



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES' PALACE, April 9, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Queen's Birthday will be celebrated, in London alone, on Saturday the 21st of May next, and at all other Stations, Naval and Military, on Tuesday the 24th of May next.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES' PALACE, April 22, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James' Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Monday the 23rd May next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at the Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
ST. JAMES' PALACE, April 26, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that Drawing Rooms will be held at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday the 10th and on Friday the 13th of May next, at three o'clock.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
May 4, 1898.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing the Right Honourable Ronald Ruthven, Earl of Leven and Melville, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following Note from the American Ambassador at this Court :—

American Embassy,  
London, April 23, 1898.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have been informed of the intention of the Government of the United States, in the event of hostilities between that Government and Spain, not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the following recognised rules of International Law :—

First, the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war ;

Second, neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag ; and

Third, blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HAY.

The Most Honourable  
The Marquess of Salisbury,  
&c. &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 3, 1898.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received, through Her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid, the following Translation of a Decree issued by the Spanish Government on the 23rd of April 1898 :—

*Royal Decree.*

In accordance with the advice of my Council of Ministers; in the name of my son, King Alfonso XIII., and as Queen-Regent of the Kingdom,

I decree as follows :—

ART. I. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States terminates the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of the 27th October 1795, the Protocol of the 12th January 1877, and all other agreements, compacts, and conventions that have been in force up to the present between the two countries.

ART. II. A term of five days from the date of the publication of the present Royal Decree in the Madrid Gazette is allowed to all United States' ships anchored in Spanish ports, during which they are at liberty to depart.

ART. III. Notwithstanding that Spain is not bound by the Declaration signed in Paris on the 16th April 1856, as she expressly stated her wish not to adhere to it, my Government, guided by the principles of international law, intends to observe, and hereby orders that the following Regulations for Maritime Law be observed :—

- (a) A neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.
- (b) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.
- (c) A blockade to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained with a sufficient force to actually prevent access to the enemy's coast.

ART. IV. The Spanish Government, while maintaining their right to issue letters of marque, which they expressly reserved in their note of the 16th May 1857, in reply to the request of France for the adhesion of Spain to the Declaration of Paris relative to Maritime Law, will organise for the present a service of "Auxiliary Cruisers of the Navy," composed of ships of the Spanish Mercantile Navy, which will co-operate with the latter for the purpose of cruising, and which will be subject to the statutes and jurisdiction of the navy.

ART. V. In order to capture the enemy's ships, to confiscate the enemy's merchandise under their own flag, and contraband of war under any flag, the Royal Navy, auxiliary cruisers, and privateers, if and when the latter are authorised, will exercise the right of visit on the high seas and in the territorial waters of the enemy, in accordance with international law and any regulations which may be published for the purpose.

ART. VI. Under the denomination contraband of war, the following articles are included :—

Cannons, machine-guns, mortars, guns, all kinds of arms and fire-arms, bullets, bombs, grenades, fuzes, cartridges, matches, powder, sulphur, saltpetre, dynamite, and every kind of explosive, articles of equipment like uniforms, straps, saddles and artillery and cavalry harness, engines for ships and their accessories, shafts, screws, boilers and other articles used in the construction, repair, and arming of war-ships, and in general all warlike instruments, utensils, tools, and other articles, and whatever may hereafter be determined to be contraband.

ART. VII. Captains, Commanders, and officers of non-American vessels or of vessels manned as to one-third by other than American citizens, captured while committing acts of war against Spain, will be treated as pirates, with all the rigour of the law, although provided with a licence issued by the Republic of the United States.

ART. VIII. The Minister of State and the Minister of Marine are charged to see the fulfilment of the present Royal Decree and to give the orders necessary for its execution.

MARIA CRISTINA.

Madrid, April 23, 1898.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 3, 1898

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received through Her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid the following translation of the Instructions, drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Marine, for exercising the right of visit in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree which was issued on the 23rd of April 1898 :—

*Royal Order.*

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

His Majesty the King, and in his name the Queen-Regent, have been pleased to approve of the annexed instructions for exercising the right of visit. They have been drawn up by the Minister of Marine in accordance with Article 5 of the Royal Decree issued by the President of the Council of Ministers on yesterday's date.

(Signed) SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO.

Madrid, April 24, 1898.

To the President of the Council of the Fleet.

*Instructions for the Exercise of the Right of Visit.*

(Translation.)

1. Right of visit can only be exercised by belligerents; hence it can evidently be only resorted to during international conflicts by one or other of the States at war, as also during internal civil or insurrectionary wars, when one or more foreign Powers have recognised the insurrectionary party as belligerents. In such circumstances, right of visit can be exercised by the mother country, but it is restricted to the merchant vessels of the nation or nations who have given this recognition, and who are for such reason in the position of neutrals.

2. In accordance with the position laid down in the preceding article, ships of war and merchant vessels of the belligerents, when legally armed either as auxiliary cruisers of their navy or as privateers, if and when they are authorised, may in their own territorial waters, or those under the jurisdiction of the enemy, or in the open seas, detain such merchant vessels as

they meet with in order to verify the legitimacy of their flag, and, if neutrals, and proceeding to a port of the other belligerent, the nature of their cargo.

3. Seas subject to the sovereign jurisdiction of neutral Powers are absolutely inviolable: right of visit may not therefore be resorted to within them, even if it be alleged that it was attempted to exercise such right in the open sea, and that, on chase being given, and without losing sight of the vessel pursued, the latter penetrated into neutral waters.

Neither may the violation of the rights attaching to such waters be justified under the pretext that the coast washed thereby was undefended or uninhabited.

The following is the method of exercising right of visit:—

(A) Notification to the vessel to be visited to lay to and state its nationality is made by the visiting vessel hoisting her national flag and firing a blank shot, a signal upon which the merchant vessel is bound to hoist the flag of the nation to which it belongs and lay to.

(B) If the merchant vessel does not obey this first intimation, and either refuses to hoist her flag or does not lay to, a second gun will be fired, this time loaded, care being taken that the shot does not strike the vessel, though going sufficiently close to her bows for the vessel to be duly warned; and if this second intimation be disregarded, a third shot will be fired at the vessel, so as to damage her, if possible, without sinking her. Whatever be the damage caused to the merchant vessel by this third shot, the Commanding Officer of the man-of-war or Captain of the privateer cannot be made responsible.

Nevertheless, in view of special circumstances, and in proportion to the suspicion excited by the merchantman, the auxiliary vessel of war or privateer may delay resorting to the last extremity until some other measure has been taken, such as not aiming the third discharge at the vessel, but approaching it and making a fresh notification by word of mouth; but if this last conciliatory measure prove fruitless, force will immediately be resorted to.

(C) The visiting vessel will place herself at such distance as her Commander or Captain may think convenient from the vessel to be visited, according to circumstances of wind, sea, current, or the suspicion inspired by the said vessel; and if these circumstances make it advisable for the boat about to make visit to approach on the windward side and go to leeward on returning, there is no reason why she should not do so.

