant is, with very few exceptions, scrupulously honest. He trades simply upon his word, and when once a business transaction has been agreed to it will be executed, so far as he is concerned, with the strictest regard to the conditions stipulated for. It is indeed seldom that the Chinese trader exacts a signature to a bargain, or gives his. In the case of the largest orders he more than often contents himself with simply making an entry of the transaction upon a memorandum sheet. Should a European fail to carry out a bargain he has entered into, he is immediately put into 'quarantine' by all the Chinese merchants, which may last for as long as eighteen months. The merchant in this plight would find that he would absolutely not be able to buy a roll of silk nor to sell a piece of cotton. It has been found impossible amongst the European traders to retaliate in the same manner in the case of defaulting Chinese merchants; but there is really no occasion for it, as such instances are few and far between. At the time fixed for the delivery of goods the merchandise is examined, and definitely accepted if it is in accordance with the terms agreed upon, or rejected if the contrary is the case. The European houses usually have specially qualified inspectors for this purpose, who examine articles of such importance as tea or silk, and these officers are men of great reliability and experience. For articles of less value the advice and the assistance

of the 'compradore' is sought. The Chinese 'compradore' always speaks English, and before the establishment of the European banks he was a person of considerable influence and importance. Every good business house retains the services of a 'compradore,' who is really a kind of banker, receiving and paying money for those who employ him. For the important duties that he is called upon to perform he sometimes receives an emolument as large as 4,000 taels. He deposits as security to his clients a large sum in one of the banks, and as an additional safeguard a friend or relation usually acts as surety for him in case of default. But, owing to the establishment of the European banks, the commercial importance of the 'compradore' has greatly diminished, and it is only the 'compradore' of a bank who retains his ancient powers. He has the management of everything, and he alone can secure native customers for his employers. In a word, a good 'compradore' is indispensable to every house that wishes to trade with the Chinese. In trading with China it is necessary to bear in mind that there are certain usages from which the natives will not depart. For instance, in cottons and cloths there are special measurements, which have been established by long custom, which the Chinese prefer and will have, or they will not purchase. French manufacturers have failed to secure a large amount of business which they might have had, owing to their inattention to these special requirements of the Chinese and by endeavours to force their own taste upon them. England, on the other hand, has paid more attention to this matter, and she has in consequence become master of the situation in cottons. The merchant who proposes to establish a business in China must go there himself and personally make himself acquainted with the local conditions which are essential to insure success: that is the only way in which he is likely to be successful. More than often he does not do this, but sends an agent to represent him with limited powers, and when this is the case satisfactory results are seldom obtained. The businesses in China which have been successful have been founded there by the merchants themselves, who have carefully studied on the spot the special requirements of the markets they desired to supply. To attempt to establish a business by correspondence is futile: the hesitation and delay which necessarily have to take place in effecting important transactions result in a serious loss of time and money, and are fatal to the building up a successful business. The only way is for the merchant to go there himself. He should know English, and should spare no trouble or reasonable expense to secure competent assistants. If, for instance, he is going to open up business in the metal trades, he should be accompanied by a qualified engineer,—or if in the silk trade, by a reliable and capable inspector,—and it is very essential that these officers should also know English. The more subordinate appointments in his establishment, such as accountants, copying-clerks, etc., can usually be filled up with little difficulty from amongst the Portuguese element of Macao. If a merchant desirous of founding a business in China is prepared to be a little enterprising, and selects a good point on for his house, and will take the trouble to acquaint himself with the commercial usages of the native Chinese and

adapt himself to their ways and customs, he will experience no difficulty, within a short period, in establishing a sound and profitable business. It is only when his business is thus once fairly established that he can afford to leave it in the hands of a qualified agent. With regard to means of transport, an order given by telegraph from Shanghai, say, to Marseilles, can be executed within two months. The mode of payment is cash prompt. Amongst Europeans credit is sometimes allowed, but it is quite the exception, and in such cases the length of the credit varies according to the customs of the various places upon which bills are drawn. From Shanghai they are drawn upon London or Paris, generally for four months, at sight. Business premises can be obtained for about 500 taels, and a house for 800 to 1,500 taels. The cost of living at Shanghai is not great. All kinds of native produce are cheap, but a high price is charged for European goods.

Trade Marks. It has long been the practice of individuals and firms producing articles of trade to impress thereon marks whereby they may be identified as the makers. The marks are in one sense pledges of good faith, and once a man has acquired a reputation for turning out articles of superior quality, purchasers know what to expect when they see his mark. In this way a mark becomes a valuable thing, and a wise man will take care that whatever he attaches it to shall be worthy of the reputation he has achieved. So long as the law afforded no protection in the matter it was found that, as a mark became more valuable to its owner, it was the more likely to be copied on inferior articles by unprincipled rivals. Prior to the year 1862 the law in this country was so unsatisfactory on this point that the marks of the more celebrated firms in various departments of trade were pirated in the most audacious manner, both at home and abroad. The *Merchandise Marks Act*, passed in 1862, made it a misdemeanour to forge or counterfeit any trade mark or falsely to use any such trade mark with intent to defraud, whether applied to a cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or any other thing, in or with which any commodity is sold or intended to be sold. It was made an offence to sell or expose, either for sale or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, articles with forged or false trade marks under a penalty of a sum equal to the value of such articles, and a sum besides not less than 10s. and not exceeding 5s. Additions to, or alterations and imitations of, any trade mark made with intent to defraud are held to be forgeries, and are punishable as such. Persons found dealing in goods bearing false marks are bound to give information as to where they procured the articles on demand for such information being made to them in writing. To afford further protection and also to give facilities for avoiding the adoption of marks or symbols already appropriated an *Act for the establishment of a Register of Trade Marks* was passed in 1875 and amended in 1876. Registration has practically been made compulsory, for no one can take steps to prevent infringement of a trade mark unless such mark has been entered in the Register, which is under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Patents. To mark on any piece of goods a false indication of the quantity is a misdemeanour, punishable either by fine or imprisonment. Another important provision is, that the vendor

220,000 tons more than in 1886; and in 1887 it was double the figure for 1886. Indeed, only in one year since the trade has assumed its present importance (since 1868) has the tonnage been less—namely, in 1877, when the total was 169,710. The shipbuilding returns of the Tyne for the year 1886 show that in all 67 vessels have been launched, the total tonnage being 82,800. This is a considerable reduction from the amount in 1885, when the vessels launched represented a total of 106,000 tons. The principal contributors to the total are Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., 21,076 tons; the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company, 20,728; and Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., 14,472. The return of the past year is smaller than that of any twelve months since 1878. The following are the totals of the tonnage launched on the Tyne during the past six years:—In 1881, 177,105; in 1882, 208,406; in 1883, 216,573; in 1884, 124,221; in 1885, 106,447; and in 1886, 82,800. Shipbuilding is still at a low ebb on the Tyne, but there are indications of a better prospect for 1887. The shipbuilding trade on the Mersey during the year just closed has been fairly active, some of the leading firms having turned out a good quantity of work. The prospects for the present year are also encouraging. The iron and steel trade for the year 1886, if less monotonous as a record of unvarying downward prices than its immediate predecessors, has left the mark of bad times on the trade, as impressed on balance-sheets, and evidenced by the abandoned rolling mills and cold furnaces and forges in many parts of Great Britain. Its course may best be shown by the following table of values prevailing at the different quarters of the year:—

	Jan. 1.		Apr. 1.		July 1.		Oct. 1.		Dec. 24.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
G.M.B. Scotch pig iron	2	0	6	1	19	6	2	0	6	2	4	0
Hæmatite pig, mixed numbers	2	4	6	2	2	0	2	2	6	2	6	0
No. 3 Middlebrough pig	1	11	0	1	10	3	1	9	6	1	14	0
Common North Staf. fordshire bar iron	5	2	6	5	0	0	4	17	6	5	2	6
Common hoop iron	5	12	6	5	10	0	5	5	0	5	7	6
Common sheet iron	0	5	0	3	0	0	6	5	0	6	7	6
Ship plates	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	7	6	4	10	0
Ship angles and bulbs	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	2	6	4	5	0
Steel ship plates	0	15	0	6	10	0	5	15	0	6	0	0
Steel rails	4	15	0	4	15	0	3	15	0	4	0	0
Common coke tin plates	0	13	6	0	13	6	0	12	9	0	13	0

A scrutiny of these figures shows that for the first three quarters of the year prices had

slowly but surely declined to figures which in many instances were unprecedentedly low. Towards the end of September a firmer feeling began, however, to manifest itself, and the raw material, pig iron, which is always more or less in the hands of speculative interests, began to rebound. Urged on by a moderate demand from the United States, but much more so by the hopes and wishes of the large body of dealers and brokers at Glasgow, prices have since advanced, till they now stand at several shillings per ton above the opening figures of the year. That this advance should be sustained in the face of always increasing stocks is somewhat extraordinary, but previous experience has taught us that at certain moments the fever of gambling always attacks the commercial world, and while it prevails it is difficult to check its course. A more reliable guide to the true existent state of things is to be found in the course of the finished iron market, which responds slightly to the slightly improved tone which unquestionably characterises the markets now. The much larger increase in the cost of pig iron comes somewhat cruelly on those manufacturers of finished iron (and they are many) who have to purchase their raw material. It is, however, useless for them to try and force up their prices. They have to deal with consumers, and not with speculators, and consequently are only affected by genuine demand; whereas the pig-iron maker can either sell his produce to speculators or put it with the warrant stores, thus relieving himself of the responsibility of adjusting his supply to consumption demand. A marked feature of the year has been the comparative growth of the demand for steel, and, in consequence, the transformation of plant in a large number of works. Partly owing to this cause, and partly to financial difficulties, other firms have one by one dropped out of the race as the year went on, some voluntarily, some compulsorily. The growing superiority of the steel manufactured in the great French works causes a certain amount of alarm and annoyance, that our own makers should be outstripped in the scientific race. By chemical research and experiment, and by skillful mixtures of chromium, ferro-manganese (of higher strengths than are used in this country) and other alloys, it has been practically proved in France that the tenacity and strength of steel has been largely increased, and, in consequence, the steel armour plates, projectiles, and guns now in use in France are of far higher quality than those of any other country. Some most remarkable results attained with French projectiles are, it is said, causing our Government to place orders in France at the present time. The Italian and Spanish markets, which for some years past have been largely closed to us by the successful competition of Belgian and German houses, show signs of still further contraction, due to increase of native manufactured iron. In China, whence a year ago such great things were expected in the way of orders for railway material, a disappointing absence of these good things has alone been made manifest. The syndicates went, they saw, but they did not conquer. The last news from this is, however, that the French syndicate has obtained a large concession from the Viceroy of Chih-li for the construction, or rather completion, of the great naval dockyard at Port Arthur, thus wresting the contract from their German and

English rivals. A noteworthy incident took place in North China during the summer, when a small contract for 1,500 tons of rails, to extend the railway at some coal mines, was let to the German syndicate at a price which left the unprecedentedly low figure of about £3 per ton f. o. b. at Hamburg, the price delivered in China (the other side of the world) being actually less than the then existent price of steel rails at makers' works in Germany to German consumers. A notable event of the year was the breaking up in the spring of the **Railmakers' Association**, with its consequent drop in prices of steel rails of 25s. per ton in England and 35s. in Germany. The recent endeavours of the German makers to re-establish the Association is one of the plainest proofs of how beneficial it must have been to them, and how prejudicial to English makers. The consequences of the suicidal policy of the latter in forming and continuing the Association for several years have, however, been far reaching, and a bad time for Continental makers has been tided over in a manner very advantageous to them. Having thus reviewed the great staple industries of the country, we have only to add that the **Trade and Navigation Returns** issued by the Board of Trade for December were fairly satisfactory. They showed a minute increase of about £57,000 for the month in the imports, and a less minute, but yet small, decrease of £151,000, or 1 per cent., in the exports. When, however, the snowstorms with which the month wound up are taken account of, this cannot be considered a discouraging result. In detail the Returns are really more promising than this summary leads one to suppose. Im-

ports were sustained by the great increase in the value of the raw materials used in the yarn and manufactures. Food of all kinds to hand to a much smaller value. The exports again were indicative of steady improvement in the cotton, linen, and woollen industries, and for the second consecutive month machinery and millwork were exported to a greater value than in the previous year. The export of materials and of metals and metal work less, but not materially so. Taking the entire twelve months for which we have now the figures, we find that the imports were £349,381,000, or £21,023,000 less than those of 1885. This is a decrease of 5½ per cent. The exports amounted to £212,304,000, or £880,000 less, which was a decrease of 4 per cent. Adding in the estimated value of Foreign and Colonial merchandise exported again, which is £56,108,000, we get a total of £617,853,000 as the value of the trade of this country abroad in 1886. This is a decrease of about £24,000,000 on the same figures for 1885, but it must not be forgotten that business in the earlier half of 1886 gave promise of much more uncomfortable results, and that the shortcoming is now small because the country has begun to pull up leeway. Altogether the prospects for this year are very hopeful.

Trade Unions. According to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies issued in December 1886, and giving the returns for 1885, there were at the end of that year 209 trade unions on the register; the following sixteen societies returned over £10,000 income, or over 10,000 members.

Name.	Funds.	Income.	Members.
	£	£	
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	63,270	59,317	24,784
United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders	60,067	63,336	28,983
Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners	45,581	39,130	15,070
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants	42,851	11,633	8,460
			12,227
Northumberland Miners' Confident Association	38,060	7,683	(and 866 half members)
Durham Miners' Association	35,173	42,349	38,000
Operative Bricklayers' Society	30,248	9,611	6,288
Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Ireland, and Wales.	20,167	36,240	12,415
Amalgamated Society of Tailors	20,166	19,480	13,661
Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers	19,223	11,822	4,298
London Society of Compositors	14,505	10,915	6,175
West Yorkshire Miners' Association	13,269	8,955	8,000
North Wales Quarrymen's Union	17,151	1,362	3,070
Steam Engine Makers' Society	11,072	9,871	4,910
Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union	10,657	11,965	12,000
National Agricultural Labourers' Union	7,684	7,430	18,000

Trade Winds. See METEOROLOGY.

Transkeian Territories. A region of eastern South Africa, sometimes called Kaffraria, divided from Cape Colony by the Kei River, from Natal by the Umtafuna and Umzimkulu Rivers, and from Basutoland by the Quathlamba Mountains. Area about 14,230 square miles, pop. 260,000. Consists of a number of small Kafir tribal territories which, since 1876, have been, bit by bit, annexed to Cape Colony, or brought under control. These territories are now grouped into three chief magistracies—**Griqualand East**, comprising Noman's Land, the Gatterberg, and St. John's River territory, with eight

subordinate magistracies: **Tembuland**, comprising Tembuland Proper, Emigrant Tambukiland, and Bonivanaland, with ten magistracies; **Transkei**, comprising Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Gcalekaland, with six magistracies. There is besides one Protectorate, **Pondoland**, ruled by its own chiefs, without magistracies. The Transkeian territories are well-watered and wooded, with magnificent scenery, a fertile soil, and an excellent climate. The coast is rocky and dangerous, only the St. John's River mouth being available for ships. There is much good pasture and agricultural land, while coffee, sugar, and cotton may be raised near the coast.

Among minerals are coal and copper. The condition of the tribes varies from tolerably advanced civilisation to savagery. Some possess vast flocks and herds, while others are skilful agriculturists. Missionaries are established among them, and substantial improvement, material as well as moral, is in progress. The revenue of the Territories for 1884-5 was £63,411, expenditure £46,019. Since the great war of 1876-7, when Krel and his Gcalekas invaded Cape Colony, there have been occasional outbreaks and disturbances, principally intertribal. In 1886 the Pondos raided upon the Xesibes, which may lead to the incorporation of Pondoland with the annexed territories. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Transvaal. An independent Dutch state, officially styled the *South African Republic*. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese territory; S. by Swazi-land, Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State. Boundaries defined by Convention of London, 1884. Area 114,360 sq. m.; pop. about 800,000, of whom some 50,000 only are whites. Country divided into fifteen districts; capital, *Pretoria*. Other towns are Potchefstroom, Leydenberg, Weesselström, and Heidelberg. The country is generally elevated, in some parts very rugged. The *Hooge Veldt*, a lofty plateau extending along the S. and S.E., is the principal seat of industry. *Boesch Veldt*, or forest country, is found chiefly in the N.E. Climate extremely fine, in spite of latitude; the elevation rendering it healthy and agreeable. The Transvaal is rich in minerals: there are immense fields of coal, with surface outcrops. Gold, both alluvial and in quartz, is worked in the eastern districts: output, 78,290 oz. in 1879, a larger amount in subsequent years. Lead, silver, copper, iron, and cobalt, are also found in considerable quantities, and tin, platinum, and plumbago have been discovered. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of four members. Legislation is effected by a Volksraad of forty-four members, one-half retiring every two years. To exercise the franchise, burghers must reside five years, take the oath, and pay £25. There is no force to maintain order or enforce collection of taxes, but every burgher may be called out in time of war. Revenue (1885) £220,553; expenditure, £215,526; debt, £380,750. The State is, however, practically bankrupt. Exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc., £600,000; imports, £524,966, and more smuggled. Industries are farming, mostly pastoral, some mining and hunting. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. From 1836 began the "trekking" of Dutch Boers out of Cape Colony (q.v.). On the 17th January, 1852, the *Saas River Convention* was signed, by which the Transvaal was recognised as an independent State. In 1858, the three original commonwealths in the country united to form a republic, and in 1873 elected the *Rev. T. Burgers* their President, who first conceived the idea of a railway to *Delagoa Bay* (q.v.). But native troubles arose: *Sikukuni*, a Bechuana chief, inflicted crushing defeats on the Boer forces, and threatened the capital. Other tribes became excited by the oppressions and cruelties of the Boers. It became necessary for Great Britain to interfere, and on April 12th, Transvaal was annexed. For a time

English money and English enterprise worked wonders: markets were created for produce, and land rose in value. In December 1880, however, a majority of the Boers took up arms against the British Government. They invested towns held by Imperial troops, and surprised a detachment on the march. Sir G. P. Colley was defeated by the Boers at *Lalag's Nek*, and shortly afterwards at *Majuba Hill*, where he was killed. After this the British Government entered into a treaty with the Boer leaders (*Joubert and Kruger*), which was more liberally renewed in 1884, and by which the Transvaal became again independent, its external relations being subject to the approval of Her Majesty, as suzerain. The results of this "act of magnanimity" have not been happy. Property has lost value, and the stipulations of the convention have been ignored. Aggressions into Bechuanaland and Zululand (q.v.) have obliged interference. See RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, ZULULAND, BECHUANALAND, etc.; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Aylward's "Dutch South Africa," Clark's "Transvaal and Bechuanaland," Norris-Newman's "With the Boers," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," Jeppe's "Transvaal Book and Almanack" [Pretoria, annually], etc.)

Trant, William, journalist and author, was b. 1844, at Leeds. Formerly connected with the *Yorkshire Post* and the London press. A special correspondent in the Franco-Prussian war, at the Commune in Paris, with the Prince of Wales in India, and in various other countries. Government lecturer and curator of the Sasson Institute, Bombay, and lecturer to Financial Reform Association (1872-73). Has been editor of various journals, amongst others *Naval and Military Gazette*, *Huddersfield News*, etc. Mr. Trant has contributed articles to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other magazines, and is author of "Six Speeches on Financial Reform" (1873), and a Prize Essay on Trade Unions (1874), new ed. 1884.

Treasury. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Trespass, Law of. The term "trespass" has a wider signification in law-books than in common parlance. What is ordinarily known as trespass is the injury described in law Latin as trespass "quare clausum fregit," which consists in breaking a man's close, in other words, intruding upon his land without lawful authority. The trespass is equally committed whether such land be fenced or open, and the trespasser is liable to an action for damages for any injury which he may have done in trespassing. Only a person in actual possession can maintain this action, so that it cannot be brought by any person whose interest in the land is merely reversionary. Trespass is committed by any person who allows his cattle to stray on to another person's land; and in this case the injured party may either bring his action for damages or he may distress upon the offending cattle. But trespass is never a criminal offence, so that the well-known warning, "Trespassers will be prosecuted according to law," is really a mere bugbear. All that can be done to a trespasser who has committed no injury is to order him off the land, and, if he refuses obedience, to use just so much bodily force as is necessary to remove him. Extremely insolent behaviour on the part of the trespasser will, however, aggravate damages for injury

done by him. There are cases in which entry upon another man's land is lawful, as when the land is subject to rights of way or rights of common (see EASEMENT); or when a person enters in order to pay or demand the payment of money there payable; or to execute a legal process; or when he enters an inn or tavern, the landlord of which is assumed to have given a general licence to all men to enter. Misbehaviour in a place of public entertainment operates, however, to make the original entry a trespass. Trespass may be committed, not only by entering upon another man's land but also by interference with it: by driving nails into a wall built upon it, or by taking minerals from underneath it. Trespass may be of a continuing nature, as where a man builds a house on his own, with a balcony which projects over his neighbour's land. The Scotch law of trespass differs considerably from the English.

