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LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1905.

THE KING arrived in London on Saturday afternoon on his return from his visit to Lord Londesborough at Londesborough Park, Yorkshire. (p. 9)

THE QUEEN and Princess Victoria left London for Sandringham on Saturday afternoon. (p. 9)

THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS of Woolwich and Kingston-on-Thames, in the diocese of Southwark, were consecrated on Saturday in St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. (p. 7)

LORD ROSEBERY, presiding on Saturday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society in Edinburgh, commented on the fact recorded in one of the society's recent publications, the "Baron Court Records of Stitchill," that during the 160 years over which the records extended only two cases of drunkenness were brought before the Baron Court. He confessed his inability to explain this extraordinary piece of statistics. Discussing the period which Scottish history should be considered as covering for the purposes of the society, he held that it should begin with the invention of printing, and end with the period covered by the publication of the Waverley novels. (p. 8)

A CONFERENCE of members of the Association of Head Mistresses and of women members of education committees was held on Saturday at Clothworkers'-hall to consider various educational questions, and passed resolutions dealing with mixed education, the new code for public elementary schools, the relations between local educational authorities and secondary schools, and other subjects. (p. 12)

THE LADY MAYORESS on Saturday distributed prizes to successful students of the Guildhall School of Music.

A CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the proposed Council of the Empire between the Empire League and Mr. J. X. Merriman, of Cape Colony, is published to-day. (p. 3)

POLICE COURTS.—At Westminster, the charges of forgery and conspiracy against the prisoners Bridgewater, Holmes, Shackell, and Eliza Foster were further investigated, and a number of witnesses gave evidence supporting that of the convict Fisher. The prisoners were again remanded. (p. 15)

THE WEATHER forecast for Southern England (London and Channel) anticipates for to-day south-westerly winds, strong in places; mild and showery, but with fair intervals. (p. 11)

GREAT QUEEN STREET THEATRE.—At this theatre, on Saturday night, the seventh season of the German company in London was opened with a performance of Kadelburg's farcical comedy *Der Familientag*. (p. 4)

SPECIAL ARTICLES are published to-day on "France and Great Britain: Value of the Entente" (from our Paris Correspondent) (p. 13); "Théâtre du Vaudeville" (from our Dramatic Critic) (p. 4); "Art Exhibitions" (p. 15); "Agriculture" (p. 3); "The Newmarket Houghton Meeting" (p. 10); "The Preservation of Hindhead" (p. 10); and in the *Financial and Commercial Supplement* on "Active Trade and Dear Money" (p. 569); "Brunner, Mond, and Co. (Limited)" (p. 569); Condition of the Shipbuilding Industry" (p. 569).

THE CITY.—The Money Market was easier on Saturday, but the discount rates were maintained. The Stock Exchange was quiet; the tone was at first rather dull but improved later; prices show few alterations when compared with Friday. Consols were unchanged at 88 and $88\frac{1}{16}$. Russian Fours declined $\frac{1}{2}$, and Japanese bonds were easier. Home Railway stocks also gave way a little, but the South African Market was firmer. (p. 13)

THE ROYAL TOUR.—The Renown, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, passed through the Suez Canal on Saturday, and sailed from Suez for Bombay yesterday, escorted by the cruiser Terrible. (p. 5)

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent summarizes the situation in Russia by saying that the nation is in passive revolt, and the Government is incapable of enforcing even the semblance of authority. There is only one ray of light so far—there has been no wholesale bloodshed. The strike has enveloped every aspect of Russian life, all the public services, and the newspapers. The streets of St. Petersburg are in darkness. The situation in the provinces is infinitely worse than in the capital. Mock republics have already been proclaimed in various cities, and the local authorities are so powerless in many places that the maintenance of order has been assumed by committees of public safety. One of the most ominous factors in the situation is the sudden development of sympathy with the Russian people among the Finns. There are only 4,000 troops in the Grand Duchy, as 6,000 reservists who were sent there developed revolutionary leanings, and had to be brought back. If the Finns were to revolt, the Government could not reinforce the garrison, because every soldier is wanted in Russia, and the navy cannot be trusted.—News from Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Reval, Kieff, and other provincial cities is entirely in accordance with this estimate of the general situation.—In view of the present internal condition of Russia, the Minister of Finance has decided to postpone further negotiations in regard to the projected loan. (p. 5)

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.—Our Correspondent at Sinaya says that the Powers, including Germany, are practically agreed in principle with regard to a naval demonstration against Turkey, and the details are now under consideration. (p. 5)

PORTUGAL.—President Loubet and King Carlos exchanged cordial speeches at the banquet given at the Ajuda Palace on Friday evening. Yesterday, the President gave a luncheon on board the French cruiser Léon Gambetta to the King and Queen of Portugal, when very friendly speeches were again uttered by M. Loubet and his Majesty. The President left Lisbon for Marseilles on board the Léon Gambetta in the course of the afternoon. (p. 5)

