of attack are certain sooner or later to exercise a powerful influence. What is still more important, the tremendous military system of Germany weighs heavily upon industrial energy, so that there is but little hope of a return of prosperity during the present generation. The Americans have unlimited land at their disposal, and there can be no doubt that in a short time trade will once more be in a flourishing condition. In these circumstances Socialism must be regarded as a natural growth in Germany, but as an artificial product on the other side of the Atlantic. It will continue to worry Prince Bismarck and his successors; Mr. Hayes and those who come after him will probably never be seriously disturbed by its manifestations.

The Poor Clergy.--The recent annual meeting of the supporters of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation reminds us of the lamentable state of things which still exists in the Church of England in consequence of the large number of small benefices, which, though called " livings," are only so by a figure of speech and on the well-known lucus e non lucendo principle. Those below the value of 250 l. per annum are still reckoned by thousands, notwithstanding the various agencies at work for their augmentation. The people of England almost unanimously hold that a married clergy is preferable to a celibate; and it is evident that the clergy themselves endorse this view. The result, however, is the existence of hundreds of families of highly educated and sensitive gentlemen scattered throughout the land attempting to live on an income which hardly suffices for first-class mechanics, and the frequent involvement in the cares and heart-breakings connected with straightened means. It is little less than a national disgrace that hundreds of the clergy of the National Church should annually be compelled to seek aid of such a Society as that mentioned, and even accept parcels of old clothing which friends kindly send to the offices of the Corporation in Southampton Street, Strand, for distribution. What the number of the clergy is that thus seeks relief from the Society every year may be gathered from the fact that in the last twelve months the sum of $6,565 \%$. was distributed in grants varying from $5 l$. to $25 l$. each, the average being, we believe, from $7 l$. to rol. This is a sad revelation, and should lead the lay members of the Church to take more urgent steps than they have yet taken to rectify the crying evil. When we consider the wealth of the country there ought to be no great difficulty in raising the value of every living to at least $300 \%$. per annum. In the meanwhile charitable persons cannot do better than contribute to the funds of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, which we are glad to notice has received an extra amount of support during the past year. Canon Farrar endorsed the claims of it at the meeting in question, when he said "He knew no instance of any Society which was supported at such small working expense, or with so small a means of appealing to the public." It is on these grounds among others that we willingly advocate it.

Notice.-With this Number is published an Extra Double-Page Supplement, entitled, "The Naval Review at Spithead-Firing the Royal Salute on Board H.M.S 'Hercules.'"-The Half Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 196 and 405.


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advertisements can also be received.

We have here some more sketches from Larnaca and its panied by a native guide, are scouring the district in search of suitable camping ground for the little army of occupation. The place ultimately chosen was Chiflick, distant from Larnaca about five miles, and the gallant 4 nnd settled down at once, regardless bounded. The published statements respecting the healthiness of the spot, and indeed of the whole island, are of such a contradictory character that we can only hope that the brighter side of the picture may prove the most truthful. The construction of the "Duke's Pier," so called because the work was carried on
under the immediate superintendence of H.R.H. the Duke of under the immediate superintendence of H.R.H. the Duke of
Edinburgh, was effected very rapidly, a number of the timbers being bolted together on the shore and afterwards floated into position and fixed to the piles upon which the superstructure of some difficulty as the transports were fully half a mile from the shore, was also conducted by the Duke of Edinburgh, and was performed in such a thoroughly efficient manner as to evoke special commendations from the chief authorities.

