

will be to Scotland a national loss, as well as a great shock and regret to many friends on the other side of the border. Principal Tulloch was a "robust Christian," and a scholar of the old Scotch school—about as great a contrast as is conceivable to his brother Principal, Dr. Shairp, who died last summer. He was as combative a Principal as Charles Reade was a fighting man of letters, while Principal Shairp was "all for culture." Of all the university officials at St. Andrews he was of the students the most beloved. They are a hard-headed, unpolished constituency, and his hospitality and geniality exactly suited them. His sympathies were broad, and he had, like Dean Stanley, a liking for heretics, being ever ready to side rather with the persecuted than the persecutor. On his own Church his influence was eminently good. It was always exercised on the side of tolerance and progress.

BEFORE the war between France and China, an English naval officer, Captain Lang, commanded the Chinese fleet, and succeeded in bringing it to a high state of efficiency. The captain was consequently much respected and admired. When hostilities commenced, Captain Lang threw up his appointment; he thought that, as he was an officer of a neutral Power, it was not right for him to mix in the quarrels of other nations. A crowd of impecunious Germans at once applied for the post, and a Captain Sebelin was selected and named Admiral. After a time the Chinese thought that, under the gallant officer's sway, things were going wrong. He was accordingly requested to retire; and Captain Lang was then invited to return, which he did, leaving England for Tientsin in December last. This dismissal of a German in favour of an Englishman, while gratifying to England, as showing that the ability of the British sailor is still thought something of by foreign nations, must be extremely displeasing to Bismarck, especially as his scheme for enlarging German influence in China by means of great public works there under German auspices, based on loans raised in the London market, has gone somewhat awry through trouble in China about the ironclads built in the Baltic by German firms. These vessels, four in all, appear to have been constructed on such novel and ingenious lines, that if one of the heavy guns on board had been discharged, the whole affair would certainly have gone to the bottom. The Chinese Minister in Berlin was dismissed his post and desired to return to Peking in order to have his head chopped off, or suffer other punishment for the ignorance displayed by the Teutonic shipbuilders. He did not, however, see the force of the latter request, and up to the present moment his native land knows him not.

CONSIDERING the depression of trade, the dividends paid by the great British Joint-Stock banks are remarkable. The Bank of Ireland, with a capital of \$15,000,000 and a reserve of almost \$6,000,000, paid its stockholders 12 per cent. last year, while the Bank of Belfast excelled this, its dividend being 20 per cent.; and the prosperity of the Irish banks seems more remarkable when we remember the stories of depression, failure of crops, and agrarian troubles which come from the Emerald Isle. The Bank of Sydney, New South Wales, delights the fortunate holders of its stock with a clear dividend of 25 per cent., and the Bank of Australasia pays 16 on a capital of \$5,000,000. The Lancashire County Bank gave its lucky stock-owners 25. The largest dividend declared by any bank in Great Britain in 1885 was 33½, and the concern that paid it was the Whitehaven Joint-Stock Bank, a close corporation institution in London, the majority of its stock being held by the Duke of Westminster. The Scottish banks are very prosperous too. The Royal Bank of Scotland—the second oldest in Great Britain, for it was established in 1695—with a capital of £4,500,000, paid a dividend of 14 per cent., while the Commercial Bank, with a capital of £5,000,000, declared the same amount. The Clydesdale Bank, the next richest bank in Scotland, earned 12 per cent. on £5,000,000. These results are brought about by the shrewdest management and a thorough understanding of the business in hand; but besides this, there is a cause as yet but little appreciated—the enhancement of the value of money, the commodity dealt in by banks, as compared with all other commodities. While property of all other sorts has depreciated in value by 20 or 25 per cent. during the past five years, the value of money has remained stationary, to the proportionate advantage of all owners of money.