THE SCANDINAVIAN RUPTURE.—Our Copenhagen Correspondent says the length of the debate in the Storthing on the Throne question has caused a certain disagreeable feeling in that capital.—The Swedish Ministry, having accomplished its task of concluding the settlement with Norway, has resigned. (p. 5)

FRANCE.—Our Paris Correspondent discusses the Parliamentary outlook in view of the reassembling of the Chambers to-day. (p. 5)

SPAIN.—The resignation of the whole Cabinet was announced on Saturday, and Señor Monteros Rios, the late Premier, was entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry. He hopes to complete the task to-day.—The Spanish cruiser Cardenal Cisneros was wrecked early on Saturday morning while on her way to Ferrol for repairs. (pp. 5 and 6)

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent discusses the prospect of the early introduction of representative government in the colony. (p. 5)

This morning brings no news of any decisive alteration in the Russian crisis. The Government and the leaders of the people still remain face to face—the former so far conscious of their weakness as to shrink from any active effort to reassert their authority; the latter so far conscious of their strength that in St. Petersburg and Moscow they have been able to restrain any outburst of disorder. In the meantime the internal state of Russia presents an extraordinary picture. Cities in darkness, closed shops and deserted factories, the almost entire stoppage of means of communication, and everywhere the massing of all available troops, form the outward and visible signs of the crisis. A telephone strike in St. Petersburg seems to have cut off the capital from Moscow and thus completed the isolation between the two chief cities of the Empire. The growing inability of the Government to make itself felt is bearing its natural fruits in the provinces. From not a few centres comes news of the formation of committees of public safety, or of the assumption of authority in some shape or other by the self-constituted representatives of the people. In some quarters there has been bloodshed, notably at Odessa, where barricades have been erected and the troops have fired, and at Reval, where there seem to have been several collisions between the soldiers and the mob. Amid all local variations the broad features of the position are beyond all doubt. The revolutionary organization has succeeded in bringing work all over European Russia to a standstill, and the authorities are quite powerless to deal with the situation. The tension is so acute that, if it were any other country but Russia in the case, we should have heard already of a decisive solution; and even in Russia the situation cannot be prolonged much further. The imminent menace of a revolution which would sweep all constituted authority away must have forced itself upon the TSAR and his advisers. Yet, in the face of this peril the Government seems stricken with an utter paralysis. To those who look below the surface the most tragic element in the situation must be, not the dislocation of industrial Russia, with all its attendant sufferings, but the complete helplessness of the Autocrat who is still nominally supreme over her destinies. In the TSAR's nullity lies the germ of terrible disaster. Last January he threw away a priceless opportunity for frank discussion with his people, and the confidence and affection which he then lost in so large a measure he has made no effort to regain. In the present crisis, so much more threatening to his Throne, he has maintained hitherto an unbroken silence. Yet personal initiative on his part is urgently required before the gathering stormclouds of revolution make any assertion of his authority not only unprofitable, but fatal.

We are told that divided counsels are now, as they have been so often, the proximate cause of the EMPEROR's apathy. The Court is said to be in revolt; and, while even GENERAL TREPOFF—who had declared his intention of maintaining order in St. Petersburg by ball cartridge—has joined the Ministers in pressing for the immediate announcement of a Constitution, the reactionaries are clamouring for a dictatorship. It is impossible to venture predictions about Russia with any real confidence, but in the light of such information as we possess the reactionary suggestion seems to stand self-condemned. The question is rather whether any political concessions, however ample, will achieve their object at this late hour, when counsels of blind repression appear simply to court ruin. Wherever the TSAR looks he may read signs that the old order of things, as represented by the bureaucracy, has gone for ever. The *Novoe Vremya*, hitherto its stanch defender, now declares that the Government cannot oppose the will of the whole nation. In some quarters most vital to the maintenance not merely of the bureaucracy, but of Tsardom, there are increasing tokens of disaffection. The Correspondent in St. Petersburg who has kept us so well informed of the march of events, alludes to-day to the mutiny of 300 sailors, to murmurings among the soldiers, and to an extremely ominous development in Finland. No fewer than 6,000 reservists who had been sent there have displayed revolutionary tendencies and have had to be brought back. Finland, which has perhaps suffered more than any other part of the Empire from arbitrary Russification, seems thus to have developed pro-Russian feeling in the hour of revolution. It has infected the troops with its ideas, and it may give still more substantial effect to them. The strike just proclaimed on the Finland Railway is a clear sign that the Grand Duchy has been drawn into the area of revolt. No more striking evidence could be afforded of the way in which the present agitation seems to have triumphed over those wide differences of race, class, and sentiment which used to be confidently relied on to preserve Russia from anything like a general conflagration.