Trichina. See our edition of 1886.

Trincomalee. A port of Ceylon (*q.v.*), a naval station, fortified.

Trinidad ("Trinity") The largest of the Lesser Antilles, is separated from the Venezuelan coast by the Gulf of Paria. Is a British colony. Area 1,754 sq. m., pop. 153,128. Capital Port-of-Spain, pop. 32,000; other towns San Fernando and Macaribe.—Three chains of hills traverse the island, but it is generally level. The climate is agreeable and the soil very fertile. The principal crop is sugar, after which come cacao, coffee, ground provisions, and coconut. A feature of the country is the Pitch Lake, from which bitumen is obtained for export. Coal is also found. There are some mud volcanoes. Resources are not fully developed. Fully half the area is still available. The colony is ruled by a Governor and Councils as a Crown colony. Trade is considerable, a large number of vessels visiting the island. Revenue, £429,307, expenditure, £443,921; imports, £2,241,478, exports, £2,246,664; debt, £580,920. There are 46 miles of railway open. Religion and education are well provided for. From 1496 Trinidad belonged to Spain, from which Power it was captured by a British force in 1797, and has since remained a British colony. Consult Bates' "South and Central America and West Indies."

Trinidad and Martin Vas. Two small Atlantic islands some 700 miles from the coast of Brazil. England took possession of them in 1815. There are supposed to be a few inhabitants. Area about 10 sq. m. Seldom visited.

Trinity House, designed by Samuel Wyatt, was built on Tower Hill 1794, succeeding the House in Water Lane, burnt first in the Great Fire and again in 1714. Becoming in 1792 very dilapidated, the present estate was purchased. The history of Trinity House properly begins with the original charter of Henry VIII., but a higher antiquity is claimed for it than that date. The Trinity Almshouses at Deptford were erected some hundred years previously, and other evidence makes it clear that a practical corporation existed long before. The charter of Henry VIII. was confirmed by succeeding monarchs until the reign of James II., whose charter has remained in force unchanged until within recent years, when a supplemental charter, affording better facilities for the transaction of business under modern conditions, was granted by Queen Victoria. Its title is "The Master, the Wardens and Assistants of the

Guild of the Fraternity or Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford in the County of Kent." About the year 1690 the Admiralty and Navy Boards were first formed, the suggestion of which is attributed to Henry VII. The establishment of dockyards and arsenals following thereupon, the Deptford building-yard was confided to the direction of the Trinity House, together with the supervision of all navy stores and provisions. The first Master under the charter was Sir Thomas Spert, some time Controller of the Navy. The earliest duties of the Trinity House related to pilotage and the regulation of pilots in the port of London and various other ports in England, and as kindred services buoyage and beaconage of the coast came gradually under the supervision of the Elder Brethren. This duty was formally imposed upon them by the Act 8th Elizabeth. In the year 1600 lighthouses were erected: Caistor, Norfolk, followed a few years after by those at Lowestoft, Dungeness, and the Forelands. Other lighthouses were erected in subsequent years by the corporation and by private individuals; but as the collection of tolls for these was found to be inconvenient (and in some cases for private lights the charges were excessive), an Act was passed in the year 1806 empowering the corporation to purchase all the lights in the hands of private individuals on the coast of England, so as to bring them all under the supervision of one board. The duties for these lights amount to a considerable sum—viz., between £300,000 and £400,000; and since the year 1853, in consequence of the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, the supervision of these tolls and their application has been assigned to the Board of Trade, the Trinity House being still the administrative body. Concurrently with their lighthouse duties the corporation formerly had the entire charge of supplying the ballastage on the river Thames, and although their special right no longer exists (the Acts giving them authority having expired), they still carry on the duty in a more limited way, and the profits arising from the ballast office are devoted to charitable purposes. The charities of the Elder Brethren from other sources are large, although not so large as many of the City Companies. Their almshouses at Deptford, where the corporation was originally established, were pulled down a few years ago, on becoming dilapidated, and annuities granted to the occupants and their successors. The establishment at Mile End still remains. The houses number about ninety. There are many other charitable bequests and trusts, all applicable to poor mariners, their widows and orphans. The Trinity House itself contains many valuable pictures of former masters and others associated with the corporation's history, and its collection of ancient manuscripts has furnished material for an interesting chapter in the records of historical manuscripts recently published. In 1888 an Order in Council was issued fixing the establishment of Trinity House, and the salaries to be paid to the officers out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and making various alterations in the official arrangement. The Elder Brethren are elected for life, and as a vacancy occurs they elect a successor. They meet every day for routine work, and twice a week for committees. Master: Vice-Admiral H.R.H.

Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc.; Deputy Master: Capt. John Sydney Webb.

Trinoda Necessitas. See ARMY.

Tripoli. The easternmost of the Barbary States of North Africa, and a vilayet of the Turkish Empire. Conjoined and subject to it are Fezzan, to the south, a chain of verdant oases in the desert—capital Mourzouk; and Barca, between Tripoli and Egypt, mostly desert, but containing the site of the gardens of the Hesperides—capital Bengazi. The whole area is officially stated to be 398,873 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Capital Tripoli (pop. 25,000), the only good port. Whole coast low and sandy; permanent rivers few and inconsiderable, but water easily obtained by sinking wells. Ruled by a vali, or governor, appointed by the Sultan of Turkey. A small Turkish garrison maintains a semblance of order. Exports are bullocks, ivory, wheat, wool, esparto grass, madder, spice, Saharan and Soudanese commodities, to a considerable value. Since the French occupation of Tunis there has been an inclination to proceed into Tripoli on the part of that power, despite the Turkish claims. But this has been met with similar designs on the part of Italy, which has interests in Tripoli. The country therefore still remains a Turkish province. Of Fezzan almost nothing is known, since Europeans are prevented from travelling in it by the fanatical Mohammedan population. For Consulate, see DIPLOMATIC.

Tristan D'Acunha. An island nominally belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1,750 miles S.W. of the Cape of Good Hope. Its area is about 18 sq. m. The highest point attains 6,400 feet, and is an extinct volcano. There are about one hundred inhabitants, English, who govern and maintain themselves in patriarchal and simple fashion. They call their village New Edinburgh. They have cattle, goats and pigs, and cultivate the fertile soil. Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands are adjacent.

Truant Schools. See INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, and SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Truro, Bt. Rev. George Howard Wilkinson. Lord Bishop of. See founded 1877, with an income of £3,000. His lordship, the 2nd bishop, is the son of George Wilkinson, Esq., of Oswald House, Durham, and was b. at Durham May 12th, 1833. Was educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated B.A. and class Lit. Hum. 1855; and proceeded M.A. 1859 and D.D. by diploma 1883; was ordained deacon 1857, and priest 1868 by the Bishop of London, and consecrated to the see 1883. For two years was curate of Kensington, and appointed 1859 incumbent of Seaham Harbour, and transferred in 1863 to Auckland, Durham, and in 1867 to St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, Westminster; here he remained until 1870, when he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. He was Select Preacher at Oxford 1879-81, Hon. Canon of St. Petrock in Truro Cathedral 1878-83, and Proctor for the diocese of London 1880-83. As an author his lordship is known by his sermons "Absolution," 1874; "Confession," 1874; "The Broken Covenant," 1878; also by his addresses "Holy Week of Easter," 1880; "Lenten Lectures," 1873; "Instructions in the Devotional Life," 1871, the thirty-eighth thousand of which was published in 1877; "Prayers for Children," 1873; "Prayers for 1876; "The Spiritual Life among

Clergy and People," 1871; "Addresses to Communicants," 1881; "The Communion of Saints," 1883; "First Steps to Holy Communion," 1885; "The Chastening of the Lord," 1883; besides other leaflets and pamphlets.

Tseng, The Marquis. Now member of the Tsungli Yamen, and President of the Board of Admiralty, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Peking to the Court of St. James's, b. 1837. His father was the Marquis Tseng-Kwo-fan. He was appointed (1878) the representative of China in Paris and London. Russia was also included in his embassy at the time of the dispute with reference to Kuldja. In the negotiations with France on the Tonquin question the Marquis Tseng was uncompromising and unyielding; nor did the ministry of M. Ferry display a conciliatory temper. The successes of France at Song-Tay and Bacninh seem to have convinced the Chinese Government that resistance was hopeless, and the Marquis Tseng was recalled by the Empress, who appointed Li Fong Pa interim ambassador in his stead. The Marquis Tseng is regarded as an astute diplomat. But his resolute opposition to French aggression in the Indo-Chinese peninsula has caused him to be regarded with disfavour by that government. It is expected that he will play a prominent part in Chinese affairs, and his policy is defined by himself in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for Jan. 1887, entitled "China—the Sleep and the Awakening."

Tuamotu. Paumotu, or Low Archipelago. An easterly Polynesian group in the possession of France. Consists of many coral reefs and scattered islets. Estimated area 384 sq. m., pop. 10,630. See TAHITI.

Tubual. Austral Islands. A small easterly Polynesian group belonging to France. Area 80 sq. m., pop. 665. See TAHITI.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying E. of Algeria, and comprising 45,384 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital, Tunis, pop. 125,000—many Christians, Jews, Maltese, and Europeans. Manufactures, silk and woollen goods, shawls, carpets, mantles, fezzes, burnouses, otto of roses, oil of jessamine. Site of ancient Carthage. Till 1881 under rule of a Bey, who was nominally a vassal of the Sultan of Turkey. In that year incursions of Kabyle tribes within the borders of Algeria caused the French to invade Tunis, with the result (1881-2), that it became a French Protectorate. The Bey's functions are now limited to distributing orders among French troops, who garrison the country. Government is carried on by a French Resident, with various French officials under him. The force of occupation is nominally 15,000 men, but in reality double that number. As in Algeria, the French expenditure on administration far exceeds the revenue collected from the country. In Tunis is the city of **Kairwan**, one of the holy places of Islam. In production and manufacture, and in degree of civilisation, Tunis may be said to be most advanced of the Barbary States, next to Algeria. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. (Consult Broadley's "Tunis" and Hesse-Wartegg's "Tunis.")

Turkestan. A Russian province carved, between 1860 and 1875, out of the khanates and deserts of the eastern half of Central Asia. Since General Kaufmann died in 1882 its administrative area has been reduced, and now

consists of about 500,000 square miles, exclusive of the dependent states of Bokhara and Khiva. The population is about 3,000,000 without those states, and nearly double with them. The principal town is Tashkent (pop., 100,000). On a peace footing the army is composed of 26,743 infantry, 7,618 cavalry, and 76 guns, but it can be raised, on a declaration of war, to 80,000, by accessions from Siberia, Orenburg, and, *via* the new route of Mervii Kultuk and Khiva, from the Caspian. See CENTRAL ASIA.

Turkestan, Afghan. A province of Afghanistan north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 square miles and a population, mostly non-Afghan, of nearly 1,000,000. Its best known town is Balkh, commanding the road from Turkestan to Cabul. There is really no town of Balkh, the place the Afghans have established on its site being Mazar-i-sheerif (pop. 25,000). Here Sher Ali breathed his last. Most of the country has only been conquered during the last twenty years, and the inhabitants who have survived the exterminating wars of Sher Ali entertain very little love for their Afghan rulers.

Turkestan, Eastern. A title given to Kashgaria during the simmering of the Kashgar question some years ago. It fell into disuse on the reconquest of the country from the rebel Mussulmans by the Chinese.

Turkey. An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised by the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulama or general body of lawyers and theologians. The area of Turkey is about 2,406,492 square miles; population about 42½ millions. Revenue in 1884 about £16,313,000, expenditure about £16,223,000. National external debt about £223,000,000 in 1874. By Berlin Treaty, 1878, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece were to assume a portion of the external debt, and by arrangement in December 1881 the external debt was to be reduced to about 106,000,000, and certain revenues handed over to a European commission of liquidation. In addition, there is an internal debt of £20,000,000, and an indemnity of £32,000,000 due to Russia. The army nominally numbers 150,000 in peace, and in war 1,500,000. The navy includes fifteen ironclad and several other vessels. The administration is extremely corrupt and inefficient. The outlying territories have asserted their independence, or been gradually annexed by its more powerful neighbours, and the fall of the Ottoman dominion is apparently only a question of a few years. (For history 1871-78 see our edition of 1886.)

—1876. A conference of the Powers was held at Berlin, and a treaty signed on July 13th by which Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were made autonomous—the independence of Montenegro and Servia acknowledged, with increase of territory—Roumania received the Dobrudschia and ceded Roumanian Bessarabia to Russia, who, in addition, received Kars, Ardahan and Batoum from the Porte, Thessaly was promised to Greece; Cyprus by private convention was ceded to Great Britain. Great delay was

made by the Porte in executing the details of the treaty—the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro being only obtained by a naval demonstration of the Powers in November 1880; Thessaly being ceded to Greece until July 1881. The pressure of a European conference convened at the instance of Great Britain. Tunis was occupied by the French in 1881, in spite of protest of the Porte, and Egypt by Great Britain in August 1882. In 1883 the Albanian district was in a very disturbed state. Ruscium (q.v.), governor of the autonomous province of Lebanon, under whose rule the province was one of the best administered countries in the world, was in 1883 succeeded by Wassa Pasha, Turkey, although not admitted into the German alliance, was brought into closer relations. The intrigues of Russia with Servia and Bulgaria proved to be unsuccessful.—1884. Prince Vogorides, governor of the autonomous province of East Roumelia, was succeeded by Christovitch. Disputes arose with Austria on the failure of the Porte to meet its engagements with respect to junction between the Austrian and the Turkish railways (Sept.). On the accession of Lord Salisbury to power, Sir H. D. Wolff was despatched to Constantinople, and on Oct. 24th, 1885, signed a convention relative to the administration of Egypt. On the union of Bulgaria with Eastern Roumelia being proclaimed, a large army, ultimately amounting to 350,000 men, was placed on the Roumelian and Greek frontiers, and the Albanian league was reconstituted. Great efforts were made to raise money, even to the seizure of the pension funds; and a demonstration on the part of widows and orphans of soldiers defrauded of their pensions, etc., took place in Constantinople. A conference of Ambassadors was also held, and proved abortive, the Porte refusing to occupy Eastern Roumelia without the express mandate of all the Powers. (For subsequent events arising out of the Bulgarian question consult articles BULGARIA and RUSSIA).—May 1st, 1886. Movement of Arabs in Hejaz district suppressed. June 20th, Hobart Pasha died. July 3rd, Disturbances on frontier between Albanians and Montenegrins. 7th, Tsar declares himself no longer bound by promise (on signature of Berlin Treaty) to hold Batoum as a free port. 12th, Decree disbanding naval and military reserves and reducing army to peace establishment. Aug. 4th, Attempted murder of the Grand Vizier. 26th, British note presented demanding execution of the article in the Berlin Treaty respecting reform in Asia. Sept. 18th, Sir E. Thornton arrived at Constantinople. 23rd, Gadsban Pasha recalled to Constantinople. 24th, Official reception of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales. 25th, Military preparations: loan contracted with the Ottoman Bank. Oct. 18th, Gadsban Pasha arrived at Sofia from Constantinople. 19th, Porte issued a protest against the elections of Roumelian deputies to the Sobranje. Nov. 1st, Audience of Sir W. White with the Sultan to present credentials. 5th, Mr. Chamberlain at Constantinople. 14th, Interview with Said Pasha on Bulgarian question. 22nd, Arrival of General Kaulbars. Dec. 23rd, Diplomatic relations with the Regency broken off by Gadsban Pasha. 24th, Interview of Bulgarian delegates with Said Pasha.—1887. Jan. 8th, M. Zankoff invited to Constantinople. 11th, Agitation in Crete. 18th, Arrival of M. Zankoff at Constantinople. 23rd, Governor of Crete recalled

24th, Sir W. White entertained by the Sultan. Feb., Conference of ambassadors at Constantinople with view to the settlement of the Bulgarian question. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC (Ottoman Empire)**.

Turkish Convention. Secretly signed by England and Turkey, June 4th, 1878. By it England engaged for all future time to defend the Asiatic dominions of the Ottoman Empire "by force of arms," in consideration of a promise by the Sultan to introduce all necessary reforms as agreed on by his ally, and of the assignment of the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, its reversion to Turkey being provided if Russia should give up Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars. The convention was disclosed by the *Daily Telegraph* almost immediately after the dispersal of the Berlin Congress, and provoked an angry controversy. Up to the present, in spite of pressure by England, Turkey has failed to institute the promised reforms in Asia Minor, and the only successful feature has been the acquisition of Cyprus, the value of which is becoming increasingly obvious.

Turkmenia or Turcomania. The country of the Turcoman tribes, lying east of the Caspian. The appellation has now been changed by the Russians to Transcaspia, or the Transcaspian territory, by which it will be in future known. Sometimes English writers confuse Turkmenia and Turkestan, fancying that the two mean the same country—the "land of the Turks or Turcomans" of Central Asia, but the two have always been kept clearly distinct by the Russians; Turkmenia being restricted to the territory east of the Caspian, actually peopled by the Turcoman tribes, and Turkestan being the title bestowed on the Russian province created out of the Kirghiz deserts and the khanates of Khokand, Bokhara, and Khiva.

Turk's Island. A small island of the Bahama group, annexed to government of *Jamaica (q.v.)*.

Turret Clocks. See **CHURCH CLOCKS**.

Two Thousand Guineaes. See **SPORT**.

Tyndal, Professor John, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. August 21st, 1820, at Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland. Educated first under a National School teacher. In 1839 he left school to join the Irish Ordnance Survey. The knowledge he there gained afterwards proved useful in his later glacier explorations. In 1844 he became a railway engineer; later he received an appointment at Queenswood College, Hampshire, a new institution devoted to the preliminary technical education of agriculturists and engineers. Here the Professor first displayed his natural aptitude for teaching. In 1848 he left England for Marbourg University, to attend the lectures of Professor Bunsen. His first scientific paper was a mathematical dissertation on screw surfaces; and the first paper that made him known to the scientific world was published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1850, "On the Magneto-optic Properties of Crystals, and the Relation of Magnetism and Diamagnetism to Molecular Arrangement," being an account of the results of experiments made with Professor Knoblanck. In 1851 Tyndal went to Berlin, and continued his researches under Professor Magnus. He soon returned to England, and was elected F.R.S. in 1852. In the same year he was appointed one of the secretaries of "Section A, Mathematics and Physics," of the British Association. In 1853 he was invited to give a Friday evening discourse at the Royal

Institution. This led to his appointment to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the same year, which office he still holds. It was in 1849 that Tyndal first visited the Alps, purely for the sake of recreation. Seven years later he paid a second visit, along with Professor Huxley. The result of these visits and his investigations are contained in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1851, also in his "Glaciers of the Alps," (London, 1860), etc. In 1863 his work "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion" was published, and this at once put him in the forefront as a physicist. In 1866 he relieved Professor Faraday at Trinity House, and on the latter's death succeeded him as superintendent of the Royal Institution. In 1873 he accompanied the British Expedition into Algeria. Two years later he visited America, and delivered a course of lectures on "Light," published 1873. In 1874 he delivered the famous Belfast address as president of the annual meeting of the British Association. He has won reputation both as an experimental and philosophical physicist. Has been a voluminous writer on light and magnetism, and molecular physics.

Type Writer. An American invention for superseding the use of the pen. The writing is done by touching keys, and the manipulation is so simple and easy that any one who can spell can use the instrument. It will print several styles of type, including capitals, small letters, stops, numbers, etc., and is superior to pen writing in legibility, accuracy, compactness, and style. The writing of the machine is fully as legible as print, and nearly as uniform; the average speed from fifty to seventy words a minute. It is always ready for use, as there is no pen to corrode, or ink to spill; and any number of copies from one to sixteen can be made on the type writer at once by the manifold process. The instrument is worked by means of keys communicating each with a lever terminating in a sort of transverse bar or crutch head which carries a type on each extremity. By means of two keys at opposite ends of the board the paper carrier is moved backwards or forwards, so that in one position it receives a blow from one end of the transverse bar, and in the other position from the second end. The ink is carried on a ribbon retaining its moisture and power of marking for several months, consequently the supply is practically continuous and inexhaustible. The size of these instruments is 10 inches by 16 inches. The "Remington Standard" Type Writer (Beeman & Roberts, 6, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.), is the principal one in use; there are, however, other instruments of different construction, as the "Columbia" (Partridge & Cooper, Fleet Street), etc.

Tyree. A small island of the Inner Hebrides, situated westward of Mull, and included in Argyllshire. Is about thirteen miles long by nine broad. Consists of low hills, poor soil and climate, but a good deal of grass. Village is *Soarinish*. Brought into notice early in 1886 through proceedings of *Crofters (q.v.)*, who took possession of a vacant farm and resisted civil authorities. A gun-boat and detachment of marines sent to restore order met with a peaceable and friendly reception. Law was enforced, and some crofters sent for trial, and eventually punished. Such disputes will, unhappily, be always likely to arise so long as the causes of complaint remain.