But if, by existing Treaties between the nations to which the vessels respectively belong, the distance to be kept is specified, such a clause of Conventional Law shall be respected, if the circumstances of wind, sea, or current above mentioned permit.

(D) The visiting vessel will send to the merchant vessel a boat with an officer, who will effect the visit in question, under a verbal commission from his Commanding Officer; said officer may board the merchant vessel in company with two or three of the crew of the boat, but it will be left to his discretion whether he shall do so or go alone.

(E) The visiting officer will inform the Captain of the merchant vessel that, under commission from his Commander of the Spanish ship of war, or of the auxiliary cruiser (here

follows name of ship of war or auxiliary cruiser), or from the Captain of the privateer (here follows name of vessel), he intends to effect a visit, and will request him to produce his sailing papers, or official document which takes their place, in proof of the nationality of the vessel therein stated being that of the flag which he has hoisted, and to show the port to which the vessel is proceeding.

Should the first point be satisfactorily proved, and should the port of destiny prove to be a neutral one, the visit is thereby concluded.

But should the vessel be proceeding to a port belonging to the enemy of the nation to which the visiting vessel belongs, the officer will ask the Captain of the merchant vessel for the documents in which the nature of the cargo is stated, in order to ascertain if there be contraband of war; should there be none the visit is definitely concluded, and the neutral vessel is at liberty to proceed on its voyage; but should there be contraband its capture is proceeded with, but no search may, in these circumstances, be made.

5. The visiting officer should have instructions from his Commanding Officer authorising the visited vessel to continue her voyage, if the visit has presented no difficulties, in order that the delay may not be longer than is absolutely indispensable.

6. If the Captain of the visited vessel asks to have the visit certified the visiting officer will accede to his request, and will insert a note in the sheet for the day in the ship's books in the following form:—

The Undersigned (rank in the navy) sailing on the (gun-boat, cruiser, &c., of His Catholic Majesty, named \_\_\_\_\_, or the auxiliary cruiser or privateer) whose Commanding Officer is (rank and name), certifies that this day at (hour of morning or evening), under a verbal commission from the said Commanding Officer has carried out the visit of the (class of vessel name and nationality of merchant service), Captain (name of Captain), and ascertained from the papers shown to him the legitimacy of the flag which she flies, and the neutrality of her cargo.

Date.

Signature of visiting officer.

Seal of visiting vessel.

7. The visit will likewise be recorded in the books of the visiting vessel, the following circumstances being stated:—

(A) Details of the intimation or intimations given to the visited vessel.

(B) Hour of its laying to.

(C) Name and nationality of visited vessel and Captain thereof.

(D) Manner in which visit was effected, and its result, stating name of officer who executed it.

(E) Hour at which vessel was authorised to proceed.

8. The record of the visit, which, as stated in Article VI., can be made at the wish of the Captain of the visited vessel, will become an indispensable formality should the vessel contain wounded or sick soldiers, subjects of the enemy, for in such a case all such persons will, by the mere act of visit, be incapacitated from bearing arms again during the war, in accordance with the 1st paragraph of the 10th Additional Article of the Geneva Convention.

The visiting officer will therefore in such a case make a notification of the same to the chief of the expeditionary force, and will make a note in the books of the visited vessel in the form prescribed in Article VI., with the following addition:—

This vessel contains (number of sick and wounded) individuals (of the army or navy or both) sick and wounded, subjects of the enemy, all of whom, by the fact of this visit, are incapacitated from bearing arms again during the war, according to paragraph 1 of the 10th Additional Article of the Geneva Convention, of which I have made notification to the Commander of the expeditionary force, who stated that he was (here follow rank and name).

9. The visit is not an act of jurisdiction on the part of the belligerent; it is a natural means of legitimate defence allowed by international law, lest fraud and bad faith should assist the enemy. This right should therefore be exercised with the greatest moderation by the belligerent, special care being taken to avoid causing the neutral any extortion, damage, or trouble, that is not absolutely justifiable.

In consequence of this, the detention of the ship visited should always be as short as possible, and the proceedings restricted as far as they can be, their exclusive object being, as explained, for the belligerent to ascertain the neutrality of the ship, and in case of its neutrality (if bound for a port of the enemy) the inoffensive and neutral description of its cargo.

It is not necessary, therefore, to demand during the visit any other documents than those proving these two conditions, for what the belligerent requires is to prevent any damage, favouring, or assisting the enemy; to prevent assistance and help being furnished to them that may contribute directly to the prolongation of the war, and not to be assured that all ships belonging to neutral Powers are provided with all the documents required by the laws of their country.

10. In consequence of the visit the vessel is captured in the following cases:—

(1) If the nationality of the vessels proves to be that of the enemy, unless covered by the immunities established by the Geneva Convention by which Spain is bound.

(The said exceptions are given at the end of these instructions.)

(2) If active resistance is offered to the visit, that is, if force is employed to escape it.

(3) If a legal document to prove the nationality cannot be produced.

(4) If bound for the enemy's ports, the vessel cannot produce a document proving the nature of the cargo.

(5) If the cargo is composed in whole or more than two-thirds of contraband of war.

In the case of the illicit part of the cargo being less than two-thirds, only the articles which are contraband of war will be confiscated, and to unload them the ship will be conducted to the nearest and most convenient Spanish port.

It must be understood that goods directly and immediately affecting the war are contraband only when destined for the enemy's ports, for when they are consigned to a neutral port, these goods are munitions of war, but not contraband.

But if a vessel is despatched for a neutral port in proper form, but makes for a port of the enemy, then, if found near to one of these ports, or sailing in quite a different direction than the

proper one shown in her papers, she shall be captured if the Captain cannot prove that *force majeure* drove him from his proper course.

(6) If she carries on behalf of the enemy officers, troops, or seamen.

(7) If she carries letters and communications of the enemy, unless she belong to a marine mail service, and these letters or communications are in bags, boxes, or parcels with the public correspondence, so that the Captain may be ignorant of their contents.

(8) If the vessel is employed in watching the operations of the war, either freighted by the other belligerent or paid to perform this service.

(9) If the neutral vessel takes part in this employment, or assists in any way in such operations.

The vessel will also be captured when during the visit duplicate or false papers are found, since such cases fall under the Regulations contained in Clauses (3) and (4) or in both, since neither false nor duplicate papers can serve to justify the conditions referred to.

Neither an attempt at flight to escape visit, nor simple suspicion of fraud respecting the nationality of the vessel or the nature of its cargo, authorise the capture of the vessel.

The circumstance that the papers are written in a language unknown to the officer making the visit does not authorise the detention of the vessel.

11. Merchant vessels sailing under convoy, under charge of one or more ships of the navy of their nation, are absolutely exempt from the visit of the belligerents, being protected by the immunity enjoyed by the warships.

