

idle. The most painful feature of a strike however is not its monetary loss, though this on economic ground is fatal to industry, but that thousands of people are suddenly deprived of the means of obtaining good food and clothing. A strike seems always to last just long enough to make the people suffer keenly the pains of hunger and poverty. With want of proper nourishment flows a strain of other disasters, physical and moral, which people of experience sorely regret that such disturbing elements as strikes should take place. But not only in Lancashire, but in the country generally, trade is at a low ebb. The colliers are being reduced in wages; 7,000 hands employed at Crewe works by the London & North Western Railway Company, will after Saturday next cease to work on Saturdays and suffer a diminution of 21 hours on the Mon. and Tuesdays; 200 workmen employed in the ship building yards on the Clyde struck against a reduction of 7½ per cent.

It is hard to think that a scientific discovery should cause dismay, but it is the fact that the electric light has caused darkness in many a household. When it became known that the improvement wrought in the production of the electric light was such that towns and houses might be illuminated by it at a cheaper rate than gas, down went gas shares at such a wonderful rate, that the term panic must be used to describe it, and not scare.

The English press, from the *Times* downwards, took the matter up seriously, and strongly advised the holders of shares not to part with them. The investment of capital in gas shares has been up to this time considered a very safe and profitable one, but I much fear the daily success of the electric light will check their hold on the investing public. Already public buildings and streets here, but more particularly in the metropolis, have seen the light with good effect, and Mr. De Jongh, who gives a series of concerts on the Saturday nights at the Free Trade Hall, advertises that the light will be used instead of gas on Saturday next. No wonder then that people should fancy that gas days are numbered and that they should realize the money invested in gas shares.

The contrast between the two lamps is something marvellous, and I cannot but think the result to the world in the adoption of the new light will be exceedingly beneficial, suffering as we do in this month from dense fogs, which cause so many railway accidents, its use no doubt will be the saving of many lives. Besides, when we consider its application to the lighting of ships at sea, the light will be an important blessing to mankind the electric light will become. At the eastern boundary of Manchester the corporation have made some progress in the erection of most extensive gas works, but this day week at a meeting of the City Council some of the members ventilated the subject of the electric light, the consequence of which was that for the present the erection of the retorts will proceed very slowly until further experiments have made the Council decide which way to act. The works in progress comprised four sections, and it was the original intention of the committee to have completed one of these sections forthwith, but under these circumstances they have decided to restrict the work to one-fourth of that section. One could have little thought a few years ago when adjoining the gas lamps which make our cities at night so bright and agreeable, that those same lights would pale in the presence of a more powerful rival. It is said that the electric light is cheaper and cleaner than gas. The new light is cheaper, but the new light is the rooms used for printing, it may be safely stated that its use in many other establishments will soon follow.

To many minds statistics convey valuable information and hints which cannot be so fully and truthfully conveyed by other means. To such an apology is necessary from me in giving you the latest details of the state of crime in Manchester. I know and feel that the mere record of the facts I send you are of a painful nature, but then, how truly the details show what life is in a large city like Manchester, and what efforts are required by philanthropists and religious teachers in order to stem the current of vice which sweeps so darkly across the city's boundary. Think what we may, wish what we may, there is no use trying to deny or hide the evils amidst which we live, and which show that no matter how great a city may be considered, no matter how civilized it may appear compared to a little country town, it has after all such sins and vices which appal us by their magnitude.

