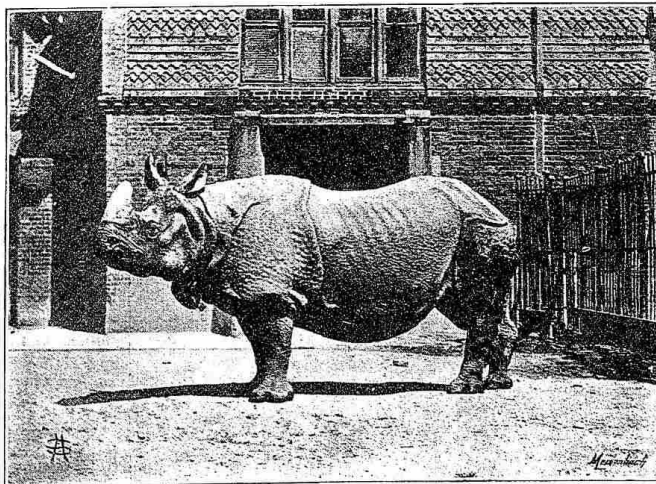


Italian waters at a time and under circumstances which were bound to invest it with the character of a manifestation of the views of Great Britain on an international compact which has come to affect her very nearly. As a matter of fact, there is not a serious political student in Europe who does not regard the Taranto visit as a counter-demonstration to the Franco-Russian *fiets* at Toulon and Paris. And the reason is very simple. Since the visit of Admiral Gervais to Portsmouth, in 1871, it has become manifestly apparent that the new attachment formed by France at Cronstadt is quite incompatible with a continuance of cordial relations with Great Britain on the old basis. In the first place, Russia is anxious to utilise her French allies for the promotion of the Anti-British policy which she has much more at heart than her petulant quarrels with Germany, and in the second place France is not averse to playing into her ally's hands in this direction pending her great war of revenge with Germany, seeing that by this means she can make difficulties for Perfidious Albion in Egypt and acquire an extension of colonial possessions in Asia. Hence the Franco-Russian Alliance, originally formed to counterbalance the Triple Alliance, has developed into a very serious menace for this country, and the time may not be far distant when British statesmanship will have to take more specific account of it than is possible even by means of the new naval diplomacy. This theory is not a fresh form of the Russophobia bogey of which Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll were wont to think and speak so scornfully some years ago. Only last week a leading Russian newspaper, the *Novosti*, frankly stated that "the Franco-Russian Alliance is a guarantee of the political equilibrium, not only in Europe, but also in Asia, inasmuch as it enables the two Powers to counterbalance British influence in Afghanistan and Siam." Of course, we know what the Russian idea of "political equilibrium" in Asia means, and we have lately had a striking illustration on the Mekong of the Russification of the French in this respect. But the danger of the Franco-Russian Alliance with regard to ourselves is not altogether prospective. Already it has outmanoeuvred us to our hurt. In Asia it has placed us between two fires, and we have now on the Burmese frontier a menace analogous to that which stares us in the face through the Hindoo Kush. In Europe it threatens our command of the Mediterranean, which is one of the conditions of the integrity of our empire. One eminent naval critic at least is of opinion that, when the Russians have a *piéd à mer* in the Mediterranean, we shall have to play second fiddle in that sea to the Dual Alliance. This is, beyond question, a serious state of affairs, and it is scarcely sufficient to be assured—as we have been lately by means of the Taranto and Spezzia festivities—that the Government is alive to the dangers of the situation. So much, however, is shown by the visit of the British Mediterranean Squadron to Italian waters, and by its enthusiastic reception by the Italian people, if the necessity should ever arise Great Britain would easily find means of defending herself in the present grouping of the Powers. Is it, however, quite worth the while of France to make Englishmen contemplate even the possibility of ranging themselves with the Triple Alliance?

Our Illustrations

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society in the Old Water-Colour Society's rooms in Pall Mall East has already been fully dealt with in these columns. In reproducing the picture given below, and also the one on page 528, it is only necessary once



"OLD JIM," THE RHINOCEROS AT THE ZOO
From a photograph by Mr. Henry Sandland, at the Exhibition of the Photographic Society

more to draw attention to the general excellence and interest of the exhibition, not only in the light of advances made in portraiture and landscape work by the foremost photographers, but as a means of enabling amateurs to examine the newest and most improved apparatus.