As the formation of a convoy is a measure emanating from the Government of the State to which belong the vessels protecting the convoy as well as the vessels under convoy, it must be taken as certain that the Government in question not only will not allow fraud of any kind, but has employed the strictest measures to avoid fraud being committed by any of the vessels under the convoy.

It is therefore useless for the belligerent to inquire of the chief officer of the convoy whether he guarantees the neutrality of the ships sailing under his charge, or of the cargo they carry.

12. On the visit taking place, it is not permissible to give orders to open the hatchways in order to examine the cargo, nor to open any article of furniture to search for documents. The ship's papers presented by the Captain to prove the legitimacy of the flag and the nature of the cargo are the only proof which International Law allows.

13. Although it very seldom occurs that the principal ship's papers, whether those referring to her nationality or to the nature of her cargo, are lost, mislaid, or left on shore by mistake, if such a case should occur, and by other papers or means the Captain can convince the officer visiting the ship of the neutrality of the ship and her cargo, he may authorise the Captain to continue his voyage; but if an explanation cannot be given, the ship will be detained and conducted to the nearest Spanish port, until the necessary investigation concerning the point or points in question is made.

14. The Commander of the vessel carrying out the visit and the officer commissioned to make the visit, the former in ordering and the latter in

carrying it out, should act without prejudice to the good faith of the neutral being visited, and without losing sight of the consideration and respect that nations owe to one another.

Note relative to the first section of Article X. The clauses of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August 1864, and those of its Additional Articles drawn up at the second Diplomatic Conference of the 20th October 1868, are as follows:—

*“Articles concerning the Marine.”*

“ARTICLE VI.

“The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement, pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which, having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

“The appreciation of these circumstances is intrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

“ARTICLE VII.

“The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The staff designated in the preceding Article must continue to fulfil their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country in conformity with the second paragraph of the 1st Additional Article.<sup>1</sup>

“The stipulations of the 2nd Additional Article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff already mentioned.

“ARTICLE IX.

“The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

“ARTICLE X.

“Any merchantman, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality; but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

“If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

“The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralised vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special Conventions may be entered

<sup>1</sup>This Article states that the time of departure will be fixed by the Commander of the boarding party.

into between Commanders-in-chief, in order to neutralise temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

“ARTICLE XI.

“Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

“Their return to their own country is subject to the condition that they are bound not to bear arms again during the war.

“ARTICLE XII.

“The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

“Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

“ARTICLE XIII.

“The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the Aid Societies, recognised by the Signatory Powers to the Geneva Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the Sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control until their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognised and protected by the belligerents.

“They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while performing their duties, shall be an armet of the same colours. The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

“These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

“They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

“The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

“The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

“ARTICLE XIV.

“In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

“The Minister of Marine,

(Signed) “SEGISMUNDO BERMEJO.

“Madrid, April 24, 1898.”

WAR OFFICE, May 3, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the under-mentioned Ladies (under Clause 5 of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated 11th December 1897), in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded :—

Mother Patrick  
Mother Jacoba.

DOWNING STREET, May 2, 1898.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Norman Lockhart, Esq. (Assistant Treasurer), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
May 3, 1898.

The following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names :—

April 28, 1898.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Telegraph Learner in the Central Office, London—Helen Tilston.  
Female Telegraph Learner in the London Postal Districts—Ethel Madeline Wells.

AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Learner, Killarney — Margaret Mahony.  
Female Learner, Limerick—Anne Shanahan.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Prisons Department, England: Subordinate Officer, Division I.—Francis Barber.  
War Office: Female Typist—Kathleen Mary Lottie Barrett.  
Post Office: Postmen, London—Frederick William Hulbert, Walter David Ready, Alfred Sullivan, Ernest Walter Woodbridge.  
Postman, Dublin—John Christopher Duffy.  
Postmen, Birmingham — Horace Reginald Fisher, Fred Bradley, William Henry Wallage, Albert Young.  
Postmen—Henry Joseph Ardley (Brentwood), Henry Charles Howell (Bristol), Septimus Frederick Page (Woodford Green), Frank Shaw (Nottingham), Charles Henry Wainwright (Worcester), Henry Whitehead (Bridgewater), Harry Hopkinson Winfield (Nottingham).  
Temporary Assistant Postmen—James Robert Blyth (Glasgow), William Mills (Arundel), Robert Bell Watson (Barking).

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Harold Charles Roslyn Bloom, William Ernest Sinclair Brebner, Edward George Cloonan, Ernest Edward Coleman, John Kemball Gooderham, Hugh Gorman, William Mary Joseph De Charette Hayden, Alfred William Herbert Hickman, Ronald Alexander Law, Alexander Weatherston Lounton, Joseph Ross, Horace Cuerton Waterhouse.

April 29, 1898.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Congested Districts Board, Ireland: Assistant Clerk (Abstractor)—Henry Barras Bell.  
Inland Revenue: Assistant Clerk (Abstractor)—James Edward Johnston.  
Local Government Board, England: Assistant Clerk (Abstractor)—Percival George Slade.  
Post Office: Male Sorter, London — Patrick Walsh.  
Male Learner, London — Alfred William Kemp Scamp.  
Female Telegraph Learner in the London Postal Districts—Mabel Kate Mainstone.

AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Learner, Londonderry—Eliza Anna McLaughlin.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Chatham Dockyard, Labourer — Charles Henry Saunders.  
India Office: Messenger—Harry Charles Hardin Katon.  
Post Office: Postman, London — Henry Charles Grievson.  
Learners—Harriet Caddock (Ballinasloe), George Allon Duckworth (Accrington), Ernest William Gee (Cambridge).  
Postmen—Francis Cole (Camberley), Patrick Croke (Athy), Daniel John Smith (Cardiff).

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
COPYISTS (NEW CLASS).

Basil Victor, Elsley Bracher, Arthur Clement Gill, Patrick Vincent Michael Ryan, George James Singleton, Arthur Waiwright.

April 30, 1898.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Assistant Clerk (Abstractor)—Sydney John Hales.  
Inland Revenue: Assistant Clerk (Abstractor)—Ernest George Skippon.  
Post Office: Male Learners, London—Ernest Henry Harding, James Tobin.

AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.

Post Office: Male Learner, London—Harry James Bigwood Francis.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Devonport Dockyard, Engine Fitter — Alfred Thomas Godfree.  
National Gallery, England: Assistant Porter—Claude Walter Pearse.  
Post Office: Postmen, London—Arthur Thomas Clark, Frederick Joseph Jacobs.  
Postmen—Henry Breadmore (Cardiff), George Harry Cooke (Birmingham), George Oliver Edmonds (Marlow).  
Temporary Assistant Postman, Leamington Spa—Thomas Seamer.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
COPYIST (NEW CLASS).

Robert Walker Cooney.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE Imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 30th April 1898, together with the Quantities Imported in the Corresponding Week of the Previous Year.