The annual report of the Chief Constable of Manchester (Captain Palin) on the state of crime within the city during the year ending 29th September has just been published. The report is accompanied by an extensive series of tables giving copious information, and is a most interesting document. The indictable offences during the preceding year of 1878, or 42 per cent. The number of commitments for trial was 596, or 523 per cent on the apprehensions; against 528, or 43 per cent, in the previous year. The table of offences determined summarily show that 23,735 persons were proceeded against before the magistrates, of which 17,499 were by arrest, but 6,236 by summons. The number of persons proceeded against was a decrease of 311, or 12 per cent, on the number arrested; and an increase of 15, or 2 per cent, on the number summoned. A table which follows gives a summary for 10 years of the offences for which persons were proceeded against. The gross total for the year was 34,874, being a decrease of 261, or 10 per cent, as against the preceding year. The gross total of 24,814 is apportioned as follows:—Indictable offences, 1,139; assaults, 2,343; breaches of the peace, 1,216; drunkenness, 8,045; offences under the Licensing Act, 352; wilful damage, 237; loose conduct by women, 1,097; Police and Local Acts, 3,810; Vagrant Act, 969; other offences, 4,131. A similar analysis of the various offences for which persons were proceeded against in 1869 would result as follows:—Indictable offences, 1,397; assaults, 2,891; breaches of the peace, 909; drunkenness, 11,461; offences under the Licensing Act, 957; wilful damage, 272; loose conduct by women, 2,090; stealing, or attempts to steal, under the Criminal Justice Act, 1,453; Police and Local Acts, 4,631; Vagrant Act, 756; other offences, 1,403; making a gross total for the year, 21,229. In the subsequent years up to the present time the gross total of offences for which persons were proceeded against was as follows:—1870, 26,084; 1871, 25,001; 1872, 24,118; 1873, 23,156; 1874, 25,000; 1875, 26,103; 1876, 26,123; and 1877, 25,138.

In the past year the number of persons arrested was 18,638, of whom 12,176, or 65 per cent, were males, and 6,462, or 34 per cent, females; 7,126, or 38 per cent, of the males, and 3,673, or 56 per cent, of the females were drunk when arrested. In 1869 the number of persons arrested was 23,076, of whom 16,036, or 69 per cent, were males, and 7,040, or 30 per cent, females; 10,267, or 64 per cent, of the males, and 4,415, or 62 per cent, of the females were drunk when arrested. The total numbers of persons arrested and taken before the magistrates in the years intervening were as follows:—1870, 22,233; 1871, 21,572; 1872, 19,965; 1873, 19,370; 1874, 20,103; 1875, 20,828; 1876, 19,750; 1877, 18,017.

During the past 12 months the number of persons arrested for drunkenness was 7,994, and proceeded against by summons 51, making a total for the year of 8,045, of whom 5,655, or 70 per cent, were males, and 2,390, or 29 per cent, females. Compared with the previous year, there was a total decrease of 888, or 9 per cent, viz. males 645, or 10 per cent; and females 243, or 9 per cent. Of the persons charged before the magistrates with drunk-

ness and with being drunk and disorderly 2,607 were arrested on Saturdays, 1,223 on Sundays, 1,068 on Mondays, 837 on Tuesdays, 703 on Wednesdays, 694 on Thursdays, and 762 on Fridays. The total number of persons arrested for drunkenness during the 12 months was, as stated above, 7,994; in previous years the figures were—1877, 8,467; 1876, 9,612; 1875, 10,553; 1874, 9,835; 1873, 9,102; 1872, 10,003; and in 1871, 10,929.

The number of robberies coming to the knowledge of the police during the year was 5,860. In the previous year the number was 5,644, thus showing an increase during the year of 216, or 3 per cent. In burglary and housebreaking the increase was 142, or 30 per cent; robbery from person 249, or 29 per cent; and other offences 35, or 3 per cent. In embezzlement and larceny by servants there was a decrease of 29, or 7 per cent; and larceny in dwelling and other premises of 186, or 6 per cent. The value of the property reported to be stolen was £20,736, which also showed an increase over the previous year amounting to £3,581, or 26 per cent. The amount recovered was £4,412, being £400, or 9 per cent, more than in the previous year. A table appended gives an analysis of the robberies committed (so far as they are known to the police) in the last ten years. From this it would appear that the annual average was as follows: Of burglary and housebreaking and breaking into all other premises, 538 cases; of robbery from the person with violence, 59; of larceny from the person, 1,002; of embezzlement and larceny by servants, 292; of larceny in dwellings and all other premises, 3,317; of other offences, 1,006; total, 6,164. In the previous ten years the annual average was: Burglary and housebreaking and breaking into all other premises, 694; robbery from the person with violence, 154; larceny from the person, 1,740; embezzlement and larceny by servants, 175; larceny in dwellings and all other premises, 3,317; other offences, 1,272; total, 7,452.