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Ultramontane German Party. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Unitarian. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the deity of Christ. The old belief in the uni-personality of God became almost extinct in the Christian Church; but was revived by **Laelius** and **Faustus Socinus**, uncle and nephew (sixteenth century), to whom chiefly may be traced the Unitarianism of Transylvania. The name Socinian is often incorrectly applied to English Unitarians, whose theology is, however, a native growth differing in many important points from that of the Socinians. In Transylvania there is a strong Unitarian Church, Episcopalian in constitution, having three Unitarian colleges. In Great Britain many of the Presbyterian and other Protestant dissenting congregations, founded after the passing of the Act of Uniformity by those who were expelled by that Act from the National Church, have passed from Trinitarianism through Arianism to Unitarianism. To these have been added others founded more recently and holding Unitarian opinions from the first. The whole now form a group of non-subscribing congregations in which Unitarian theology prevails. They are in friendly communication with each other, and co-operate for many purposes, but are very tenacious of their congregational liberty. With very few exceptions all these, especially the oldest and the most recent, have open trust deeds—i.e., free from all doctrinal conditions—and refuse to organise themselves, or associate with one another, on any dogmatic basis. These are commonly known as the Unitarian churches, but their main principle is simply that of reverent religious liberty. Church membership is not limited to Unitarians. Ministers are elected whose theology is in general agreement with that of the congregations; but no subscription or declaration of faith is required of them. Congregations number about 280 in England, 35 in Wales, 10 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland. For list of these and of ministers, and of various societies, etc., which are Unitarian in constitution or promote Unitarianism, see "Unitarian Almanack" (an unofficial publication by Jas. Black, 20, Cannon Street, Manchester). The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." It refuses to affiliate congregations with itself, or to enrol any member as representing a congregation, lest the freedom of the churches should be compromised; and for the same reason it will not build or endow any property with a Unitarian trust. At the annual meeting in 1886 a motion to "define Unitarianism" was rejected by a very large majority. Essex Hall, in Essex Street, is not the property of the Association, but is held on an open trust, and is used by the Unitarian Association, the Sunday School Association, and other societies. The Association claims no authority over churches or ministers. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary Board in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester New College (*q. v.*), where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscri-

ing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians (last held at Birmingham, April 1885). Unitarian theology prevails extensively among the "liberal" theologians and clergy of Germany, Holland, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 339; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. Unitarian theology, with its freedom of Scriptural criticism, is to be found here and there in almost every section of the Christian Church. Offices of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex St., Strand.

United Kingdom, The. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is under the rule of Victoria, of the House of Hanover, the oldest royal family in Europe. She holds the crown by inheritance and election, the right of election admittedly belonging to parliament, but being in practice always exercised in favour of some member of the royal house, with the exception of Henry VII. (whose title was tainted by illegitimacy) and Cromwell, the nominee of the army. The executive power, nominally vested in the sovereign, is in practice confided to ministers nominated by the majority of the House of Commons. The legislative authority belongs to the Queen and Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The former is composed (1) of hereditary peers of the United Kingdom nominated by the Crown, (2) of English bishops, who sit *ex officio*, (3) of Irish hereditary peers, elected for life, (4) of Scotch peers, elected for the duration of parliament. There are at present 476 peers of the United Kingdom, 24 bishops, 28 Irish and 16 Scotch peers. The House of Lords is also the highest judicial court, but in practice exercises its authority through a committee of experts. The House of Commons is composed of 670 members—viz., 495 for England and Wales, 103 for Ireland, and 72 for Scotland—elected by secret ballot in boroughs and counties, by electors possessing household or lodger or service franchise, or occupying freehold of 40s., etc. The universities are also represented. Members must be twenty-one years of age. Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, English and Scotch peers, government contractors, sheriffs, and returning officers of the districts for which they act, are disqualified from serving as members. Irish peers not in the House of Lords are eligible. The powers of parliament extend to the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, and to all matters, ecclesiastical and temporal. It is also the highest court of law.—The state religion in England and Wales is Episcopal Protestant, the fundamental doctrine and practice of which is embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles and Prayer-book, and confirmed by parliament. All other religions are tolerated, and no civil disabilities attach to any British subject. There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops; each of the former is assisted in the government of his "province" by a "convocation" consisting of bishops, archdeacons, and deans in person, and representatives of the inferior clergy. The sanction of the Crown is required for their meeting and deliberation, and to give binding effects to their resolutions.

About half the population belongs to the Establishment, the remainder to the Roman Catholic Church and to various other denominations (about 180 in number), the most important of which are the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Congregationalists or Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Society of Friends, Jews, etc. (for each of which see under its respective heading). In Scotland the state religion is Presbyterian, all others being tolerated. All the clergy are equal. A "kirk session" of "elders," under the presidency of the minister, manages the spiritual affairs of each parish; and a "general assembly" of clerical and lay representatives meet annually as the supreme court of the Church. The orthodox dissenters have similar organisations. There are also other denominations, as in England. In Ireland there is no state religion. Of the inhabitants about four-fifths are Roman Catholics; of the remainder about half belong to the Episcopal and the remainder to other denominations, chiefly Presbyterian.—Of late years great attention has been paid to elementary education in the United Kingdom. It is compulsory, and is afforded by local and voluntary schools under state control, supported by local funds, voluntary subscriptions, and state grants. Middle-class education is left to private enterprise, and higher education to the universities and to teaching and examining bodies approved by the state.—The area of the United Kingdom, including the adjacent islands, is 121,469 sq. miles, with a pop. in 1881 of 36,544,890 (see BRITISH EMPIRE.) The colonies and dependencies include the empire of India, the dominion of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, numerous colonies in the West Indies, West Africa, Guiana, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, etc. (For National Expenditure, Army and Navy, etc., see respective articles).—The imports in 1885 were £390,018,569; the exports, £295,967,583; excess of imports retained over exports of British produce, £94,052,000. (For history 1874—1885 see our 1886 edition). January 1st, 1886, Burmah was annexed to Her Majesty's dominions. The House of Commons met, and re-elected Mr. Peel as their Speaker, 12th, 1886.—The Queen formally opened the eleventh Parliament on the 19th. Mr. Bradlaugh was allowed to take the oath without question. The Queen's Speech was noticeable chiefly for an allusion to the possible necessity of coercion in Ireland; and on January 25th notice was given of a bill for the suppression of the Land League and other dangerous societies. On the same evening an amendment to the address regretting that the Speech announced no measure facilitating the acquisition of allotments by agricultural labourers was moved by Mr. Collings and supported by Mr. Joseph Arch, in his maiden speech, and carried against the Government by 209 to 250, the Parnellites voting with the Liberals. The Government, treating the vote as one of want of confidence, at once resigned, and a ministry was formed by Mr. Gladstone, including the leading members of the Liberal party, with the exception of Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Goschen. After the close of meetings held by the Social Democratic Federation and the United Workmen's Committee, in Trafalgar Square, on February 8th, a large mob, chiefly composed of the dangerous classes, broke the windows of

clubs and pillaged many shops in the West End, considerable damage being done before the police were able to disperse the rioters. For the following two days a panic prevailed, and shops were closed generally throughout the Metropolis, but on the 11th confidence seemed to be restored. A committee was appointed, under the presidency of the Right Hon. J. Childers, to investigate the action of the police. Some of the instigators of the riots have been prosecuted. Riots arising out of trade disputes also occurred at Leicester on the 10th and 12th. The death of Lord Cardwell took place on February 15th. He was chiefly remarkable for the part he took in the abolition of purchase, and the introduction of short service in the army. On February 18th Parliament resumed its sitting, and the annexation of Burmah was confirmed on the 22nd. The committee of investigation into the cause of the West End riots presented its report to the House of Commons the same day. Colonel Henderson resigned his office as Chief Commissioner of Police at the same time. The Crofters' Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Trevelyan, and read the first time.—Mr. Gladstone having promised to bring in a bill early in April to deal with the Irish question, on going into committee of supply an amendment, declining to entertain Irish civil estimates until Irish policy of Government was before the House, was defeated. On March 8th the second reading of the Crofters' Bill was agreed to. 9th, A resolution declaring the Established Church in Wales to be an anomaly, was defeated by 241 to 229 votes. 10th. Mr. Richards' motion, to limit the power of the executive in declaring war without first obtaining the consent of Parliament, was negatived by 115 to 109 votes. In the Lords, Lord Thurlow's resolution for opening the British Museum and National Gallery on Sundays, was carried by 76 to 62 votes. 16th, A resolution to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts (1866-9), was agreed to. The Parish Churches Bill, introduced in the Lords by the Bishop of Peterborough, was read the second time and referred to a select committee. 17th, A bill for removal of obstacles to the reunion of the Free Churches with the Established Church of Scotland was rejected by 202 to 177. Army estimates for 1886-87 presented to parliament. 18th, Committee of Procedure of House of Commons held its first sitting and appointed Lord Hartington chairman. The Lunacy Act Amendment Bill read in the Lords and passed through committee. Navy Estimates introduced by Mr. Hibbert. 22nd, Debate on Mr. Howard Vincent's resolution to increase the Capitation Grant to Volunteers: rejected. In the Lords the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill passed through committee. 24th, The Tithe Rent-Charge Amendment Bill passed the second reading, and was referred to a select committee. Discussion in the Lords on the duties of soldiers during riots. The Queen laid the foundation stone of the new Medical Examination Hall to be erected on the Thames Embankment. 27th, Resignation of Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain and G. O. Trevelyan announced, in consequence of divergence of views on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy; they were succeeded in their respective offices by the Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld and Lord Dalhousie. Mr. Thorold Rogers' resolution, involving large changes in

the system of local taxation, passed by 216 to 176. In the Lords, the Union of Benefices Bill was rejected on the second reading. 28th, Dr. Trench, the late Archbishop of Dublin, died. 30th, Mr. Gladstone announced that on April 8th he would move for leave to bring in a bill "to amend the provisions for the future government of Ireland," and on the 15th for leave to bring in a bill "to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland." 31st, Dr. Cameron's resolution in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland rejected by 327 to 135. Police Forces Enfranchisement Bill read a second time. Revenue returns for the financial year ending March 31st amounted to £89,581,301, being £1,208,699 less than the Budget estimate. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, introduced by Mr. Mundella in the early part of the month, is now exciting considerable agitation in railway circles.—April 1st. The result of the Ipswich election petition declared: Messrs. Jesse Collings and H. W. West unseated. 5th, The death of Mr. Forster will be remembered principally in passing of Elementary Education Act of 1870, Ballot Act 1872, and as Secretary for Ireland in 1880-82. 8th, Mr. Gladstone introduced bill for government of Ireland, establishing ministry and legislature to sit in Dublin and to control all local business, executive and legislative; Irish members to be excluded from Imperial Parliament with certain exceptions; fixed sum to be contributed to imperial expenditure, Irish administration to exercise power of local taxation; imperial customs and excise duties to be levied. Unity of the empire to be preserved, and provisions for protection of minority to be embodied in Act. 10th, Acquittal of Socialists—Hyndman, Burns, etc.—for using seditious language at meeting in Trafalgar Square. 12th, Experiments in cultivation of tobacco in England authorised. Trial of Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Dyson for poisoning resulted in acquittal. 16th, Budget introduced: Revenue £1,208,699 less than estimate, expenditure less by £1,393,327; deficit estimated at £2,642,548. Deficit for ensuing year estimated slightly to exceed half a million. Proposed to repeal licence duty on cottage brewers, loss on which would be £16,000. To meet deficit, £818,000 to be taken from sinking fund, leaving a surplus slightly exceeding a quarter of a million. Expenditure of 1886-7 estimated at £89,610,321. Mr. Gladstone introduced Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill: to take effect on same day as the bill for Government of Ireland. An authority to be appointed by new Irish Legislature to act between vendors and occupiers; landlords to have the option of having their lands purchased by the State under certain conditions—£50,000,000 stock to be created for that purpose if required. May 10th, Debate on second reading of Government of Ireland Bill. Lord Hartington moved rejection; debate continued until June 8th, when Government were defeated by 341 to 311. Lord Hartington, Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, Trevelyan, Goschen, and their followers voting against the Government. June 26th, Dissolution of Parliament took place, the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) and Railway and Canal Traffic Bills, which had reached a second reading, being dropped. May and Lord Redesdale died. 11th, Nova Scotia Legislature passed resolution to secede from Dominion of Canada. 20th, Second reading of Arms Bill (Ireland) carried by 303 to 89. 24th, Deceased

Wife's Sister Bill rejected by Lords. July 13th, Orange riots in Belfast and other parts. On Parliamentary elections in July, first at Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Cardiff, and again in August and September further took place in Belfast,—many persons killed, wounded, and the military called out. Vancouver, in British Columbia, totally destroyed. 28th, First through train passed over the Indian Pacific Railway. 30th, Deaths of rajahs of Indore and Scindiah. 25th, Parliament prorogued, and dissolved next. The elections resulted in the return of Gladstone Liberals, 73 Union Liberal Parnellites, and 316 Conservatives. July Gladstone ministry succeeded by Conservative cabinet, in which Lord Salisbury was Premier. Lord Randolph Churchill Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Iddesleigh Foreign Secretary, etc. 7th, Deputation from so-called Boer Republic in Zululand requested Governor of Natal to recognise their independence and their suzerainty over Zululand, but were not received. Commercial mission proposed to be sent to Thibet. An officer sent in advance to ascertain the status of the Chinese officials deputed to meet such mission. 19th, Seizure of American fishing vessels for breach of treaty of 1818, for entering and buying bait in Canadian port. 20th, Extradition treaty with United States concluded. 24th, Crofter difficulty in Tiree—marines landed to assist civil authority in collecting rents, etc. Conflict with police in Skye on October 25th. June 9th, Severe earthquake in North Island of New Zealand; destruction of pink and white terraces (for account of which see TARAWERA ERUPTION). June 26th, Anglo-Chinese Convention signed at Peking.—Great Britain to send decennial mission to Emperor of China in the same manner as the late King of Burmah. July 18th, Afghan Boundary Commission completed delimitation of frontier, except in Khoja Salah district, in case of which the question was referred to the Home Government for settlement. June 1st, French military post established in New Hebrides, over which England claims suzerainty—question will probably be settled by negotiation. August 20th, Tithe agitation in Wales. Distress enforced at Llanarmon—anti-tithe league formed to refuse payment except where reduction of rent allowed, when tithes to be reduced in same proportion. August 6th, Parliament opened by Commission; Mr. Peel re-elected Speaker. August 20th, Queen's Speech read. An amendment to Address moved by Mr. Parnell, suggesting that in consequence of the great fall in prices of agricultural produce a bill be introduced to suspend eviction, and after debate lost on division (2nd Sept.) by 228 to 222. August 24th, Inundation in Mandalay. Sept. 11th, Mr. Parnell introduced bill for relief of Irish agricultural tenants, suspending evictions and admitting leaseholders to benefit of the Land Act of 1881. Debated on 20th and rejected by 297 against 202. 13th, Chancellor of Exchequer issued Royal Commission to inquire into the permanent Civil Service establishments, etc. 15th, He proposed on the earliest opportunity in next session to introduce bills extending local government in Ireland, etc. 25th, Parliament prorogued to Nov. 11th, and again to Jan. 13th, and finally to Jan. 27th, 1887. Moonlight outrages in Kerry, Cork, and Limerick in September and October, and successful resistance to eviction at Clona-

kilty in Cork on October 19th. Oct. 1st, Revenue returns showed increase of £487,000 on the quarter, after long series of decreases. 3rd, Lord Randolph Churchill, in speech at Dartford, promised bills to extend local government in England and Ireland, to effect the cheap transfer of land, to give free education, and to prevent parliamentary obstruction. 7th, Affray between English and French fishermen at Ramsgate. Gunboat sent at once to preserve order on fishing grounds and prevent depredations by French fishermen. Lord Iddesleigh addressed circular to Powers affirming the necessity of affording moral support to Bulgaria; and on November 9th, at Lord Mayor's dinner, Lord Salisbury stated that Austria would receive support of England in her policy towards Bulgaria. Oct. 21st, General Macpherson, in command in Burma, died. In consequence of his death and of the prolonged guerilla warfare or dacoity, General Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded to Mandalay, which he reached on November 18th, and proceeded to organise the new province. It is understood that the Burmese police will be increased to 16,000, at cost of 510,000 rupees. This establishment will enable troops now costing 460,000 rupees to be withdrawn next spring; General Roberts next proceeded to Bhamo, to inspect the Anglo-Chinese frontier. By latest reports the country is rapidly settling down to peaceful pursuits. October 26th, Pondos invaded Xesibland, but have since peaceably withdrawn. By order of the Colonial Secretary, Governor of Natal temporarily declined to assume government of Zululand (October 27th), against which the Assembly of Natal protested. However, in answer to a deputation, the Colonial Secretary, on November 3rd, announced that, by agreement with the Boers, Western Zululand would be recognised as a new Boer republic, while the eastern portion, including the whole coast-line, would be annexed to the British possessions. A communication to same effect was made by the Governor of Natal to the Legislative Council of the Colony. November 1st, Rising of Ghilzai tribes against Ameer of Afghanistan on account of his British proclivities took place; said to be fomented by Russian agents. 9th, Application of Social Democratic Federation to take part in Lord Mayor's procession refused; meeting in Trafalgar Square, some collision with police, but order well preserved. 15th, Anti-tithe agitation in Midland counties. 18th, Deputation from Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation of London waited on the Chancellor of Exchequer to obtain renewal of the coal and wine dues in 1889, but the assistance of the Government for this purpose was peremptorily refused. 23rd, Island of Socotra, near Aden, annexed. Movement in Ireland initiated by Mr. Dillon, M.P., who advocated a "Plan of Campaign," under which tenants were to lodge amount of current rent with trustees, by whom it would be paid to landlord if he agreed to make such reduction as demanded by tenants, but if not it would be used in supporting tenants in their refusal to pay rent. Meeting at Sligo for this purpose dispersed by police on Nov. 28th, and Mr. Dillon prosecuted for seditious language and conspiracy before Queen's Bench; on December 14th Court were satisfied of the defendant's sincerity, but had no doubt that the organisation and so-called "Plan of Campaign" established by him was illegal, and ordered him to find

surety for his good behaviour. This "plan" has been put in operation against Lord Dillon by his tenants, 4,000 in number, at Charlestown, Castle-reen, and Loughrea, and is said to be spreading considerably in the South. Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, and Sheehy arrested, on Dec. 16th, at Loughrea, while attending a collection of rent from tenants of Lord Cianricarde, on charge of conspiracy to induce tenants to withhold lawful rent, and on the 19th a proclamation declaring the so-called "Plan of Campaign" to be illegal was issued. On 23rd, Lord Randolph Churchill resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in consequence of his refusal to include in the Budget increased charges for the army and navy, and of the divergence of his views on local government from those of his colleagues. Severe snowstorm in the south and west of England on 26th. Much damage to telegraph wires. Parliament was on 29th prorogued from 13th to 27th of Jan. 1887. The revenue returns (Dec. 31st) for the quarter shew a most gratifying increase over those of the corresponding period of last year, the increase amounting to £1,257,769 on the nine months, and £721,292 on the quarter. The rise is £260,000 in Stamps, £238,000 in Customs, £220,000 in Post Office, and £150,000 in Income Tax. From this must be deducted a falling off in the Excise of £65,000, and a decrease in Miscellaneous.—1887. Jan. 11th, Lord Iddesleigh having also retired from the Cabinet, the new ministry was reconstructed (see MINISTRY). The dispute between English and French fishermen settled by the extension of the North Sea convention to the Channel, with the exception of the Channel Islands. At present, however, French fishermen may sell their fish in English ports, but English fishermen may not do the same in France. Messrs. Dillon, Sheehy, Crilly, Redmond, Harris, and O'Brien, M.P.'s, committed for trial, for conspiracy, by Dublin Police Magistrate, but released on bail. The scheme for an Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) for the promotion of commerce, science, and art, proposed by the Prince of Wales is likely to receive much popular support.—January 12th, Death of Lord Iddesleigh. Great popular sympathy evinced. Evictions under circumstances of great hardship carried out on the estate of Rowland Winn, at Glenbeigh, in Kerry. 13th, Round table conference (*q.v.*) opened between Messrs. Chamberlain and Morley, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir J. Trevelyan, and Lord Herschell, with a view to compose differences in the Liberal party. 18th, With regard to incursions into India from Bhotan, Government await friendly intervention of Chinese Government before proceeding to compel Tibetan authorities to preserve order on frontier. Reduction of forces in Burma to 10,000 will be complete in March. 23rd, Death of Sir Joseph Whitworth, the great mechanical engineer (set. 84). 27th, Mr. Goschen defeated at Liverpool by seven votes. Parliament re-opened, Queen's speech (*q.v.*), and important speeches by Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone. 28th, Fawcett memorial in Westminster Abbey unveiled. Mr. Stanley reached Cairo. 29th, Lord A. Percy announced his retirement from the representation of St. George's, Hanover Square, district, through ill-health. Mr. Goschen invited by the district Conservative Association to contest the seat.—Feb. 1st, Founding of the *Kapunda* emigrant ship, bound for Australia, by collision with the *Ada Melmore*; 298 lives lost,

and only 16 saved. Large fires at Southwark and Nottingham. 2nd, Lord Hartington delivers speech at Newcastle on the situation. 3rd, Lord Randolph Churchill sets out for the Continent to recruit his health. Lord Napier of Magdala installed as Constable of the Tower. 4th, Mr. Goschen (L.U.) and Mr. Haysman (G.L.) nominated as candidates for the representation of St. George's, Hanover Square district. 5th, Conference of Liberal Unionists at Manchester. Speech by Sir H. James.