						QUANTITIES.	
						1897.	1898.
<b>Animals living:—</b>							
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves...	...	...	...	...	Number	12,261	12,717
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	"	14,408	24,567
Swine	...	...	...	...	"	—	—
<b>Fresh Meat:—</b>							
Beef	...	...	...	...	Cwts.	66,624	55,702
Mutton	...	...	...	...	"	114,981	84,971
Pork	...	...	...	...	"	7,023	10,765
<b>Salted or Preserved Meat:—</b>							
Bacon	...	...	...	...	"	94,222	111,402
Beef	...	...	...	...	"	5,207	3,846
Hams	...	...	...	...	"	36,810	34,420
Pork	...	...	...	...	"	3,982	6,285
Meat unenumerated, salted and fresh	...	...	...	...	"	9,932	11,216
Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting	...	...	...	...	"	9,141	14,455
<b>Dairy Produce and Substitutes:—</b>							
Butter	...	...	...	...	"	73,997	66,169
Margarine	...	...	...	...	"	18,462	19,066
Cheese	...	...	...	...	"	19,835	24,976
Milk, Condensed	...	...	...	...	"	13,926	15,303
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Preserved, other than Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	"	40	36
Eggs	...	...	...	...	Great Hundred	295,210	237,826
Poultry and Game	...	...	...	...	Value £	5,021	4,720
Rabbits, dead (not tinned)	...	...	...	...	Cwts.	4,732	7,239
Lard	...	...	...	...	"	41,922	37,530
<b>Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:—</b>							
Wheat	...	...	...	...	"	778,600	1,290,500
Wheat Meal and Flour	...	...	...	...	"	194,300	343,550
Barley	...	...	...	...	"	144,500	192,570
Oats	...	...	...	...	"	159,740	388,100
Pease	...	...	...	...	"	44,760	52,120
Beans	...	...	...	...	"	64,040	45,240
Maize or Indian Corn	...	...	...	...	"	1,099,800	1,274,640
<b>Fruit, Raw:—</b>							
Apples	...	...	...	...	Bush.	42,532	34,182
Oranges	...	...	...	...	"	218,469	100,534
Lemons	...	...	...	...	"	36,425	18,303
Cherries	...	...	...	...	"	493	—
Plums	...	...	...	...	"	40	—
Pears	...	...	...	...	"	30	310
Grapes	...	...	...	...	"	474	478
Unenumerated	...	...	...	...	"	10,060	15,043
Hay	...	...	...	...	Tons	4,394	2,022
Hops	...	...	...	...	Cwts.	1,161	47
<b>Vegetables:—</b>							
Onions, raw	...	...	...	...	Bush.	76,690	181,446
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	Cwts.	29,659	321,091
Unenumerated	...	...	...	...	Value £	81,481	80,927

T. J. PITTAR.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, in the Week ended 30th April 1898, conformably with the Act of the 45th and 46th Victoria, cap. 37.

				QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
				Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	...	...	...	51,347	0	38	4
Barley	...	...	...	3,530	0	27	10
Oats	...	...	...	9,323	5	18	11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1894 to 1897.

Corresponding Week in			QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE.					
			WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
			Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1894	...	...	41,342	7	2,536	6	6,173	6	24	10	26	1	18	7
1895	...	...	43,993	2	7,689	5	11,464	3	21	4	20	5	14	8
1896	...	...	37,806	1	12,843	4	9,935	4	25	8	22	6	14	3
1897	...	...	38,241	5	5,233	1	6,825	2	27	9	20	5	17	3

\* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the Local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the imperial bushel, or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

P. G. CRAIGIE.

Board of Agriculture, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S. W.,

April 30, 1898.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

May 3, 1898.

In pursuance of the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 12th February 1876, the Civil Service Commissioners hereby announce that the under-mentioned Appointments and Transfers in the Civil Service were notified to them in the month of April 1898:—

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Admiralty—Philip Christopher Noel Gray, Andrew M'Farlane, and Ernest Stevens, to be First Class Writers in the Naval Ordnance Store Department.

Arthur Clements, William Henry Cochrane, Henry Joseph Cock, James Edward Collins, William James Connor, Peter Corry, William Alfred Dye, Frederick Furryan Fisher, Sydney John Hailes, Herbert Augustine Stanley Kelham, Michael James M'Cormack, Walter Marston, John Llewellyn Miskin, John Newson, Frederick William Pengelly, George Atherley Phillips, Arthur John Pride, Arthur Richards, Thomas Charles Rollin, John Burton

Shoubridge, Henry Vaughan Silverthorne Thomas William Smith, Ernest Claude Fitzroy Stannard, John Tucker, and Percival Kirby Waite, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).

Agriculture, Board of—Robert Henry Rew, to be Assistant to the Head of the Statistical Branch.

Congested Districts Board, Ireland—Henry Barrass Bell and Francis Mahoney, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).

Consular Service—Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, to be Vice-Consul (New York).

Customs—Ambrose Henri Chandler, Harold Francis Godfrey Cole, James John Hayward, Robert William Jeff, John Denis Keogh, John William Taylor, and James Atkinson Walker, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).

Education Department—Harvey Allport, Edward George Baker, Robert Stephen Oliver Bramwell, Samuel Carrodus, Cyril Duncombe Fitzroy, Arthur Woldemar Geffcken, Philip Lemañ Gray, James Walker Hartley, Claude William Smith Hudson, Robert Keate, James Lattimer, John George Saltmarsh, Albert Taylor, and