While Russia is passing through this grave internal crisis, she has unhappily lost one of her most distinguished sons. It is true that GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF had virtually passed out of the sphere of action into that of theory, and that the advice which he proferred to Russia's rulers in the course of the war, sound as it was, was disregarded. None the less his military career and his widely known writings had given such clear proof of a sane judgment on points of more than merely professional interest that it is impossible not to regard his death at this moment as a real loss to Russia. Moral courage as well as discernment he must have had to have bluntly recommended the abandonment of Port Arthur and the occupation of a rear position in Manchuria; and his iron discipline as a division leader in the Russo-Turkish war bears out this estimate. But it was in his insistence on the need of preparation for war, especially the cultivation of *moral*, that the veteran general shone most conspicuously among his contemporaries. The absence of that systematic instruction which he demanded went far to wreck Russia's chances in Manchuria. In Governmental quarters a lack of the same moral efficiency is being deplorably manifested now, and while DRAGOMIROFF'S comments thereon, had he lived, would doubtless not have lacked pungency, his sage advice might possibly have had a better reception in this day of extremities.

We reported on Saturday the proceedings of the Court-martial held at Portsmouth on Friday for the trial of LIEUTENANT NASMITH, who was charged with "negligently or by default hazard- "ing submarine A 4," of which he was in charge on the occasion of the recent alarming mishap to that vessel. The evidence heard at the Court-martial will hardly tend to allay public anxiety concerning the dangers incidental to—we will not say inseparable from—the practice of submarine navigation. It appears that when the accident occurred submarine A 4 was engaged in experiments with sound signals to be conveyed to her under water from a bell attached to a torpedo-boat stationed for the purpose at varying distances from the submarine. For the purpose of these experiments it was necessary for the submarine to be so trimmed that the whole hull was under water. In other words, she had to be brought to a condition in which the normal reserve of buoyancy must have been largely reduced, though not necessarily to the *minimum* prescribed for her safety, in the submerged condition. It was not, however, LIEUTENANT NASMITH'S intention to make the vessel dive on this occasion, nor apparently did he intend to trim the boat for diving, though the crew had been ordered to "trimming stations," and this order had been carried out. In this condition the vessel apparently began to "pump," which means, according to the evidence of LIEUTENANT MORETON, an experienced instructor in the management of submarines, that "in a seaway a "submarine would fall in the hollow of a wave "and the reserve of buoyancy would not act "quickly enough to prevent the boat from sub- "merging some feet and she would pump up and "down instead of remaining awash." If all apertures were closed this operation of pumping would apparently have no tendency to make the vessel sink, since her reserve of buoyancy would be unaffected and would suffice to keep her at the surface. But, unfortunately, on this occasion one of the ventilators had been left open. It was not left open through carelessness, but was being used for the purpose of signalling by means of a flag hoisted through it. LIEUTENANT NASMITH, however, admitted that it was an error of judgment to have left it open when the hull was brought under water. Apparently while the vessel was thus "pumping," or "bobbing up and "down," water began to enter through the open ventilator, and as the internal aperture of this ventilator was no less than 4in. a very short time sufficed to destroy the reserve of buoyancy and the vessel began to sink. Then the conduct of all on board was beyond all praise. Orders were given and executed with admirable promptitude for clearing the vessel of the water which was sinking her, and happily the measures taken were successful, but not before she had sunk to 90ft., acquired an inclination of 40deg. by the head, and been reduced to total darkness by the extinction of the electric lights, while her atmosphere was rapidly becoming poisonously vitiated by the evolution of chlorine gas. Nothing but the admirable steadiness of the men and the splendid presence of mind of LIEUTENANT NASMITH and of his second-in-command SUB-LIEUTENANT HERBERT could have saved the country from another appalling submarine disaster. On this the country may well congratulate itself, and it cannot but be proud of the men who in such awful circumstances displayed so worthily the best qualities of the naval service. But the matter does not end there. A comparatively trivial error of judgment, which was frankly acknowledged by LIEUTENANT NASMITH, and for which, in view of "his coolness and presence of "mind," he was, rightly enough, only mildly reprimanded by the Court, sufficed to bring every man on board to within a few seconds of irretrievable disaster. This is the standing peril of the submarine.