"United Right," The. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

United States. A confederation of thirty-eight sovereign states united together by a federal bond for imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a president elected for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. He is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on afterwards being passed by a two-third majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under immediate authority of the president by seven ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure though confirmed by the senate. A vice-president is also chosen in the same manner; he is *ex officio* president of the senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the president he assumes his office for the remainder of the term and the senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) a senate of 76 members—viz., two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who confirm or reject all appointments by president, and its members constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) of a house of representatives of 325 members, chosen every two years by all duly qualified male citizens and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (not yet organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. The Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. The judicial power is confided to a supreme court (the members of which are nominated by the president for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the federal government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions; education free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states,—the cost is met from state or local funds, and the federal government contributes a portion. The power to enact municipal laws is reserved to the states of which the constitutions and modes of administration bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to one or two chambers, as the case may be. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central government all federal matters,

including taxation for federal purposes while reserving the right to administer local affairs and to impose local taxes at pleasure. The soil of the United States included within the boundaries of an individual state are divided into eight "territories," districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories. When duly qualified by population etc., it is competent for the confederacy to the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. There is also a "district of Columbia," a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which situated the capital, Washington. The total area of the Union is 3,501,404 square miles; the population, by census of 1880, 50,497,057; the estimated population in 1886 was 60,000,000. The revenue (1886) was \$323,600,706; and the expenditure \$260,226,934; the national debt (1886) amounted to \$1,748,392,106. There also exist local debts in nearly all the states, amounting in 1884 to about \$203,500,000. The army is limited by Act of Congress to 25,000 men and 2,155 officers; the actual strength is about 27,000. In addition, each state is supposed to have a militia, in which all men from eighteen to forty-five, capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled. The strength of the navy is difficult to state precisely. In 1884, of 87 vessels, only 31 were estimated to be efficient, but efforts have been made during the past three years to place the service on a more efficient footing. Imports in 1886 (June 1885-86) about \$620,769,650; the exports about \$784,421,280, chiefly grain, raw materials, and domestic produce, about 58 per cent. of the exports go to Great Britain alone, while about one-fourth of the imports come from that country. The principal industry is agriculture, timber trade, and mining—the iron and cotton manufacturing industry is large, though fostered by protective duties; the shipping industry is practically confined to the coasting trade through the operation of the tariff. The domestic history since the close of the great civil war presents few features of note.—1886. January. Committee of Congress on Coinage appointed, to consider and report on the silver question, which is now attracting great public interest. The Mormon Suppression Bill passed the Senate (see MORMONS) by 38 to 7 votes. House of Representatives by 183 votes to 77 passed the Presidential Succession Bill, adopted by the Senate, which determines the succession by giving it to the cabinet ministers.—February. Outrages against the Chinese in the western states. Protest of the Chinese Government, and claim for losses of its subjects. Resolution referred to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, providing that whenever the amount in treasury exceeds \$100,000,000, not less than \$10,000,000 per month shall be applied to payment of the debt. Customs Tariff Bill introduced.—March. Extensive tremay frauds discovered in New York. Serious labour strikes, accompanied with violence, necessitating military intervention.—April 5th. Agitation still continuing. Resolution proposed to the House with reference to rigorous treatment of American fishermen by Canada, and calling the attention of the British Government to the fact. April 8th, 1886, Bland Bill modified—holder of silver bullion over \$50 to receive dollars coined on same terms as gold—carried by 163 to 126, but proposition suspending the present coinage of 24,000,000 per annum, defeated by 210 to 84. May 5th, Socialist riots at Chicago.

80 persons killed. 7th, Seizure of American fishing vessels in Digby and Nova Scotia, for violation of Treaty of 1818 by purchasing bait, etc., at British port. War of rates between the Mackay-Bennett, or Commercial Cable Company, and the old telegraph cable companies. 16th, Conviction of New York aldermen for receiving bribes. June 1st, Assimilation of gauges of railways south of Ohio and Potomac to the ordinary gauge used in the north. New extradition treaty with England; clause introduced in respect of dynamite offences. September 1st, Severe shock of earthquake at Charleston—great damage and loss of life. October 12th, American fishing vessel seized for anchoring in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, without reporting to the authorities. In election of Mayor of New York, Henry George, the Socialist writer, received 68,000 votes, against 90,000 for Hewitt and 60,000 for Roosevelt. November 3rd, Congressional elections: Democratic majority diminished both in Senate and House of Representatives; New House contains 167 Democrats, 154 Republicans, and 3 Labour representatives. 18th, Ex-President Arthur died. December 6th, President's message referred in pacific terms to the fishery dispute, and suggested revision and reduction of taxation. 7th, Secretary Manning, in Treasury report, suggests that surplus should be used in paying off the war currency, or legal tender notes, advocates further reduction in taxation, and refers favourably to bi-metalism. 16th, On second trial (jury having disagreed on first), Alderman McQuade, of New York, condemned to seven years' imprisonment and fine of \$5,000 for bribery. 1887.—12th January, it is stated that the Senate, by secret vote, has resolved that the president be authorized to negotiate a convention with Nicaragua for the construction of a Pacific canal passing through the territory of the latter state.—19th, Resolution on Fishery question introduced into Senate, giving president power to prohibit passage of trains, vessels, and goods, across State territory. 21st, Inter-State Commerce Bill passed by 219 votes to 41. Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty confirmed by the Senate. 25th, Passage by the Senate of Mr. Edmunds' Bill; authorizing the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels and fishermen. 26th, Senate rejected the Constitutional Amendment proposing female suffrage by 34 votes to 16. American Foreign Trade returns for 1886 show exports \$713,289,666, imports \$663,417,210; an increase of \$25,000,000 for the former, and \$75,000,000 for the latter. February 1st, Threatened strike of 2,000 goods' handlers at New York, incited by the Knights of Labour. 5th, Dreadful railway accident on the Vermont Central Railway; sixty persons burnt to death. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Universal Prime Meridian and Universal Day, The. See 1886 EDITOR.

Universities. ENGLAND. The two largest and most ancient of the universities in England are those of Oxford and Cambridge. Within the present century three others have been founded, viz., Durham, London, and Victoria. The universities are corporations distinct from the colleges, with which they are in most cases closely connected. In their hands rests the conferment of degrees, for the attainment of which they prescribe certain regulations. **OXFORD.** This university seems to have

grown up in the twelfth century; it was certainly in existence in the reign of King John, who, on the occasion of the first recorded "Town and Gown," visited the city and hung three undergraduates, in consequence of which three hundred students migrated to Cambridge. It is one of the three oldest universities of Europe, the others being Paris and Bologna. The number of students seems to have greatly varied at different periods of its history, and now is over 3,000, it having received considerable impetus from the great Tractarian movement, and the reforms introduced by the University Commissions. By the *Oxford Reform Act (1864)* the present constitution was fixed. The government of the university is in the hands of three bodies—the *Hebdomadal Council*, of about twenty members; *Congregation*, which includes all resident graduates; and *Convocation*, which is made up of all graduates whose names are on the register. The following is the list of colleges in the university: *Founded (872)*, University—Head, J. F. Bright, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 113; (1262), Balliol, Benjamin Jowett, M.A., 238; (1270), Merton, Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., 122; (1314), Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., 171; (1326), Oriel, D. B. Monro, M.A., 109; (1340), Queen's, J. R. Magrath, D.D., 124; (1386), New, J. E. Scwell, D.D., 228; (1427), Lincoln, W. W. Merry, D.D., 61; (1437), All Souls, Sir W. R. Anson, D.C.L., 5; (1456), Magdalen, T. H. Warren, M.A., 165; (1509), Brasenose, A. Watson, M.A., 120; (1516), Corpus, T. Fowler, D.D., 85; (1532), Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, D.D., 259; (1554), Trinity, Vacant, 131; (1555), St. John's, J. Bellamy, D.D., 126; (1571), Jesus, H. D. Harper, D.D., 76; (1613), Wadham, G. E. Thorley, M.A., 88; (1624), Pembroke, Evan Evans, D.D., 70; (1714), Worcester, W. Inge, M.A., 124; (1869), Keble, E. S. Talbot, M.A., 169; (1874), Hertford, H. Boyd, D.D., 92, Halls, (1260), St. Edmund's, E. Moore, D.D., 51; (1325), St. Mary, D. P. Chase, D.D., 36; (1392), New Inn, H. H. Cornish, D.D., 70; "Unattached," W. W. Jackson, M.A., 257; Total, 3,090. Since 1868 students have been enabled to become members of the university without joining any college or hall; they are known as "unattached." In 1880 arrangements were made for the affiliation of provincial colleges, of which privilege St. David's College, Lampeter, and University College, Nottingham, have availed themselves. The examinations for the degree of Bachelor are Responsions (Smalls), First Public Examination (Moderations, Honours, or Pass), Second Public Examination (Finals, Honours, or Pass). Residence for twelve terms is required, of which there are four in the year. *Honours* may be taken in Litteræ Humaniores (Ancient History and Philosophy), Mathematics, Jurisprudence, History, Theology, Natural Science, or Medicine. *Women* are admitted to the same examinations, but do not receive degrees. There are two halls for their reception, *Somer-ville Hall* and *Lady Margaret Hall*. During the year 1886 "Rudiments"—an examination in faith and religion, which formed part of the final schools—has been abolished, and new regulations with regard to Honour Classical Moderations have come into operation. Also Spring Hill College, Birmingham, has been transferred under the name of *Manusfield College (q.v.)* to Oxford by the Nonconformists, to prepare graduates for the ministry. **CAMBRIDGE.** About the middle of the thirteenth century

students began to collect in hostels. Its first known charter is dated 1231 (15 Henry III.). The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the university received a new code in 1883, as well as many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of the colleges: *Founded (1257), Peterhouse—Head, J. Porter, D.D.—Undergraduates, 82; (1326), Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., 156; (1347), Pembroke, C. E. Searle, D.D., 125; (1348), Gonville and Caius, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 148; (1350), Trinity Hall, Sir H. Maine, LL.D., 166; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 99; (1441), King's, R. Okes, D.D., 87; (1448), Queens', G. Phillips, D.D., 79; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 60; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, M.A., 189; (1505), Christ's, C. A. Swainson, D.D., 152; (1511), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 301; (1519), Magdalen, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., 58; (1546), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 599; (1584), Emmanuel, S. G. Phear, D.D., 94; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Robert Phelps, D.D., 58; (1800), Downing, W. C. Birkbeck, M.A., O.C., 76. *Hostels, (1873), Cavendish, J. Cox, M.A., 79; (1882), Selwyn, Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, M.A., 103; (1884), Ayerst, W. Ayerst, M.A., 32; Non-Collegiates 151: Total, 2,894.* The examinations necessary for degree of Bachelor are the Previous (Little-Go); General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours had to pass an additional examination in Mathematics with their Previous, but during the year 1886 French or German has been allowed to be substituted. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Indian Languages, Semitic Languages, and to these have been added, in 1886, Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations, and reside in Newnham College and Girton College. **LONDON.** What is at present University College, London, was started by subscriptions in 1826 (opened 1828), under the name of the University of London. The application for a charter, owing to the jealousy of the older universities and the opposition of the clergy, was for many years refused. Eventually the clergy founded King's College, London; a charter, in 1836, was granted to University College, and the present University of London was established as an examining body, with the power to confer degrees, in December 1837. In 1878, by a supplemental charter, women were admitted to all the degrees granted by the university, and all prizes were thrown open to them. During the year 1886 steps have been taken to found a teaching university for London, but the scheme is not yet settled. **DURHAM.** This university was opened in the year 1833, and received a royal charter enabling it to grant degrees in June 1837. It occupies, with other buildings, the old Castle of Durham. The university also comprises Hatfield Hall (1846), and Bishop Cosin's Hall (1851), College of Medicine and College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Since 1881 women have been admitted to the examinations and the first degree in Arts. There are affiliated to this university Codrington College, Barbadoes (1875), and Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone (1876). **VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.** This arose from the union of Owens College,*

Manchester, and University College, Liverpool and received a royal charter as Victoria University in 1880. Women are admitted in University to all examinations and degrees. **SCOTLAND.** St. Andrew's (founded 1411), firm by a papal bull of Benedict XII I., comprises the united college of St. Salvator (1455), and St. Leonard (1512), and the College of St. Mary (1537). Glasgow, founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450). Its present building was erected and occupied 1870-71. Aberdeen. This university is derived from the two foundations of University and King's College, Aberdeen (1494), and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen (1593), which were united under the title of University of Aberdeen by Act of Parliament (1860). Edinburgh. Founded by a charter of James VI. (1582), and until 1858 was under the control of the Town Council. In 1886 the university established a Schoolmaster's Diploma, the first examination for which will be held in April 1887. **WALES.** There is at present no university in this country, but Aberystwith (University College of Wales), University College, Bangor, and University College, Cardiff, are all taking measures to procure charters. **IRELAND.** The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin). This was founded by Royal charter in 1880 and superseded the Queen's University, which was dissolved by Act of Parliament. All the degrees are open to candidates of either sex, and no residence in any college or attendance at lectures is required. Connected with this university are the old Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, whose members were made members of the new university at the dissolution of Queen's University. The association known as The Catholic University of Ireland in 1882 determined to send up the students of its eight Catholic Colleges for the examinations of the Royal University, in Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Law, but to continue to grant degrees in Theology and Philosophy in accordance with powers received from its founder Pope Pius IX. (see also UNIVERSITY EXTENSION). **Universities' Settlement in East London.** This is the outcome of a project formed by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for planting a colony in East London "To provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people, to inquire into the condition of the poor, and to consider and advance plans calculated to promote their welfare." The project took definite shape in 1884 in the establishment of Toynbee Hall in Commercial Street, under the direction of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel. The number of members of both universities have taken up their residence in the Hall, which has become the centre of educational effort and social life in the over-crowded district in which it is situated. The residents take their share in the local government of the district, and in all the various forms of public work to which the

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needs of a poor and populous community give rise. The Hall is the head-quarters of the university extension movement in East End, and of various other associations for intellectual advancement, such as an Antiquarian Society, a Natural History Club, a Shakespeare Club, an Adam Smith Club, etc. Besides the educational classes, meetings of the Student's Union, etc., the residents act on local committees of the Charity Organisation Society, or as managers of board schools, members of sanitary aid committees, and assist in the development of co-operative societies and Clubs for working men and boys, in arranging for the despatch of poor children to country homes in the summer months, and in organising musical and other entertainments and visits to museums and picture galleries.

University College School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

University Extension.—1. Cambridge Scheme.

In 1872 the University of Cambridge, in response to many memorials from large towns, appointed a Syndicate to "organise lectures in popular places." The scheme grew rapidly, and the Syndicate has conducted lectures in more than sixty towns. The classes are very large and the fees are low—five shillings for a course of twelve lectures—and class teaching being about the average; and the lecturers are men of university standing, who give lectures of nearly the same character as they would deliver at the universities themselves. In some cases these lectures have led to the foundation of permanent educational institutions. The most splendid instance is that of Nottingham, where in 1880 an anonymous donor gave £10,000, and the Town Council accepted it, on condition that an University College should be provided to the satisfaction of the University of Cambridge, as a permanent home for the Extension movement there. This has been done, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Similar results have followed on a less scale in Chesterfield, Liverpool, Sheffield, and elsewhere.—2. **London Scheme.** Many university men resident in London saw their way to applying in and around the Metropolis what had been thus so successfully carried out in the great towns of the north. Sir Thomas Gresham had intended in his famous bequest, dating from Elizabeth's reign (1579), to bring university teaching to the doors of the citizens of London, and intrusted funds to the Mercers' Company for that purpose. In 1878, some London residents secured the co-operation of the three universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, each university agreeing to nominate three distinguished persons as a "joint board," and the joint board of nine undertaking to select lecturers, examiners, etc., and to advise generally. The chairman is Professor James Stuart, M.P. A society was formed for the management of the scheme, called the "London Society for the Extension of University Teaching," with the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., as its president, and with a council of twenty-two elected members of very high educational distinction, to whom are joined ten delegates from the great London educational institutions, the Royal Institution, the London Institution, Bedford, King's, Queen's, University, and other colleges, etc. Any place in or near London

may constitute itself a centre of this Society without any further membership or formality, and may apply for a lecturer on any of the recognised subjects, the council sharing part of the risk, and cordially co-operating in every way. The local expenses and hire of rooms fall entirely upon the local centre, and therefore in every case there is formed a local fund, or a guarantee to cover possible deficiencies. Twenty-six such centres are or have been at work, and the fees charged range from a shilling to a guinea for the course, though the teaching is of the same excellence in every case. In 1885, for instance, there were four courses in Whitechapel (fee one shilling), and the number of their students varied from 100 to 150 each. Of course this centre is a very poor one, and is largely aided by subscriptions and grants. The richer centres have higher fees, and are self-supporting. The lectures are in courses of ten or twelve, are always accompanied with class teaching, and conclude with an examination (free) by some independent examiner. As a rule, 2,000 to 2,500 students are at work under the London scheme. The session (of two terms) covers a little more than the six months from October to March.—The offices of the Parent Society are at 22, Albemarle Street, and the yearly subscription is £2 2s., entitling to admission to all lectures at all centres.

Uppingtonia. See DAMARA-LAND.

Upper Canada. The former name of Ontario (q.v.).

Uppingham School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Uruguay. Capital, Monte Video. A republic under a president elected for four years. Legislature is composed of a Senate elected for six years by departments, and a Chamber elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education fairly good: about one in twenty of inhabitants attend school. Area 73,538 square miles. Population about 700,000. Estimated revenue for year ending June 30th, 1885, £2,476,595; expenditure £2,451,170. Debt £12,400,000. Army about 3,500, with reserves about 23,000.—With the exception of the Blanco unsuccessful insurrections in 1871-2 and a rising in Monte Video in 1875, peace has been fairly well maintained during the last fifteen years; although an insurrection headed by General Arredondo broke out on March 29th, 1886. The revolution was, however, suppressed by the government.—1887, Jan. 12. The Uruguayan Senate and Chamber of Deputies have passed a bill banishing General Maximo Santos, ex-President of the Republic. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATY.

Usagara. A territory annexed by Germany in 1885, lying inland of the Zanzibar or Suaheli coast of E. Africa. With it are the districts of Nguru, Usegura, and Ukami, stretching north to Kilimanjaro, with port of Vitu. Whole area probably 20,000 sq. m. Said to be rich and fertile, and taps the trade from and to the great lakes. See GERMAN COLONISATION.

"Utah" of England. See JEZREELITES.

Vac

V

Vaccination Acts (1867-74). These Acts constitute the several boards of guardians of the poor vaccination authorities for their respective unions. Each union is to be divided into as many vaccination districts as convenience requires; and in each district a duly registered medical practitioner is to be appointed public vaccinator, and to receive for each vaccination a minimum fee varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s., according to the distance which he has to go. Contracts made by a board of guardians with a public vaccinator require confirmation by the Local Government Board. Within seven days after registration of the birth of a child the registrar must serve upon the parent notice requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months, and stating when and where the public vaccinator will attend to perform the operation. When the child has been vaccinated, it must, upon the before the public vaccinator for inspection. If before the public vaccinator has been unsuccessful it must be repeated; but if it should be thrice unsuccessful, or if the child has had small-pox, the public vaccinator is to give the parent a certificate exempting the child from further vaccination. If the vaccination has been successful he must transmit to the vaccination officer (whose function it is to see the law enforced) a certificate of opinion that the public vaccinator, if of opinion that the vaccination is in a state not allowing of successful vaccination, is to transmit to the vaccination officer a certificate to that effect. The certificate is to be made by the parent two months, and renewable if circumstances so require. Where the vaccination is performed by any other medical man, the public expense is charged with the transmission of certificates. No charge is to be made by the public vaccinator. Vaccination at the peace is not to be considered poor relief for purposes of disqualification. A justice of the peace may make an order for the vaccination of any child under fourteen years, if he find that the child has not previously against the Acts is a penalty for any offence. The wilful signing of a false certificate or duplicate is punishable as a misdemeanour. For further details consult the text of the Acts and the General Order of October 31st, 1874, made by the Local Government Board. In the year 1880 Government introduced a bill to exempt from parent who had already paid one full penalty of 20s., or had been twice adjudged to pay any penalty. The bill was dropped. See also ANTI-VACCINATION, 1886 edition.

Valetta. The capital of Malta. See BIMETALLISM.