The number of reports against licensed victuallers during the 12 months has been 35, or 7 per cent, on the total number of houses; and the convictions 19, or 54 per cent, on the number of reports. In the preceding year the number of reports was 59, or 11 per cent, on the total number of houses; and the convictions 32, or 54 per cent, on the number reported. The report against beer and wine license holders were 235, or 11 per cent, on the total number of houses; and the convictions 177, or 75 per cent, on the number reported. In the previous year the number of reports was 223, or 11 per cent, on the total number of houses; and the convictions 169, or 75 per cent, on the number reported.

The number of premises found insecure was 4,808; persons assisted home or to institutions in cases of illness or accident, 1,602; persons rescued by the police from drowning, 2, and from burning, 2; lost children restored to their parents through the instrumentality of the police, 5,177; number of persons summoned before the Nuisance Committee for minor offences against the Local Acts, 2,852; of which 2,538 were fined and 314 dismissed or excused; number of common lodging-houses under inspection, 216, and of licensed brokers 947. Pedlars' certificates were granted to 1,410 persons; 15 certificates were refused, and 290 which had been granted in other police districts were endorsed for this city. During the year 812 inquests were held, being a decrease of 60 on the preceding year. The number of days' sickness experienced by the police force during the year amounted to 9,494; 1,909 days, or 20 per cent, arising from the injuries received in the execution of duty. The force has its full complement of men as authorized, viz., 892 of all ranks. The superannuation fund amounts to £93,388 11s. 7d. The balance to the credit of the fund, after paying during the year £102, 7s. 4d. in gratuities, and £3,773. 9s. 10d. in annuities, was £718 14s. 4d.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, NOTRE DAME, IND.

[To the Editor of the Catholic Record.]

MR. EDITOR,—Your Catholic friends in Stratford have been the objects of God's choicest mercies for some weeks. No doubt many asked themselves, where are all these people going to? as they saw the crowds that frequently—through the day—passed towards St. Joseph's Church, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the thoroughly disagreeable state of the roads. But to the Catholic it was clear enough that some religious exercises of an unusual kind were going the benefit of a mission. Rev. Dr. Kilroy, in reality they were enjoying had secured the services of the Missionary Fathers of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Ind., under the direction of Father Conney, to conduct the exercises. From early morn till late at night the church was crowded either with eager listeners who came to hear the Word of God, or with sorrowing penitents who sought the healing influence and power of sacramental penance. As early as five o'clock crowds were there, whose various occupations forbade their assisting again before evening, to assist at the Sacrifice of the Mass, and to hear the instructions which were given after it. Again at nine o'clock a new congregation was there to assist at the last Mass and to hear the regular morning sermon, and in the afternoon the children came in for their particular instructions.

Both pastor and missionaries have reason to be thankful for the entire success of their undertaking; for the number of communions, we learn, amounted to about sixteen hundred. Your correspondent has learned that his Lordship Bishop Walsh, who himself was present at some of the exercises, has given his hearty approbation to the Holy Cross Fathers, and that he has expressed in the highest terms his appreciation of their labors for the welfare of his people. The same Fathers have given a mission in our neighboring parish of St. Mary's with the happiest results. They will commence a two weeks' mission on Sunday, November 24th, in the Catholic Church, of Windsor, whose pastor is the Very Rev. Dean Wagner. May God continue to bless their labors in the fervent prayer of one to whom they brought a heavenly peace.

A PARISHIONER.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 20.