Of course, it is quite clear what the immediate cause of the accident was. The ventilator was left open when it ought to have been closed, and it is satisfactory to learn from the evidence of LIEUTENANT MORETON that in the latest type of submarines the ventilators are fitted with quick-closing valves, which will render impossible for the future such accidents as that which happened to submarine A 4. But it is not so much the fact of occasional negligence as the awful consequences which it entails, or may entail, that disturbs the public mind. As SIR WILLIAM WHITE has remarked in one of the very instructive series of articles which he has lately contributed to our *Engineering Supplement*, "the 'human element' "must always count for much; and even with "crews thoroughly trained and disciplined mis- "takes will occasionally be made. Moreover, the "necessarily small reserve of buoyancy retained "in the diving condition makes a trifling mistake "or a small entry of water a possible cause of "serious danger." When this happens, as in the long run it must occasionally happen, the question of life and death for all on board the submarine turns literally on a knife-edge. Assuming that A 4 is identical in type with A 8, we learn from SIR WILLIAM WHITE that when the vessel is trimmed and ready for diving "the "reserve of buoyancy is only 800lb., while the "displacement exceeds 200 tons. The reserve of "buoyancy is, therefore, less than one-fifth of "1 per cent. of the displacement; it corresponds "to the weight of only $12\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of sea "water; 80 gallons of water entering would "destroy the reserve of buoyancy and cause the "vessel to founder unless it were promptly "expelled." It is true that, as CAPTAIN BACON said in a very weighty and important paper read at the Institution of Naval Architects, "the rate "of blowing water from tanks is purposely made "so great that a sinking boat should be caught "and made buoyant long before a dangerous "depth is approached." Theoretically that is no doubt the case. If the "human element" be neglected, the reasoning is unimpeachable. If men never made mistakes the water would never get into the boat. If they were always as prompt to repair them, as cool and as stanch in counteracting their consequences as LIEUTENANT NASMITH and his comrades were, water if it did get into the boat would always be got out again without any great harm being done. But let us all clearly realize how venial in itself the mistake may be, how prone human nature is to err, how instantly the mistake must be remedied if its consequences are not to be appalling and irremediable, how cool, steady, imperturbable, and alert every one of a dozen or more men must be if any of them are to escape death, and then, at any rate, we shall understand what rare qualities are required in those who navigate submarines, and shall perhaps wonder whether, human nature being what it is, it is not asking too much of it to expect to find them always at hand.

We have no desire to dogmatize on this very difficult subject. We would only suggest that the ethical and psychological problems arising out of the development of submarine navigation ought to be considered quite as carefully as its mechanical and other technical problems. There is also another point to be considered. It is clear that LIEUTENANT NASMITH did not intend the boat to dive, nor did he expect her, trimmed as she was, to sink so deep as to submerge the ventilator, although he acknowledged that he made a grave mistake in leaving it open. In other words, the boat dived unexpectedly and accidentally, and her coxswain stated that this was not the first time she had done so. The same thing happened when A 8 went down with her conning tower open off Plymouth and all within her perished. In this latter case, CAPTAIN BACON held that the cause of the boat's diving was that she had less buoyancy at the time than her commanding officer had reason to believe—in other words, that, in some way not fully accounted for or explained, water to the amount of two and a half tons had got into the boat and had reduced her assumed reserve of buoyancy to that extent. CAPTAIN LEES, on the other hand, thought it possible that the inclination down might be the effect of the shape of the boat herself at a certain speed and trim. SIR WILLIAM WHITE, who has subjected this case to a very searching examination, inclines strongly to this latter explanation. We shall not attempt to adjudicate between two such authorities as SIR WILLIAM WHITE, a naval constructor of proved sagacity and vast experience, on the one hand, and, on the other, CAPTAIN BACON, whose knowledge of submarines, their construction, organization, and navigation, is exceptional and probably unique; nor is it necessary to do so, since it is known that the Admiralty have instituted exhaustive experiments for the purpose of putting the question at issue beyond the reach of doubt. Nor, again, do we suggest that the cause of the unexpected submersion of A 4 is identical or even comparable with that of the unexpected submersion of A 8. That is a question which we do not pretend to be competent to determine, even if the evidence given at the Court-martial had afforded adequate material for its determination. But we do suggest, and even insist, that in both cases official inquiry and experiment should be carried on until no further doubt or dispute is possible; and that, when that point has been reached, the results, whatever they are, of the inquiry should forthwith be made public. SIR WILLIAM WHITE has pointed out that "the matter is of great importance to naval "architects and of much scientific interest to all "concerned with problems of propulsion and fluid "resistance." That is one reason for publicity, and a very good reason so far as it goes. But it is not by any means the strongest reason. The strongest reason is that only so can the Admiralty hope to allay the grave and growing public anxiety which has been roused by these recurring accidents to submarines.

HARROW SCHOOL.—There will be an examination on the Tuesday before Easter, 1906, for 10 or 11 entrance scholarships, open to all boys not members of the school who were born in or after the year 1892. Further particulars may be obtained from the headmaster's secretary.

FULHAM BY-ELECTION RESULT.—The following is the result of the by-election to fill the vacancy at Fulham on the London County Council:—Mr. Cyril Cobb (M.), 4,395; Mr. Harold Spender (P.), 3,970; Alderman Clark (Labour), 1,177; Moderate majority over Progressive, 425. This is a Moderate gain.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION AND RUSSIA.—At a meeting of the executive of the Social Democratic Federation on Saturday, it was decided to organize a demonstration in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries, on Sunday, November 5. It is intended to hold a meeting with a similar purpose in Queen's-hall on the following Wednesday evening.

REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS.—At a large public meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday night the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"This public meeting of members of the corporation, architects, plumbers, and inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne and the district desires to record its hearty approbation of the action of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, London, in establishing the national registration of plumbers with combined systems of apprenticeship, education, and examination for plumbers, in order that their competency and responsibility may be duly ensured consistently with the important duties devolving upon plumbers under the regulations of the public health and water authorities."