- Francis Dykes Walker, to be Sub-Inspectors (First Class).
- Edward Barraclough, Ezra Catherall, John Henry Cooke, William Henry Doleman, Frederick Cæsar Rangeley Frost, Herbert Grime, Edward Gumersall, John Edward Hooson, Thomas Hunt, Henry Lucas, Jesse Reeves, Walter Scutt, George Shaw, Fred Whiteley, and Henry Wilkinson, to be Sub-Inspectors (Second Class).
- Percy James George Glasscock and Edward James Schollar, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Foreign Office—Frederick Henry White, to be appointed to the Temporary Staff Post of Bookkeeper.
- Elizabeth Ann Aggas, to be Female Typist.
- Friendly Societies Registry—Frederick George Chard and Charles Edward Parsons, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Inland Revenue—Edward Charles Cunningham, to be Clerk (Class I.) in the Secretaries' Office.
- Christian Jennings, to be Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.
- James Edward Johnston, George Frederick Augustus Jones, Stanley Orville Parrett, George Sillitto, Ernest George Skippon, and George Frederick Smith, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Irish Land Commission—Francis Philip James Burke and James Michael Flanagan, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Local Government Board (England)—Horace George Andrews, Frederick Bertram Cattle, Percival John Sanders Clatworthy, Richard Edward Thomas Comben, Walter Sidney Edgecumbe Dailley, Ernest Elliss, Albert Leaver, Peter Leo Lovelace, William Matthews, John Franklin Nightingale, Lewis Davis Owen, Percival George Slade, Frederick Henry Taylor, Mark Stanley Todd, Alfred Walter Hodson Waterhouse, James Henry William Wheeler, Arthur Dean Whitaker, and Thomas Charles Yeates, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Lords, House of—William Burchell Paley, to be Clerk in the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office.
- National Gallery (England)—Hawes Harrison Turner, to be Keeper and Secretary and Accounting Officer to the Trustees.
- Post Office—Ben Harry Brown, Lorenz Franzmann, Michael Joseph M'Laughlin, Frederick John Pedler, Sydney Edwin Barkshire Stedman, and William Herbert Threlfall, to be appointed to Clerkships grouped under the scheme for the Supplementary Establishment of the Secretary's Office.
- Hedley Vicars Orr, to be Surveyor's Clerk.
- Matthew Frederick George Boddington, Henry Minett Feben, Henry James Loney, Herbert Arthur Miles, Harry North, and Oliver Voller, to be Clerks in the Engineer-in-Chief's Office.
- Herbert Henry Cannon, Harry Scott Duncan, Alfred Salter Manning, and Henry Arthur Somers, to be Junior Examiners in the Office of the Controller of Stores.
- John Morrison, to be Postmaster, Magherafelt.
- Edgar Makepeace Harrison (Rishton), John Lewis (Caerphilly), and James Maddock (Broad Clyst), to be Sub-Postmasters.
- Rachel Cleary, to be Postmistress, Howth.
- May Frances Hawke, Violet Ethel Lambe, Isabel Mary MacGarry, and Mary Kate Moore, to be Women Clerks.
- Harry Brunning, William Thomas Curtis, James Hatfield, John Goodacre Meanwell, Sydney Donald Miller, Stanley Mills, Bertram Prewett, Archibald Sydenham Rouse, Frederick Sellers, and Herbert Sellers, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Prisons Department (Scotland)—Peter Kirkaldy, to be Assistant Clerk (Abstractor).
- Public Works Loan Board—Frederic Gilbert Gulliford, to be Assistant Clerk (Abstractor).
- Record Office (England)—John Bellamy Wallis Chapman, to be Clerk.
- Registrar-General's Office (England)—Thomas Francis Gillman, to be Assistant Clerk (Abstractor).
- Science and Art Department—William Pollard, to be Temporary Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of England and Wales.
- Henry Joseph Seymour, to be Temporary Assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of Ireland.
- Ernest Charles Brewer, Thomas Edwin Jones, Henry George Matthew, Herbert Morey, and George Henry Weller, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Scotch Education Department—James William Alexander Burt, to be Assistant Clerk (Abstractor).
- Seamen's Registry Office—John Hetherington, Christopher Horn, Patrick John Moffat, and William Thomas Tull, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Stationery Office—Richard Ernest Boorman, Ernest Edward Etchells, and Walter Hawkins, to be Assistant Clerks (Abstractors).
- Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland)—John Edward Walsh, to be Chief Clerk in the Consolidated Accounting Office.
- Trade, Board of—Arthur Haig Brown, Thomas Gourlay, and Arthur Russell, to be Examiners in the Office of the Official Receivers in Companies Liquidation (High Court).
- George Frederick Couzens, to be Chief Accountant and Confidential Clerk to the Senior Official Receiver in Companies Liquidation (High Court).
- George Weeks, to be Chief Cashier in the Office of the Official Receivers in Companies Liquidation (High Court).
- William George Coomber and William Law Macgregor, to be Engineer Surveyors (Third Class).
- Thomas Ryder Galsworthy, to be Nautical Surveyor (Third Class).
- Joseph Walter Larcombe, to be Shipwright Surveyor (Third Class).
- War Office—Charles Condy, to be Assistant Surveyor on the Royal Engineer Civil Staff.
- Frederick William Dunn, Henry John Green, Charles Robert Moir, William Harry Nicoll, James Paterson, and William Pearson, to be Staff Clerks.

Kathleen Mary Lottie Barrett, to be Female Typist.

Works, Office of—William Locke, to be appointed to a Temporary Staff Post.

CLERKS OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

Agriculture, Board of (for temporary duty)—John Edwin Bury, Tom Langton Ducker, and Arthur Edward Anthony Elston.

British Museum—William Edward Cox.

Deeds, Registry of (Ireland)—Samuel Stuart Weir.

Inland Revenue—John Robert Blade and Ernest Henry Harrison.

National Education Office (Ireland), for temporary duty — Philip Marsden Comber, William M'Pherson, and Patrick James Murray.

Post Office—Charles Clarke, William Cecil Hunter Walter John Letch, Herbert Harold Settle' John Thompson, and Richard Charles Whitley.

Public Works Loan Board — Charles Ernest William Justice.

TRANSFERS,

with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :—

Agriculture, Board of—Percy James Langley, Clerk of the Second Division, from the Inland Revenue.

Foreign Office—Charles Scott Nicoll, Clerk of the Second Division, from the Charity Commission.

Fisheries Office (Ireland)—Michael Albert Glenville Dowling, Boy Clerk, from the Congested Districts Board, Ireland.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of SWINE FEVER in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 30th April 1898, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Confirmed.	Swine Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.	
		No.	No.
Wigtown ... ..	3	148	
TOTAL ... ..	3	148	

SWINE FEVER INFECTED AREA.

The following Area is now an Area Infected with Swine Fever under the above-mentioned Acts :—

*Ayrshire.*—An Area comprising the Parishes of Largs, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Dalry, Ardrossan, Stevenston, Kilwinning, Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, Irvine, Dregghorn, Kilmaurs, Fenwick, Kilmarnock, Loudoun, and Galston, in the County of Ayr, and also comprising the Burghs of Irvine and Kilmarnock. (14th April 1898.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RETURN of OUTBREAKS of the under-mentioned DISEASES in SCOTLAND for the Week ended 30th April 1898, distinguishing Counties (including Burghs).

ANTHRAX.

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals Attacked.
	No.	No.
Aberdeen ... ..	3	3
Haddington ... ..	1	1
Mid-Lothian ... ..	2	2
Perth ... ..	1	1
Wigtown ... ..	1	1
TOTAL ... ..	8	8

GLANDERS (INCLUDING FARCY).

COUNTY.	Outbreaks Reported.	Animals which remained Diseased at the end of the previous Week.	Animals Reported during the Week as Attacked.
		No.	No.
Lanark ... ..	2	—	3
TOTAL ... ..	2	—	3

BANKRUPTS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

David Fuelling, lately of 278 Camberwell Road, Surrey, whose present residence the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain, baker.

Wallace Charles Gregory (trading as Gregory & Company), 162 and 163 High Road, Kilburn, and 138 High Street, Harlesden, both in the county of Middlesex, and residing at 59 Fortune Gate Road, Harlesden aforesaid, lead and glass merchant.

Isaac Parrish, 71 Queen Margaret's Grove, Balls Pond, Islington, in the county of London, builder.