Vambéry, Arminius. The eminent Hungarian traveller, geographical explorer and writer, b. 1832 at Duna-Szerdahely. He studied at Pesth. In 1848, having joined the national Hungarian movement, he was pressed by Austria to leave his native country and sought refuge in Constantinople, where he succeeded in visiting Central Asia, and

ing his way through the Turcoman provinces. Starting in 1863, he traversed the Turan desert, visiting Khiva and Bokhara. The last-mentioned place he had an interview with the Emir without being recognised as a foreigner. After visiting many other places he returned by the south of the desert. A remarkable expedition was fruitful in geographical, philological, and ethnological information, contained in a work entitled "Relation of Travel in Central Asia (1862-64) by a Prussian Dervish," published in Hungary, in Germany, and in England. On his return to Vambéry was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the University of Pesth. He has written several other important works on his travels.

Vancouver Island. A large island on the Pacific coast of Canada, at one time a distinct colony, but now part of British Columbia (q.v.). Vancouver is also the name of a young town on the mainland, a few miles beyond Fort Moody.

"Vanderdecken." See IRVING, HENRY.

Van Diemen's Land. Otherwise *Tasmania* (q.v.).

Vanthay Revolt. See CHINA.

Vanua Levu. Second largest island of the Fiji group (q.v.).

Vegetarianism. See our edition of *Vegetarian Society*. See our edition of 1886.

Venezuela. A republic governed by a president, assisted by Senate, three members nominated by each province, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but efforts have been recently made for its improvement. Area 632,695 square miles. Pop. in 1884 about 2,120,000. Revenue in 1885 about £1,172,950; expenditure about the same amount. In 1881 the debt, which formerly amounted to nearly £11,000,000, was consolidated; it is now estimated at about £4,000,000. Army about 2,500, exclusive of militia since 1870 presents the history of interest except chronic civil war on a small scale. In 1883 railway communication with the interior was being developed, and a new and more liberal tariff was framed. A British steamer, the *Justitia*, was taken possession of by passengers and employed as a privateer in local war in May and June, 1886. The projectors, Sir W. McCall, Lieut.-Col. Sandorel, and Mr. Baird, were (Jan. 1887) committed for trial on charge of breach of Foreign Enlistment Act.

Venue. Is defined as follows by Mr. C. Sweet in his "Law Dictionary":—"In criminal procedure, the venue is a note in the margin of an indictment, giving the name of the county or district within which the court in which the indictment is preferred has jurisdiction. The general rule is that the venue should give the jurisdiction within which the crime has been committed. But there is a long list of exceptions to this rule. In civil procedure venue has been abolished.

Verdi, Giuseppe, until the rise of Arrigo Boito, was the only Italian opera composer

eminence, and his works still dominate the Italian stage. He was the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the Duchy of Parma, was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" (1839), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as (to name only the chief of them) "I Lombardi" (1843), "Ernani" (1844), "Rigoletto" (1851), "Il Trovatore" (1853), "La Traviata" (1853), "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1859), "Aida" (1871) and "Montezuma," produced in 1878. In "Aida," written for Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, and produced at Cairo, Verdi has adopted much of Wagner's style. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, lie at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In 1874 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. His latest work, "Otello," was produced at Milan, Feb. 5th, before an enormous audience, and amidst unbounded enthusiasm the author was called before the curtain and presented with a handsome wreath.

Verne, Jules. French romancer, b. Feb. 8th, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both there and at Paris. He began writing short pieces for the stage, and in 1863 commenced his series of marvellous stories, which have made his name almost an household word. An attempt on M. Verne's life was made in March 1886, but happily was unsuccessful.

Victoria. The smallest of the colonies in the Australian continent. Occupies the south-eastern corner. Divided from New South Wales on north by Murray river, and from South Australia on west by 141st meridian E. long. Extends 480 miles E. to W., and 240 miles N. to S., containing 87,884 sq. miles. Pop. 1,009,753, including 13,000 Chinese and 780 aborigines. Capital Melbourne, pop. 365,000, situated on Port Philip and river Yarra. In 1836 it consisted of half a dozen huts; now it is a splendid city, and rivals Sydney. Among its chief institutions are the university, museum, mint, botanical gardens, observatory, public library, and hospitals. Other cities are Ballarat, 41,000; Sandhurst or Bendigo, 40,000; Geelong, 21,000; Castlemaine, 8,600. Leading towns, Creswick, Echuca, Hamilton, Kyneton, Maryborough, Portland, Sale, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Warrnambool, etc. Victoria is divided into 37 counties, within which there are at present 60 cities and boroughs and 120 shires or rural municipalities. The whole colony is also divided into four great districts. These are **Gippsland**, 13,898 sq. miles, part mountainous, part rich alluvial soil, heavily timbered, much farming and grazing, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, coal, marble; grows oranges, fruit, hops, tobacco, opium; lake fishing, shooting, picturesque. **Murray**, mountainous, forested, much grazing country, gold, vines, tobacco; **Wimmera**, 25,000 sq. miles, pastoral, sandy plains, scrub, badly watered; **Loddon**, pastoral, auriferous. Climates generally healthy, pleasant, but warm. Hot north winds, and cold winds from south, rather distressing at certain seasons. The great Australian Cordillera, the dividing range, passes into Victoria on the north-east, and traverses it from east to west. It is known as the Warragong and Muiyong Mountains, sometimes erroneously styled Australian Alps. The chief river is the Murray, forming the greater part of the northern boundary. The only other navigable streams

are the Yarra-Yarra and some small rivers in Gippsland. There are various lakes, mostly salt, some on the sea margin. One-fifth of the land of the colony consists of mallee scrub, lakes, lagoons, etc. Nearly a quarter is mountain forest. Less than half has been alienated. About 9,000,000 acres of available land still remain open for selection, as leasehold runs, purchased farms, or fifteen-acre free homesteads. Gold is found both in quartz and in alluvial deposits. Besides gold, the minerals worked have been copper, tin, iron, antimony, limestone, marble, coal, slate, ochre, silver, kaolin, magnesite, gypsum, diamonds, and sapphires—the last two to a small extent. Executive is vested in Governor and responsible ministry. Two Houses of Parliament: upper, Legislative Council; lower, Legislative Assembly. Council consists of 42 members, of whom 14 retire every two years. Members must possess estate worth £100 per annum. Electors must occupy property worth £10 per annum if their freehold, £25 if rented, except they are university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy. Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected triennially on manhood suffrage. Clergy of all denominations and convicts excluded from both Houses. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. Port Philip is defended by forts. The colony possesses 2 ironclads, 3 torpedo boats, and 2 gunboats; 5 armed launches, and naval force of 364 officers and men. The establishment is to be increased. The colony is spending large sums for defence. There is a volunteer force of 3,035, cavalry, infantry, engineers, artillery, with 550 guns. A paid militia is projected. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. There is a Minister of Education, who is responsible for appointments and school properties. There are colleges and grammar schools, and numerous private or religious denominational establishments. Revenue, £6,390,361; expenditure, £6,140,357; debt, £30,127,382; imports, £18,044,604; exports, £15,551,758. Revenue derived from customs, land tax, sales of land, stamps, railways, and telegraphs. Wool is the staple production, other than minerals. In round numbers the colony possesses 10,700,000 sheep, and wool crop 120,000,000 lb.; 200,000 horses, 1,300,000 cattle, 250,000 pigs, and 70,000 goats. Agriculture now improving: 1,100,000 acres under wheat, 188,000 under oats, 9,000 acres under vine, producing 723,560 gallons of wine and 1,453 gallons of brandy; tobacco, 1,461 acres, producing 12,876 cwt. Olive and mulberry also planted and grown successfully. In 1884-5 there were 2,323,493 acres in cultivation. The output of gold since 1851 is estimated at value £212,000,000. About 1,700 miles of railway completed, more constructing; connection with New South Wales system open, that with South Australia nearly finished. About 4,000 miles of telegraph. Manufactures advancing with rapid strides. There are 2,856 factories and works, of which 1,340 employ steam power: aggregate horse-power 19,000 and 50,000 hands. Capital so invested represented as £10,200,000. There are 612 leasehold runs, averaging 23,426 acres. They are rented at about 1/4d. per acre, and return about £88,000 per annum. Originally a part of New South Wales. Settlement begun in 1834, by a few shepherds and stockmen. Then known as "Australia Felix," and afterwards called Port Philip

and medical experiments upon the inferior animals, whether in search of knowledge or for purposes of demonstration. Its opponents object that as experiments performed under anæsthetics are useless, as the conditions are unnatural, and that in other cases the objection based upon the infliction of torture comes in. It is further contended that, so far have experiments on animals been from advancing medicine or surgery in man, that on the contrary they have been pernicious to the healing art. They are unnecessary, for clinical and pathological observation yield the teaching required in practical medicine. The effect of these experiments on spectators and performers is pernicious. There are now many other methods of research available than the practice of vivisection. Experiments on human beings are advocated for the reason that those on animals are unsatisfactory as regards the application of their results to man. For the same anæsthetics, the same drugs and poisons, and the same parasites, do not act upon man and animals in the same way. The action of belladonna, for instance, is not the same in human beings and rabbits; nor that of hemlock the same as with goats, or horses, or sheep; nor (most important of all), that of chloroform as with dogs. Assuming that by such means benefits to mankind could be obtained, the opponents of the practice hold that the evil results on the human mind would counterbalance any such benefits. The *Vivisection Act* is objected to by the antivivisectionists on the following grounds:—(1) Its principle—it authorises and legalises cruelty. It is alleged that under the express sanction of this Act there have been performed in England experiments surpassing in cruelty all but the very worst of Continental vivisections, and equal to any even of them. (2) Its working.—Its opponents state that in a large measure it is a delusion. The inspectors appointed under the Act are themselves either medical men or men of science. They are in complete sympathy with the vivisectionists. They do not "inspect." They take the vivisectionists' own account of their experiments and their own estimate of the amount of pain their experiments occasion. Hence the official reports contain nothing but vague generalities, completely misrepresenting the real state of affairs. Whilst acknowledging that the necessary formalities connected with procuring a licence do limit to a certain extent the number of vivisectionists, they say that a licence once granted affords no protection whatever to the animals against the infliction of the most dreadful agony, and that the system tends to beget in the public mind a feeling of false security. (For other side of the argument see *VIVISECTION*.)

Volkakunde. See **FOLK LORE**.

Volkspartei, Die. See **GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES**.

Voluntary Schools. Voluntary schools are those public elementary schools which are managed by voluntary bodies (mainly religious) and the cost of which is partly defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. Until 1870 all elementary schools were of this nature. In that year, however, an Act was passed by which the providing of elementary schools for all children requiring them was made compulsory, and board schools came into existence. Volun-

tary and board schools agree in the following points:—1. The average weekly fee must not exceed *9d.*, and the average attendance must not be less than 30. 2. Religious instruction is subject to a "conscience clause," and can only be given at the beginning or end of school. 3. The head teacher must be certificated. 4. The schools are annually examined and reported on by a Government inspector, who may also visit any school at any time. 5. A money grant is made by Government to the schools approved of by the inspectors; such grant being assessed according to merit and to the number of "passes" obtained. The chief differences are:—1. In the management, as stated above; 2. Whereas the board schools are subsidised by the rates, voluntary schools require to be aided by voluntary subscriptions. In 1885 there were 14,708 voluntary schools in England and Wales, with an average attendance of 2,196,605.—*Church of England Schools*, 1,637,426; *Wesleyan*, 129,601; *Roman Catholic*, 176,363; *British, Un denominational and others*, 253,215,—or more than a million over that of 1870, and nearly double that of board schools (1,209,471). The cost per scholar in voluntary schools was *£1 15s. 9d.*, as against *£1 5s. 4d.* in board schools; and the grant earned was *16s. 8d.*, as against *17s. 7d.* Each scholar in board schools cost the rates *19s.* In voluntary schools *6s. 7d.* per scholar had to be provided by voluntary subscriptions. The advocates of voluntary schools are agitating for increased Government grants, to compensate for the fact that they cannot draw upon the local rates.

Voysey, The Rev. G., B.A.; b. 1828. Educated at Stockwell grammar school, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. B.A. 1851. Curate (1852-59) of Hessele, near Hull, and Craighton, Jamaica; in 1861, that of Great Yarmouth, and in the same year that of St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from this last curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) recommended him to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd (now warden of Hertford College, Oxford). After six months' service he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the end of another six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). In 1865 he published the first volume of the *Sling and Stone*, which came out in monthly parts for four years. The opinions therein expressed excited the attention of the ultra-orthodox parties in the Church; and eventually, in 1869, legal proceedings were taken by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey. The case was first heard in the Chancery Court, York Minster, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, who thereupon appealed to the Privy Council in 1870. They confirmed the decision, and sentenced Mr. Voysey to be deprived of his living and to pay costs. Opportunity was given to Mr. Voysey to retract, but of this permission he declined to avail himself. In October 1871 he became minister of the Theistic Church; where with very few exceptions he has conducted the services weekly since that time.

Vulcan. See **SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS (Astronomy)**.

W

Wadal. See SOUDAN.

Waddington, William Henry, French diplomatist, antiquary, and archaeologist, son of a naturalised Englishman, b. at Paris Dec. 17th, 1826. He received his education at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the second place in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1849. He was also bracketed for the Chancellor's Medal. On coming of age M. Waddington was naturalised. His first political proclivities were for a constitutional monarchy, but these were afterwards modified in favour of the Republic, as embodied in the views of M. Thiers, by whom he was made Minister of Public Instruction (May 19th, 1873). He was returned to the Senate (1876) for the Department of the Aisne. He became Minister of Public Instruction in the cabinet of M. Jules Simon (1876-7), and was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (1877-9), under the Ministry of M. Dufaure. During this period of office he represented France with credit at the Congress of Berlin. In 1880 M. Waddington refused the London Embassy, but (July 1883) he succeeded M. Tissot at the Court of St. James's. M. Waddington is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In 1881 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Wairoa Settlement, New Zealand. See TARAWERA ERUPTION.

Wales, Albert Edward, H.R.H. Prince of, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., P.C. Personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty, a field-marshal of the forces, col.-in-chief of 1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, col. 10th Hussars, capt.-genl. of the Hon. Artillery Company, hon. col. of the Oxford and of the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. capt. of the Royal Naval Reserve, field-marshal in the German army, and col. of the Büfcher Hussars (1883). Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (October 31st, 1861). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. 1868), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), also LL.D. Dublin (1868), and Calcutta (1874). An Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Fellow of the Linnean Society (1886). His Royal Highness was b. at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, December 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, January 25th, 1842; married there (March 10th, 1863) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark. In the winter of 1871 he was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but on recovery he attended a public thanksgiving

in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27th, 1872. He proceeded to visit India (1877), and in company with the Princess also made a tour through Ireland (1885), where he met with a cordial reception, which brought into prominence the latent loyalty of the great mass of the Irish people. His Royal Highness has evinced an active interest in the promotion and success of the late Colonial Exhibition, and is a warm supporter of the proposed Imperial Institute.

Waldisch Bay. See WEST AFRICAN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Wallis, Miss (Mrs. Lancaster), actress, joined the theatrical profession while quite young about fifteen years ago. By reason of the excellence of her impersonations she at once came into prominence, and has since remained a public favourite. After fulfilling one or two important engagements in London, she, about 1875, started on tour throughout the United Kingdom, and, at intervals, she still engages in. Her *repertoire* is very extensive, and includes Shakespearian female characters that are but seldom represented on the stage. Outside her ordinary parts, Miss Wallis, a few years ago, received special praise for her rendering of "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Warlike Stores and Equipments, Royal Commission on. In consequence of the alleged inefficiency of our warlike weapons and other equipments of national defence, a Royal Commission of Inquiry was appointed in September last. The reference to the Commission is in the following terms:—"To inquire into and report upon the system under which the patterns of warlike stores are adopted and the stores obtained and passed into Her Majesty's service; and to report whether any improvement can be effected in that system; also to inquire into and report upon the complaints which have been made since July 1st, 1881, as to patterns of warlike stores of every class—including guns, powder, and projectiles—then or now in use in Her Majesty's service; and to report as to the persons, if any, responsible for any defects which they may find to have existed during the same period in the warlike stores passed into the service. The names of the Royal Commissioners are Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen, Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Nowell Salmon, C.B.; Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P.; and Dr. Percy, F.R.S., who was nominated as the most eminent metallurgist of the day by the President of the Royal Society. Colonel Alleyne is secretary to the Commission.

Warner, Mr. Charles, actor, b. 1846, made his first appearance on the London stage 1864. For several years subsequently he held important engagements in some of the best Metropolitan companies. He was the original "David Middlewick" in the late H. J. Byron's *Our Boys*, produced January 1875. Mr. Warner's reputation as a leading actor was firmly established by his memorable success as "Gaupean" in Mr. Charles Reade's *Drink*, a version of the French play constructed out of Zola's *L'Assommoir*, produced at the Princess's in 1879. Since that date he has fulfilled a lengthened engagement at the Adelphi, his prominent impersonations being in the plays of *Storm Beaten*, in

the Ranks, and The Last Chance. At present (January 1887) he is playing "*Ralph Lester*," in H. A. Jones's *Vagabond*, now running at the *Royal Princess*.

Warnings, Storm. See METEOROLOGY.

Warren, Col. Sir Charles, R.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., son of Sir Chas. Warren, K.C.B., was b. 1840. Educated at Cheltenham, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. Lieutenant (1857); Captain (1860). Employed in excavations at Jerusalem (1867-70). In 1876 and afterwards he was employed in various administrative and military capacities in Cape Colony. Made C.M.G. for laying down boundary line Griqualand West (1877), Lieut.-Col. for distinguished services in Kaffir war (1878), and administered government in Griqualand West (1879-80). Was in Egyptian campaign (1882-3), and was employed under Admiralty in Arabian desert to search for Professor Palmer and his party (K.C.M.G.). In 1884-5 he was sent into Bechuanaland as H.M. Special Commissioner and Major-Gen. commanding troops, restored tranquillity in that country without bloodshed, and erected it into a British Protectorate (G.C.M.G.). In recognition of his various services received the thanks of the Home and Colonial Governments on several occasions. Was appointed, Jan. 16th, 1886, Major-Gen. commanding troops and Governor-General Red Sea Littoral, Suakim, and was recalled to take up appointment of Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

Watches. Portable clocks or time-keepers are called watches—a word said to be derived from the Saxon *wæccan*, to awaken, or more probably from the watches of the night which these instruments were intended to mark. The invention is generally ascribed to Peter Hele, a clockmaker of the ancient city of Nuremberg, who, soon after the year 1500, made a portable clock without weights, which could be carried on the person and go in any position. Hence the first watches were called from their shape Nuremberg eggs, and a very interesting specimen was shown last September, on the bicentenary of the capture of Buda. It bore, in an inscription in old German, too long to quote in full, these words, "*among the spoils this watch was taken.*" The watch is of the earliest construction known, has but one hand for the time of day, and from the Arabic characters was probably made by order of the Sultan. It has been in the possession of the firm of J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill, for more than half a century, and an illustration with full description will be found in the *Illustrated London News* of 11th September last. The available space, however, not permitting us to pursue the historical aspect of the subject and to trace the developments and ultimate perfection to which the watch has been brought, we shall confine our remarks to what is modern and practical. A watch consists of two parts: first the train of wheels, technically called the movement, and the case in which it is contained and protected. Watches are distinguished by the character of that part of the mechanism which is called the escapement, the action of which is to economise the motive power, regulate the speed of the train of wheels, and determine the rate of time. It is obvious, therefore, that the value of a watch, regarded as a piece of mechanism, must depend on the efficiency of the escapement, of which a great variety exists—such as the verge, the cylinder or horizontal, the lever, the duplex, the chro-

nometer, etc. Dismissing those which are obsolete, we will briefly notice such as are in general use—viz., the horizontal and the lever. The horizontal is so called from the fact that the escape wheel acts in the same plane with or horizontally to the axis of the balance, instead of being at right angles, as in the ancient verge escapement. The invention was originated by Tompion, but was perfected and brought into working order by the celebrated George Graham about the year 1700. The advantage of this escapement over its predecessor, the verge, is that it allows the watch to be much thinner, flatter, and more compact. Although a great improvement on the verge, this escapement has its defects, which are chiefly the friction of the verge of the balance on the edges of the cylinder and the wear thus caused,—the mainspring is too weak and the balance-wheel too light,—a light balance meaning bad time. The best escapement is, by common consent as well as by its intrinsic merits, the *English Lever*, invented by Thomas Mudge in 1766, which, after many alterations and improvements, is now universally known as the patent detached lever. The advantages gained are the reduction of friction to a minimum, as the escape-wheel does not act directly on the balance-staff, but mediately by means of a pair of pallets and a lever. (1) On account of their lightness and delicacy, the escape-wheel and lever acquire a greater velocity in less time, as more of the motive power is transmitted to the balance. (2) The very small angles of locking and impulse on the pallet cause less friction. (3) The accuracy of time-keeping in a good lever watch is so great that five seconds a week variation is not an uncommon performance, and when well made the English lever watch will stand hard wear, and even rough usage, with no other construction will. The *balance-wheel* of a watch, to which frequent allusion has been made, corresponds to the pendulum of a clock in the regulation and government of the whole mechanism. This wheel does not revolve like the rest, but vibrates. Like most substitutes, the original balance-wheel—the spiral spring of which, known as the hair-spring, was invented by Dr. Hooke in 1651 (fell far short of the pendulum in isochronism (equal time), and consequently in accurate time-keeping; and many generations passed before it was brought to its present perfection, and the watch made to equal the clock in its correct performance. Amongst watches prominently before the public are Mr. J. W. Benson's *Ludgate Watch*, for which he received a gold medal at the Inventions Exhibition; and the *Waltham Watch*, the precursor of cheap watches, which has created quite a revolution in the watch trade; the interesting stand in the Inventions Exhibition, where the entire process was shown, disposing at once of the charge of "shoddy." This was quickly followed by the *American Waterbury*, which holds its own, though many similar ones are in the market. It is far from being a toy watch, as some suppose, but is a real and substantial full-sized watch, sold at a ridiculously low price. There is no doubt as to its durability, and many have testified that it is an accurate time-keeper.