FINGAL.

Nov. 26th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—One of those festive occasions which relieve the monotony of life—and are like smiling oases in this weary pilgrimage of ours—occurred here on last Thursday evening. It was the 25th anniversary of Mr. Patrick and Mrs. M. Kilday's hymeneal union. A large number of friends called upon the happy couple at their beautiful residence in Fingal, and while showering upon them blessing and congratulations made them the recipients of several valuable presents in silver in commemoration of the happy event of their silver wedding. A banquet of princely splendour was prepared for the occasion, and done ample justice to by about fifty guests, some of whom hailed from St. Thomas and some from London. Letters were received from Morphet and Hamilton expressive of deep regret that the writer could not be present.

Rev. Father Flannery our worthy P. P., delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address in proposing long life, health and happiness to the happy couple. Mr. Kilday responded in brief and feeling words, and requested Dr. Gustin of St. Thomas to act as a most faithful interpreter of his sentiments on so momentous an occasion. The good Doctor who so far had been practicing anatomy on a huge turkey, delivered himself in a very humorous strain, and caused a good deal of merriment by his felicitous allusions. The whole evening passed off most enjoyably, and was enlivened by music and singing. Miss McPherson and Miss Cousin and the Misses Kilday executed on the piano some very select and excellent morceaux, while Miss Smith of Fingal and Miss Greta Briody of London charmed the company with exquisite renditions of classic and popular ballads.

On the first leaf of a beautiful album presented by our Rev. P. P. were the following impromptu lines inscribed:—

May those pages ever shine,
Words of gold in every line,
With Truth, Purity and Love,
Gems that deck God's throne above
In the bright celestial spheres;
Many, many happy years,
Be the guardian of a life
Spent in love—no snare of strife,
But the true joys of heaven
To make our earth resemble heaven

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the St. Thomas *Times* as an accession to our exchange list. The *Times* is "looking well."

At the next World's Fair, London should exhibit models of its various kinds of street crossings, also a plan of the most approved method for grading streets with a view of the accumulation of mud. It might be able to compete with Constantinople.

AGENCY.—Mr. Lawrence Madden, barber, Dundas Street, London East, is our authorized agent for the village. All desirous of having their papers early can get them from him every Thursday at 6 o'clock by notifying him to that effect.

NORTH MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—The election expenses of the respective candidates during the recent election in the electoral district of North Middlesex were as follows:—Timothy Conaghan, Liberal-Conservative, \$64.07; R. C. Scatterd, Reform, \$112.82.

A DEER RELIC.—While digging the trenches for the main pipe line of the waterworks, near the Cove, one of the workmen came upon a pair of deer antlers, which had evidently been embedded in the earth for many years. They were in a good state of preservation, however, and are at present in the possession of Mr. J. W. Martin, of the Westminster Hotel, where they may be seen.

The Marquis of Lorne and his amiable royal consort have been received by all all classes in Halifax with the most profound manifestations of loyalty and personal respect. The following is his Excellency's reply to the address of the Irish Society:—

to the officers and members of the Charitable Society of Halifax.

GENTLEMEN.—The loyalty of her Majesty's Irish subjects is well-known, and I thank you as her representative in the Dominion for the genuine and warm expressions you have given of affection borne to her by the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax. I rejoice to hear that your benevolent society is flourishing and that Irish generosity and charity are so well represented here. It is pleasant to see so self-restraint and successful an association ready at all times to extend its support to the deserving and the destitute. The society has been well conducted in the past and the names of those who are at present its members show with what confidence its actions are still regarded. Among those who in past times gave you the benefit of his advice and assistance was Gov. Doyle, who will not soon be forgotten here, either as Commander-in-Chief or as Governor of the Province, for he was equally happy in the Council and the camp. May you always be as well supported as you were by him, and may you advance in prosperity and usefulness.