A COLOSSEUM LECTURER

The Colosseum, apart from its unrivalled attractions as a moonlight resort for tourists, American and otherwise, has always had a first claim on the consideration of archaeologists. But apart from the desultory visitor who comes to linger and admire, it is occasionally made an object-lesson by a lecturer, as was the case during the archaeological conference some time since held in Rome.

CROSS-ROAD CIRCUSES.—In an article on this subject in our issue of October 14 it should have been mentioned that the photographs and illustrations of the training of horses, &c., were taken at Ginnett's Circus by kind permission of Mr. Claude Ginnett, who himself took considerable trouble in the matter.

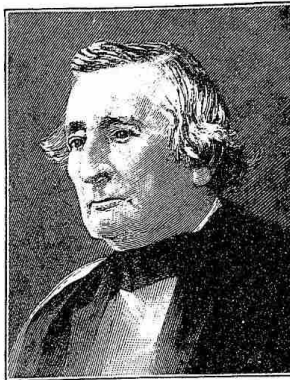
Home News
PUBLIC UTTERANCES

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the County Brewers' Society, held on Monday night at the Hôtel Métropole, and presided over by Mr. J. Wigan. Lord R. Churchill referred to his Licensing Bill of 1888, and, in speaking of the present Bill of the Government, said he did not believe it would ever be brought forward again in the House of Commons. He called upon the public-house interest to avail itself of its legitimate resources to get the people to vote against that Bill, and to condemn the Government which had introduced it, thereby killing two birds with one stone, for the Government which had brought in that Bill also desire to break up the United Kingdom.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a meeting of his constituents in Fifeshire, expressed the belief that the Home Rule Bill would become more acceptable to the electors the more its provisions became known. Answering the recent argument of Lord Salisbury, he declared that the Government would not be the first to set the example of appealing to the country because of the rejection of a Bill by the House of Lords. After justifying his decision not to treat dynamiters more leniently than other convicts, and saying that the re-opening of Trafalgar Square for public meetings had proved the soundness of Liberal doctrines in administration, he spoke of the employment of the military where disorder occurred, declaring his opinion, on which he had acted, that military aid should only be resorted to when the resources at the disposal of the local authorities in the way of civil police had been exhausted. Referring, in conclusion, to the good resulting from the increase he had made to the factory inspectorate, he said he hoped in the coming year to add to the number of women-inspectors.

THE LATE PRIMATE OF IRELAND

By the death of the Archbishop of Armagh the Protestants of Ireland have suffered a severe loss, for under his guidance the Irish Church has come successfully through the trying times of the past ten years. In times of danger his ripe experience, knowledge of affairs, and powers of ruling were invaluable. Archbishop Knox was a prelate of the old school, and an equally influential successor will not be readily found. Dr. Knox was the son of the Earl of Ranfurly, and was born in 1808. He took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1829. He was Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore from 1849 to 1876, since when he has been Archbishop of Armagh. He married in 1842, and leaves a son and two daughters.



THE LATE MOST REVEREND DR. R. B. KNOX
108th Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland
From a photograph by Samuel A. Walker

He married in 1842, and leaves a son and two daughters.

THE COAL DISPUTES

Mr. R. H. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., Lord Bowen, and Sir Albert Kaye-Rollit, M.P., the three Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Featherstone disturbances, have had an arduous task set them. The evidence, as was to be expected, has been of a most contradictory character, and, as always happens in such inquiries, whether held in Ireland or England, several of the witnesses have protested too much. At any rate, the three Commissioners are about the best men that could have been chosen for the inquiry, and their decision is certain to meet with the cordial approval of all sober-minded men, whether they be on the side of the coalowners or the colliers. In the meantime the price of coal has been rising, and as the weather is becoming more wintry, and the cellars of most Londoners are becoming empty, the prospect is anything but cheerful. The poor people who buy their coals by the hundred-weight or half-hundredweight have been paying this week for coal of a very poor quality at the rate of thirty-eight and forty shillings a ton.—On Monday the six mayors, who conferred at Sheffield recently, held another meeting to try and settle the disputes in the coal-trade. Ultimately they agreed to make no new proposals at present. Fifty men returned to work in Derbyshire at a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages, and additional military were drafted into the town to protect them.