ART SALES.—Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's sales last week at Willis's rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, included the following:—A fine old Chinese cloisonné casket or wine cooler, square-shaped, of unusual size, of the Ming period, the whole finely enamelled in birds, arabesques, monsters, and subjects, with four massive ormolu handles, 140 guineas; a powder-blue oriental cylindrical-shaped vase, with gold pencillings, supported by ormolu figures of elephants, 38 guineas; a pair of Dresden figures of shepherd and shepherdess, 25 guineas; a Dresden group of four children playing round a tree, 12in. high, 22 guineas; and a 16th century bronze figure of Venus asleep on a couch, on marble base with ormolu mounts, 20 guineas.

COTTON-GROWING IN WEST AFRICA.—A party representing the British Cotton-Growing Association left Liverpool for West Africa on Saturday to begin operations in the cotton-producing areas there. They included a Yorkshire agriculturist, two accountants, and an engineer, the latter's business being to erect new ginneries at Lokoja. The others are proceeding to Sierra Leone, Lagos, and Southern and Northern Nigeria. The reason for the inclusion of the accountants is that the work is extending so much that it is necessary to employ them. Mr. J. C. Atkins, secretary of the British Cotton-Growing Association, who saw the party off, said the reports as to cotton-growing in Sierra Leone, Lagos, and Nigeria were more encouraging every week, and the association were quite satisfied with the result of their labours so far. The object of their representatives he said, was to create and encourage native industry. Sir John Rodger, Governor of the Gold Coast, who was also a saloon passenger, spoke highly of cotton-growing in West Africa, and he desired to thank the Liverpool School of Tropical Research for their interest and efforts in improving articles produced in West Africa, such as rubber, coffee, cocoa, &c. Samples of these articles are from time to time sent to the Liverpool School of Tropical Research, and, after investigation, it is shown to the natives how one article or another may be improved and so not only command a sale on the Liverpool market but also a better price. He also warmly thanked the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine for what they had done.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The number of paupers, excluding lunatics in asylums, vagrants, and patients in fever and smallpox hospitals, for the week ended October 21 was, in 1902, 67,249 indoor, 39,258 outdoor—total 106,507; in 1903, 70,435 indoor, 38,397 outdoor—total 108,832; in 1904, 74,159 indoor, 42,961 outdoor—total 117,120; in 1905, 75,516 indoor, 47,153 outdoor—total 122,669. The number of vagrants relieved on the night of Friday in the week was, in 1902, 792 men, 209 women, 22 children—total 1,023; in 1903, 1,010 men, 223 women, 14 children—total 1,247; in 1904, 950 men, 240 women, 14 children—total 1, 204; in 1905, 1,120 men, 253 women, 14 children—total 1,387. The number of patients in fever and smallpox hospitals was, in 1902, 4,153; in 1903, 2,836; in 1904, 3,679; in 1905, 5,014.

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OCT. 28.

His Majesty the King, attended by Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke and Major F. Ponsonby, arrived at the Palace this afternoon from Londesborough.

His Majesty was escorted from Londesborough to Market Weighton Station by an Escort of the East Riding of Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry, under the command of Major Langdale.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, and attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and General the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, left the Palace for Sandringham.

OCTOBER 29.

His Majesty the King and the Gentlemen in attendance were present at Divine Service in the private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A. (Priest-in-Ordinary in Waiting).

The Earl of Minto (Viceroy Designate of India) had the honour of being invited to luncheon with His Majesty to-day, and took leave previous to his departure for India.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister (Baron de Bildt), Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg, Mr. A. J. Herbert (His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt and Carlsruhe), and Captain Somerset A. G. Calthorpe, R.N. (His Majesty's late Naval Attaché at St. Petersburg), had the honour of being received by the King.

Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg had also the honour of being received by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Friday last.

The King left Londesborough-park on Saturday shortly after noon, driving in company with the Earl of Londesborough and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Market Weighton Station in a postilion carriage drawn by four horses and with three outriders. An escort of East Riding Yeomanry, mostly consisting of tenants on the Londesborough estate, and under the command of Major Langdale, was in attendance. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke and Major Ponsonby, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., Lord Wenlock (who left the train at Selby), the Hon. George Keppel and the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Becket travelled with his Majesty. His Majesty travelled by the second part of the 12 15 train from York, which stopped at Market Weighton at 12 29 for the King, and arrived at King's-cross at 4 19, one minute before time. The King was received by Mr. Leslie C. Probyn, the deputy-chairman, Mr. Oliver Bury, the general manager, Mr. W. J. Grinling, the superintendent of the line, and Mr. Richard Mellsen, the stationmaster. Mr. Hills, the superintendent of the running department, travelled with the train.