Marshall McMahon has created Mr. Isaac Waterman of this city a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in appreciation of his work in connection with the Universal Exposition. Accompanying the insignia of the order was the following letter from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

Office of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Oct. 21, 1878.

"Protector:—I have the honor to announce that the Marshal President of the Republic, having appreciated your work in connection with the Universal Exposition, has desired, on my proposal and on the representation of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to give you a particular expression of his good-will in conferring upon you the Cross of Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, which is destined for you, and I will take care to send you soon the diploma of the Order."

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON.

"Monsieur Isaac Waterman, Chevalier de l'Ordre."

Mr. Waterman is to be congratulated upon receiving this highly honorable distinction. The Order of the Legion of Honor was founded by Napoleon the Great in 1802, is both military and civil in its character, and includes in its ranks some of the most distinguished men of the day. The honor conferred upon our esteemed townman is therefore an exceptional one, and one which he may regard with just pride.

WOODSTOCK.

Nov. 25th, 1878.

SCARED TO DEATH.

One day last week a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Colin McNece, 11th con., dropped dead while drawing a steam engine of a threshing machine. The cause was fright, occasioned by turning off the steam while the team was removing the engine.

SMALL POX.

The fourth death from small pox occurred in West Zorra last week, when a little three year old grandchild of the late David Murray (the first victim) succumbed to the disease. One case in town yesterday.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return rifle match between No. 1 and No. 6 Companies of the 22nd Battalion will be fired this afternoon on the 13th line.

PROMOTED.

Mr. Jas. Stewart, who has for the past three years been Stationmaster on the G. W. R. at this place, has been promoted to St. Thomas. His place is to be filled by Mr. Wm. Hayden, Stationmaster at Exeter, on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, who is very highly spoken of by the citizens of that place. During his stay among us, Mr. Stewart has made many warm friends, especially among the business men of the town, by his gentlemanly and obliging disposition, and who while regretting his departure from Woodstock, congratulate him upon his promotion to the important station of St. Thomas. Mr. Stewart will there have charge of all the train-roads on the Air Line branch of the Great Western Railway.

The Grand Jurors are appointed for the next sitting of the County Court, to be held December 10th.

Some miscreant in town has a mania for poisoning dogs, two or three valuable dogs having met their death this week from heavy doses of strychnine.

REMOVAL.

Mr. J. A. Dart, who for some time has been carrying on the fruit business here, is about selling out and removing from town.

REHEARSALS.

The rehearsals for this beautiful cantata commenced on Monday evening last in the audience room of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club, which has been given to Prof. Tannay for the purpose. The chorus is full and comprises some of the best amateur talent in Woodstock. This will be one of the best musical entertainments ever given in Woodstock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED—500 barrels choice, hand-picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Rapes and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. R. & C. Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Canling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