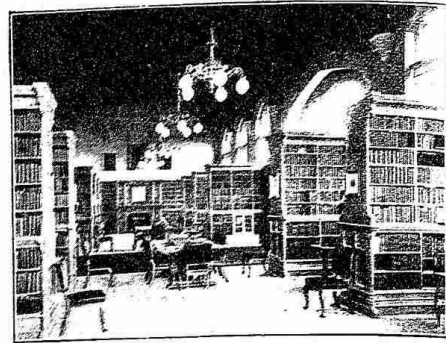
MANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

The buildings of Manchester College, erected at Oxford at a cost of 55,000*l.*, were opened last week in presence of a large assemblage, by Mr. H. B. Greg, the President, and Mr. H. Rawson, chairman of committee. The Rev. J. H. E. Dowson delivered an address in which he referred to the establishment of the college by the late



THE INAUGURATION OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD
View of the Front from Holywell

Master of Balliol. The library was opened on behalf of Mr. Tate by Mr. Harry Rawson, chairman of the committee, of Manchester, the key being presented by Mr. Joseph Lupton, of Leeds. The College was founded in Manchester in 1786. In 1803 it was moved to York, but in 1840 the institution was restored to Manchester. In 1853 it was further transplanted to University Hall, Gordon Square,



THE INAUGURATION OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD
The Library

London. In 1889 it was finally resolved to remove the College to Oxford, now that religious tests had been done away with; and with that end in view the present buildings were commenced. The architects, Messrs. T. Worthington and Son, have been most successful in their designs, and great credit is due to every one concerned in the erection and fitting up of the buildings.

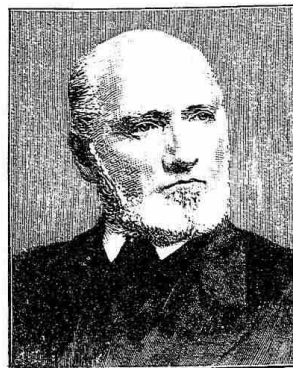
MISS HENRIETTA S. MONTALBA

Henrietta S. Montalba, who died a short time since at Venice, was the youngest of the four sisters who have made their name known in contemporary British art. She gained her elementary knowledge at South Kensington, and continued her studies at Venice and the principal Italian towns. Her home was in London, but she was often in Italy, studying the art-treasures of the museums and galleries there. As a sculptress Miss Montalba held a very prominent place. She was represented this year at the Royal Academy by a bronze statue of most original design, entitled "A Boy Catching a Crab," and a bust of Mr. G. F. White. In the New Gallery she had a portrait of Mrs. G. White. A season or two ago her subject-bust, "Pallas," in white marble, with a bronze raven on the helmet—suggested by Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven"—was one of the features of the central hall of the Royal Academy. A replica of the boy catching a crab was exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition. Other works that may be mentioned are: a bronze bust of the Marquess of Lorne; a terra-cotta bust of Dr. Mezzger, of Amsterdam; a marble bust of Professor Shollander, of Scandinavian fame; and a large number of portrait-busts and figures in terra-cotta.



THE LATE HENRIETTA S. MONTALBA

THE LATE DR. PHILIP SCHAFF
The death of the Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D., from paralysis, was announced on Tuesday. He died in the United States of America, where he settled in 1844, and where he was professor in several theological colleges. He was born on New Year's Day in 1819, at Coire, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. He was educated at various schools, and at the Universities of Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin. After a tour through Europe Dr. Schaff returned to Berlin in 1842, and lectured on theology. In 1844 he emigrated to America, and became Professor of Church History and Exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he removed to New York. In 1870 he accepted an invitation to the Professorship of Christian Apologetics and Symbolics in the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and two years later he became Professor of Hebrew at the same institution. In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Schaff was an active worker in different branches of theology and general controversy.



THE LATE DR. PHILIP SCHAFF
Professor of Theology
From a photograph by Samuel A. Walker

THE CITY OF LONDON can now boast of a baronet as City Marshal—Sir Simeon Stuart to wit.—Alderman Tyler, the Lord Mayor Elect of London, was received on Tuesday by the Lord Chancellor, who conveyed to him the Queen's sanction to his appointment.—The Cambridgeshire was won by Lord Dunraven's Molly Morgan, ridden by Bradford, who received, it is said, 1,000*l.* for winning the race.

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. FREDERICK HOLLYER'S PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE.—One does not often come across a catalogue of photographs in itself so interesting as that now issued from Mr. Frederick Hollyer's studio at Pembroke Square. The very charming series of platinum reproductions of the works of Messrs. Burne-Jones, Watts, and Rossetti pre-eminently, now so intimately associated with Mr. Hollyer's name, are here reproduced in miniature to guide the purchaser, with, in addition, many others less well known—as, for instance, an admirable series illustrative of the Holbein drawings at Windsor. The catalogue is interesting, too, because it shows how much more catholic is Mr. Hollyer's work than one had hitherto imagined.