Dec. 7, 1900

Dear Mr. Banting,

I am very thankful that the pointers left out Dr. Jupferon's as I always think it a little absurd to give me a little person as post that I pleased to hold many years ago.

One regrets the loss of one's initial certainty, but mostly because one likes criticizing a man like Mortley. I have it known that one is not quite a raw outsider.

I am afraid however, that I have done work as big leaving out on.
between More and Pigall in the last
page of reads as if More's was the Christian
name of Mr Pigall.
I came to me originally
as Manson Pigall
the latter being equally yelled
I am afraid I may
have drawn the line
through the whole of
Manson instead of only
through the first four
letters
Believe me
Yours sincerely
Samuel Gardner
3 Ormonde Terrace  
Regents Park W. 

Feb 1st 1885

My Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind note. I shall have great pleasure in sending you an article on India. Then would you like to have it?

I have been recently laid up with an attack of bronchitis from which I have not yet completely recovered. Would it make any difference if I send the article somewhat
later on?

Do you think "Lord John's Policy" would be a suitable subject? That would include some of the most important Indian topics.

Nothing has been finally decided yet as regards candidates for any of the 3 constituencies into which the old borough of Greenwich has been divided.

Hope you hear from them soon -

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P.W. Hunting Esq.
Paris, 22 rue de Chaussette
2nd May 1887

Dear Sir,

I am much flattered by the request you are good enough to make to me, but I received your letter just as I had written to Mr. Bence, asking him to insert an article in the Times in defence of poor King Meshid against the very annoying attacks of the worthy descendant of his traditional
enemies, a curious case of
historical calculation.
You will understand that under
the circumstances I can make
no engagement previous to
receiving Mr. Buckle's answer.
I should be very happy to be
able to contribute to a publication
highly esteemed as the
"Contemporary Review," and I
hope that in the event of my
being unable at the present to
comply with your kind request,
you will on some future
occasion accept my in your
Vineyard on a Labourer of
the eleventh hour.

Sam. Dear Sir,
your faithfully
Carrie Farnham.
29th June 1887
22 rue de Chaillot

Dear Sir,

Since you tell me that Mr. Loewy's astronomical tables are not yet read and buried as they should have been long ago, and you think it would be advisable to say a few words on the subject, I am willing to write, as you are good enough to request, a short article for your paper.
But I am not at all acquainted with the recent controversy you allude to, and I should be much obliged by your kindly sending them to me, if possible.

I remain, Dear Sir,
yours faithfully,
Clarmont-Ganneau.
Paris 30 Janvier 1888
22 rue de Charlot

Cher Monnier,

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer le petit volume dont je vous ai parlé il y a quelque jours, comme aux Frères Archéologues de Calcutta. J'ai presque 2

Voulons bien l'amputer et, après l'avoir lu, je vous donnerai

avis au sujet d'une publication de la traduction en Anglais.

Je vous suis très obligé. Vous trouverez indiqué un éditeur avec
Qui je pourrais me mettre en relation à sujet ? Ma
traduction est presque entièrement
terminée. Mon intention serait,
S'il venait après l'article,
C'y ajouter un chapitre complémentaire
de l'article aquarelle Vom avy
bien voulue dûmentment acclamée
l'hopitalité dans le "Contemporary
Revue".

Je vous remercie d'avance de tout
agir comme prévu, bien faire dans
l'action, et je vous
merci d'aprire, cher Ami,
L'amour de ces sentiments
très sincèrement dévoués

Clément Canneva
Paris, 19 décembre

Monsieur,

Je réponds seulement un mot à votre lettre pour vous dire que la proposition que vous m'avez faite me plaît en principe, et que je vais vous le faire tout de suite possible.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

 yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Revue de Paris pour savoir s'il y a un
par obstacle et
chercher le meilleur
nouveau et nouvel
combinaison pour
que le travail puisse
paraître en même
temps à Londres
et à Paris.
Aussitôt que ce
point capital
sera fixé, j'
aurai le plaisir
de vous écrire de
très de détail.

Toute ma sympathie

Jules Sauter.
Inra CAMPETTA

Mar 1883

WADDINGTON

SORRELL'S

By "A German" No HILDEBRAND. (See also)
Monseigneur,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez faite l'honneur de m'écrire, et j'y vois m'inspirée des sentiments d'âme et des pensées sympathiques que elle 

exprime à monadresse.