| LONDON MARKETS. | | GRAIN. | |
|---|---------|--------------------|--|
| White Wheat, Delhi, P. 100 lbs. | 81 15 | to 1 15 | |
| Red Fall | 1 15 | to 1 18 | |
| Spring Wheat | 1 10 | to 1 20 | |
| Corn | 0 80 | to 0 85 | |
| Peas | 0 80 | to 0 90 | |
| Barley | 0 80 | to 0 90 | |
| Straw, per ton | 1 50 | to 1 55 | |
| Buckwheat | 0 80 | to 0 90 | |
| Beans | 1 00 | to 1 25 | |
| FLOUR AND FEED. | | PRODUCE. | |
| Fall Wheat Flour | 2 50 | to 2 75 | |
| Spring Flour | 2 50 | to 2 75 | |
| Buckwheat Flour | 2 50 | to 2 75 | |
| Cracked Wheat | 2 25 | to 2 50 | |
| Commeal | 2 25 | to 2 50 | |
| Shorts, P. " | 1 00 | to 1 25 | |
| Eggs, Store Lots, P. doz. | 0 12 | to 0 14 | |
| "Farmers" | 0 10 | to 0 11 | |
| Butter, Cream | 0 15 | to 0 18 | |
| "Rolls" | 0 15 | to 0 18 | |
| "Firm" | 0 08 | to 0 12 | |
| Cheese, Dairy, P. " | 0 09 | to 0 09 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | LONDON OIL MARKET. | |
| Mutton, P. B. | 0 05 | to 0 06 | |
| Beef, " | 0 01 | to 0 02 | |
| Geese, each | 0 30 | to 0 50 | |
| Turkeys, each | 0 75 | to 1 00 | |
| Dried Apples | 0 60 | to 0 70 | |
| Onions, P. bush | 0 60 | to 0 70 | |
| Hay, Bunch | 2 00 | to 4 25 | |
| Live Hogs, P. cwt. | 3 50 | to 4 00 | |
| Dressed Hogs | 3 50 | to 4 00 | |
| Chickens, P. pair | 0 40 | to 0 50 | |
| Ducks | 0 25 | to 0 25 | |
| Carrots | 0 15 | to 0 25 | |
| Onions, No. 1 dry, P. cord. | 3 50 | to 4 00 | |
| Apples, P. bush | 0 40 | to 0 70 | |
| Potatoes | 0 80 | to 1 00 | |
| Factory | 1 00 | to 1 00 | |
| SKINS AND HIDES. | | LIVERPOOL MARKETS. | |
| Sheepskins, each | 0 50 | to 0 80 | |
| Calveskins, green, P. B. | 0 08 | to 0 09 | |
| "dry | 0 25 | to 0 50 | |
| Hides, green | 0 08 | to 0 07 | |
| "dry | 0 08 | to 0 10 | |
| Tallow, rendered | 0 08 | to 0 06 | |
| "rough | 0 08 | to 0 10 | |
| Lard | 0 08 | to 0 10 | |
| Wool | 0 22 | to 0 23 | |
| LIVERPOOL OIL MARKET. | | LIVERPOOL MARKETS. | |
| Refined oil in carload lots, wine gals. | 80 11 | | |
| "small " | 0 16 | | |
| "Bozine " | 0 15 | | |
| 28 Gravity Paraffine Oil | 0 18 | | |
| L. O. R. Co's trans. wa. can, P. B. | 0 18 | | |
| LIVERPOOL MARKETS. | | LIVERPOOL MARKETS. | |
| Flour | 8 5 | to 22 0 | |
| S. Wheat | 9 5 | to 9 8 | |
| S. Winter | 8 11 | to 8 11 | |
| White " | 9 10 | to 9 10 | |
| Club | 10 2 10 | to 2 10 | |
| Corn, new | 21 9 | to 23 9 | |
| Barley | 3 1 | to 3 1 | |
| Oats | 32 6 | to 33 0 | |
| Pork | 43 0 | to 43 0 | |
| Lard | 67 6 | to 67 6 | |
| Beef | 29 0 | to 29 0 | |
| Bacon | 37 0 | to 37 0 | |
| Cheese | 48 0 | to 48 0 | |

1878 - - - 1879

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Which has been started purely for the purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC INTERESTS, although only a few weeks old, is already acknowledged to be the

BEST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

IN

CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the

STATES.

As we have so soon gained the lead we intend to keep it. Having now on our contributing staff SEVEN of the most able writers in Canada besides our permanent Editors. Our Columns are brimful of good

CATHOLIC READING,

And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that attention to Catholic interests so much needed.

ATTENTION.

In order to give the RECORD a wide circulation from the start we will give to all those who pay the yearly subscription in full by the 1st JANUARY, 1879, THE RECORD

"FREE!"

until 1st JANUARY, 1879, in addition to the year 1878-1880 for which they subscribe.

We shall likewise give them a choice of a Cabinet Size Photograph, of any of the

BISHOPS OF ONTARIO.

Mounted on fine cardboard, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by EDY BROTHERS, London. Value of Photograph, \$1.00.