Waterhouse, Alfred, A.R.A., b. 1830. Studied architecture at Manchester. His first important work was the Manchester Assize Court, and he has been the architect

the County Gaol, Owens College, and the Town Hall in the same city. In London Mr. Waterhouse has designed the Natural History Museum, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, the New University Club, the **New St. Paul's Schools**, and the **City Guilds Institute** in the Exhibition Road. Balliol College, Oxford, and Caius and Pembroke, Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. Elected A.R.A. (1878). Mr. Waterhouse has chiefly adapted the Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture to modern requirements.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., b. 1820. In 1843 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the **frescoes** in the Poets' Hall of the **Houses of Parliament**, and painted in fresco the west end of **Lincoln's Inn Hall**. He has been a regular exhibitor of his productions—chiefly portraits—at the Royal Academy. Elected R.A. (1868).

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*see* FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus in 1885, Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Ways and Means, Chairman of. *See* CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Weather Study. *See* METEOROLOGY.

Wellington. Capital of **New Zealand** (*q.v.*), pop. 27,800; on Port Nicholson, North Island.

Wellington College. *See* PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. John was born at Epworth on June 3rd, 1703, and Charles at the same place on December 18th, 1707. They were both educated and became tutors in the University of Oxford, at which place, in 1729, they began a strict religious movement which led to their being designated "Methodists." In 1735 John Wesley went, under the direction of General Oglethorpe, to the new colony of Georgia, in South America, to be a missionary to the colonists and the Indians. He was then a high churchman of the strictest type. His mission was a failure. He returned to England early in 1738, and in the May following, having been instructed by certain German

Moravians, both the brothers were converted within four days of each other. They began a new course of life, and amid abundant wickedness they preached justification by faith alone in all churches to which they had access; and when these were closed to them, they preached in the open air, first near Bristol, then in London, on both Moorfields and Kennington Common, to assemblies of from five to twenty thousand, and hundreds of persons were converted. In December 1739 a few of Wesley's converts came to him asking for spiritual counsel, and he appointed a weekly meeting for them. The numbers who attended increased rapidly, and the old ruined foundry was taken in Moorfields (now Tabernacle Street), where the first Methodist society was organised. Their work prospered and spread. Both the brothers began to itinerate over England and Wales; Scotland and Ireland were soon included in their journeys, and societies were established in all the populous parts of the country. The Foundry was the central home of Methodism for nearly forty years; City Road Chapel was opened 1778. The first Methodist chapel John Wesley built was in the Broadmead, Bristol, and he continued to form new societies to the end of his long life. Charles Wesley at his death left some 6,500 hymns and sacred poems, some of which are sung in every Christian country. Charles Wesley died March 29th, 1788, aged 80; John Wesley died March 2nd, 1791, aged 87, leaving 61,463 persons as members of his Society in Great Britain, and 382 preachers.—In 1797, owing to the expulsion of Alexander Kilham from the Methodist ministry, a new society was formed, which began with 5,000 members, and was denominated the "Methodist New Connexion." It has missions abroad, especially in China, and its total membership in January 1887 is 34,254, with 214 ministers.—In 1811 another society was commenced, as the result of expelling from membership Hugh Bourne and William Clowes; they are called the "Primitive Methodists" (*q.v.*); they have foreign missions, and a membership of 191,641, with 1,043 ministers.—In 1815, the "Bible Christian" Society was originated by the expulsion of William O'Bryan: they have a mission in Australia, a membership of 30,034, and 251 ministers.—The **Methodist Free Churches** were formed out of members expelled from Methodism in 1828, 1835, and 1849, all of which amalgamated in 1857: they have foreign missions in Africa and Australia; their total membership is 85,049, with 421 ministers.—There are also two other small societies, known as the "Wesleyan Reform Union," and the "Independent Methodists," their united membership being 14,410. The Methodists in Ireland number 25,369, with 236 ministers. All above enumerated are those who are church members, not merely attendants at divine worship.—In connection with British Methodism there are affiliated Conferences in France, South Africa, West Indies, and Australia, and foreign missions. The Wesleyans have four colleges for the training of ministers—at Richmond, Didsbury, Headingly, and Handsworth; and colleges at Sheffield, Cambridge, and Taunton. There are also high-class schools at New Kingswood (Bath) for the sons of preachers, and at Southport and London for preachers' daughters; in addition to several proprietary colleges which are not connexional; also—

Children's Home and Orphanage, in six branches, under the direction of the founder Dr. Stephenson. The Primitive Methodists have two colleges, and the New Connexion, Methodist Free Churches, and Bible Christians have one college each. Each of these societies has a "book room," from which are issued many thousands of hymnbooks, magazines and other publications every year. John Wesley's cheap publications, in the last century, were the pioneers of good and cheap books for the English people.—The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. Methodism began in New York by two Irish families in 1766; the original promoters were Barbara Heck and Philip Embury. The church which they founded in a rigging loft, in New York, is perpetuated in the old John Street Church in that city. In December 1784 it was organised by Dr. Thomas Coke as a Methodist Episcopal Church, who at that time ordained Francis Asbury its second bishop, Dr. Coke being the first. Their churches and societies are now divided into North, South, and Coloured; the church North has a membership of 1,800,000, the church South has nearly 900,000 members, and the other branches are smaller. The following is a tabulated summary of the Methodists throughout the world, as represented by the official returns published immediately preceding January 1887:—

	Ministers.	Class Members.
<i>English Wesleyans in—</i>		
Great Britain	1970	488,868
Ireland	236	25,369
Foreign Missions	341	35,198
French Conference	33	1,668
South African Conference ...	170	32,158
West Indian Conference ...	85	45,124
Australian Conference ...	603	78,771
Methodist New Connexion ...	214	34,254
Primitive Methodists	1043	191,641
Bible Christians	251	30,034
Methodist Free Churches ...	421	85,049
Wesleyan Reform Union ...	19	8,795
Independent Methodists ...		5,596
<i>In United States of America—</i>		
Methodist Epis. Ch., North	13,144	1,868,241
Methodist Epis. Ch., South	4045	883,168
Methodist Protestant Church	1500	131,010
Evangelical Association ...	953	120,357
United Brethren Church ...	1,257	160,510
Primitive Methodist Church	27	3,878
American Wesleyan Church	267	23,805
Free Methodist Church ...	263	13,045
African Meth. Epis. Church	1882	400,804
African M. E. Zion Church	2000	302,750
Colored Meth. Epis. Church	638	125,683
Union American M. E. Ch. ...	40	3,040
Congregational Methodists	23	25,194
<i>In Canada—</i>		
Methodist Church in Canada	1628	170,762
British M. E. Ch. (Coloured)	45	2,120
Totals	33,098	5,406,892
Total Ministers and Members		5,439,990

These are duly accredited members of the Methodist Society, heads of families mostly.

Take the low average that there are four adherents to Methodism for every member of society, we have a total of persons who attend Methodist worship constantly of 27,034,460, all of whom properly belong to Methodism.

Wells, Henry Tanworth, R.A., b. 1828, devoted his early years to miniature painting, and was a worthy competitor of Ross and Thorburn. On the death of the former and the retirement of the latter he was indisputably the first miniature painter of the day. Subsequent to 1861 Mr. Wells devoted his energies to oil painting, and became a regular contributor to the Royal Academy. During his time he has painted many large and valuable portrait pictures. Elected R.A. (1870).

Westbury Process. See ENGRAVING.

Westcott, Rev. B. F., D.D., Canon of Westminster and Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; was b. 1825. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with honours. Assistant-master at Harrow (1852-59); Canon of Peterborough (1866); Regius Professor of Divinity (1870); Canon of Westminster (1884). Canon Westcott is distinguished for his critical acumen, and, besides his well-known work on the Canon, is also known for his Commentaries on the "Gospel and Epistles of St. John," and his "Greek Testament," issued in conjunction with Dr. Hort.

Western Africa. British Possessions. Include the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, Wallis Bay, and Cape Colony. Gambia river, navigable 300 miles up. Territories at mouth are St. Mary's Island, with capital Bathurst (pop. 6,138); Combo on south, Albrera, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest. Whole area, 21 sq. miles, pop. 105 whites, 14,045 negroes. First founded, 1588. Ruled by administrator, who is subordinate to governor of Sierra Leone properly styled Governor of West Africa Settlements. Revenue £28,866. **Sierra Leone** includes the peninsula of that name, the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah: whole area 600 sq. miles; pop. 271 whites, 60,000 negroes. Separated by 400 miles from Gambia. Capital Freetown. First acquisition, 1787. Naval station and headquarters of West Indian Regiment. Originally used as a refuge for rescued slaves. Progress unsatisfactory. Ruled under the Crown by a governor. Revenue, £73,096; expenditure, £82,259; debt, £50,000; imports, £464,000; exports, £377,000. Latter are palm-oil, palm kernels, bennie-seed, ground-nuts, cola-nuts, cocoa-nut, ginger, indiarubber, copal, hides, wax, a little ivory, teak, and gold-dust. Climate of Sierra Leone not so unhealthy as the rest of the coast. The **Gold Coast colony** consists of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around, styled the Protectorate; whole area, 16,620 square miles; pop. 400,000. Chief rivers the Prah and Volta. Forests separate from Ashanti, behind which rise Kong Mountains. First settled 1672. Danish forts purchased 1850, Dutch in 1871. Three serious wars with Ashantis in 1824-7, 1863, 1873. After their final defeat and burning of Kumassi, the Gold Coast and Lagos were erected into a separate Crown colony, distinct from Gambia and Sierra Leone, with a governor and council since 1874. Capital, Accra; other ports, Axim, Dixcove, Secondec, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle,

Annaboe, Winnebah, Addah, and Quitta. In them the few whites reside. Revenue, £106,647; expenditure, £99,289; imports, £515,398; exports, £594,136. The last chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, and as from Sierra Leone. Lagos is an island on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast, and, together with Badagry, Palma, and Leckie on the mainland, forms part of the colony, but has its finances distinct. Acquired 1861. Revenue, £50,558; expenditure, £37,879; imports, £333,659; exports, £460,000, consisting of palm-oil and above-mentioned; also camwood, indigo, and lead-ore. Area 73 square miles; pop. 100 whites, 75,000 blacks. Climate very inimical to Europeans. The Niger Delta is under British influence. **Wallach Bay**, acquired 1878, and annexed to Cape Colony in 1884, is on the coast of Damara-land, 23° S. latitude. It is merely a harbour of refuge and naval station. Penguin Island belongs to it. Country around, now the German colony of **Luderitz-land** (*q.v.*), is barren and without water. **Orange river**, and south of it, is British territory (see **CAPE COLONY**). Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa."

Western Australia. A colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It is 1,280 miles N. to S., and 800 E. to W., including area of 1,060,000 sq. miles; pop. 35,136. Divided into thirteen electoral and five land districts; also twenty-six counties in S.W. Land districts are Central, Eastern Central, South Eastern, Northern, and Kimberley. Capital **Perth**, pop. 10,000; chief port, **Fremantle**, pop. 5,000; other towns Albany, Geraldton, Roebourne, York, Northampton, etc. Carnarvon on the Gascoyne, and Derby on the Fitzroy, are new port-townships in the north. Settlement almost entirely confined to S.W., though enormous tracts of rich grass recently discovered in N. now being taken up. Interior and S.E. sterile, scrubby, with salt marshes. South-west covered with immense forest of giant timber; jarrah, kari, tuart, and sandalwood especially valuable for export. Many rivers: the Swan, Fitzroy, Glenelg, De Grey, Gascoigne, Murchison, etc.; but none navigable at all seasons. Resources of the colony enormous, but undeveloped as yet. Lead and copper are worked; gold, coal, tin, zinc, and iron exist. Forest wealth incalculably vast. Pearl fisheries rising in value.

The **Kimberley** and northern districts contain boundless pastures, and much land suitable for sugar, tobacco, wheat, etc. A gold-field was discovered and opened here in 1886, and a great rush to it ensued. By last accounts it had not proved generally remunerative. In other parts are regions and climates admirably suited for silk-growing, vintage, olive, etc., as more than experiment has already demonstrated.—Ruled by Governor and officials, and Legislative Council, eight official members, and sixteen elected on £10 suffrage for five years. Is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The Church of England takes half the population, and nearly half the remainder are Roman Catholics. Education provided for and compulsory. Volunteer force of 575, and one torpedo-boat. There are 184 miles of railway, 700 of road, 2,285 of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. Revenue, £323,213; expenditure, £308,849; debt, £1,288,100. Im-

ports, £650,391; exports, £446,692, consisting of timber, wool, lead, copper ore, whale-oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls, and pearl-shell. There are in the colony 77,000 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupies 29,511 acres, oats 1,596 acres, barley 6,178 acres, vines 687 acres. Average produce is 117 bushels of wheat per acre, and 14½ of oats and barley. Wine made, 81,750 gallons. The stock consists of 34,392 horses, 70,408 cattle, 1,702,719 sheep, and 24,280 swine.—Land of good class may be taken up at 10s. per acre for fee simple, payable in ten annual instalments. Free grants are made conditional on all being fenced, and one-fourth cultivated within ten years. Founded in 1829 as **Swan River Settlement**. Till 1850 struggled for existence, having scanty population, no capital, and no market. Then made a convict station, till transportation ceased in 1868. Since, has been making slow advance. Has not yet received responsible government. Only capital and labour required to raise Western Australia to a position equal to the eastern colonies. It is gradually acquiring more attraction for immigrants than has hitherto been the case. Speculators and others are turning their attention to the colony, in view of the immense natural wealth it contains, while the Government is desirous of promoting immigration in every possible way. Such are the inducements offered that ere long it is probable Western Australia will receive additional population and make rapid advance. (Consult Nicolay's "Handbook for Western Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Travels in Central Australia," etc.)

West Indies. The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.—Politically the various islands are divided among five European Powers, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent, and the small islands appertaining to Venezuela. The possessions of Spain cover an area of 46,770 sq. m.; pop. 2,275,997; consisting of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Pinar, Bieque, and Oulebra (*q.v.*). Great Britain holds a large number of islands, whose total area covers 23,487 sq. m., pop. 1,189,116. They are grouped into six Governments: **Bahamas, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad** (*q.v.*). The islands belonging to France are **Guadeloupe and Martinique**, with their dependencies: area 1,769 sq. m., pop. 349,985. Holland holds **Suracao, Oruba, St. Martin, Buen Ayre, St. Eustatius, and Saba**; united area 403 sq. m., pop. 43,444. Denmark possesses **St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John**; united area 118 sq. m., pop. 33,763. Hayti is divided into the two republics of **Hayti and San Domingo**. Whole area 28,249 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,200,000, entirely of negroes and mulattoes, there being only a few scro whites. For further details see under the name of each island respectively, and **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS**. (Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies.")

"**Westminster Review**" (quarterly, 6s.) was founded (1824) under that title, changed (1835)

to the *London Review*, then named the *London and Westminster Review* (1836); on commencing a new series in its present form (1852) reverted to its original title. The *Westminster Review* treats of political and social subjects, and has long maintained a philosophical high-class reputation. Amongst its contributors have been Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. George Grote, George Eliot, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Herbert Spencer. In April 1887 a monthly series will be commenced, and the scope of the magazine will be extended. Office, 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Westminster School. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whitaker's Almanack. Mr. Jos. Whitaker's first almanack was issued in 1850. It was published at a penny, but only survived two or three years. The present almanack first appeared in 1868 (for 1869), and has steadily increased in its circulation. In 1878 the half-bound edition was enlarged by the addition of supplementary sheets, and a further extension has been made in this year's issue (1887), the price having advanced to half a crown. The design on the familiar cover of the shilling almanack was executed by John Leighton. Office, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

White Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

White House, The. Official residence in Washington of the President of the United States. Built of white stone, from whence the name originates.

White-line Etching Process, Brice's. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

White, Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., son of the late Mr. Arthur White, of the Consular and Colonial Service, was b. 1824. Educated in the Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was clerk in the Consulate-General at Warsaw (1857-60), Vice-Consul (1861-64), Consul at Dantzig (1864-75); frequently acted as Consul-General in Poland; he was Agent and Consul-General in Servia (1875-78); at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania (1878-79), being summoned to Constantinople as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary during the Conference (1876-77). Created C.B. (1878). Mr. White proceeded to the Turkish capital as *chargé d'affaires* (April 23rd, 1885). The Bulgarian crisis developing many complicated features, Sir W. White retained the post until Sir E. Thornton could take up his new appointment, having been succeeded at St. Petersburg. Created (Jan. 29th, 1886) K.C.M.G. On Feb. 25th he received his letters of recall from Constantinople; but the rapid succession of events in the Levant and the Balkans kept him almost constantly at the Porte, and eventually it was decided to appoint Sir William the Ambassador Resident, and to recall Sir E. Thornton. Formal assent to this arrangement was given by the Sultan, and duly acknowledged by Mr. Edmund Fane, the Secretary to the Embassy, on Oct. 14th. Early in Jan. 1887 Sir W. White conveyed what amounted to a remonstrance with Turkey for her supposed Russian leanings, in very much the same language as that adopted by the late Lord Idlesleigh (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) to Rusdem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London. On Jan. 8th, 1887, it was stated that Sir William had been definitely named Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, b. 1807, at Haver-

hill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He received his education at the common school, and was employed on a farm in his boyhood. When eighteen years old he began to write verses for the *Haverhill Gazette*: spent two years at Haverhill Academy. In 1829 he became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a Boston newspaper; afterwards succeeded S. D. Prentice as editor of *New England Weekly Review*; returned to Haverhill in 1831, and engaged in farming; still continued to edit the *Gazette*; entered the legislature of Massachusetts in 1835; became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, at Philadelphia; edited *Pennsylvania Freeman* in 1838-39, when his office was sacked and burnt by a mob; returned to his native state (1840), and became correspondent of the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington in 1847; contributed anti-slavery and other lyrics to this paper, and has lived for years in literary retirement, publishing some volumes of poems, which have given him a prominent place among American authors. The best edition of his poems is the "Centennial edition," published in 1876. His prose writings are: "Legends of New England" (1831), "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery considered with a View to its Abolition" (1833), "Supernaturalism in New England" (1847), "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" (1850), and "Literary Sketches" (1854), etc.

"**Wilde, Dis.**" See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Will and Codicil. A will is an instrument disposing of property, as from the death of the owner. In order to be valid in English law a will must be in writing, and signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; such signature to be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time. The witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. If any beneficial interest whatsoever is given by the will to any one of the witnesses, or to the wife or husband of such witness, the witness is none the less good; but the gift of the beneficial interest is void. Creditors are admissible witnesses. A will is revoked by subsequent marriage, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or in his presence and by his direction; or by writing executed in the same manner as a will and declaring an intention to revoke; or by a subsequent will executed in the same manner. A will speaks from the death of the testator without reference to the time of its execution. The Courts, in interpreting wills, have endeavoured to ascertain the testator's intention, without observing the same strict rules as are applied to the interpretation of other legal documents. The result has been an accumulation of rules and decisions which are extremely perplexing and defeat their own end. A will of real estate operates as a conveyance needing no further sanction. But if the real estate be situated in Middlesex or Yorkshire, a memorial of the will must be registered within six months of the testator's death if he dies in Great Britain, and within three years if he dies elsewhere. A will of personal estate must be proved; that is to say, the executors must deposit it in the Probate Division of the High Court, receiving a copy called the probate, which is the only proper

evidence of the rights of the executors. The will is proved by the oath of the executor that he believes it to be what it purports to be; but in particular cases the evidence of one or of both of the attesting witnesses is necessary. A codicil (Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*—a book or writing) is a supplement to a will. The law relating to the execution, interpretation, etc., of codicils is in all respects the same as that which applies to wills. But a codicil, if it does not expressly revoke a will, will not be construed to do so.

Willemsstadt. Capital of *Curacao* (*q.v.*).