Charles Henry Rogers, 264 Old Kent Road, in the county of London, butcher.

David Barnett, Lion Street, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, grocer and provision dealer.

Charles Sewell, 12 Jermyon Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, clog sole maker.

Arthur John Peacock, Avonholme, Queen's Road, and carrying on business at West View, Caroline Street, both in Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, contractor.

George Gibbs, The King's Arms Inn, Hilberton's Marsh, in the parish of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, licensed victualler.

Llewellyn Nicholls (trading as the Newey Cycle Company), Cheapside and Coventry Road, Birmingham, Warwickshire, and Acock's Green, Worcestershire, cycle manufacturer.

Joseph Arthur Jessop, residing at The Lime, Frizinghall, and carrying on business at Ivegate, both in the city of Bradford, restaurant proprietor.

Robert Voisey Stone, 115 York Road, Montpelier, in the city and county of Bristol, printer.

Frederick Rogers, 25 Hatter Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, tailor.

Robert Pilcher Woodman, 38 High Street, Sandgate, Kent, butcher.

Alfred Ellis, 329 Cowbridge Road, Canton, in the county borough of Cardiff, lately carrying on business at the Roath Nursery, Newport Road, Cardiff, florist and nurseryman.

William Silas Hayhurst, Irving's Place, Cummersdale, near Carlisle, potato dealer.

Thomas Norrington, residing at Chelmsford, Essex, and carrying on business at Broomfield, Essex, builder.

Samuel Banfield Jones, 28 Wakeham, in the island of Portland, in the county of Dorset, traction engine driver.

Joseph Tydeman, Waltham Cross, county of Hertford, auctioneer and surveyor.

Frederick William Marshall, Caistor, Lincolnshire, butcher.

John Stobart, residing in lodgings at 210 Burley Road, in the city of Leeds, commission agent.

Harry Sykes, Sykes' Temperance Hotel, 24 Wellington Street, in the city of Leeds, temperance hotel keeper.

James Ebenezer Scott, West Street and 49 Crane Street, both in Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, confectioner.

Frederick George Andrews, 58 Edith Street and 116A Bailiff Street, both in the town of Northampton, leather seller and sock cutter.

John William Clark, 13 Abington Square, in the town of Northampton, picture frame maker and fancy stationer.

Francis John East, Gunthorpe, Nottinghamshire, lately carrying on business and residing at Gunthorpe aforesaid, farmer.

Thomas Robinson, 27 Caledonia Street, late of Bedford Arms Hotel, Castle Road, both in Scarborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

Edward Waplington, 15 Don View, Mexborough, in the county of York, late of Vine Tavern, Pitt Street, Barnsley, in the said county, colliery banksman, late innkeeper.

John Williams, Sheffield House, Pontardulais, in the county of Glamorgan, ironmonger.

Daniel Jones, 17 Pump Street, Blaina, Monmouthshire, and George Watkins, 37 Queen Street, Blaina aforesaid (carrying on business under the style or firm of Jones & Watkins) at Jubilee Stores, 58 Abertillery Road, Blaina aforesaid, grocer.

Hugh Rawson Singleton, late of 37 Dale Street, Leamington, in the county of Warwick, now of the Temperance Hotel, Shottery, in the same county, gentleman.

Walter Chorley, now or lately living with his father at the Cock and Dolphin Inn at Kendal, in the county of Westmorland, innkeeper, and who lately resided and carried on business at the Royal Standard Inn, West Strand, Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, innkeeper.

Lionel Joseph Bateson, 9 St. John Street and 108 High Petergate, both in York, whitesmith.

Thomas Oldridge, Thornton, near Pocklington, Yorkshire, farmer.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 12th April 1898:—Thomas Trow, The Bridge End Shop, Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, grocer.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the Edinburgh Gazette of the 26th April 1898:—James Leech, Margaret Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, lately residing at 39 Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, and formerly at 88 Welbeck Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, and lately carrying on business at 39 Taunton Road aforesaid, lately coal dealer, now out of business.

#### RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Arthur James Izod (carrying on business as Arthur James), 39 Wellesley Road, West Croydon, Surrey, carrying on business at 4 Copthall Avenue, in the city of London, hosier.

#### ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

William Jones Evans (carrying on business with William Weddell) at 104 London Road, Liverpool, in the

county of Lancaster, 37 Park Lane, Liverpool, and 52 Rice Lane, Walton, near Liverpool, under the style of Caper & Green, and at 15 London Road and Scotland Road, Liverpool, as the Ceylon Tea Company, and at 53 West Derby Road, Liverpool, as the Indian Tea Company, tea dealer.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's  
Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer Chambers,  
Edinburgh, 5th May 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Estate of WILLIAM HADDOCK, 96 Back Street, Dalkeith, who died there on 22nd December last, has fallen to Her Majesty as *ultimus hæres*.

REGINALD MACLEOD, Q. & L.T.R.

#### THE ALMERIA MINING DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held in its Registered Office, 121 West George Street, Glasgow, on Friday, 13th May 1898, at three P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 29th April last, viz:—“That the Almeria Mining Development Syndicate Limited be wound up voluntarily”; and, in the event of such Resolution being confirmed, to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order.

R. K. STRANG, Secretary.

121 West George Street, Glasgow,  
3rd May 1898.

#### THE GLASGOW HORSE SLAUGHTERING COMPANY LIMITED.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company, duly convened and held within the Religious Institution Rooms, No. 200 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday, 18th April 1898, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on Tuesday, 3rd May 1898, the following special Resolutions were duly confirmed, viz:—

1. That this Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That James M'Callum, Writer, Glasgow, is hereby appointed Liquidator of the Company for the purpose of such winding up.
3. That the said Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to carry into effect the sale of the whole business and assets of this Company, upon the terms of a Minute of Agreement and Sale between this Company and W. C. Hodgkinson & Company Limited, Glasgow, dated 5th and 7th April 1898, which Agreement has been submitted to the Meeting and approved of, and is for the purposes of identification signed by the Chairman of the Meeting.

H. MORGAN, Chairman.

Glasgow, 3rd May 1898

#### THE FOYERS STEAM FISHING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company, duly convened and held within the Registered Office of the said Company, 31 Adelphi, Aberdeen, upon the 11th day of April 1898, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members

of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place upon the 29th day of April 1898, the said Special Resolution was duly confirmed, viz. :—

“That the Company resolve unanimously by the Members present in person or by proxy at this Meeting, that this Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions in that behalf of the Companies Act 1862 to 1890.”

Notice is also given that Alexander Christie, Manager, George Duguid, Builder, and Donald Sinclair, Solicitor, all in Aberdeen, were at said last-mentioned Meeting appointed Liquidators to wind up the affairs of the Company and distribute its property.

