

ground, and doubtless aided by the strategical and tactical advice of Europeans who are not our friends.

The names of the personages represented in our engraving, beginning from the left, are as follows:—Two Sikh Sirdars, a Sikh Rajah, Rajah of Nabnah, Rajah of Jheend, Maharajah of Puttiala, Shere Ali, Mirza Mahomed, Lord Mayo, Abdullah Jan, Lord Napier, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, Lord Mansfield, Sir William Muir, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Davis.

CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, ESQ., C.B.

CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, Esq., C.B., who has lately accepted the post of Finance Minister of Egypt, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1853, passed a competitive examination, and was appointed a Clerk in the Treasury, February, 1856; was Private Secretary to the Financial Secretary from 1856 till 1858—to the Permanent Secretary from 1858 till December, 1868, and was Acting Private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli (now Lord Beaconsfield) from August, 1867, till July, 1868; was appointed British Representative of the International Coinage Commission in Paris in 1867, and Secretary to the Royal Commission on International Coinage in 1868; was Private Secretary to the Right Hon. R. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from December, 1868, till 1873, when, for special services, he was appointed Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; was made a C.B., March 3, 1876; was recommended by Her Majesty's Government, at the Khedive's request, for a financial post under the Egyptian Government, and proceeded to Egypt in March, 1876, but returned to England in the following June and resumed his duties at the National Debt Office; was appointed one of the Representatives of Great Britain on the Council of the Suez Canal Company, July 29, 1876; was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, Jan. 22, 1877.

THE GLASGOW BANK FAILURE

THE stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank has produced great excitement both north and south of the Tweed, and much severe comment upon the conduct of the directors has appeared in the various Scotch and English newspapers. Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., who failed last week, owe the Bank 1,700,000*l.*; another firm owes 1,200,000*l.*, and an Australian house nearly two millions. One of the Directors of the Bank, whose firm has stopped payment, has individually obtained advances to the amount, it is said, of 180,000*l.* Three other Directors owe respectively 500,000*l.*, 170,000*l.*, and 100,000*l.*, and three persons connected by family ties with members of the Board are debtors for 153,000*l.*, 100,000*l.*, and 85,000*l.* The capital of the Bank was 1,000,000*l.*, and the reserve fund 450,000*l.* There are, it is said, 1,200 shareholders, chiefly small capitalists, and the deficit which they will have to make good to the last penny of their possessions, is stated at 2,000,000*l.* The Bank stopped payment in 1857, but resumed business in a short time, and though it has never thoroughly recovered from the blow it then received, its reputation had been maintained and defended publicly with such success that only a week before its collapse its 100*l.* shares were quoted at 243. On Sunday last the subject was alluded to by various preachers in the churches and chapels of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Professor Craig of Glasgow in his sermon asked what was to be thought of a company who in July last declared a dividend of 12 per cent. when they had unbalanced liabilities amounting to millions. The action of such persons seemed to him worse than that of highwaymen of the olden time, who risked their own necks in their trade, but only took what a man had in his possession.

"THE LOVERS," BY CHARLES GUSSOW

THIS artist commenced his studies at the Saxe-Weimar Academy in 1862, where, after attaining high honours, he subsequently, at the age of twenty-six, became Professor. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Figure Painting at the Ducal Academy in Karlsruhe, Baden. During his two years' stay here he produced several of his most remarkable pictures. "Spectators," exhibited in the London International Exhibition of 1874, and engraved in our number of the 24th October of that year, was the first, followed, amongst others, by "Autumn Flowers," "Town Flowers," and the "Artilleryman's Story of the Battle" this latter (being purchased last year by the Belgian Government), is now in the Museum at Ghent. Early in 1876, at the age of thirty-two, having already gained the Gold Medal of the Royal Berlin Academy, he was called to the Professorship there, the highest distinction that can be conferred upon a German artist; where, with Von Werner and Knaus as his colleagues, he has remained to the present day.

The picture from which our engraving is taken was exhibited this year at the Belgian Gallery, Old Bond Street. It is a forcible specimen of the artist's power and aims; a picture made up of the homeliest materials, yet striking in its truth and realism. It is a perfect little comedy in colours.

Other pictures produced since his residence in Berlin are the "Old Man's Treasure" and the "Widow," the latter gaining the Gold Medal in the Amsterdam International Exhibition last year. And more recently still, his remarkable work, "The Welcome Home," exhibited in the same Exhibition, with "The Lovers," this season. Three of Professor Gussow's works were specially selected by the German Emperor for the present Universal Exhibition in Paris.