THE Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria is now editing and in part writing a very magnificent publication, "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture." The work, which is appearing in fortnightly parts, will, when completed, consist of fourteen large volumes, each containing 480 pages, of which about one-third will be devoted to illustrations and maps. In the preparation of this *magnum opus* the Crown Prince is

assisted by a large staff, including Count Wilczek, the Polar explorer; the Ritter von Arneth, President of the Vienna Academy; and Moritz Jokai, the great Hungarian romance-writer. A special staff of engravers has also been engaged to illustrate the book, the production of which will, it is estimated, cost not less than £60,000. One hundred thousand copies had been subscribed for previous to the publication of the first part on the 1st December last; but complaints have since been made by the Roman Catholics of the manner in which religious questions are treated by the imperial editor, and many subscriptions have, it is said, been withdrawn. This work is not Prince Rudolph's first effort in literature. He has already published several volumes of travels, and has assisted Professor Brehm in the preparation of a standard work on natural history. His literary enthusiasm is, indeed, somewhat exhausting for the members of his present staff. A few weeks ago he summoned a meeting of his editorial committee for seven o'clock a.m.; and it must have been very trying to M. Jokai, who is acting as Vienna correspondent of his own paper, the *Hon.*, to be obliged to turn out in blinding snow before daylight on a winter morning and find his way to the energetic Crown Prince's office. To have to attend a meeting at such an hour under any conditions is bad enough; it must be especially uncomfortable under the conditions which regulate Prince Rudolph's staff. For every member, save the august editor himself is expected to appear in evening dress.

THE London Chamber of Commerce recognizes to the fullest extent that "trade follows the flag." It is a warm supporter of assisted emigration to the Colonies, looking to that "as the best means of providing those new markets which must prove, under the existing hostile economic policy of other Powers, the surest outlet for the necessary increase of our [England's] future industrial development." In the statistical appendix to its fourth annual Report, just issued, it shows the value to England of the Colonies, as compared with foreign trade, measured by the consumption of British produce per individual in British possessions, and in other markets. Thus in the year 1884 the Straits Settlements with Hong Kong consumed £10·36 per head, Australia £8·67, Cape Colony £3·65, West India Islands and Guiana £2·08, British North America £1·92, Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, and Gibraltar £0·86, and British India £8·16; whilst during the same year Uruguay consumed £3·61 per head, Holland £2·55, Argentine Republic £1·92, Belgium £1·54, Denmark £1·12, Chili £0·92, Greece £0·72, the United States £0·49, France £0·44, and Germany £0·41, the other countries ranging from £0·03 (Austria-Hungary) to £0·60 (Spanish West Indies). But it is not only to the Colonies, valuable as they are, that the Chamber looks for new fields for British enterprise. It was anxious for the annexation of Burmah, and lost no time in approaching the Government on the subject; and it has kept a sharp eye—sharper than Lord Granville kept—on the operations of France and Germany in distant parts of the world, so that treaties negotiated with semi-civilized nations by those Powers should be kept as free as possible from clauses inimical to British interests. Like many other far-seeing commercial men, the Chamber has visions of an enormous market for British manufactures in the only half-known Empire of China, and its best endeavours are being directed to the construction of an Indo-Chinese railway, which would open to British commerce the vast south-western portion of that country, a region so distant from its own maritime frontier that its trade is practically untouched by the treaty-ports.

BOYCOTTING is a terrible weapon. A young man in Greensborough, Ga., had won the affections of a cigar dealer's daughter, but the father forbade him the house. The young man organized a club of sympathizers, who refused to buy cigars of him unless the father raised the barricade. Latest accounts indicate that the siege will end in smoke, and all will be happy.

A FAMOUS old Scotch family of the West was that of Glentully, from one of whose members it is said Sir Walter Scott drew the character of the Baron Bradwardine. Generations of Glentullys have lived, drunk, and died, a race of *bon vivants*. Of one laird it is related that returning on horseback one night from a neighbour's house, where he had been supping, he dropped out of his saddle in crossing a stream; the horse quietly trotted home, and on arriving at his stable riderless created great consternation; some domestics started off at once with lanterns and torches, and they arrived none too soon, for there was the laird immersed in the stream with the water bubbling round his lips, while he, under the impression that he was still presiding over the punch-bowl, was murmuring: "Ech, not a drop mair, neither het nor cauld!"