The King has acceded to the request of the Bishop Stortford Urban Council to visit that town to-morrow morning on his way from Bishop's Hall to Newmarket. In the ordinary course the route would not touch the town. Active preparations are being made to give his Majesty a hearty welcome.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, and attended by the Hon. Charlotte Knollys and General Sir Dighton Probyn, left Buckingham Palace at noon on Saturday for Sandringham. They drove in closed carriages from the Palace to St. Pancras, where they were received by Mr. R. P. Ellis, superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, and Mr. W. P. Snow, the stationmaster. Her Majesty and the Princess travelled from St. Pancras in a Royal saloon attached to the 12 20 train, which arrived at Wolferton at 3 15 p.m. Mr. Ellis travelled in charge of the train. The Queen attended service at the parish church yesterday morning in bright weather. Canon Hervey officiated. The three elder children of the Prince and Princess of Wales were also present, having walked from York Cottage.

The Duke of Connaught will visit Poplar on Saturday and open the new bed-room extension of the Queen Victoria Seamen's Rest.

Prince Christian is expected to arrive at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Wednesday from Germany for the shooting season.

Princess Christian has promised to open a three days' bazaar at the Royal Albert Institute on Wednesday, November 15, in aid of the Windsor parish church, which requires a new organ, a new vestry, and other improvements. Her Royal Highness has consented to hold a stall, and among other patronesses are Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Alexander of Teck. As the Court will be in residence at Windsor Castle, it is hoped that the Queen will honour the bazaar with her presence.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, with her daughter Princess Ena, attended by Lord William Cecil and Miss Minnie Cochrane, on Saturday afternoon motored from Raby Castle to Stockton-on-Tees, where she formally declared open the Girls' High School, erected as a memorial to Queen Victoria. Alderman W. Whitwell, the chairman of the governors, presided at the opening ceremony. Addresses of welcome were presented to Princess Henry on behalf of the Corporations of Stockton and Thornaby-on-Tees and the governors of the school. The Marquis of Londonderry, replying on behalf of the Princess to a vote of thanks, said the school was much needed in the district, and it was the only one of its kind between the Tweed and the Tees. It could not have been opened without the generosity of the Mayor of Stockton, and the mayor's magnificent generosity was thoroughly appreciated by the townspeople. Princess Henry and her daughter left in the afternoon for Beningbrough-hall, York, where they are the guests of Colonel the Hon. L. Dawnay and Lady Victoria Dawnay till to-day. Yesterday the Princesses and the house party attended morning service at Newton-on-Ouse Parish Church. They arrive home at Kensington Palace this evening.

A Reuter telegram from Cherbourg of Saturday's date states that a British squadron, comprising the cruisers Devonshire, Antrim, Hampshire, and Roxburgh, will arrive there on November 11, escorting his Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, which will convey the King of Greece to England on the following day.

The Prince of Monaco arrived at Victoria last night from the Continent.

The Duc d'Orléans arrived in London on Saturday from the Continent.

The Landgraf of Hesse has arrived at the Berkeley Hotel, where he will spend the winter.

The French Ambassador left Charing-cross on Saturday afternoon for Paris.

The Japanese Minister will preside at a meeting of the Japan Society, of which he is president, on Wednesday, November 8, at 8 30 p.m., in their hall, 20, Hanover-square, when Mr. N. Okoshi will read a paper on "How the Nikko Temples were Built." The paper will be illustrated by lantern slides shown through the epidiascope.

The Archbishop of York had a very good night on Friday, and his condition continued satisfactory on Saturday. Yesterday it was announced that the Archbishop had again had a very good night and that the improvement continued. Perfect quiet is considered absolutely essential for his Grace's progress towards convalescence.

The Duchess of Leeds left London on Saturday for the Continent.

The Earl of Crewe will speak at Godalming for the Home Counties Liberal Federation on November 13.

The Earl of Cottenham is progressing favourably.

The Countess of Warwick has returned to London from the Continent.

The Countess de Grey left Victoria yesterday for Paris.

The Countess of Dundonald has arrived in Portman-square for a few weeks. The Earl of Dundonald has left England for the West Indies.

Lord Brampton, who is confined to his bed, passed a good night on Saturday. Last evening he was reported to be much weaker.

Lord Currie passed a restless night on Saturday. There was no change in his condition yesterday morning.

It was ascertained yesterday morning that Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden had passed a fair night and had slightly rallied.

Lieutenant-General C. J. Burnett, C.B., British Military Attaché with the Japanese army in Manchuria, left Tokio on Saturday for home *via* San Francisco.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning on board the Royal Mail steamer Munster.

The public opening by Sir William Anson, M.P., of the new buildings of the Working Men's College, Crowndale-road, N.W., has been postponed from November 11 to Saturday, January 20. Classes are being conducted meanwhile as usual.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Robson, K.C., M.P., will address a mass meeting of Liberals at Poplar Town-hall on November 10.

The next meeting of the executive committee of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League will be held at noon on Friday next, at the offices, 64, Victoria-street.