"A TIFF"

WHAT is it all about? How comes it that on this lovely summer evening, when Strephon and Chloe ought to be walking together in close companionship, his arm entwining her waist, and perhaps her hand resting unresistingly in his, how comes it that this loving pair are parted asunder, that there is a tearful look on Chloe's fair face as she hurries down the hill, and that Strephon leans disconsolately against the gate, making quite an ugly black blot on the golden radiance of the sky? What is it all about? Faithful Ponto would like to know. Though following Chloe, he is looking back wistfully after Strephon, wondering in his simple doggish mind how it comes to pass that this pair of Siamese twins, as they seemed to be, are no longer together. He can guess the cause of the trouble. There is probably a he or a she in it, perhaps both. Strephon has been paying too marked attention to Phyllis, and then possibly Chloe, just out of pure pique, has had a hot flirtation with Colin. Heaven forbid that the "tiff" should harden into a downright quarrel! Twenty-four hours later, it is to be hoped, they will have kissed, and forgiven each other.

AN ARTIST'S PILGRIMAGE IN THE HOLY LAND, VIII.

OF all the holy places round Jerusalem, the Mount of Olives is held to be the holiest. The Mount still merits its name. The slopes are cultivated, but the vegetation is not luxuriant. The principal trees are the olive, fig, and carob; and here and there a few apricot, almond, terebinth, and hawthorn trees. The view

of the city from the summit is very fine, and is thus described by Dean Stanley:—"A few moments, and the path mounts again; it climbs a rugged ascent, it reaches a ledge of smooth rock, and in an instant the whole city bursts into view. As now the dome of the Mosque El-Aksa rises like a ghost from the earth before the traveller, so in Our Lord's time must have risen the Temple tower; as now the vast enclosure of the Mussulman sanctuary, so then must have spread the Temple courts; as now the grey town on its broken hills, so then the magnificent city, with its background—long since vanished away—of gardens and suburbs."

Near the Kidron Valley is the Chapel of the Tomb of the Virgin, where, according to the legend, she was interred by the Apostles, and where she lay till her "Assumption." A church stood over the traditional tomb as early as the fifth century. The existing edifice dates from the twelfth century. The only part of the church above ground is the porch. The principal façade is on the south side, which is flanked by two flying buttresses, and has a portal in the middle, with a beautiful pointed arch, into which a wall with a small door has been built. The arches rest on four marble columns.

Upon Mount Zion, eastward of the citadel, or "City of David," which consists of an irregular group of five square towers, is Christ's Church, belonging to the English Jewish Mission. English Service is performed here every Sunday at ten o'clock, frequently by the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem.

The Tomb of Rachel lies near the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, close to the latter town. The dome of the tomb closely resembles those of the innumerable Muslim *welies* (mausoleums of saints), and the whitened sarcophagus is apparently modern. The tomb is revered by Muslims, Christians, and Jews, and is much visited by pilgrims. The walls are covered with the names of devotees. The tradition appears to agree with the Bible narrative, which states that Rachel died on the route to Ephrath (Bethlehem) in giving birth to Benjamin, and was buried "in the way." Some maintain, however, that Rachel's Tomb really lies on the north side of Jerusalem, as it is described (1 Sam. x. 2) as being "in the border of Benjamin."

Another of our engravings affords some idea of the magnificent ruins of Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Desert. The best critics agree that the letter *d* in the Tadmor mentioned in the Books of Kings and Chronicles is wrongly inserted, and that the city, Tamor or Tamar, built by Solomon was quite in a different locality. The remains of the Temple of the Sun (which was dedicated to Baal), and of the surrounding edifices, indicate the magnificent aspect of Palmyra during its prosperity, which attained its height in the third century of our era.

Baalbec is undoubtedly the Heliopolis of Græco-Roman authors, and the Greek name suggests that the place was connected with the worship of the sun, Baal being nearly identical with the god of that luminary. The ruins depicted in our engraving are those of a large temple, said to have been erected to Jupiter by Antoninus Pius. Venus was also specially revered at Heliopolis; but the worship of these deities was suppressed by the Emperor Constantine, who erected a Basilica here.