William I., Emperor of Germany, son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, b. March 22nd, 1796. His military career dates from 1813, when he played a part in the War of Freedom. While governor of Pomerania (1848) the revolution broke out, and he had to fly to England. He became member of the Constituent Assembly sitting at Berlin (1848). He commanded the forces operating against the revolutionists in Baden. He was Regent of Prussia (1858-61), and came to the throne in 1861. Under the reign of Emperor William the war with Denmark added the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom of Prussia. Next followed the war with Austria, which ended at Sadowa in favour of Prussia the feudal contest existing between the two nations as to which should be supreme in Germany. The war was brought about through the diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, with the view to establish a North-German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia, and an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance was concluded with Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg. France saw with uneasiness the rising military power of Prussia, and the Emperor of the French, whose government was falling at home, endeavouring to restore his *prestige* by a bold stroke, entered upon the war with Germany (1870-71), resulting in the fall of the Empire, and the subjugation of France. The Prussian King besieged Paris, and forced it to surrender (armistice signed January 19th, 1871). After the signature of the treaty of peace (February, 1871), by which France lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and had to pay Germany an indemnity of £200,000,000, King William of Prussia was crowned as the first Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles. The life of Emperor William has been several times attempted. His ninetieth birthday (March 22nd, 1886), has been made the occasion of much congratulatory rejoicing in Germany.

William III., Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, King of the Netherlands (Holland), b. 1817. He succeeded his father, the late King William II., 1849. His mother, Queen Anne Pauline, was the sister of the late Czar Nicholas I. of Russia. During his reign King William has observed a strict neutrality in international complications, and therefore secured peace for his subjects. In politics he is Liberal, and he has done his best to mitigate the burdens of his people—generously reducing his civil list one-half. In 1827 he put an end to the Concordat with the Holy See. He married twice; his first wife being the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., Duke of Württemberg. She died in 1877. He married, in 1879, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pymont,

and sister of our own widowed Duchess of Albany. King William by his first wife had issue, Prince William Nicholas Alexander Charles Henry, born in 1840, died in 1870, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, born in 1851; the elder died at Paris June 21st, 1884. The heir presumptive is Princess Wilhelmina, b. 1880.

Williams, Mr. Montagu, a distinguished member of the criminal bar, and now (1887) one of the police magistrates for Greenwich, was at various times a tutor, soldier, playwright, actor, critic, and journalist. Called to the bar in 1862, Mr. Williams devoted himself entirely to criminal practice, in which he was markedly successful. Within the last few years Mr. Williams' voice unfortunately gave way, and for this reason probably he accepted a police magistracy, for which his ripe experience eminently qualifies him.

Williamson, Alexander William, Ph.D., F.R.S., LL.D., Dublin and Edin., b. May 1st, 1824. Studied in the universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. Appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London (1849), and on the retirement of Professor Graham from the chair of chemistry in the same college Dr. Williamson was chosen to succeed him in that office, while still retaining the chair of practical chemistry. For important researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts," Professor Williamson was awarded in 1862 the **Royal Medal** of the Royal Society. He has twice been President of the Chemical Society; **President of the British Association** (1873), and now holds the position of general treasurer. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London. Appointed chief gas examiner to the City of London (1876). He took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London, and has written numerous works, amongst others being his "Handbook of Chemistry."

Wills, Sir Alfred, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, was b. in 1828, and after a distinguished academical career, entered at the Middle Temple, by which Inn he was called to the bar in 1851. He obtained a solid reputation as a junior. Q.C. (1872). His appointment to the bench enriched the judicature with the presence of an able lawyer, and a man of the highest personal character. Mr. Justice Wills never took any great part in politics, but has published one or two little works about Alpine scenery.

Wimbledon Meeting. A meeting held annually under canvas at Wimbledon, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, for the encouragement of rifle shooting among the volunteers. Various prizes are competed for; the principal event being the Queen's Prize, value £250, with the badge of the Association, won in 1886 by Private Jackson, 1st Vol. Batt., Lincoln.

Winchester, Rt. Rev. Edward Harold Browne, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 635, and has an income of £6,500. In precedence bishops of this diocese rank after London. His lordship, the 84th bishop, and prelate of the most Noble Order of the Garter (1873), is the son of Lieut.-Col. Robert Browne, J.P., D.L., of Morton House, Bucks, and was b. 1811. Educated at Eton, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he graduated as Wrangler

(1832), took the Crosse Theological Scholarship (1833), the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship (1834), and the Norrisian prize (1835), and the same year proceeded M.A., B.D. (1855), and D.D. (1864), the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford (1877), Hon. D.D. (1885). Ordained deacon (1836), priest (1837), by the Bishop of Ely, he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Ely in Westminster Abbey (1864), and translated to the diocese of Winchester (1873). In 1884 his lordship was made an Hon. Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Formerly was Fellow and Tutor of his College (1837-40), curate of Stroud, Gloucester (1840); perpetual curate of St. James's, Exeter (1841); perpetual curate of St. Sidwell, Exeter (1841-43), Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew in St. David's College, Lampeter (1843-49), prebendary of St. David's (1848-50), vicar of Kenwyn and prebendary of Exeter (1849-57), Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge (1854-64), vicar of Heavitree (1857), Canon of Exeter (1857-64), Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter (1852-64). As an author his lordship is best known by his learned "Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles" (1850: 12th edition 1882). This work has been translated into Spanish, and the Exposition of Article VI. into French.

Winchester College. See PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Windhorst, Dr. Ludwig. The leader of the Roman Catholic party in the parliament of Prussia, b. in 1812. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen, and Heidelberg. After having filled several posts in the legal profession, he became, in 1863, Minister of Justice under the Hanoverian Government, being also a member of the Hanoverian Estates of the Realm. In 1867 he entered the Prussian Parliament, and constituted himself the champion of the Catholic Church of Germany. At the present time he occupies a prominent position in the Reichstag.

Windward Islands. The southern section of the Lesser Antilles. Politically the name is applied to the British Colony, whose constitution was remodelled in 1885, and now consists of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago. Area 635 sq. m., pop. 114,000. These islands have previously formed separate colonies, and have possessed other forms of government. They now together form one Crown colony, with a Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils, wholly un-elective. Each island has a subordinate Administrator and staff. Before the new arrangement the Governor of Barbados was vested with supreme authority over the Windward Islands; but now that connection has been severed. St. George, in Grenada, is the capital, and seat of government. See under the several islands, and consult "Her Majesty's Colonies," etc.

Wingfield Sculls. See SPORT.

Winnipeg (Indian "turbid water"). The capital of Manitoba (*q.v.*), pop. 30,000. At the junction of Red and Assiniboine rivers, some miles above their outflow into Lake Winnipeg. In 1871 a mere hamlet, pop. 240; now a fine city.

Wolf, Sir Henry Drummond, P.C., K.C.B., son of the celebrated traveller Dr. Samuel Wolf, and Lady Georgiana Mary Wolf. He first entered into the public service—after quitting Rugby, where he was educated—under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, to whom he was introduced at the age of seventeen, and who

gave him an appointment in the Foreign Office. After a service of five years in this office he was made attaché to the British Legation at Florence. Afterwards he was attached to the mission of the Earl of Westmorland; and was next appointed by the Earl of Malmesbury to a post in the Foreign Office. Not long after he was transferred to the Colonial Office, under the auspices of Sir E. L. Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton), and sent to the Ionian Islands as secretary to the Lord High Commissioner. His services in this capacity were acknowledged in 1862 by his appointment as K.C.M.G., when, on the cessation of the British protectorate over these islands, his services ceased. He first entered Parliament in 1874, as member for Christchurch, and in 1880 was elected member for Portsmouth, for which borough he has continued to sit up to the present time. On his entry into parliament he showed an early capacity for dealing with foreign affairs, and in particular he gave valuable aid to the administration of Lord Beaconsfield in all matters relating to its Eastern policy, which led to his appointment, in 1875, as British High Commissioner for the delimitation and organisation of "Eastern Roumelia." In this new sphere Sir H. D. Wolf achieved a marked success. He was nominated a K.C.B. In parliament he took a prominent and authoritative part in all debates on the Eastern Question, including Egypt. His acquaintance with Egyptian and Turkish affairs led to his being sent (1885) by the Salisbury administration to Constantinople, as plenipotentiary for the settlement of the affairs of Egypt, in accordance with the Ottoman Government. He has been very favourably received by the Sultan—who had made a certain acquaintance with him when engaged on his Eastern Roumelian mission—and also by the Ottoman Government, with which he appears to have come to an understanding regarding the affairs of Egypt; and proceeded to the latter country, accompanied by a commissioner of the Ottoman Government. He is at present engaged in inquiries as to the government and affairs of Egypt (March 1886). See also EGYPT.

Wolseley, General, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Visct. (creat. 1885); b. 1833 in county Dublin. Entered the army as an ensign in the 80th Regiment, in 1852. After going through the second Burmese war, in which he was wounded so severely as to necessitate his leaving for England, he was commissioned as a major in the 90th Foot. He served before Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, as Acting-Engineer, when he was again seriously wounded. Promoted, he was subsequently ordered to China, where, after attaining to a colonelship, he returned home. In 1867 he was sent, as deputy Quarter-Master General, to Canada, where trouble was apprehended in connection with the "Trent" affair. He successfully led the Red River expedition, and after serving as assistant Adjutant-General at home, in 1873-4 successfully conducted the Ashantee war. He bears a large number of medals and orders, and received the honour of knighthood in 1870. Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to administer the Government of Natal in 1875, and Cyprus in 1878. On his return from South Africa, he was (1880) appointed Quarter-Master General, Adjutant-General in 1882, and General the same year. In recognition of his services in Egypt he was created Baron Wolseley of Cairo

(1885). His later Soudan campaign is fresh in the public mind. Lord Wolseley has written a novel, and various military papers; and his "Soldier's Pocket-book" is well known.

Women, Higher Education of. Prominent among the movements of the past fifteen years are: (1) The establishment of Girls' High Schools, which provide for girls an education like that of boys' grammar schools of the highest class. The admirable institutions, Cheltenham College and the North London Collegiate School for Girls, had prepared the way. In 1874 the Girls' Public Day School Company was constituted, which now numbers thirty schools in London and the provinces. The school course includes Latin (and occasionally Greek), physical science, and religious instruction (entrusted to the head mistress), besides the ordinary subjects. The schools are officered by women. The pupils have been most successful at the local examinations, and the Oxford and Cambridge School Board examinations. The number of pupils in the Company's schools is at present 5,740; the fees range from three to five guineas per term. The chief promoters of the movement were Mrs. Grey, Miss Shirreff, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Miss Gurney, and C. S. Roundell, Esq., M.P. Besides the Company's schools, others have been established by various companies on similar lines—e.g., at Edgbaston, Glasgow, St. Andrews—and are doing similar work. Several endowed Grammar schools have opened branches for girls—e.g., the King Edward's School at Birmingham and the Bradford Grammar School. A "Church Schools Company" has been formed, and already established eight schools, in which, however, the average number of pupils is as yet small. By means of high schools a career is opened to women, and girls' education may be said to have passed out of the "dominie" stage. (2) The "higher" education is provided by the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Manchester, and such collegiate institutions as University College, Bedford College and Queen's College in London, and the provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Leeds, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, and the University Colleges of Wales (Aberystwith, Bangor, Cardiff). In 1869 Cambridge established the Higher Local Examination (at first confined to women), in compliance with a petition from the North of England Council for the Higher Education of Women (president, Mrs. Josephine Butler); in 1870 Hitchin College (since removed to Cambridge and called Girton College) was founded, and the Association for Women's Lectures at Cambridge commenced operations. In 1875 Newnham Hall was established, with about thirty pupils, under Miss Clough (principal); in 1880 the "North Hall," a branch of Newnham, was opened under Mrs. H. Sidgwick (now under Miss H. Gladstone), and in the same year the Lecture Association and Newnham Hall were united as Newnham College, an institution which now numbers 115 students. Oxford possesses two women's colleges: Somerville Hall, founded (principal, Miss Shaw-Lefevre), and Lady Margaret Hall, founded (principal, Miss Wordsworth). The first University to open its degrees (including medical degrees) to women was London (in 1878); Victoria followed suit, while Cambridge admitted women to the Tripos examinations in 1881, Oxford to

most of its honour schools in 1884; but neither University grants at present the stamp of a degree. In University College, London, and the provincial colleges mentioned above, women are admitted to all classes on the same terms as men. The successes achieved by women students, both at London and Cambridge, are very remarkable. Nearly all Newnham students got honours, some the highest honours, hardly any fail altogether. The most recent creation is the Queen Margaret's College in Glasgow (principal, Miss Galloway); this day college carries on the work started by the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, which had for many years arranged for lectures by the professors of Glasgow University. The "Holloway" College, lately established at Egham, will further extend the facilities for University study. (3) The system of instruction by correspondence was inaugurated at Cambridge in 1870 by Mrs. Peile, and is conducted by means of fortnightly or monthly papers. Similar classes have been organised by Miss Macarthur in Glasgow, and also at Edinburgh, Oxford, and other places. The experiment has been usually very successful, and the classes number pupils in the colonies and India, as well as in remote parts of the United Kingdom.

Women's Rights. See our 1886 edition.

Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., b. 1838. Served in the navy (1852-55), and was severely wounded at the storming of the Redan at Sebastopol. Joined the army (1855) as a Cornet of Light Dragoons (the 13th). Saw service in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, being (1855) a brigadier-major in Somerset's brigade, and commander of a regiment of Beaton's Horse (1859-60). He won at this time the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross, and medal for the Mutiny suppression (1855-60). Was wounded in the Ashanti war; and commanded a column in the war against the Kaffirs. In the Zulu campaign (1879), won the battle of Kambala. Commanded in the Boer war (1881), and on the death of Sir Geo. Colley became Governor of Natal and Commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1882 the fourth brigade of the second division was under his order in Egypt, during the operations before Alexandria, and those leading to the surrender of Kaffir Dowaar and Damietta. Bore part in the Soudan campaign of 1885, and was afterwards Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

Wood, Mrs. Henry, distinguished novelist, was b. 1820, in Worcestershire. From her father, Mr. Thomas Price, she inherited her literary taste. Her first work of note was "**Danebury House**," for which she gained the £100 prize for illustrating the good effects of temperance. Previous to this she had contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and *Bentley's Miscellany*. In 1861, she produced "**East Lynne**," and achieved a remarkable success with it. This was followed by "**The Channings**," "**Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles**," "**Roland Yorke**," "**Dene Hollow**," "**Johnny Ludlow**," "**Court Netherleigh**," "**About Ourselves**," etc. Mrs. Henry Wood is the editor of the *Argosy*.

Woodcoote Stakes. See SPORT.

Woodlining. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Woolen and Worsted Manufactures, The. Though the spinning and weaving of wool was long previously practised in England, the trade did not assume important dimensions till

the Flemish refugees came over, and by their superior skill gave an impetus to that and other branches of industry. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and before the death of that sovereign a considerable export trade in woollen goods had been established, in addition to supplying a rapidly increasing home demand. By the year 1700 our exports of woollen goods were valued at over £3,000,000 sterling per annum. In the course of the next century great progress was made by our textile manufacturers generally, owing to the invention of improved spinning and weaving machines. The wool of English sheep has always been highly valued by the manufacturers, and five centuries ago the merchants of the Low Countries were eager purchasers of it. This having the effect of putting up the prices, the home manufacturers felt aggrieved, and an Act was passed in the year 1337 forbidding the exportation of wool. Subsequently this law was relaxed somewhat; but between the years 1660 and 1824 there was absolute prohibition. The English manufacturers had early appreciated the excellent qualities of Spanish wool, and imported considerable quantities of that material; but when in 1765 the Elector of Saxony introduced the merino sheep into his dominion, he laid the foundation of a new and superior source of supply, on which we continue to draw to this day; the Saxon wool being held in high repute in the production of certain articles of clothing. In the year 1806 a single bale of wool reached England from Australia, but it was the harbinger of a new development of colonial enterprise which has achieved great things; for forty-five years later (in 1851) the Australian colonies sent us no less than 40,500,000 lb. of wool, and in 1886 the quantity was 401,323,566 lb. The British possessions in South Africa became an important source of supply about forty years ago; sending us in 1850 nearly 6,000,000 lb., in 1870 nearly 33,000,000 lb., and in 1886 60,992,634 lb. From the British East Indies we received in 1886 a contribution of 34,487,693 lb. Our total import of wool in 1886 was 591,872,167 lb., of which about one-half is retained for home consumption. The quantity of wool grown at home has for twenty years past averaged about 150,000,000 lb. To complete the total of raw material of the woollen and worsted trades, we have to add 68,000,000 lb. of shoddy or rag wool. Of the wool grown and imported we exported in 1886 310,388,017 lb. in a raw state, while our exports of manufactured goods amounted in value to £19,737,581. Of the latter Germany took yarns to the value of £1,898,217, woollen fabrics to the value of £672,574, and worsted fabrics to the value of £103,235. France took: yarns, £99,081; woollen fabrics, £1,676,666, and worsted fabrics, £663,593. Holland took: yarns, £994,268, woollen fabrics, £281,346, and worsted fabrics, £245,316. The United States took: woollen fabrics, £1,265,141, and worsted fabrics, £2,380,209. Our own colonies are also extensive buyers in this trade. According to a recent return the woollen factories of the United Kingdom number 1,732, and give employment to 143,344 persons, of whom 64,280 are males and 79,064 females. The number of spinning spindles is 3,337,607, of doubling spindles 318,154, and of power-looms 56,944. Of worsted factories there are 602, giving employment to 130,2 persons, of whom 49,713 are males, and 81,212 females.

The number of spinning spindles is 2,096,800, of doubling spindles 456,114, and of power-looms 87,393. The shoddy factories number 137, and give employment to 5,079 persons. They contain 90,000 spindles and 2,110 power looms. The factories are located as follows:—

	Woollen.	Worsted.	Shoddy.
England and Wales . .	1,412	636	134
Scotland . .	246	55	3
Ireland . . .	74	2	0

Woolner, Thomas, R.A., b. 1825, showed an early talent for sculpture, and was placed in the studio of William Behnes. Exhibited remarkable skill in producing models of a poetical and historical character. His "Death of Boadicea" (1843) attracted much attention, and gave promise of his subsequent eminent career. Mr. Woolner, who favoured the ideas of the "pre-Raphaelite" school (q.v.), went to Australia in 1854, where he modelled a number of excellent likenesses in medallion. Since his return (1856) he has produced statues and busts of many eminent men. Elected R.A. (1874) he was for some years Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy.

Worcester, Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., 102nd Bishop of (founded 679); b. at Chichester 1807; son of Richard Philpott, Esq. Educated at St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman); elected a Fellow, and (1845) Master of his College and Canon Residentiary of Norwich; ordained deacon (1831), priest (1833); was subsequently chaplain to the late Prince Consort; consecrated to this see (1860).

Working Men's Clubs and Institutes. The first regularly appointed "Working Men's Club" formed under that name was established by the Rev. E. Butcher Chatmer, vicar of St. Matthias, Salford, in 1858. Miss Adeline Cooper, with the aid of the Earl of Shaftesbury and other friends, opened the Duck Lane Working Men's Club in Westminster in 1860; and in 1861 Mrs. Bayley opened a Workmen's Hall in the Kensington Potteries. In 1862 the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was formed, with Lord Brougham as its president. The main difference between previous attempts to meet the wants of working men, and these clubs, was that in the latter recreation, refreshment and social intercourse were the essential features. A determined and not altogether unsuccessful effort from the first has been made, by the best friends of working men's clubs in all ranks, to make them in a subordinate degree instrumental in promoting education among their members; and hence the word "institute" has in many cases been connected with that of club. But the club movement, which as a national movement began in 1860-2, had its birth among temperance reformers, and was intended to supply the industrial classes with a counter-attraction to and a substitute for the public-house. This in its primary stages it failed permanently to do, except in a very few exceptional cases, where great popular and personal influence, as at Wisbeach, was brought to bear effectively. But the clubs never took root among the operative class until they could obtain any refreshments at them which they

desired. The apprehensions felt on this score have proved groundless, and the cause of temperance has greatly gained by the formation of the social clubs where the members can get the drink they prefer without having to go to the public-house. Intemperance is never permitted in a *bonâ-fide* workmen's club. The Board of Inland Revenue and the Council of the Club Union, with the concurrence of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, have arranged clear and satisfactory rules for the protection of *bonâ-fide* clubs. When first started, working men's clubs were kept scrupulously free from all party political or sectarian elements. A common meeting ground was sought for men of all parties and sects. Many of them still adhere to this platform; but political clubs during the last ten or twelve years have multiplied in all directions with remarkable rapidity. Their first promoters affirmed as their *raison d'être* the necessity for promoting the political education of the people. In a large number of instances, especially in clubs formed by the operatives themselves, and not by candidates for parliamentary honours or their friends, this object is to some extent obtained, as in London and other large towns. But, although in probably a great majority of cases the Liberal or Conservative Club is the headquarters and recognised machinery for party political purposes, it differs from an ordinary working men's club only during electioneering activity, and perhaps in bringing together men of different social position more frequently. The political element has also been found to supply that element of brotherly fellowship and union, as at Wednesbury, which is so essential to the healthy life and vigour of a club, but which had been found fatally deficient when it was simply a social club without any sufficient bond of union between the members. In 1883 the Council of the Club issued a statement, from which it appeared that during the twenty years of its existence it had been instrumental in founding more than 1,000 clubs and institutes, having about 100,000 members. More than 500 of these are affiliated to the Society, and about 30 join it annually. More than 50 per cent. of the clubs are wholly self-supporting. It has a circulating library, which during the last ten years has lent to the affiliated clubs upwards of 50,000 volumes. It holds various meetings during the year for athletic sports, trophies and prizes being accorded. Money prizes for the best essays and answers in history examinations, and debating competition, are also given. The club movement has spread to Italy, Germany, Sweden, the United States, and Tasmania, and is now being introduced into France.