General P. A. Cronje, with Mrs. Cronje, their two sons, and a grandson, left Southampton on board the Union-Castle liner Norman on Saturday for South Africa. General Cronje goes to his farm at Palmietfontein, Klerksdorp, which he will cultivate with his family.

It is reported that the committee of the German Theatre have been informed by the German Ambassador, Count Metternich, that on the occasion of the inauguration of the seventh season he will subsidize the German Theatre with a considerable amount. This is the first time that a German theatre abroad has been recognized in this manner. The Ambassador, in a gracious letter, acknowledges the good work done by the theatre, and expresses the hope that it may become a permanent institution.

A large congregation assembled in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon to witness the marriage of Viscount Brackley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, with Miss Violet Lambton, eldest daughter of the Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., and niece of the Earl of Durham. The chancel was decorated for the occasion with a profusion of white chrysanthemums and palms and foliage plants. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white chiffon, trimmed with antique lace, and her tulle veil was worn over a wreath of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a pearl necklace given her by the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of orchids. Two little nieces of the bridegroom—Miss Patience Kemp and Miss Phyllis Egerton—carried the bridal train. There were six bridesmaids—Lady Leila Egerton (the bridegroom's sister), Lady Muriel Herbert (daughter of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and cousin of the bride), Lady Constance Scott (daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, also a cousin of the bride), Miss Joan Lambton (sister of the bride), and Miss Diana Bulteel (her cousin). The four elder bridesmaids wore dresses of ivory white velvet, the full skirts having a rouleau of the same material, and cross-over bodices of Alençon lace, while the full elbow sleeves were turned back with lace frills. Their hats of violet panne were bound round the crown with silver galon; they carried bouquets of violets and lilies of the valley, tied with mauve ribbon, and wore diamond and ruby brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. The two younger were in velvet frocks with yokes, and white satin sashes, and the two little trainbearers wore white chiffon frocks with yokes of Valenciennes lace, violet shoes and stockings, and wreaths of violets in their hair. The Hon. Wilfrid Egerton, 1st Royal Dragoons, attended his brother as best man. The officiating clergy were Canon the Marquis of Normanby, the Rev. F. K. Hodgkinson, vicar of Worsley, and Canon Henson, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster; the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, was prevented by illness from taking part. The hymns used were "Fight the good fight" and "O perfect love," and while the register was being signed Brahms's "How lovely is Thy dwelling-place" was sung by the choir. Among those present at the wedding were the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl of Durham, the Danish Minister and Mme. and Mlle. de Bille, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Abercorn and Lady Alexandra Hamilton, the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., and the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Countess of Ravensworth, the Countess of St. Germans, the Countess of Antrim, the Dowager Countess of Arran, the Countess of Pembroke, Lord and Lady Herbert, Lady Anne Lambton, Lady Victoria Lambton, Lady Inchiquin, Lady Katharine Brand, Winifred Lady Howard of Glossop, Lady Dunglass, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lady Constance Leslie, Lady Robert Bruce and Miss Bruce, Lady Victoria Greville, Lady Bertha Egerton, the Hon. Charles Lambton, the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Lambton, Major the Hon. William Lambton, Mr. and Lady Harriet Cavendish, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, Lady Susan Baring, Lady Vincent, Miss E. Egerton, and Miss C. Egerton. The reception was held at 39, Grosvenor-square, lent by Lord Durham, and later in the afternoon Viscount and Viscountess Brackley left for Burwood-house, Cobham, Surrey, lent by the Dowager Lady Ellesmere.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Henry Pelham and the Hon. Irene Lubbock will take place at St. James's Church on Tuesday, December 12, at 2 o'clock.

A marriage is arranged between Lieutenant-Commander Dalrymple, only son of Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Bart., of Newhailes, and Margaret Anna, youngest daughter of Sir Mark MacTaggart Stewart, M.P., Bart., of Southwick and Ardwell.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in December, between Lieutenant Duncan Tatton Brown, Royal Navy, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, second son of the late Major-General J. Tatton Brown, C.B., R.A., and Alice Mary, elder daughter of Mr. A. Hills Cobbold, of Brownhill, Nursling, Southampton. Owing to the recent severe illness of Miss Cobbold, the wedding will be a very quiet one.

The reception after the marriage of Captain W. B. Mitford and Miss Walmesley will take place at the Hyde Park Hotel, instead of 4, Buckingham-gate as previously arranged.

Mr. William Gillett arrived in London on Saturday from paying visits in Scotland and the north of England.

Mr. Maydon, Minister of Railways and Harbours in Natal, who is visiting England to represent the colony at the freight conference to be shortly held at the Foreign Office, arrived at Southampton from South Africa on Saturday by the Union-Castle liner Kinfauns Castle.

The committee of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women propose to hold a winter ball on January 11, at the Empress Rooms, in aid of the funds of the hospital.

Professor Ellis Edwards, of the Bala Calvinistic Methodist College, was knocked down by a tramcar at Chester on Friday evening. He was removed to the infirmary by the tramway inspector, having sustained a severe cut over the left eye, and was also suffering from shock.