## KHELAT

What is popularly known as Beloochistan includes a large tract of country about 400 miles long and 350 wide, which has Afghanistan for its northern, the Arabian Sea for its southern, Scinde for its eastern, and Persia for its western boundary. It is
a region of undulating mountains, wide sandy plains, and narrow a region of undulating mountains, wide sandy plains, and narrow
fertile valleys, through which run two great lines of communicafion known as the Bolan and Malla Passes. For sixty or seventy miles from the sea the general level rises very gradually, but feet. In more rapidly, until it attains an althighlands as is the heat of summer in the plains. Kelat is the capital. The whole commercial and political importance of Beloochistan is owing to the passes running through it between India and Central Asia. There are eleven altogether, but the Bolan is the chief of all. It is the shortest route from Candahar and Herat to India, and is
the natural outlet to the ocean of the great and growing trade of Central Asia. It is perfectly practicable for artillery, and its western entrance is so narrow and precipitous that it could be readily defended against vast odds by a few determined men. The significance, therefore, of the closer relations which have been drawn between the Government of India and the Khan of Khelat will be readily understood. A British force will henceforth occupy Beloochistan ; and the engraving which we give of
the Fort of Khelat will convey to our readers more vividly than any written description an idea of the great strength of one of the positions it will have to hold. Except that Alexander passed hrough it, and that Nearchus sailed along its coasts, Beloochistan has no connection with the history of the development of the world's civilisation; nor even any annals of its own until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But now that a railway to the foot of the Bolan is on the point of construction, and a chistan is sure at last to be roused out of the deep sleep in which for centuries it has been plunged.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "NAUTILUS"
This little vessel which has just traversed the Atlantic in forty-five days is manned by two brothers, named Andrews, respectively a pianoforte maker and a joiner, who have never been boats. Although not the smallest boat which has performed the voyage-that honour being claimed by the City of Ragusathe Nautilus only measures some nineteen feet in length, is a little over six feet in breadth, is two feet three inches in depth, and draws six and a half inches of water. She is decked throughout, with the exception of a small aperture for entrance, and was ballâsted with fresh-water casks, which were filled with sea-water as they became emptied. The Nautilus and her obliged to put back to Beverley, owing to the damage sustained through a heavy gale. On June 12th, however, the little vessel fairly started on her voyage which, although arduous, was altogether not unenjoyable, though, as the elder brother remarks in his log, "Keeping your eyes on the compass throughout a
foggy night and watching for lights, blowing fog-horns, wet and foggy night and watching for lights, blowing fog-horns, wet and
cold, without relief, watching the seas as they follow you, thinking now and again you might strike a log which would make a hole through your half-inch cedar, is a novelty not tered during a great portion of the voyage ; but several vessels were spoken with-the captain of an English schooner insisting upon the two brothers dining with him. On July 28th a storm drove the Nautilus up the St. George's Channel, and in the evening Bishop's Rock was sighted. Next day the two brothers attempted to weather Lizard Point, but failed, owing to a strong north first time, landed on British soil. The Noutilus has now the to Paris-the original intention of the brothers Andrews being a visit to the Paris Exhibition.
THE GEORGE MOORE MEMORIAL BUILDINGS
These buildings have been recently erected at Pinner in connection with the Commercial Travellers' School, with which they have been designed to harmonise, and in memory of the
late Mr. George Moore, the well-known philanthropist, who was the Mr. George Moore, the well-known philanthropist, who was
treasurer, and who took great interest in the Institution. The view shows the new buildings and additions only, which comprise an infirmary of two floors, as distinct as if they were separate buildings; a large laundry, in which water is the motive power instead of steam; and a fine swimming-bath. New dormitories occupy the whole of the centre of the main building; but the principal feature is the central gable of the infirmary, which contains a bust of the late Mr. Moore, surrounded with a floral border, beneath which is a panel and children, the whole executed in Della Robbia ware and to the black marble moulded frame, with panels right and left containing the arms of Mr. Moore and of the Institution, and fauna and flora of the neighbourhood. The architect is Mr. Thomas Ed. Knightley, of Cannon Street, City. We must not forget to add that the appeal for funds made by Mr. Hughes (the present treasurer), Mr. Moore's partner, was answered by 17,0001 ., a most unprecedented sum.

LOCUSTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA
"THE famine is virtually over," writes the artist, "most of the rice crops are reaped, but Southern India is visited by a plague of
locusts. In the districts of Madura, Tinnevelly, Mysore, and on the Neilgherriesenormous flights of locusts have appeared; butas yet they have confined their ravages to the pastures and young paddy. According to an Arabian legend a locust said to the Prophet
Mahomet, "We are the army of the great God, we produce Minety-nine eggs; if the hundred were completed we should consume the whole earth ;" and as they require less than one utter wilderness the most luxuriant lands would be reduced to, when they are said to occupy a country from three to seven years, and to live on the leaves and bark of the bitterest trees, for everything else green has been devoured. The only hope for the poor distressed land is, that before the three or seven years are completed the monsoon will destroy the whole army. flights of locusts appeared on the grass hills of the Wester Ghauts. Towards the middle of March, on a still sultry cries were heard of "They are coming! They are coming!", from the herdsmen, and seeing the cattle rushing about in all directions, it was supposed that a tiger had caught a cow ; but on going out of doors, a thick mist was seen creeping up over the grass hills; it fluttered down like a fall of snow in silver lakes into the valley. Millions and millions of locusts seemed springing up, drove them southwards; for an hour and a quarter they flew over the valley in countless numbers, clouding the light of the sun, and filling the air with the rushing sound of
falling water. This swarm must have been two miles in length