Wrangler. The title given to some thirty of the most successful competitors in the highest mathematical examination at Cambridge, answering to the first class in the final mathematical schools at Oxford; the men of the second class being styled senior optimes, and the third class junior optimes. The term wrangler (verb "to wrangle," used in its older sense, "to argue,") was adopted from the fact that the candidate used at one time to undergo *vivâ-voce* examination only. The student who heads the list is called "Senior Wrangler," the others being placed second, third, etc., according to merit. The examination, formerly held in January only, takes place twice in the year, the Tripos list being also issued in June.

Writ. Should a seat become vacant during a session, from any one of the causes mentioned under the head of House of Commons, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (*Vacating of Seats*) Act, 1886, provides that if a member of the House of Commons is received or committed into or detained in any asylum or other place as a lunatic, it shall be the duty of the judge, or person upon whose order, and of every medical practitioner upon whose certificate such member has been received, committed, or detained, and of every person having the chief charge of such asylum, or other place as aforesaid, as soon as may be, to certify such reception, committal, or detention to the Speaker. Two members of the House of Commons may certify to the Speaker that they are credibly informed of such reception, committal, or detention; and the Speaker is to forthwith transmit such certificate or certificates, if the place of such reception, committal, or detention is in England, to the Commissioners in Lunacy; if such place is in Scotland, to the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy; and if such place is in Ireland, to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums; and the Board receiving such certificates shall visit and examine the member to whom the certificate relates, and shall report to the Speaker whether he is of unsound mind. If the report is to the effect that the member is of unsound mind, the Speaker shall, at the expiration of six months from the date of the report, if the House of Commons be then sitting, and if not, then as soon as may be after the next sitting thereof, require the Board which has made the examination again to visit and examine the patient; and if they shall report that he is still of unsound mind, the Speaker shall forthwith lay both reports on the table of the House of Commons, and thereupon the seat of the member shall be vacant; and the Speaker is to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for electing another member. Every medical practitioner, and every person having the chief charge of any asylum or other place, who shall wilfully contravene or disobey the provisions of the Act, is liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Wyndham, Mr. Charles, actor, made his first appearance in a small part at New York in 1861. Shortly afterwards he served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. Coming to this country, he began his theatrical career on the London stage in 1866, and has always maintained a high reputation as a leading comedian. For ten years Mr. Wyndham has been lessee of the Criterion Theatre. At present (January 1887), on his own boards, he is taking the *title rôle* in the late T. W. Robertson's comedy "David Garrick."

Y

Yates, Edmund Hodgson, editor and proprietor of *The World*, was b. 1831. After completing his education, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office, from which he retired in 1872. Mr. Yates early distinguished himself. He was "The Flaneur" of the *Morning Star*, and subsequently dramatic critic to the *Daily News*, and London correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Yates has also held various editorships, including *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and *Time*. He is the author of many novels, of which the most popular, perhaps, are, "Broken to Harness," "Running the Gauntlet," "Kissing the Rod," "Black Sheep," "Land at Last."

Yearlings, Sale of. The demand in 1886 has not been equal to the two preceding years. A yearling may be bred and reared at a cost of £150; and the sales in the latter half of 1886 brought in an average of 213 guineas each, while the number sold was 470. In 1885, 484 yearlings were sold at an average of 273 guineas; and in 1884, 492 yearlings were disposed of at an average of 252 guineas. The highest price paid for a yearling during the season was the sum of 3,100 guineas, which the Prince of Wales gave for *Cassistry*, a son of Sterling, since re-named Loyalist. The most successful sires of the season have been Sterling, Petrarch, Hermit, Galopin, and Galliard.

Yellow Books. See BLUE BOOKS.

"Ye Sette of Odd Volumes." A social club for intellectual conversation and discussions, founded by Mr. B. Quaritch, 1878. Meetings held first Friday in every month. By rule xiv. "The Sette" consists of twenty-one; but there are "Supplemental Odd Volumes" to the number of seven. The club has edited and printed twenty books of exceptional rarity, which are very much sought after: the average of each edition is, however, only 133. For 1886 the president was Mr. G. Clulow, described as Xylographer on the roll of membership. The other members are E. Heron-Allen, Necromancer; Wilfred Ball, Peintre-Graveur; J. Roberts Brown, Alchemist; Alfred J. Davies, Attorney-General; C. Leopold Eberhardt, Astrologer; G. Charles Haité, Art Critic; Burnham W. Horner, Organist; Frank Ireson, Artificer; D. W. Kettle, Cosmographer; H. George Liley, Art Director; W. Murrell; M. D. Leech; B. Quaritch, Librarian; E. Renton, Herald; H. J. Gordon Ross, Master of Ceremonies; W. M. Thompson, Historiographer; G. R. Tyler, Stationer; T. C. Venables, Antiquary; Charles Welsh, Chapman; C. W. H. Wyman, Typographer; and Edward F. Wyman, Treasurer. The "Supplemental Odd Volumes" are Edward Walford, M.A., Rhymer; and Charles Holme, Pilgrim.—Among the Odd Volumes published by the Sette are *Glossographia Anglicana*; *Love's Garland*, or *Possies for rings, handker-*

chers, and gloves, and such pretty tokens that Lovers send their loves [1674]; *Queen Anne Murich*; *Codex Chirromantiae*; *Intaglio Engraving, past and present*; *On some of the books for Children of the Last Century*; *First Fair on the Thames*; and the *Pre-Shaksperian Drama*; *Catalogue of MSS. and Early-printed books*; and an account of the *Great Learned Societies and Associations*, and of the *Chief Printing Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland*. At all meetings the President is addressed as "Your Oddship." Grace before meat is, "Incipit feliciter cœna," and after, "Explicit cœna."
Yeomanry, Old English. See LAND QUESTIONS.

York August Meeting. See SPORT.

York, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, P.C., Lord Archbishop of Primate of England and Metropolitan, and one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000. His Grace, the 86th Archbishop in succession, is the son of the late John Thomson, Esq., J.P., of Whitehaven, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he entered as a foundation scholar, and graduated B.A., 3rd class Lit. Hum. (1840), M.A. (1843), and proceeded B.D. and D.D. (1856), is F.R.S. and F.R.G.S. Ordained deacon (1842) by the Bishop of Oxford, and priest (1843) by the Bishop of Winchester. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dec. 15th, 1861), translated to York (Feb. 1863). His Grace became successively Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Bursar of Queen's College (1847-55), Provost of Queen's College (1855-62), was Bampton Lecturer (1853), Select University Preacher (1856), Preacher at Lincoln's Inn (1858); Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen (1860), and rector of All Saints, Marylebone (1855). As an author and editor his Grace is well known. He is the author of several sermons, addresses, and pamphlets published at various times, and has written more important works, among which may be mentioned, "The Atoning Work of Christ," Bampton Lectures (1853); "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought" (1849). This work made his Grace's position as a logician. His Grace has also contributed to the "Speaker's Commentary."

Young England Party. A band of young "old tory" aristocrats formed during the corn law agitation, 1842-6. Their principle was that the ancient relation subsisting between rich and poor should be restored, that the rich should rule with benevolence and justice, and that the lower classes should revert to the feudal vassalage. Lord J. Manners and Hon. G. Smythe were the leading spirits in the movement, and Disraeli gave them his support. Harriet Martineau compares their demands with those of the Tractarians (q.v.), in another but similar direction ("History of the Peace," vol. ii. p. 300).

Z

Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. The Zambesi is the largest of the African rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean. It rises in the Barot-se country, running south and then east, with a course of 1,500 miles. Its banks were the scene of Livingstone's earlier wanderings, and he discovered the famous *Victoria Falls*, more sublime than Niagara. Native traders descend to the Portuguese settlements on the lower river. South of the Zambesi lie the countries of *Monomotapa*, *Mashona*, and *Manica*, where are many ancient ruins, testifying to the presence of a civilised people. The most recent explorers seem to have found proof that these were Phœnician. Gold is said to be plentiful. The Shiré drains Nyassa and Shirwa lakes, falling into the Zambesi about 90 miles from the sea. There English enterprise is finding its way into Central Africa. Though navigation is broken by falls, there are steamers on the Shiré and Nyassa, and an increasing English settlement, whose trade already amounts to £200,000 per annum. But the traveller Hinkelmann was killed by natives near Moepa on the Shiré in 1886. These rivers form a natural waterway and means of access to vast populous regions, rich in gold, iron, ivory, and many native products. See *NYASSA*, *BLANTYRE*, *MOZAMBIQUE*. (Consult a paper by H. E. O'Neill, in "Proceedings R. G. S.," July 1885.)

Zanzibar. A territory on the east coast of Africa. Consists of the island of Zanzibar, 55 by 25 miles, area 625 sq. miles; pop. 300,000. The isles of Pemba and Mafia, and the African coast from Warsheikh, 2° 30' N. lat., to Tungue, 10° S. lat., which is properly called the *Suaheli coast*. The authority of Zanzibar on the mainland is very doubtful, and does not extend inland. It has recently (1885) been limited by the enforced cession to Germany of certain territories. The capital, *Shanganny* or *Unguja*, has a population of 80,000, and is the emporium of a large trade. The islands are excessively fertile, producing cloves, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, cocoanut, oranges, etc. Of the rivers descending to the Suaheli coast, the Juba, Kingani, Wami, Lufiji, and Rovuma, are more or less navigable, the last two for many miles up. The whole coast is said to be capable of producing unlimited quantities of such valuable commodities as cloves, sugar, cocoa, coffee, nutmegs, cinnamon, Guinea pepper, sesame, indigo, cotton, tobacco, the oil-palm, etc. Cattle thrive well in some districts. Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat. It is now independent, and is ruled by a sultan or seyyid, *Bargash ben Saïd*, son of the Imam of Muscat, who succeeded in 1870. Caravans start to the interior and the Great Lakes from Mombasa, Pangani, Saadani, Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salam (whence a road is being cut to Nyassa), and Quiloa. They carry arms, cotton, beads, and brass-wire, returning with gum-copal, cloves, ivory, wax, india-rubber, cocoanut oil, oil-seeds, etc. The pop. of Zanzibar island is composed of Arabs, intermixed with various East African races, Hindi and Malagasy traders, and numerous foreigners. Chief are the Arab land-holders and slave-employers. The slave-trade, nominally suppressed by treaty with the seyyid, is still carried on secretly. There is an army of some 1,200

men. Industries are chiefly the extraction of cocoanut oil, and, now, sugar-boiling. Seyyid's revenue is £220,000. Imports in 1885, £709,900; exports £870,350; imports in 1886, £1,220,000; exports £800,000. The commercial importance of Zanzibar has been recently increasing, and there is no doubt will now tend to progress vigorously. European enterprise is becoming more and more engaged in this region, which, until the intrepid Stanley opened up the Congo river, was scarcely known to us except as the starting-place of explorers. At present a joint commission, representing Great Britain, France, and Germany are engaged in defining the Seyyid's territories on the mainland, as well as those acquired by Germany. See *USAGARA*, *KILIMA-NJARO*, *GERMAN COLONISATION*. (Consult report of Consul Kirk, in "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls," Part xiii., 1882; Keith Johnston's "Africa," H. Johnston's "Kilima-Njaro," Thomson's and Stanley's various works, etc.)

Zeilah. A town and port on the north Somali coast of the Gulf of Aden. It forms part of the British Protectorate established in 1885 on this coast. It is a market for the exchange of produce from the interior with European goods. In the seventh century, and for long after, Zeilah was the capital of the Arab empire of the same name. It was in Egyptian hands before England took it. See *BERBERA*, *ADEN*, and *SOMALI-LAND*.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society. In co-operation with the Church Missionary and other Protestant missionary societies in India. Founded 1852. The object of the Society is threefold: viz. (1) To send to the women of India the Gospel, by means of female missionaries; (2) To alleviate their sufferings in sickness, and minister to their spiritual need, through the agency of duly qualified lady medical missionaries; (3) To promote education, especially among the higher classes, based on Holy Scripture. It employs 28 European missionaries, 107 Eurasian and native assistants in schools and *zenanas* (that part of the house reserved exclusively for the women of families of good caste), and 53 Bible-women. It has *mission stations* at Allahabad, Benares, Bombay, Fyzabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nassist, Patna, Poonah, and missionaries or Bible-women at about twenty-five small towns and outlying districts. The *medical mission* at Lucknow is under the superintendence of a duly qualified lady doctor, assisted by a trained native Christian nurse. Last year (1885) 2,222 new cases were treated at the dispensaries. The zenana missionaries have access to 900 private houses, with 1,235 zenana pupils under instruction. **Schools**—54 day schools, with 1,813 pupils; 3 normal schools, with 143 students training for mission work. There are 120,000,000 women in India, one-third of whom are computed to be shut up in zenanas. They can only be reached by means of female agents; and if they are not taught the Gospel by female missionaries they cannot be taught at all. Three ladies are at present studying at the London School of Medicine for Women, with a view of proceeding to India for medical mission work in connection with the Society as soon as they have fully qualified. Two others

(fully qualified doctors) are gaining experience in hospitals in Vienna and Madras respectively, from whence they will shortly be removed to take charge of new Hospitals in India under the Society's auspices. The income of the Society in 1885 (last return) was £10,790. Offices, 2, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and 1, Erskine Place, Edinburgh. **Treasurers**, Lord Kinnaird, and Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L. **Sec.**, Rev. A. H. Lash.

Zinography. See ENGRAVING, AUTOMATIC.

Zola, Emile. Born April 2nd, 1840, in Paris. Educated at the Lycée St. Louis, in Paris, he began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He devoted much of his leisure to literary work, and soon appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseille," and "Thérèse Raquin," exhibiting his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. On the stage Zola has not had much success, but a dramatised version of "L'Assommoir" ran for two hundred nights, and an English adaptation, "Drink," had a great success. He is also the author of "Nana," "Pot Bouille," and many other works. As a critic Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro*. He is a writer of remarkable power and industry. His last novel is "L'Œuvre" (1886).

Zollverein. The Union for customs purposes of different independent German States was first proposed by Prussia. Levying varying customs at the frontiers of every State being found to work disadvantageously, it was proposed that one uniform tariff with regard to countries outside the Union should be collected, and the receipts divided among the members of the Union in proportion to their population. With respect to internal trade in the Union, as the duties varied in the different States, a system of drawbacks was adopted, so as to put all upon an equal footing. The system has worked most beneficially for the trade of Germany.

Zorrilla, Leon Manuel Ruiz, Spanish Republican leader, was b. at Burgo de Osma, in Old Castille, in 1834. Practised law in Madrid, and entered the Cortes in 1858 as a Progressist. For participation in the June rising of 1866 he was exiled, but soon returned to Spain, and became Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce under the provisional government of 1868. In all, Señor Zorrilla has been three times a Minister of State: was twice Prime Minister, and once during the reign of Amadeo, President of the Cortes. Among the more notable of Señor Zorrilla's political acts was the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico; and he also assisted in removing the differential duties upon English goods, in granting freedom of worship, and in instituting civil marriage. After the resignation of Amadeo, Señor Zorrilla left Spain, and has since lived abroad, chiefly in London and Paris, whence he has carried on an active Republican propaganda.

Zululand. A country in South Africa, north-east of Natal. Area about 10,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 200,000. It is well watered and

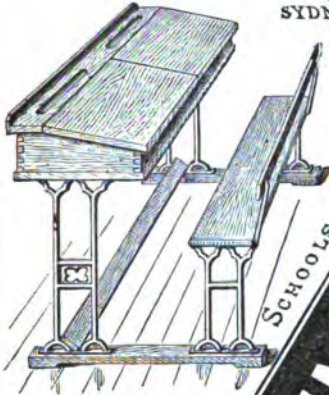
capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of sea-board. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, proclaimed British (1885), is full of shoals, and the adjoining country is very unhealthy. The coast is damp and hot, but suitable for sugar and other semi-tropical products. The interior is rugged and intersected with rapid rivers, but being high, is cooler, drier, and more healthy than the coast. At the beginning of this century, Chaka, a Zulu chief, organised his people into an army on a European plan. He became master of the whole country between the Limpopo and Cape Colony. In 1838 his brother Dingaan succeeded him. Sundry of Chaka's generals became independent, forming kingdoms far to the north and west; and under Panda, the successor of Dingaan, the Zulu kingdom became reduced to the territory now called Zululand. In 1873 Panda was succeeded by Cetewayo (pron. Ketchwoyo), who reorganised the Zulu regiments. Cetewayo became embroiled with the Natal government, and in 1879 British troops entered Zululand in three columns. The centre, under Lord Chelmsford, suffered a terrible reverse at Isandhlwana, where 1000 British troops were slain. In spite of the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift, it had to retreat. On the south Col. Pearson defeated a Zulu force, but was beleaguered in Etchowe for some months. On the north Sir Evelyn Wood suffered some reverses, but defeated the Zulus at Kambula Kop. Eventually the Zulus were utterly overthrown at Gingihlova and Ulundi, and Cetewayo made prisoner. Zululand was then partitioned into thirteen chieftainships; but disorder soon ensued. In 1882 Cetewayo was restored to a part of the country, with a Native Reserve, under a British Resident, between him and Natal. But he was soon overthrown by the chief Usibepu, and obliged to fly to the Reserve, where he died. In 1885-6 many Boers trekked into Zululand from the Transvaal, seizing land and "squeezing" out the Zulus. The influx of Zulu refugees into the Reserve and Natal, and the formation of a new Boer Republic, in defiance of treaties and native rights, caused great excitement in Natal. The British Government eventually deputed Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, to negotiate with the Boer leaders. He allowed their claim to the part of Zululand they had chiefly settled, and recognised their republic, while forbidding further encroachment. But the Natal Legislature and people desired the expulsion of the Boers and the annexation of Zululand, offering to undertake expense of governing the latter. The Governor's yielding to the Boers produced a breach between him and the Legislature, which passed resolutions amounting to a vote of censure. Influential meetings held in London warmly protested against leaving the Zulus, whose power we had broken up, to the mercy of their Boer enemies. The difficulty has not yet been finally settled. The "New Republic," as the Boers have named it, is now regularly constituted. It occupies the western part of Zululand, and does not reach the coast. Its area is 1,800 sq. m.; capital Vryheid. See NATAL, TRANSVAAL, and RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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JOSEPH CHALK, ESQ., *Organist, Waltham Cross, N.*

THE REV. J. OSWALD JACKSON receives into his house a limited number of Pupils, from the age of ten to seventeen, to prepare for University Examinations or for Commercial life.

This Establishment is intended to meet the views of Parents who desire a First-class Private School of limited numbers, where their sons will receive individual attention and help in their studies, and will be brought under the personal supervision and influence of the Principal.

The course of study is the same as at the best Public Schools, and regulated by the requirements of the University and other Public Examinations, for which the pupils are prepared, if desired.

The house is beautifully situated in its own grounds of fifteen acres in the park of Theobalds, on a gravelly soil, and within half an hour of London, by the Great Eastern (Cambridge Line) Railway. Extensive playgrounds furnish opportunities for out-door many games, and the park for healthful rambles.

Prospectuses and Testimonials may be obtained on application to the Principal.

THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF PARENTS AND FRIENDS OF PUPILS PERMITTED AS REFEREES. ONLY

GEO. WILLIAMS, Esq., St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

SIR THOMAS CHALK, Recorder of City of London.

THE REV. ARNOLD TAYLOR, B.A., Rector, Church Staunton, Honiton, Devon.

SIR WILFRID LAWRENCE, M.P., Brayton, Carlisle.

THE REV. EUSTACE CONDER, D.D., Leeds.

DR. H. R. REYNOLDS, President of Chesham College.

THE REV. S. PATON, Nottingham.

J. ELLIOTT VINEY, Esq., Highbury Crescent, E.P.

HENRY CONDER, Esq., Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Bombay.

Theobalds is rich in historic associations, as well as in the charms of rural beauty. The park is ten miles round, and was once the scene of courtly pageants of Tudor and Stuart magnificence. Theobalds recalls to memory the figures and acts of the cautious and magnificent Burleigh; of Cecil, his son and successor in the Government and the first Salisbury of Hatfield; of the good Queen Bess, who oft was the guest of Burleigh here; of Charles I., who here signed the "Petition of Rights"; of good Bishop Hall, some of whose "Contemplations" were written here, and who oft ministered in the Royal Chapel at Theobalds; of Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London, who was the instrument in bringing William III. to the English throne; of Dr. Johnson, who spent his last years, and whose sermons (some of which his name is still cherished in the neighbourhood; and of that honest Angler—honest Izaak Walton—who, in his "Complete Angler," says: "I would have been near you company as far as Theobalds, and there leave you."