Damascus is certainly a very ancient city, although its mention in the Book of Genesis (xv. 2) gives no clue to the date of its foundation. It attained its greatest splendour under the Omeyyades, who were unquestionably the greatest princes ever produced by Arabia. Merely to tell the history of this famous city briefly would occupy a column, we will therefore here only allude to the massacre of 1860, when the whole Christian quarter was converted into a heap of ruins, and numbers were slaughtered. The population is about 110,000. Since the massacre the number of Christians has again risen considerably; but the great bulk of the inhabitants are Mussulmans.—Our views are from photographs by Mr. Frank Mason Good.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS

THE CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA

WE have already illustrated and described the grand old Cathedral of Famagusta, and our present engraving depicts the ruins of Saint Sophia, another of the ancient churches of that once flourishing seaport. St. Sophia is a much earlier building than the Cathedral, and is in the Romanesque style of architecture, somewhat similar to our Norman style, only more plain. It seems to have followed the usual plan of Basilican churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and consisted of a nave and aisles, with a semicircular apse for the high altar; the windows were long and narrow. Probably this church was built soon after the accession of Guy de Lusignan; for, although it looks earlier, yet its arrangement is rather that of a Latin than of a Greek church. The building, however, is so much mutilated and injured, that it is difficult to decide exactly for which "rite" it was erected. If it is a Greek building, it could only have been built a very short time before Richard's conquest, which is not very likely, as the island seems to have been in rather too unsettled a state during the reigns of Isaac the Usurper and his predecessor for church building.

VENETIAN CANNON AT FAMAGUSTA

HERE we have another relic of the ancient prosperity of Famagusta—a heap of old Venetian cannon, now dismantled and lying inside the ramparts, grim witnesses of the decay of the fortress and town which they once so bravely defended. They still bear the lion of St. Mark, and the date 1569 is plainly visible upon them, so that Mr. Forbes is doubtless right in his surmise that they had been cast in anticipation of the Turkish invasion which occurred in the following year. Moreover, their worn touch-holes show that they had done strenuous but unavailing service in the protracted and gallant defence.

Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. T. R. Dumas, of Beyrouth.

WORK IN A COAL-MINE, IV.

"SCREENING."—The trams, on being landed at the bank, are wheeled over the weighing-tables to the "screen." At the top of each screen is a "tippler," upon which the full tram is wheeled and fixed, and then the movement of a lever inverts the tippler, and the coal is shot out upon the screen below. In the sketch the girl at the top, on the left hand, is greasing the wheels of the tram, and pressing with her foot upon the break, which keeps the tippler in its inverted position. When she removes her foot the machine will right itself, and the empty truck will be drawn off and taken back to the pit for a fresh load. The "duck" or small coal passes through the bars of the screen into an iron shoot beneath, which conducts it to a waggon, the end of which is just visible in the sketch; whilst the "round" coal slides down the screen itself into another waggon, the run of coal down the screen being regulated by the heavy shutter and lever which the woman on the left is using. Any dirt or stone that may be mixed with the coal is picked out by hand at the foot of the screen.

"Early Morning—Giving out the Lamps."—Each lamp is stamped with a number, and reserved for the special use of one

particular workman, against whose name the number is registered in a book. At the conclusion of the day's work the men take the top portion and gauze of their lamps away with them to clean at home, leaving the reservoirs in the lamp-cabin to be re-filled and trimmed by the man in charge. When they return to work the lamps are all ready upon shelves, upon which are painted their corresponding numbers. The fireman carefully examines each lamp, screws it together, and locks it, so that it cannot be reopened until the men leave the pit. If a lamp goes out during the time the man is at work, it can only be relit at certain appointed places in the mine, and by specially appointed men. The old man in the foreground of the sketch, who has just brought his picks from his shoulder to the ground, has around his neck a coil of safety fuse for the day's use. The large tin in his pocket, and those carried by some of the other men, contain cartridges.



POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Cabinet Council on Saturday was attended by all the Ministers with the exception of Lord John Manners, who was detained in Scotland through an attack of gout.—Speaking at Portsmouth, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., said that he trusted that the wisdom, experience, and skill of the Indian Government, the courage of our soldiers, and the resources of our Empire would soon overcome that blind, wilful, barbarous chieftain, Shere Ali. Mr. T. C. Bruce, M.P., said the public insult upon England was the outcome of a long-cherished feeling on the part of the Ameer, who had been hostile towards us for many years, and had, either by the Russians or by the reports which had reached him, been impressed with the idea that he had an opportunity of bearding the English, and it was for them to teach Shere Ali that he was mistaken.—Responding for the Army at a public dinner at Maidenhead, Col. Loyd Lindsay, M.P., said that he was astonished at the moderation of the Emperor of Russia and his armies in not entering Constantinople when they had their hereditary enemy at their feet. He felt equally grateful to the British fleet for the part which it had taken, and especially that its object had been accomplished without the loss of a single blue-jacket. The respect which had been paid our Plenipotentiaries at the Congress was no doubt in a large measure due to the fact of our extensive preparations, and he believed that the same success would follow us in an Afghan war.—Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., presided over a missionary meeting at Leeds, and referring to the Afghan difficulty, declared that our dispute was not with a half-savage ruler, but with a Power behind, which if it prevailed to break down our rule in India, certainly would not advance the cause of true religion. If we were about merely to avenge an insult, he would not countenance it, for it was no Christian duty to take up arms for revenge; but it was our duty to maintain the tranquillity of the British rule.—Colonel Stanley, M.P., was present at the opening of a new Conservative Club at Blackpool on Wednesday. He said that in spite of desponding views which were taken of it, there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the British occupation of Cyprus; and as to Afghanistan, though he had no wish for aggression or conquest, we must preserve our power of doing our business in our own way.—Mr. Yeaman, M.P., at a dinner in Dundee on Wednesday, defended himself from the charges made against him of systematically voting with the Tory party while holding his seat as a Liberal. After praising the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Yeaman said he had simply been disgusted with suggestions about party. There was no party question as regarded the fight by this country against the ruthless conqueror of Poland. He often felt that he must give his vote for his country rather than his party, and he would certainly say to them that when questions of dealing with an astute and unscrupulous foreign potentate came up, he made up his mind to vote for his country, and let party go to Hong Kong.—Mr. H. B. Samuelson, M.P., at the annual *soirée* of the Home Liberal Association, spoke at some length concerning Cyprus, which he had recently visited. He was of opinion that it was not likely to be a field for British enterprise, nor valuable in a military or strategic point of view, and he endorsed the statement of Mr. Forbes as to the weakening and enervating effects of the Cyprus fever, and the number of troops who suffered from its attacks.—The Executive of the Home Rule Confederation has announced the course it intends to take in the present complications of the Home Rule party. They have decided to hold a Conference in Dublin on the 21st inst., and a kind of International Convention on the 22nd and 23rd, "between the members of the federation and the more active spirits in Ireland." Representatives of the Farmers' Clubs, Tenant Right associations, and Home Rule organisations are to be invited. Active opposition is anticipated from the Irish League, as Mr. Butt positively declines to call a National Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Waterloo and Charing Cross Bridges were made toll-free on Saturday about noon, Mr. D. Rogers, of the Board of Works, receiving the keys, and making a short speech at each place before the gates were thrown open. The traffic has wonderfully increased, especially at Waterloo Bridge, and the Strand has in consequence become more crowded than ever.—The *Princess Alice* inquest has been adjourned until the 18th inst. Much of the evidence already taken seems to be of a hearsay character. The Board of Trade inquiry was to have commenced on Thursday. The total number of bodies rescued is now stated as 590, the former statement of 631 being explained by the fact that in several cases double inquests were held.—Last week three youths were buried in a cave at Bournemouth by the sudden collapse of the cliff above. They were immediately dug out, two being found dead, while the third was but slightly injured.—The Thornton colliery, in Fifeshire, is on fire, and all other plans having failed, an attempt is being made to smother the flames by building stoppings in the workings. It is supposed the flame has been communicated by an adjoining pit, which has been on fire for twenty years.—Much damage has been done on the west and south-west coasts by the stormy weather which prevailed on Sunday and Monday.—On Wednesday an alarming telegram was received from Plymouth to the effect that a heavy gale was still blowing, and that some accident had befallen the Eddystone Lighthouse, for although the horizon was occasionally clear no light was visible from Plymouth Hoe or Penlee Point.—The Duke of Norfolk has presented three recreation grounds to the town of Sheffield. The land is situated at Brightside and Attercliffe, two crowded suburbs, and comprises twenty-six acres.—The deaths of several well-known public men are this week announced. Lord Chelmsford, who was twice Lord Chancellor, died on Saturday in his eighty-fifth year, and on the same day Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy, breathed his last. On Monday Mr. Whalley, the member for Peterborough, and George Thompson, the veteran anti-slavery agitator, died. As we shall probably