GEORGE DUGUID,  
Chairman of said Meetings.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, at the instance of Donald Mackinnon, Crofter, Geary, Waternish, Isle of Skye, against JOHN SHAW, now or until lately Postmaster at Stein, Waternish aforesaid; and the Sheriff-Substitute at Portree has ordained the said John Shaw to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court House, Portree, on Thursday the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and ninety-eight years, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for Examination, at which all Creditors are required to attend.

LAWRENCE JOHN SKENE, Solicitor, Portree,  
Agent.  
Portree, 3rd May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, at the instance of ROBERT AUGUSTUS ARNOTT, residing at No. 3 Tait Street, Edinburgh; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Robert Augustus Arnot to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court House, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 24th day of May 1898, at two o'clock P.M., for Examination, at which all his Creditors are required to attend.

MILL & BRUCE, S.S.C., Agents.

44 Frederick Street, Edinburgh,  
4th May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty and Sutherland at Tain, at the instance of Henry Mackay, Farmer, Shandwick Mains, in the Parish of Logie-Easter and County of Ross and Cromarty, against JAMES F. MACKINTOSH, Commission Agent, Bonar Bridge, Ardgay, in the Parish of Kincoardine and County aforesaid; and the Sheriff-Substitute for Ross and Cromarty has ordained the said James F. Mackintosh to appear in Court, within the Court House at Tain, on the 18th day of May 1898, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for Examination, at which all his Creditors are required to attend.

W. H. MACTAVISH, Solicitor, Tain,  
Agent.

Tain, 5th May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow by Walter G. Gray, Liquidator of the Calderbank Steel and Coal Company Limited, 63 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, in Liquidation, against HENRY ROBERTSON, Coal Merchant, 55 Roselea Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; and the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Boyd) has ordained the Debtor to appear for public Examination within his Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow, upon 20th May 1898, at half-past ten o'clock forenoon, at which Diet all his Creditors are required to appear.

R. RODGER, Writer, Glasgow,  
Agent.

**A** PETITION for Cessio has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow by Hunter & Son, Clothiers, 49 Queen Street, Glasgow, Pursuers, against ALEXANDER CROMBIE, 46 Gordon Street, Glasgow, Defender; and all his Creditors are requested to appear in Court, within the Chambers of the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Boyd), County Buildings, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, 18th May 1898, at 10.30 A.M., when Defender is ordained to appear for public Examination.

WILLIAM BAIRD, Agent for Pursuers.

133 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow,  
5th May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio has been presented to the Sheriff of Forfarshire at Dundee, by THOMPSON & FORBES, Furniture Dealers, Victoria Road, Dundee, as a Company, and George Forbes, Cabinetmaker, Dundee, as a Partner of that Company, and as a Individual; and the Sheriff has ordained the said George Forbes to appear within the Sheriff Court House, Dundee, on 18th May 1898, at eleven o'clock forenoon for Examination, at which all the Creditors are required to attend.

C. DUNDAS MITCHELL, Solicitor, Dundee,  
Agent.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, by James Scott, Grain, Hay, and Straw Merchant, 34 St. James Street, off Paisley Road, Glasgow, against JOHN P. MURPHY, Hay, Straw, and Grain Merchant, 221 Hospital Street, S.S., Glasgow; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said John P. Murphy to appear for public Examination within the Chambers of the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Boyd), County Buildings, Ingram Street, Glasgow, upon the 17th day of May current, at 10.30 o'clock A.M., at which Diet all his Creditors are required to appear.

TURNBULL & FINDLAY, Writers, Glasgow,  
Petitioner's Agents.

5th May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, at the instance of Samuel Wheeler, of 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, Official Receiver and Liquidator of the London and Universal Bank Limited, against WILLIAM HICKS, carrying on business as a Photographer at No. 6 Union Street, Glasgow; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said William Hicks to appear for public Examination within the Chambers of the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Boyd), County Buildings, Glasgow, upon the 26th day of May 1898, at 10 A.M., at which Diet all the Creditors of the said William Hicks are required to appear.

D. A. ST. CLAIR SWANSON,  
243 West George Street, Glasgow,  
Agent.

3rd May 1898.

**A** PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh, at the instance of Messrs. S. Camras & Son, Wholesale Clothiers, New Park Street Mill, New Park Street, Leeds, Pursuers, against EDWARD DONNELLY, 224 Cowgate, Edinburgh, Defender; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Edward Donnelly to appear in Court, within the Sheriff Court House, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 24th day of May 1898, at two o'clock afternoon, for Examination, at which all his Creditors are required to attend.

WILLIAM GEDDES, Solicitor,  
Agent for Pursuers.

118 Princes Street, Edinburgh,  
5th May 1898.

**THE** Estates of CHARLES CASSILS & COMPANY, Calico Printers and Merchants, 13 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, and Charles Cassils, Duncan Turner Cassils, and Campbell Brisbane Morris, the sole Partners of said Firm, as such Partners, and as Individuals, were Sequestered on the 5th day of May 1898, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first Deliverance is dated the 5th day of May 1898.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 16th day of May 1898, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before 5th September 1898.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

BORLAND, KING, & SHAW, Writers,  
142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Agents.

**THE** Estates of ALEXANDER & GREENLEES, Boot Manufacturers, 8 Brunswick Lane, Glasgow, and William Alexander and George Greenlees, Boot Manufacturers there, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as such Partners, and as Individuals, were Sequestered on 5th May 1898, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first Deliverance is dated the 5th day of May 1898.

The Meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 16th day of May 1898, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A Composition may be offered at this Meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first Dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 5th day of September 1898.

All future Advertisements relating to this Sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

MARSHALL & MACLACHLAN, Writers,  
33 Renfield Street, Glasgow, Agents.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID ANDREW, General Merchant, 46 Cathcart Street, Greenock.

**JAMES ANDERSON M'CHLERY**, Accountant, 179 West George Street, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the Estate; and James Parker Paterson, Secretary of the London Scottish Boot Manufacturing Company Limited, No. 11 St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, William M. M'Farlan, Auctioneer and Valuator, 161 Trongate, Glasgow, and Robert Ross, Ship Inspector, 47 Ardgowan Street, Port-Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The Examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court House, Greenock, on Friday the 13th day of May current, at twelve o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of J. Anderson M'Chlery, Accountant, 179 West George Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 23rd day of May 1898, at twelve o'clock noon.

J. ANDERSON M'CHLERY, Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th May 1898.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID RODGER, Draper,  
24 West High Street, Crief.

**DAVID ALEXANDER RICHMOND**, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee; and Matthew Pearce Campbell, William Ramsay, and William Mackinnon, all Warehousemen in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners on the Estate. The Examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court House, Perth, on Friday the 13th day of May current, at twelve o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet within the Chambers of Thomson, Jackson, Gourlay, & Taylor, C.A., 24 George Square, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 24th day of May current, at twelve o'clock noon.

DAVID A. RICHMOND, C.A., Trustee.