The funeral of Major-General Sir Charles William Wilson took place at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery on Saturday. The first part of the service was conducted by the vicar, Canon A. T. Scott, in St. James's Church, in the presence of a large number of friends. The service was choral, the hymns used being "For ever with the Lord" and "Now the labourer's task is o'er." Among those present were Lady Wilson, Miss Wilson, Major C. Wilson, R.E., and Captain F. Wilson, R.A. (sons), Dr. Edward Wilson (Cheltenham) and Mr. H. J. Wilson (brothers), Dr. Claude Wilson, Mr. A. Wilson, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Colonel Garstin, Mr. Arthur Grove, Brigadier-General H. M. Lawson, C.B., Colonel Nixon, R.E., Colonel Gunter, Captain Cameron, and Major G. F. Close, R.E. The Royal Geographical Society was represented by Colonel Sir Charles M. Watson, Colonel Church, and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the last-named also representing the Asia Minor Fund. Mr. J. D. Crace and Mr. George Armstrong were present on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

A memorial bust on a pedestal of Dr. Joule, the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat, was unveiled on Saturday afternoon at Sale, near Manchester. The ceremony was performed by Sir William Bailey, president of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, who explained that Dr. Joule lived at Sale for a number of years, and died there. The knowledge of the law which he discovered was a permanent addition to the intellectual wealth of the world. Every class-book on engineering or electricity from Rankine to the present day contained this law, which was taught daily in the science schools of the world. The mere knowledge that the amount of heat that would raise one pound of water one degree Fah., if not wasted, would lift 772lb. one foot high, educated and influenced every step of the electrician, engineer, and chemist. We knew that there were about 13·5 British thermal units in a pound of good coal, and if there were no loss in consuming it there would be a power equal to five horses obtained from it, but engineers knew that the best engines, under the most scientific conditions and skilful attention, with boilers under the most skilled superintendence, only gave a duty of one horse-power for one pound of coal. In this direction there was a great future for the thermist, chemist, and engineer. Sir William Bailey was thanked for his address on the motion of Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, principal of Manchester University.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRANCIS MILLER, solicitor, senior member of the firm of Francis Miller and Steele, of St. Stephen's-chambers, Telegraph-street, E.C., and previously of the firm of Miller and Miller, of Sherborne-lane, E.C., died at his residence, 4, Templeton-place, S.W., on the 25th inst. He was articled to a member of the firm of Messrs. Burton, Yeates, and Hart, and admitted a solicitor in 1864, since which time he has been in active practice down to a few weeks before his death. He was actively associated with the Italian Hospital in London from the time of its formation, and acted as solicitor to numerous commercial undertakings and societies.

BILLINGTON, who acted as assistant hangman to his late father, died on Saturday at his residence at Coppull, near Chorley, where he carried on the business of a barber. He had been ill for some time, and the cause of death was dropsy. He was about 30 years of age.

A Reuter telegram from Paris says:—The death is announced of M. ALPHONSE ALLAIS, who was well known for his humorous writings.

WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—A Reuter telegram from New York, dated October 28, says:—Mr. Philipps, the chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and 90 passengers sailed to-day in the Tagus, thus reopening the company's service to Europe *via* the West Indies.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—MRS. JANE AMELIA JEGGINS, of Park-lodge, St. John's-park, Upper Holloway, who died May 30, aged 92, left estate valued at £61,740 gross and at £61,590 net. She bequeathed £4,950 to various religious purposes and £2,000 to charities.—MR. MAXWELL ARMSTRONG, of Upper Leeson-street, Dublin, retired first-class inspector of police, Queensland, left personal estate valued at £13,086, including £7,148 in England. He bequeathed the residue of his estate, after private bequests and annuities, in trust to pay £200 a year to the representative Church body of Ireland, for the sustentation fund of St. Mary's Church, Dublin, and to divide the ultimate residue equally between the following institutions:—The Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, the Home for Crippled Children at Bray, the Young Men's Christian Association at Dublin, and the Female Orphan Home, Dublin.—MRS. EMILY AGNES LYNE, of Frimley, Surrey, who died on September 10, the widow of the Rev. Charles Clavering Lyne, left estate of the gross value of £78,420, including £72,197 in net personalty. She bequeathed £300 to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £300 to the Haven for Homeless Little Ones, £300 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and £100 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney.—The HON. MRS. ELIZABETH MAULE, of Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, W., who died on February 11, left, in addition to estate in Scotland, £23,766 gross, including £18,081 in net personalty. She bequeathed £300 to the Missions to Seamen.—MISS KATHERINE ELIZABETH HALL, of Villa St. Odile, Bordighera, Italy, formerly of Clivedon-place, Eaton-square, who died on July 14, left personalty in the United Kingdom valued at £16,345 4s. 11d., the whole of her estate being valued at £16,390 5s. 6d. Miss Hall bequeathed £2,500 to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, £2,500 to University College Hospital, and £2,500 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.