à mon grand regret, j'ai reçu l'autre 

au début de votre m'exprimer, mon \n
 ours, et en cet instant de 

profondeur, puis que j'ai voulu donner \n
dans l'intime, en ce moment que \n
et mes idées. Voulez-vous que je renoue \n
votre parti, au plus intime de 

mes cœurs, toute mes pensées \n
et qui, par tant de pensées, par 

plus de moitié d'émotions que des \n
amis les plus directement attachés à 

vous.

Souvent, comme une femme, \n
largement fer de la affection 

méritée et que nous disons que les 

plus complètes et ces plus que tous 

qui se sont en parle, mais aussi
pont aux pieds de l'empereur, où il comptait tout d'administrateur à qui il le recommandait à vivre cet été même, et surtout dans un récital aussi
jusqu'après aymé. Que celui qui ne dit pas, je me permettrais de vous
indiquer un de mes amis personnels
un de mes meilleurs collaborateurs à la
République française, qui a bien
conçu le Gambetta, qu'il semblerait
que l'aimait bien, comme avait fait
capable d'écrire l'article qui vous
direz. C'est le Héctor Depage, conseiller
municipal de Paris, écrivain prolifique
du vrai talent. Si ma propre dîner vous
aider, je vous serai obligé de ne le faire
souci; je précédenterai l'actuel le Dépôt
guère mettre à votre disposition
quoi que ce soit, monsieur. Je
demanderai l'intérêt de recevoir votre de
voyage et les termes dans lesquels vous
me les avez fait connaître, afin de
voir très employé, monsieur,

De Fontelles
I am sorry to be obliged to decline your kind proposal; but it would be impossible to write about Sambo, with perfect truth and independence without offending a large section of the republican party here, at the present moment. My friends, some of whom are my friends, could be satisfied with nothing but the most unlimited praise, and they are in a highly nervous, sensitive frame of mind, because they feel his loss as a personal one, still more than as a national one. Besides that, in a memorable occasion, eighteen months ago, I cast the ballot in the Senate against Sambo, on the "Kuten de Law" question; and his defeat on that issue...
marked the scope of his political influence. From that time his party was broken, and he committed suicide after delivering in the almost ridiculous Albany of his two months' ministry. For all these reasons, as many others, I could not think party of Gambetta without raising many emotions here.

The two great and redeeming acts in Gambetta's career are: his wisdom, steadiness, and firmness during the Franco-German war, when he helped on against all hope; I felt with him at the time, and 12 is still; but for several years after his war that feeling was by no means a general or even a common one in France; lately however the nation has perceived that the destructive resistance which Gambetta's energy was the work of two parties, and that bowers for from the hope the honour of France was maintained to the last; in fact the national pride looks back now to the long existence of the "armes de la liberte" as a true

living feature and fact driners. This is the feeling which was at bottom of the great outburst of national pride a boomage which marked Gambetta's funeral.

2. Gambetta's leadership, during the first weeks of the revolutionary government which began on the 16th of May 1871, had embraced him to the exceptional as a political party. He showed most undoubtedly during that difficult crisis of our affairs, many qualities of a great political chief, wonderful courage, activity, foresight, finding telling a true exposition which went the round of the country a became watchword.

These two great episodes in his life have had in late been expounded not only as a political one but as a national one.

As to the rest of his career there is much to be said, a much difference of opinion.

Like most men who have taken a strong hold on the public mind, it has happened to Gambetta that many events a decision, both good and bad, have been attributed to him, with
which he had little or nothing to do. For
instance, he did all he could to prevent my
accepting for France the invitation to the Congress
of Berlin, and only yielded with difficulty; but after
the Congress, when he saw the good results obtained,
he and his friends took the credit to themselves, and
at the present moment are ardent supporters
of the policy I recommended a firmly adhered to.
I could cite many other instances.
His real influence, and a very indispensable one for
the ministers in office, showed itself in the pressure
he brought to bear in order to obtain places for
his friends and adherents. In this respect, his influence
at the Home and War Office, as well as in all
the other Departments of State, was very efficient,
so much so that little France had got to be almost
entirely in the hands of Sempertot, Frenchman,
who, when they came to Paris, went to see him
first, before they called on their official chief.
This is what was called justly "la preponderance
otuelle", and became such a nuisance that it ended in that strong current of feeling which
forced Sempertot to take power against his will in
November 1851.
I could write much longer about Sempertot, about the
brusque temperament of lofty views, a petty passion; of his
mobile and impulsive nature, of the great shame he