24 George Square, Glasgow,  
5th May 1898.

SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS M'VITTIE GILLESPIE and LUKE FRASER GILLESPIE, sometime residing at Meikleholm, Joint Tenants of the Lands and Farm of Burrance, in the Parish of Kirkmichael and Shire of Dumfries, along with their father, Thomas Gillespie, and as Individuals.

**ROBERT STOBA**, Writer, Dumfries, has been elected Trustee on the Estates; and John Heatly Dickson, Dabton, Thornhill, Jonathan Edwards Blacklock, Solicitor, Dumfries, and Thomas Kennedy Newbigging, Nurseryman, Dumfries, have been elected Commissioners. The Examination of the Bankrupts will take place in the Sheriff Court House, Dumfries, on Friday the 13th day of May current, at eleven o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in my Chambers, 13 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries, on Tuesday the 24th day of May current, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

RO. STOBA, Trustee.

Dumfries, 5th May 1898.

SEQUESTRATION of EBENEZER STEEL DUNCAN, residing at 76 Carrick Street, Glasgow.

**ROBERT TOSH, C.A.**, Glasgow, Trustee, hereby intimates that, with the consent of the Commissioners, a Meeting of the Creditors will be held within his Chambers, 79 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 17th instant, at half-past twelve o'clock afternoon, to consider as to the advisability of entertaining an offer of Composition which has been made by the Bankrupt, with security therefor, and for payment of the whole expenses attending the Sequestration, to be then submitted.

RO. TOSH, C.A., Trustee.

79 West Regent Street, Glasgow,  
7th May 1898.

**ANDREW ELDER**, Potato Merchant, Cupar, Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of ISAAC BALDIE HUNTER, Farmer, sometime in Cupar, afterwards at Annmuir, Ladybank, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within the Tontine Hotel, Cupar, on Tuesday the 31st day of May 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

A. ELDER, Trustee.

Cupar, 6th May 1898.

**JAMES ROSS**, Solicitor, Inverness, Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of FRANCIS MURRAY, Flesher, Inverness, carrying on business under the Firm of FRANCIS MURRAY & COMPANY, of which he is the sole Partner, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Office, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness, on Tuesday the 31st day of May 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge.

JAMES ROSS, Trustee.

Inverness, 5th May 1898.

**JAMES M'LAY**, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestered Estate of the Deceased ROBERT PATERSON MOWAT, Stockbroker, Glasgow, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Chambers, 94 Hope Street, on Saturday, 28th day of May current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

JAMES M'LAY, C.A., Trustee.

5th May 1898.

**JAMES M'LAY**, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of **JAMES ANDERSON**, Grocer and Wine Merchant, Dunoon, hereby calls a Meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his Office, 94 Hope Street, on Saturday, 28th May current, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

**JAMES M'LAY**, C.A., Trustee.

5th May 1898.

**SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER YOUNG**, Pianoforte Dealer, 12 Leith Street Terrace, Edinburgh.

**JOHN MEIKLE**, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee, hereby intimates that a first Dividend will be paid within his Chambers, 157A Hope Street, Glasgow, on and after the 21st day of June next, to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted.

**JOHN MEIKLE**, Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th May 1898.

In the **SEQUESTRATION of JAMES MUIR**, 10 Eglinton Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

**GEORGE BLAIKIE M'KIM**, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee, hereby gives notice that an equalising Dividend on claims lodged and admitted since last statutory period, and a second Dividend on all claims admitted, will be paid within the Chambers of Messrs. T. & G. B. M'Kim, 149 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, upon the 20th day of June 1898.

**GEO. B. M'KIM**, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, 4th May 1898.

**AS** Trustee on the Sequestrated Estate of **ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON**, Hotel Keeper, Kintore Arms Hotel, Inverurie, I hereby intimate that an account of my intromissions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to the 20th April 1898, has been audited by the Commissioners, and that a Dividend will be paid within the Chambers of Messrs. Romanes & Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on the 20th June 1898.

**CHARLES J. MUNRO**, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 5th May 1898.

In the **SEQUESTRATION of JAMES PETERS**, Builder, sometime residing at Arthur House, Hilton, now at 15 Chestnut Row, Aberdeen, sole Partner of the Firm of **PETERS & SONS**, Furniture Dealers, 68 Loch Street, Aberdeen.

**ALEXANDER BLACKLAW**, Solicitor in Aberdeen, Trustee, hereby intimates that the Commissioners, having audited his accounts, find that there are no funds available for payment of a Dividend in the meantime.

**ALEX BLACKLAW**, Trustee.

Aberdeen, 5th May 1898.

The **SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER MACDONALD**, Merchant, Muir of Ord.

**THE** Trustee hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the Estate, brought down to 20th April 1898, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a Dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

**JOHN M'BAIN**, C.A., Trustee.

124 Union Street, Aberdeen,  
4th May 1898.

**THE** Firm of **SAMUEL BARCLAY & CO.**, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Glass, China, and Earthenware, 45 Hope Street, Glasgow, of which the Subscribers were the sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** as at 30th April 1898. The Subscriber **Samuel Barclay** has acquired right to the assets of the Firm, and will discharge the liabilities thereof.

Glasgow, 5th May 1898.

**W. P. MURRAY**.

**S. BARCLAY**.

**J. LUMSDEN OATTS**, Solicitor, 87 West Regent Street, Glasgow, Witness.

**A. W. YOUNG**, Law-Clerk, 87 West Regent Street, Glasgow, Witness.

#### NOTICE.

**THE** Business of General Merchant and Baker, for some years carried on by **JOHN CROMARTY** at St. Mary's Village, in the Parish of Holm and County of Orkney, has been transferred to **Joseph Bews Cromarty**, who has hitherto managed said Business for the said **John Cromarty**, and who will in future carry on the same for his own behoof, and will pay all debts presently due by, and uplift all accounts presently owing to, the Concern.

**JOHN CROMARTY**.

**J. B. CROMARTY**.

**THOS. H. LITTLE**, Solicitor, Kirkwall,  
**JOHN S. MILNE**, Law-Clerk, Kirkwall,  
Witnesses to the Signatures of the  
said **John Cromarty** and **Joseph Bews Cromarty**.

St. Mary's, Holm, Orkney,  
2nd May 1898.

**THE** Copartnership of **NOTMAN & JAMIESON**, Builders, Glengarnock, of which the Subscribers **John Notman** and **Alexander Jamieson** were sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent, as at 7th March 1897.

Each of the Subscribers now carries on business in his own name for his own behoof.

**JOHN NOTMAN**.

**WM. GRAY**, Solicitor, Ardrrossan, Witness.

**JNO. GRAY**, Courthill, Dalry, Witness.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said  
**John Notman**.

**ALEXR. JAMIESON**.

**S. COLQUHOUN**, Law Clerk, 60 Princes Street, Ardrrossan, Witness.

**SAMUEL JAMIESON**, Contractor, Glengarnock, Witness.

Witnesses to the Signature of the said  
**Alexander Jamieson**.

## NOTICE.

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